

Hvorfor er wikipedia
viktig for arkiv,
museum,
kulturminnevern?

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Velkommen

- Fortelle om Wikipedia
- Lære redigering
- Bilder og lisenser





WIKIMEDIA



Viktige prinsipper

Fem søyler

- Wikipedia er en encyklopedi som behandler emner fra generelle encyklopedier, spesialiserte encyklopedier, leksika og almanakker. Wikipedia er ikke en ordbok, en propagandamaskin, en avis, en markeds plass, et annonsemarked, en bedriftskatalog, et eksperiment i anarki eller demokrati eller en samling lenker (hverken interne eller eksterne).

Fem søyler

- ◉ Wikipedia har en nøytral synsvinkel, som inneboerer at vi streber etter artikler som ikke forfekter ett enkelt standpunkt. Dette krever av og til at man presenterer mange synspunkter, og ikke presenterer noen av disse som «sannhet». Dette betyr at man skal sitere verifiserbare autoritative kilder i størst mulig grad, spesielt på kontroversielle områder.

Fem søyler

- Wikipedia er fritt tilgjengelig og redigerbart for alle. All tekst i Wikipedia er lisensiert under Creative Commons-Lisensen Navngivelse-Del på samme vilkår 3.0, og mye er også lisensiert under GNU fri dokumentasjonslisens (GFDL). Tekst fra Wikipedia kan distribueres deretter.

Fem søyler

- ◉ Wikipedia har regler for etikette:
Respekter andre wikipedianere selv om du ikke er enig med dem.

Fem søyler

- ◉ Wikipedia har ikke permanente regler bortsett fra de fem prinsippene som belyses her.

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Wikimedia's first eight years

- 13 million articles in 271 different languages
- More than 17 million pages
- More than 325 million edits
- 330 million visitors monthly (in 2009)
- 100,000 active contributors (in 2009)
- Institutions such as U.S. National Institutes of Health and the German Federal Archives have partnered with Wikipedia to make information more accessible and reliable



What can Wikimedia achieve in its next eight years?

Source: Wikimedia.org, "The Wikimedia Foundation's 2009-10 Report Card", San Francisco, Aug. 18, 2009.
Wikipedia, "Wikipedia:10th Anniversary", Feb. 15, 2009.



Kulturinstitusjonenes oppgaver

- ◉ Kulturinstitusjoner som galleri, bibliotek, arkiv og museum skal ta vare på vår felles hukommelse i form av gjenstander, bøker, arkivmateriale bilder etc., men institusjonen skal også formidle denne kunnskapen videre både i vår tid og i fremtiden. Det er derfor viktig at en finner frem til flere måter å formidle på.

- Bruke kulturarven til beste for befolkning, næringsliv, lokalsamfunn og regioner
- Ta vare på kulturarven
- Utvikle og spre kunnskap om kulturarven som ressurs

- Institusjonene ønsker å nå flest mulig, og en ønsker at folk skal oppsøke dem
- En ønsker at kulturinstitusjoner skal være mer synlige
- En ønsker at formidling av kunnskap om institusjonenes innhold skal være riktig og kvalitetsikret

- «Visjonen om den digitale allmenningen skaper også forventning om og behov for at kultur- og kunnskapskildene i arkiv, bibliotek og museer skal formidles. Det er et mål å formidle slik at det er tilpasset de forskjellige brukergruppenes forutsetninger og behov. Det er også viktig å legge særlig vekt på utvikling av gode digitale tilbud for bruk i utdanningssektoren.» Framtidas MUSEUM

Kulturinstitusjonene og
Wikipedia

- I 2008 publiserte Henry Jenkins et arbeid med tittel: If it Doesn't Spread, It's Dead
- Hver gang noen ser et bilde av gjenstander eller leser om dem blir innholdet spredt til et videre publikum.
- Å spre kunnskap om kulturgjenstander gjennom bilde og tekst produserer også mening for publikum og gir dem redskaper til å forstå verden rundt seg.



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February 11, 2009

If It Doesn't Spread, It's Dead (Part One): Media Viruses and Memes

By Henry Jenkins

Over the next eight posts, I am going to be serializing a white paper which was developed last year by the Convergence Culture Consortium on the topic of Spreadable media. This report was drafted by Henry Jenkins, Xiaochang Li, and Ana Domb Krauskopf With Joshua Green. Our research was funded by the members of the Convergence Culture Consortium, including GSDM Advertising, MTV Networks, and Turner Broadcasting.



I was able to share some of the key insights from this research during my opening remarks at the Futures of Entertainment conference last fall, where they have sparked considerable discussion within the branded entertainment sector. We are hoping that sharing this work in progress with you will spark further debate, allowing us to tap the collective intelligence of our readers. Green, Sam Ford, and I are developing this research into a book, which will further map how information circulates across the emerging media landscape.

• En måte å spre kunnskap om det kulturinstitusjonene har er å skrive om det.

• 2011 Nina Simon: Want To Get Your Content Out There? Put it on Wikipedia



THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 2011

Want to Get Your Content Out There? Put it on Wikipedia.



At a recent talk in Chicago, an audience member asked a question. His foundation supports a private museum that is rarely open to the public. Over the past years, they've worked hard to make their rich content more accessible both through digitization and programs... but people aren't coming. How can he promote smarter outreach for the future?

While there are many ways for museums to reach new audiences, when it comes to specialized knowledge, it's often a question of reaching the niche who care deeply about German watches from 1822 or the evolutionary shift in raccoon striping over time. The people who want that content may not be in the same city as the museum nor even aware of the museum's holdings. So they go to the Web and start exploring.

This is museum digitization 101. Museums of all sizes have moved to digitize objects and place them on discrete webpages so visitors can easily get to the content they want through a Google search. Institutions create exhibit microsites, blogs, and knowledge portals so people beyond the museum walls can explore content. But Google isn't the only way people access information on the Web. When people want knowledge, their first stop might not be a search engine. It might be Wikipedia.

If you want people to find out about your unique holdings and knowledge, rather than just sharing them on your own website (findable through Google, but not at the top of the search results), why not also add them to the largest world encyclopedia? Wikipedia is an incredible place to reach hungry learners and a community of dedicated researchers who care deeply about making knowledge accessible to everyone.

This isn't rocket science, but it's surprising how few museums have gotten involved with Wikipedia. What excites me about it is how accessible it is to any size institution. Anyone can contribute to it... including museum professionals.

For example, for the Brooklyn Museum's recent exhibition on women and pop art, *Seductive Subversion*, curatorial intern Rebecca Shaykin was assigned to improve (and write) Wikipedia articles on the artists profiled in the show. The goal was twofold: to share knowledge about these artists with the world, and to create a content base that could be used for an iPad-based interactive component of the exhibition.

Before the project started, 14 of the 25 artists had articles on Wikipedia, of which only 11 were full-size articles. As [Rebecca put it](#):

I certainly wasn't expecting to find Wikipedia entries for all the artists in *Seductive Subversion*. After all, a good number of them, such as Mara McAfee, Dorothy Grebenak, and Kay Kurt, have been virtually forgotten over the years. But I simply couldn't believe that many celebrated artists, including May Stevens, Dorothy Iannone, and Lee Lozano, had no Wikipedia presence whatsoever, while Pauline Boty, Britain's reigning "Queen of Pop," had one paltry paragraph dedicated to her brief but stellar life.

Rebecca spent much of the summer before the show researching the women artists, translating curatorial knowledge into Wikipedia's markup language, creating articles, and expanding the existing ones to produce museum-quality contributions.

The exhibition is now closed. The iPad-based interactive was [very popular](#), both for the novelty of the iPad and the familiarity of the Wikipedia interface. From an operational perspective, this approach to content development does double duty--it generated a great content base for visitors AND one that persists in a widely used online space.

- Brooklyn Museum skrev i forbindelse med en utstilling i 2010 en rekke artikler på Wikipedia som var brukt i en Ipad applikasjon i forbindelse utstillingen.

the Wikipedia resource for *Seductive Subversion, Women Pop Artists, 1958–1968*.

25 articles in English



Evelyne Axell (1935-1972) was a Belgian Pop painter. She is best known for her psychedelic, erotic paintings of female nudes and self-portraits on plexiglas that blend the hedonistic and Pop impulses of the 1960s. [Read more...](#)

Evelyne Axell (Belgian, 1935–1972). *Vicious Red Circle*, 1968. Enamel on Plexiglas fixed on painted wooden panel, 39.8 in. (101.1 cm) diameter. Courtesy of Broadway 1602, New York. © Antoine/Artists Rights Society

Pauline Boty (1938 Surrey, England – 1966, London) [...] studied stained glass at the Royal College of Art (1958-61) and was a friend and contemporary of RCA fine artists including Derek Boshier, Peter Phillips and Peter Blake with whom she featured in a 1962 episode of BBC TV's Monitor arts documentary Pop Goes The Easel, directed by Ken Russell. She was also an occasional model, stage film and TV actress and regular contributor to topical and iconoclastic BBC Radio series The Public Ear (1963-4). [Read more...](#)



Pauline Boty (British, 1938–1966). *With Love to Jean-Paul Belmondo*, 1962. Oil on canvas, 48 x 59 7/8 in. (121.9 x 152.1 cm). Collection of Nadia Fakhoury, Paris



Vija Celmins (b. October 25, 1938, Riga, Latvia) [...] immigrated to the United States with her family from Latvia when she was ten years old. She and her family settled in Indiana. Celmins received international attention early in her career for her renditions of natural scenes, often painted from photographs lacking a point of reference, horizon, or discernible depth of field. [Read more...](#)

Vija Celmins (American, b. Latvia 1938). *Pencil*, circa 1966. Oil on canvas on wood with graphite, 4 1/2 x 33 1/5 x 4 5/8 in. (11.4 x 84.3 x 11.7 cm). Courtesy of the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.

Chryssa Vardea Mavromichali (born December 31, 1933 in Athens, Greece) is a Greek American artist who works in a wide variety of media. An American art pioneer in light art and luminist sculpture widely known for her neon, steel, aluminum and acrylic glass installations, she has always used the mononym Chryssa professionally. She worked from the mid-1950s in New York City studios



Samarbeid mellom
kulturinstitusjoner
og Wikipedia

- GLAM er forbokstavene i Galleries, Libraries, Archives, Museums og er brukt i det internasjonale arbeidet for å samarbeide med institusjonene. Begrepet omfatter også arbeid med andre typer institusjoner.

- Den første Wikipedian in Residence var i en periode ved British Museum i London. Ideen var å være en brobygger mellom Wikipedia-samfunnet og museet. I løpet av perioden foregikk det mye spennende. Wikipedianere ble invitert til å komme bak kulissene på museet for å bli nærmere kjent med det og de ansatte ved museet fikk opplæring i hva wikipedia er og hvordan ting virker.



Mål

Ønsket er at dere i løpet av denne dagen skal kunne redigere og skrive på Wikipedia, og kunne laste opp og bruke bilder.



Hjelpesider

- ◉ Hjelp til redigering
- ◉ Hjelp til å logge inn
- ◉ Opphavsrett
- ◉ Rettningslinjer for billedbruk

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