



europaena
think culture

Europeana and Wikipedia: Our plans for outreach and collaboration

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→ Mission, Content, Community and Users





→ The Europeana mission

“Europeana enables people to explore the digital resources of Europe's museums, libraries, archives and audio-visual collections. It promotes discovery in a multilingual space where users can engage, share in and be inspired by the rich diversity of Europe's cultural and scientific heritage.”

Europeana is a non-profit foundation

→ Wikimedia project goals

“Wikipedia is a multilingual, web-based, free-content encyclopedia project based on an openly editable model.”

“Wikisource is an online library of free content publications, collected and maintained by our community.”

“Wikimedia Commons is a media file repository making available public domain and freely-licensed educational media content (images, sound and video clips) to everyone, in their own language.”

Wikimedia is a non-profit foundation

→ Complementary content

- Wikipedia has primarily contextual articles about:
 - Persons
 - Subjects
 - Places
 - Periods and Events
 - But also works
- Europeana has authoritative metadata about, and links to content to, individual works, for example:
 - Books, newspapers, letters, sheet music, manuscripts
 - Museum artefacts, photographs, visual arts
 - Music, radio recordings, ethnographic recordings
 - TV&film, amateur video



→ Complementary user groups

- The student
 - The amateur scientist
 - The citizen expert
 - The journalist
- For both Wikipedia and Europeana these are the type of users we welcome to our sites and content

→ Complementary communities

- Wikipedia has an active community of editors who are potential GLAM e-volunteers
- The Europeana network comprises 2000 GLAMs with their curators, librarians and archivists
- What could happen if we can get these communities to share content and work together?

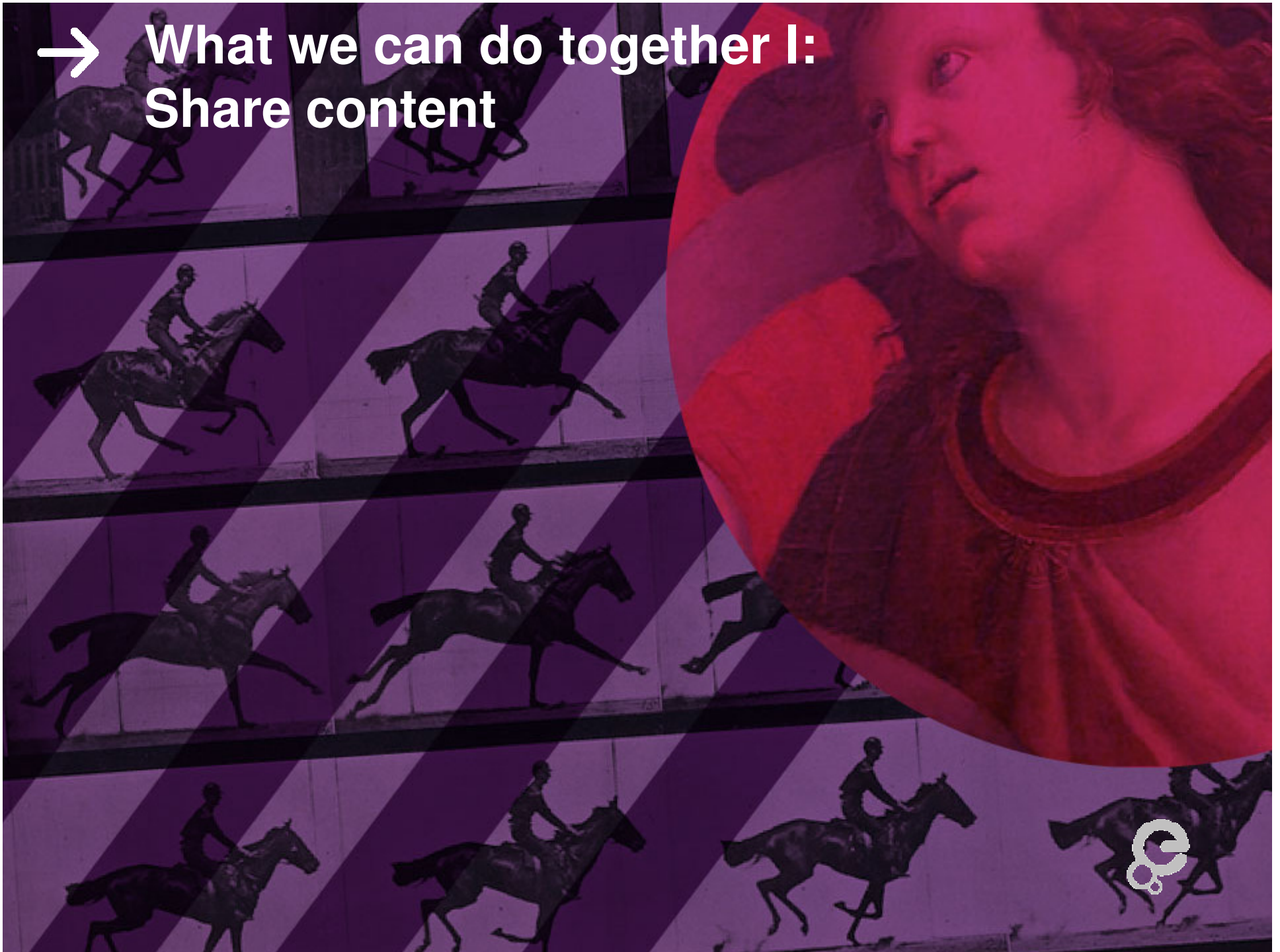
→ Europeana is advocating Open

- Europeana metadata will be explicitly [CC0 from July 2012](#)
- The [Europeana Licensing Framework](#) encourages all our data providers to use the Public Domain Mark for out of copyright content
 - And to use Creative Commons licenses for in-copyright content
- Europeana currently has about [4 million records linking to works with an Open License or bearing the PD-mark](#)
- Working together with the Wikipedia community is part of a strategy of leading by example

→ Collaboration projects

- Build tools making it as simple as possible for GLAMs to upload content to Wikimedia Commons
 - And to download it for re-integration after improvements by the Wiki community
 - And get the Wikimedia Projects usage statistics they need
- Match our communities and content to create, improve and translate Wikipedia articles and create content.
- Match our communities to arrange a pan-European Wikipedia Loves Public Art campaign
- Sponsor Wikipedia Loves Monuments 2012
 - As we did in 2011

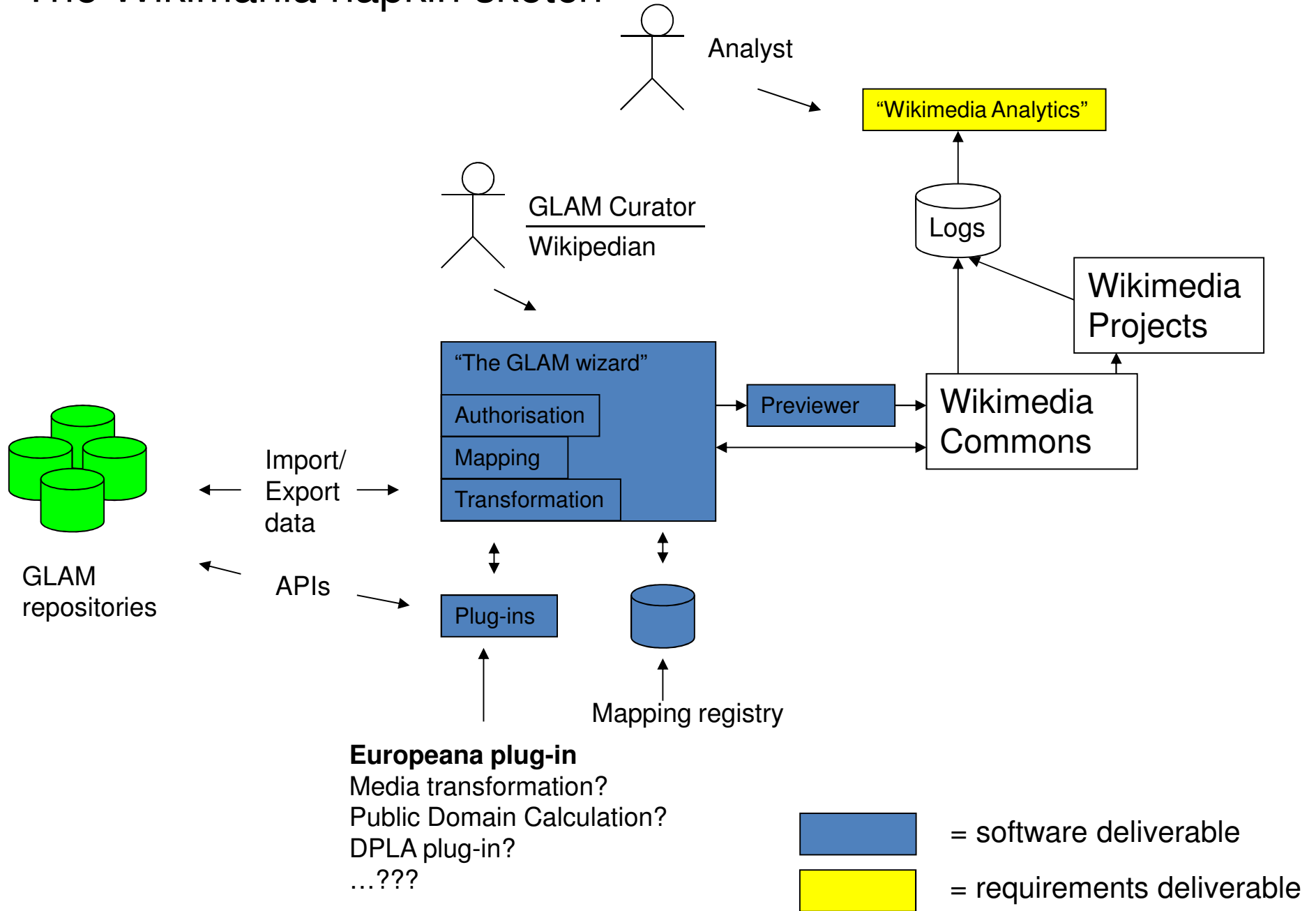
→ What we can do together I:
Share content



→ The GLAMwiki toolset project

- A partnership between Europeana and three Wikimedia Chapters (UK, NL, France)
- Together we'll build a scalable curator-friendly system for mapping metadata and mass-uploading content from GLAMs to Wikimedia Commons
 - And the reverse, to download and re-integrate improved content into the original GLAM-repository
- And provide clear requirements to the Wikimedia Foundation Data Analytics team to build usage statistics solutions that are fit for GLAM-purpose

The Wikimania napkin sketch



→ The GLAMwiki toolset project

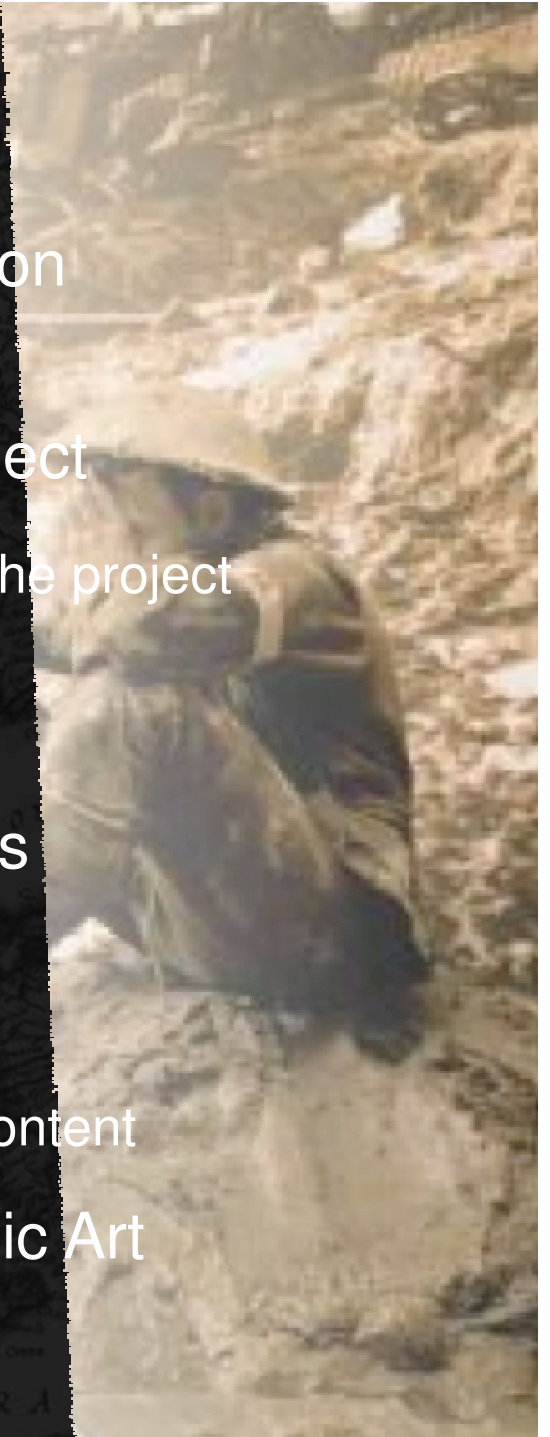
- The project will run for 12-24 months starting in June 2012
- The software will, if all goes well, be integrated into the Wikimedia Commons infrastructure and maintained by the Wikimedia Foundation
- The project will reach out to GLAMs on the Wikimedia Commons “waiting list” to become pilots in the project
- Europeana will work together with its own network partners to facilitate as many batch upload projects we can

→ What we can do together II:
GLAM-wiki outreach and activities



→ Europeana Awareness

- A project running 2012-2014 with a focus on outreach
- Wikimedia Sweden is a partner in the project
 - With funds to have two persons working with the project
 - John Andersson ([User: Jopparn](#)) and Lennart Gudbrandson ([User: Hannibal](#))
- Their focus will be on arranging Editathons
 - For example based on the open WWI-content crowdsourced by Europeana
 - Or other openly licensed Europeana partner content
- But also a pan-European Wiki Loves Public Art contest





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Wählen Sie eine Sprache



World War One in pictures, letters and memories

Europeana 1914-1918 (Erster Weltkrieg in Alltagsdokumenten) is now collecting material in Germany or with a German connection.

Do you have pictures, letters, postcards, souvenirs or other items from 1914-1918 relating to Germany or German people? Do you have a story or anecdote to tell about those involved or affected? Please add it to the online archive so the world can see it. Our [step-by-step video guide](#) will help.

The *Europeana 1914-1918* project is managed and coordinated by the following institutions: [Europeana](#), Europe's digital archive, library and museum, [Oxford University](#) and the [German National Library](#).

[Add to the archive](#)

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Editor's pick

Undetected in Nordic Waters: S.M. Berlin

Rudolf Kämmerer, a seaman from the German auxiliary cruiser 'S.M. Berlin', took part in only one military action during World War I. Afterwards he had plenty of time to write an extensive report about it with detailed coloured maps. Kämmerer's diary tells the enthralling story of how the ship was interned and the whole crew were detained in Hommelsvik near Trondheim, in neutral Norway, from November 1914 till the end of the war.

'S.M. Berlin' was a passenger ship converted into a minelayer. On 17 October 1914, the cruiser left Wilhelmshaven loaded with 200 sea mines. Undetected, it passed all British sea barriers, circumnavigated Scotland and reached the Irish Sea. There, in the exit route of Glasgow, the sea mines were sunk. Still unnoticed, the cruiser continued its trip to the polar sea until the coal supply was spent. The ship had to call at the neutral harbour of Trondheim on 16 November 1914 and was detained there. For a long time, the Royal Navy was wondering where the mines in their home waters had come from - to which, among others, HMS



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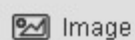
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Feldpostkarten von Rudolf Kämmerer



Feldpostkarten von Rudolf Kämmerer



Feldpostkarten von Rudolf Kämmerer



Feldpostkarten von Rudolf Kämmerer



Kriegstagebuch mit handgefertigten



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Artikel **Diskussion**

Lesen

Bearbeiten

Versionsgeschichte

Suche

Berlin (1909)

Die **Berlin (II)**^[1] war ein **Passagierschiff** des **Norddeutschen Lloyd** (NDL), das im Liniendienst von 1909 bis 1914 die Strecke **New York – Neapel – Genua** bediente. Während des **Ersten Weltkriegs**, 1914, legte sie als **Hilfskreuzer** eine **Seeminensperre**, in der ein damals modernes britisches Großkampfschiff sank. Ohne Erfolg im **Handelskrieg**, musste sie sich schließlich im **norwegischen Trondheim internieren** lassen. Nach dem Krieg an **Großbritannien** zwangsausgeliefert, kam sie unter den Namen *Arabic* für die **White Star Line** und die belgische Red Star Line bis 1930 wieder auf dem Nordatlantik zum Einsatz und wurde anschließend verschrottet.

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- 1 Im Dienst des NDL
- 2 Kriegseinsatz
- 3 Einsatz unter fremder Flagge
- 4 Weblinks
- 5 Literatur

Im Dienst des NDL [Bearbeiten]

Die Berlin wurde 1909 auf der **Werft AG Weser** in **Bremen** für den NDL gebaut. Sie hatte zwei Schornsteine, zwei Masten und eine Dienstgeschwindigkeit von 17,5 Knoten. Ausgestattet war sie für 266 Passagiere in der I., 246 in der II. und 2700 Passagiere in der III. Klasse. Am 7. November 1908 wurde die *Berlin* (II)^[2] vom Stapel gelassen und am 25. April 1909 war sie fertig gestellt.

Die **Jungfernfahrt** ab dem 1. Mai 1909 führte den Dampfer von **Bremerhaven** nach **New York**. Schon am 15. Mai verließ die *Berlin* zum ersten Mal New York Richtung Neapel und

Berlin



Die ehemalige *Berlin*; hier nach 1920 als *Arabic* im Dienst der White Star Line.

Schiffsdaten

Flagge	 Deutsches Reich Vereinigtes Königreich Belgien
andere Schiffsnamen	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SS Arabic
Schiffstyp	Passagierschiff
Heimathafen	Bremen
Eigner	Norddeutscher Lloyd, White Star Line
Bauwerft	AG Weser, Bremen
Stapellauf	7. November 1908



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SS Arabic (1908)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



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The *Arabic*



The ***SS Arabic*** was a twin propeller passenger steamship with 2 funnels and 2 masts, launched on 7 Novemberth 1908 known then as the *Berlin* and built by the A.G. Weser shipbuilding company in Germany. Her Gross Register Tonnage was advertised at 16,786. She made her maiden voyage on 1 Mayst, 1909 from New York to Genoa and Bremerhaven. In September 1914 she became an auxiliary cruiser with the German Navy as a minelayer.



The *SS Arabic*

In December 1919 she was given to the Shipping Controller under control of P&O. About a year later in 1920 she was purchased by The [White Star Line](#), based in Liverpool and was refitted in Portsmouth, it was then she was renamed the *SS Arabic*. In September 1921 she made her maiden voyage as a White Star Line ship, via the Southampton to New York route. Afterwards, she sailed on the Mediterranean to New York service until 1924 when she was moved to the Hambur New York route, later that year her passenger accommodation was modified, and on 29 Octoberth, 1926 Arabic made her first voyage under char the Red Star Line and resumed doing so until 1930 when she reverted back to the White Star Line and her passenger accommodation was again modified. Less than one year later she was sold for breaking up at Genoa.

External links

- [The Ship List](#)



HMS *Audacious* (1912)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other ships of the same name, see [HMS Audacious](#).

HMS *Audacious* was a *King George V-class battleship* of the *Royal Navy*. The vessel did not see any combat in the First World War, being sunk by a German *naval mine* off the northern coast of *Donegal*, Ireland in 1914.

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 - 1.2 Main armament
 - 1.3 Secondary battery
 - 1.4 Torpedo armament
 - 1.5 Armour
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- 3 Aftermath
- 4 See also
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- 6 Bibliography
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Design

[\[edit\]](#)

The four ships of the *King George V* class of the 1910 building programme were to have been repeats of the *Orion* class. However, the battle-cruiser *HMS Lion*, completed in May 1912 with her foremast ahead of the fore funnel, showed that this was a far better arrangement than that in the *Orions*, where it was the other way round. This modification produced a more



HMS *Audacious*

Career (UK)	
Name:	HMS <i>Audacious</i>
Ordered:	1910
Laid down:	March 1911
Launched:	14 September 1912
Commissioned:	August 1913
Fate:	Mined , 27 October 1914
General characteristics	
Class and type:	<i>King George V-class battleship</i>
Displacement:	23,400 long tons (23,800 t)

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Questions or comments?

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