WHEN OPEN-SOURCE STRATEGIES ATTRACT VISITORS' PRESENCE IN MUSEUMS.
A PROJECT FOR THE ENHANCEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE IN LOMBARDY (ITALY).

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WELCOME/ABOUT ME

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✓ Physicist

Find this presentation at: http://bit.ly/archeowiki-eagle
THE PROJECT – PARTNERSHIP

WIKIMEDIA ITALIA (HEAD PARTNER)

GRUPPO ARCHEOLOGICO AMBROSIANO

ASSOCIAZIONE MIMONDO

FONDAZIONE PASSARÈ

COMUNE DI MILANO – RACCOLTE EXTRAEUROPEE
THE PROJECT – WITH THE PATRONAGE

Funded by

Regione Lombardia

Fondazione Cariplo
«The main values enhanced by open licensing models refer (…) to the increased visibility of museum collections and to the new knowledge and information generated on art images by commons based peer production systems.» (Bertacchi and Morando, 2011)

- Museum Without Walls (Irace, 2013)
- Creative Renaissance
- Cultural Remix (Eschenfelder, 2010)
OPEN SOURCE INITIATIVES IN THE CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT: IDEAS AND EXAMPLES

THE CROWDSOURCING FAQs

✔ What is Open Source?

✔ What is Free Software?

✔ What is Attributions? What is copyleft (share-alike)?

✔ What are Creative Commons licenses?

Most Prominent Example: Riskjmuseum (The Netherlands)

(Pekel, 2014)

Democratising the Risjksmuseum: Why did the Rijksmuseum make available their highest quality material without restrictions, and what are the results?

http://pro.europeana.eu/documents/858566/858665/Democratising+the+Rijksmuseum
GLAM ⇒ Galleries, Libraries, Archives, and Museums

The GLAM-Wiki initiative helps cultural institutions share their resources with the world through collaborative projects with experienced Wikipedia editors.
This project is devoted to archaeological small museums in Lombardia, that store an important but unknown heritage. The Wiki world is the perfect media for this project: global connection and culture created by people.
PROJECT GOALS

**Involving** new targets of public: young people, retired people and disabled

**Teaching** and diffusing the Wikipedia technology

**Enriching** Wikipedia with archaeological knowledge

**Promoting** small but important archaeological *museums*

**Promoting** openness (open data sources and technologies) in public museums
COLLECTIONS INVOLVED

Fondazione Passaré
African cave paintings in photographic archive
COLLECTIONS INVOLVED

Raccolte Extraeuropee di Milano
Selection from Pre-Hispanic Collections
COLLECTIONS INVOLVED

Museo Civico Archeologico di Varese
Sesto Calende’s warriors funeral supply
COLLECTIONS INVOLVED

Museo Civico Archeologico di Castelleone
Items from Castelleone district collection
Museo Rambotti di Desenzano del Garda
Lavagnone pre-Historical site collection
COLLECTIONS INVOLVED

Museo Goffredo Bellini di Asola
Civic Archaeological Collection
OTHER BENEFICIARIES

Blind people Institute – Milan

Elderly people Organization – Milan
AN INSTRUMENT FOR ENGAGEMENT: THE WIKIGITE (WIKITRIPS)

Wikigita (n. f.) (Wikitrip): A journey, an excursion or jaunt where participants are invited to collect information (including pictures) to be used for enriching Wikipedia and other Wikimedia projects at later time (e.g. uploading the pictures).

Wikigite were born from an idea of Marina Milella and the Wikimedia community of Rome (WikiUrbis) in 2012 [https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Utente:MM/WikiGite]

Wikigite exist in a similar concept also in other countries and Wikimedia communities and are know as Wiki Takes {somewhere}

Wikigite are systematically used as a substantial part in the Archeowiki project as an engagement activity and educational tool.
TOWARDS WIKITRIPS (1)

PREPARATION

(1) Contacts with museums' curators

(2) Selection of

- Archaeology Students
- Wikipedian
- Wikipedian in Residence
TOWARDS WIKITRIPS (2)

TRAINING

(1) General lessons about Archaeology
(2) Specific lessons on participant museums' collections
(3) Introduction to Wikipedia
(4) Pedagogical knowledge
(5) How to organise a lesson for people with special needs
WIKITRIPS (1)

Wikitrip GOES TO SCHOOL

AT SCHOOL
WIKITRIPS (2)

Wikitrip GOES TO SCHOOL

AT THE MUSEUM
Category:Images contributed by Raccolte Extraeuropee del Castello Sforzesco

Da Wikimedia Commons, l'archivio di file multimediali liberi

Raccolte Extraeuropee del Castello Sforzesco

Nome in lingua locale
Raccolte Extraeuropee del Castello Sforzesco
Localizzazione
Milano
Coordinate
45° 26' 12" N, 9° 10' 43" E
Istituto
1900
Sito
www.comune.milano.it
Identificativo autorità
VIAF: 161376535

Pagine nella categoria "Images contributed by Raccolte Extraeuropee del Castello Sforzesco"

Questa categoria contiene un'unica pagina, indicata di seguito.

A
  * Template:Archeowiki/Raccolte Extraeuropee Castello Sforzesco

File nella categoria "Images contributed by Raccolte Extraeuropee del Castello Sforzesco"

Questa categoria contiene 80 file, indicati di seguito, su un totale di 80.
Raccolte extraeuropee del Castello Sforzesco

Da Wikipedia, l'enciclopedia libera.

(Rieinserimento da Raccolte Extraeuropee del Castello Sforzesco)

Wikipedia: Raccolte extraeuropee del Castello Sforzesco (03/02/2016), museo italiano
Alias: Raccolte Extraeuropee del Castello Sforzesco

Le Raccolte Extraeuropee afferiscono alla Direzione delle Raccolte Artistiche del Castello Sforzesco. Il patrimonio, formato da oltre 8.000 oggetti, è il risultato della riunione di alcune collezioni appartenenti a diversi enti pubblici milanesi ed è di proprietà del Comune di Milano. L’arco cronologico va dal Perù precolombiano (1200-200 a.C.) ai primi decenni del Novecento, mentre la provenienza geografica comprende Medio ed Estremo Oriente, America Meridionale e Centrale, Africa Occidentale e Centrale e alcuni oggetti del Sudest asiatico e dell’Oceania.

Nel corso degli ultimi anni grazie ad importanti lasciti di famiglie e di privati cittadini le collezioni si sono arricchite di circa 3.000 unità.

Si tratta di collezioni di formazione antica, frutto di donazioni compiute a partire dalla seconda metà dell’Ottocento fino ai nostri giorni da parte di missionari, viaggiatori e collezionisti milanesi. Le raccolte, che all’apertura dei musei civici del Castello Sforzesco nel 1900 erano esibite per piccoli nuclei, dal secondo dopoguerra, a seguito dei bombardamenti dell’agosto 1943, sono rimaste in deposito per mancanza di spazi espositivi, in attesa di un’adeguata valorizzazione.

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2. Esposizioni
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   2.2 Ovest asiatico, Percorsi cinesi e giapponesi nelle Raccolte Extraeuropee del Castello Sforzesco
   2.3 Dal Tibet. Una scatola di opere ottenuta dalla collezione del Castello Sforzesco
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WIKITRIPS (3)

Wikitrip COMES TO YOU

LESSON AT THE “THIRD AGE UNIVERSITY” IN MILAN

SENIORS
WIKITRIPS (4)

Wikitrip COMES TO YOU

COLLABORATION WITH THE
Building Environment Sciences
and Technology (BEST)
AT POLITECNICO DI MILANO
(prof. Cristiana Achille)

Digital 3-D
reconstruction of
artifacts
WIKITRIPS (5)

Wikitrip COMES TO YOU

3-D printed copies to be manipulated
FINAL EVENT
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SUMMARY

PREPARATION

EVENT

WIKITRIPS

WIKITRIPS

SELECTION OF CONTENT

FINDING PEOPLE + TRAINING

MANAGE RELATIONS WITH MUSEUMS AND INSTITUTIONS

EVENT

WIKITRIPS

SCHOOLS

OTHERS

COMUNICATION

EVALUATION

REPEATABILITY
RESULTS (PRELIMINARY)

16 volunteers trained

24 teachers trained

24 classes involved

20+ WIKITRIPS with Schools → 600 students involved

WIKITRIPS with blind people and retired people → 250 people involved

570 new images loaded on Wikipedia

Chain reaction in archaeological knowledge through Wikipedia
RESULTS (PRELIMINARY)

Data collection and analysis by **Density Design Lab** at **POLTECNICO DI MILANO** (Michele Mauri)
CONCLUSIONS

Archeowiki was able to engage students in editing Wikipedia pages about Archeology.

Archeowiki reached new public (elder and blind people) which has limited access to Archaeological content.

Archeowiki proven that collaboration among different institutions and communities is possible.

Archeowiki increased the reach of content of less known museums to a wider audience.

Archeowiki has shown the benefits of an open approach in the field of Archaeology.
THANK YOU!

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