DELIVERABLE

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                          and Latin Epigraphy

EAGLE Multilingual Wiki
D 2.5
version n°4.0

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Revision History

	Date	Authors	Organization	Description
v.1	12 January 2014	Pietro Liuzzo	UHEI	Tutorial drafted and distributed, followed by regular revision.
v. 2	1 September 2014	Pietro Liuzzo	UHEI	First draft of the EAGLE MediaWiki description for the EAGLE Paris Conference
v. 2.1	1 June 2014	Pietro Liuzzo	UHEI	Updated functionalities and possibilities in description and tutorial based on TIGLIO project
v. 3.1	11 November 2015	Pietro Liuzzo	UHEI	First complete draft of the deliverable
v. 3.2	16 November 2015	Claudio Prandoni	PROMOTER	Revision and suggestions for improvement

More details on contributors of each section can be found where appropriate.

Statement of originality:
This deliverable contains original unpublished work except where clearly indicated otherwise. Acknowledgement of previously published material and of the work of others has been made through appropriate citation, quotation or both.

Contents

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List of Contributors to the Wiki

The following list does not include authors and reviewers who have indeed largely contributed to the work on the EAGLE MediaWiki all volunteers contributing to the EAGLE MediaWiki, neither the members of the Working Group on Traslation and Content Curation and all those members of the international community which provided support with feedback, initial suggestions, documentation, technical support, and all other forms of direct and indirect participation in the development of the contents of this deliverable, via personal meetings, conversations at conferences and events, online meetings, mail exchanges on mailing lists, etc. . We would like also to acknowledge here all those contributions which would not be possibly referenced otherwise. The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation has funded the meetings of the project TIGLIO which produced results for the EAGLE MediaWiki and the work which will be carried out for Attic Inscriptions Online. We would like to thank also all the Wikimedia users who have contributed to parts of this work in various ways and especially Aubrey, CristianCantoro, Fæ, Laurentius, Magnus Manske, Sannita and Wittylama. Another special aknowledgement goes to all users of the EAGLE Mediawiki and to all the volunteers working on photos of inscriptions online.

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Continued on next page	

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Valentina Vassallo	The Cyprus Institute
Bryan Ward-Perkins	University of Oxford
Andrea Zanni	Wikimedia Italia

We would also like to acknowledge all contributors of the EAGLE conferences and workshops[1] as well as all those who contributed during other events and conferences, especially the Ancient Grapphiti Project participants who entered all the Herculaneum Graffiti. And finally we would also like to acknowledge for their continued contribution to the dissemination of epigraphic knowledge the ca. 700 volunteers in Wikimedia Commons[2] who have in time uploaded and shared photos of greek and latin inscriptions and user:Fae who enabled us to see them.

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[1]See Orlandi et al. 2014, list of contributors.

[2]`https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category_talk:Media_contributed_by_EAGLE/reports/volunteers`

Executive Summary

This Deliverable on *The EAGLE Multilingual Wiki* or simply *The EAGLE MediaWiki* (`http://www.eagle-network.eu/wiki/index.php/Main_Page`) details the work done on the Mediawiki set up on the project website to collect translations of inscriptions.

This wiki contains various types of contents for the enrichment of the epigraphic records, especially translations and some link to images available through Wikimedia Commons, which have been also enriched, more efficiently, directly in Wikimedia Commons as described in D2.2.2. The EAGLE MediaWiki is first described in its general ideas and results achieved, then the latest tutorial is integrated to document the procedures now available to enter new translations, which cover a wide range os scenarios. An overview of the results is then given, including a description of the integration of the translations with the EAGLE Portal result view.

Attached is also a related Document, to which the EAGLE MediaWiki has contributed, the Europeana Wikimedia Task Force.

The EAGLE MediaWiki has revealed to be not simply a very useful, easy and accessible tool, it has also surprised us as an incredibly flexible user engagement tool and an highly interoperable tool on which several collaboration could be easily carried out, like the one with Perseids and Attic Inscriptions Online, affiliate members of EAGLE, which led also to additional funding obtained from The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation to continue the work began with the EAGLE MediaWiki.

Chapter 1

The EAGLE Mediawiki

1.1   EAGLE and Wikimedia Italia

The EAGLE MediaWiki (`http://www.eagle-network.eu/wiki/`) is the result of a cooperation between Wikimedia Italia and EAGLE, especially the Working Group 1 on Translations and Content Curation.

Figure 1.1: The EAGLE Mediawiki Home Page
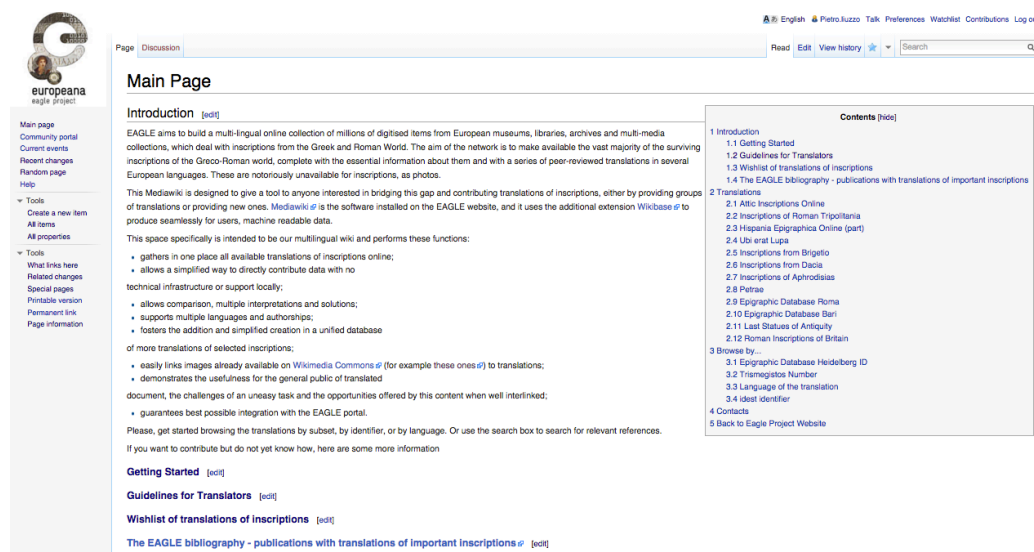
As recommended during the EAGLE project review, the MediaWiki aimed at collecting 12.000 translations of inscriptions. To date it has reached this objective, having to date (16 November 2015) a total of 11.976 translations entered, and an increase ratio of around 200 new translations a month. These generate useful connections with multiple translations in several languages for around 40.000

items in the EAGLE aggregator (which corresponds to the number of identifiers provided in the EAGLE mediwiki).

Statistics

Page statistics	
Content pages	35
Pages (All pages in the wiki, including talk pages, redirects, etc.)	11,317
Uploaded files	0
Edit statistics	
Page edits since EAGLE MediaWiki was set up	74,452
Average edits per page	6.58
User statistics	
Registered users	1,349
Active users (list of members) (Users who have performed an action in the last 30 days)	3
Bots (list of members)	0
Administrators (list of members)	8
Bureaucrats (list of members)	4
Write (list of members)	209
wbeditor (list of members)	3
View statistics	
Views total (Views to non-existing pages and special pages are not included)	1,684,563
Views per edit	22.63
Most viewed pages	
Main Page	69,897
Draft Workflow	9,177
EDH List	4,688
Translations of the Inscriptions of Roman Tripolitania	4,009
EDR List	3,225
Attic Inscriptions Online	2,332
Translation EN (P11)	2,244
EAGLE MediaWiki:About	2,060
Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum; , CIL VI, 1679 (+p. 4732) (Q5914)	2,024
TM List	2,021

Figure 1.2: The EAGLE Mediawiki Statistics at 16 November 2015

There are currently 14 languages attested, all of which with at least one translation in the wiki: Italian, Modern Greek, Hungarian, English, Spanish, Romanian,

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Russian, Crotian, Hebrew, German, French, Slovenian, Swedish (in the order in which they have been added to the wiki). Lists to simplify browsing are provided only for languages with more than 100 translations. The accounting of the translations is done by counting individual translations by language, as in the categories displayed on the home page.[1]

Wikimedia Italia, the Italian chapter of the Wikimedia Foundation and the EAGLE Best Practice Network created this wiki for the simplified harmonization and upload of content in Wikimedia projects, to be put side by side with the provision of many items to Wikimedia Commons when they will be available via the EAGLE portal.

On one side, EAGLE Content Providers started to contribute images to Wikimedia Commons systematically.[2] On the other, a multilingual wiki has been set up. This document addresses this latter topic, and specifically the development and characteristics of a website that is a *unicum* in its kind (it is the first and, at the moment, the only use of the Wikibase extensions outside Wikidata)[3] and as a method to join needs of the users and contributors with those of the information technologies scientists and academics dealing with epigraphy.

Adding Wikibase to the picture enables also the reuse of data via a RESTfull API[4] which is included in the MediaWiki software, by other projects, thus enhancing the usability of contents.

The EAGLE MediaWiki was set up in early 2013, and even if Wikibase was still in an early stage of development, it seemed the ideal fit since the very beginning, because it both supports structured data (for each inscription we have identifiers, pictures, peer-reviewed translations and source data for each translation), and it simplifies online collaboration also for people who have no knowledge of wiki-code being entirely wiki-syntax free. The EAGLE MediaWiki gathers translations from several content providers, individual contributors and cooperating projects, and is to date the biggest existing database of translations of Ancient Greek and Latin inscriptions.

1.1.1 Objectives

EAGLE aims to build a multi-lingual online collection of millions of digitized items from European museums, libraries, archives and multi-media collections, which deal with inscriptions from the Greek and Roman World. The aim of the network is to make available the vast majority of the surviving inscriptions of the Greco-Roman world, complete with the essential information about them and with a se-

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[1] http://www.eagle-network.eu/wiki/index.php/Category:Lists_by_translation_language

[2] Media already uploaded on Wikimedia Commons are available in a specific Category: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Media_contributed_by_EAGLE

[3] http://wikiba.se/

[4] http://www.eagle-network.eu/wiki/api.php

ries of peer-reviewed translations in several European languages. These are notoriously unavailable for inscriptions. Although keeping in mind the ideal to reach a broader audience and get people involved, it seemed a major goal to gather and curate on the wiki so that they would also encourage new entries. It turned out that some ideas on the matter of translations of inscriptions all together had to be revised: translating an inscription is not always a trivial exercise, and the discussion which can rise from different translations is very important for the settlement of what the meaning of an inscription is, especially for long texts or metrical inscriptions.

Mediawiki[5] is the software installed on the EAGLE website, with the additional extension Wikibase [6] to work on data as in Wikidata,[7] the Wikimedia Foundation newest project dealing with structured data. This space specifically is intended to be our multilingual wiki and performs these functions:

- gathers in one place all available translations of inscriptions online;
- allows a simplified way to directly contribute data with no technical infrastructure or support locally;
- allows comparison, multiple interpretations and solutions;
- supports multiple languages and authorships;
- fosters the addition and simplified creation in a unified database of more translations of selected inscriptions;
- easily links images already available on Wikimedia Commons[8] to contents with translation;
- demonstrates the usefulness for the general public of translated document, the challenges of an uneasy task and the opportunities offered by this content when well interlinked;
- guarantees best possible integration with the EAGLE portal.

For batch uploads some data from Content Providers of the EAGLE BPN, both original members and newly affiliated members, have been mapped to a series of "properties" (metadata elements which constitutes the relationships inside the Wikibase model).[9] The list of properties was as minimal as possible, but rich enough to gather all identifiers available, all languages and all bibliographic data.

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[5]Mediawiki is a free software open source wiki package written in PHP, originally for use on Wikipedia and its sister projects, and now used by many other wikis (even non related to the Wikimedia Foundation). For more information, see `https://www.mediawiki.org/`

[6]`http://www.mediawiki.org/wiki/Extension:Wikibase_Repository` and `wikiba.se`

[7]`http://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Wikidata:Main_Page`

[8]Wikimedia Commons (`https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Main_Page`) is a project of the Wikimedia Foundation as Wikipedia and Wikisource to archive and make available photos and media.

[9]A list of all properties is here: `http://www.eagle-network.eu/wiki/index.php/Special:AllPages/Property:`

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The minimal element where based on the model prepared by Epigraphic Database Rome and further developed from that.

We started uploading a subset of metadata including all available identifiers and URIs (the Trismegistos identifiers)[10] and the text of the translations. All other information have been omitted as this will be in the EAGLE portal and in all the databases part of the EAGLE network.

1.2 The EAGLE Mediawiki in place

1.2.1 Some Numbers

Image 1.4 shows the number of inscriptions by language of the translation provided along the lifespan of the EAGLE Mediawiki. Several things can be noted. Large increments correspond to bulk data imported with mappings. This is for example evident from November to January, when Pietro De Nicolao, developer hired by Wikimedia Italia, used it's scripts for batch uploading of inscriptions.[11] The following datasets have been imported:[12]

- Inscriptions of Roman Tripolitania (contributed by King's College London)
- Hispania Epigrafica Online (a test subset)
- Ubi Erat Lupa Translations from School projects
- PETRAE online translations from EpiDoc files
- Attic Inscriptions Online
- Inscriptions of Aphrodisias Reynolds, Roueché, and Bodard 2007 (contributed by King's College London)
- Inscriptions from Brigetio (contributed by Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem)
- Inscriptions from Dacia (contributed by Universitatea Babes Bolyai)
- Roman Inscriptions of Britain
- Last Statues of Antiquity

In each case some modification to the scripts was needed to import the data, and some adaptation to the set of properties in use. In all cases a minimum set of information as been imported, including at least one link, at least a text of a translation, at least a description and a label for the item. In most cases also Source information could be imported.

In February 2014, during the first EAGLE workshop in Ljubljana, a first presentation and editathon of contents was carried out and previously in January a collaborator from the University of Oxford started to actively work on the Wiki.

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[10]www.trismegistos.org

[11]These are all available in the project's GIT repository. https://github.com/EAGLE-BPN/eagle-wiki

[12]Data taken 11 November 2015.

Translation EN	(Two texts on opposite sides of a tile. Most scholars agree that the two texts refer to each other and form a dialogue; it is much discussed, however, who the discussants are, and which text is the first in order. Moreover, some of the words are difficult to read, and their reading is the object of an ongoing discussion:) Iulius, bookkeeper of the brickworks; because Anthinus has paid me the quantity of 533 (tiles) I say thank you, my lord. – (LITERALLY: Resolve what you done less, and so show your gratitude, and two more, because you counted less) Replace as many ("quod" here read as a typing error for "quot") as are of lower quality (minus fecisti), and then redeem (gratias age); and two more because you counted too little.	[edit│edit in Perseids]
	▸ 1 source	
		[add│add via Perseids]

Translation IT	Concludi quel che non hai fatto e ringrazia! E chiudi il conto con due (partite di tegole) in più, poiché ne hai contato meno (del pattuito)! Iulius, alla contabilità delle partite di tegole: ne abbiamo inviate 533, con le quali il conto è pareggiato. Ti ringrazio, signore.	[edit│edit in Perseids]
	▾ 1 source	
		[edit]
	Author I. Di Stefano Manzella	
	Periodical Title Archeologia Classica 33	
	Year 1981	
	Page(s) 383-386	
	Publication title Review of G. Pereira Menaut, Inscripciones romanas de Valentia (Valencia 1979)	

Figure 1.3: An item with minimum data from the Content Provider, enriched by autonomous contribution

From March to December 2014 members of Rodopis association in Italy started to enter texts as well.

Following this successful events and two test cases of controlled data entry, more trainings and seminars have been held including work on the EAGLE MediaWiki. Noteworthy are the two trainings in Herculaneum and in Washington DC, in cooperation with the Ancient Graffiti Project, who have produced translations for all the Herculaneum Graffiti.

The contributions from individual users have been since then growing constantly, with people adding inscriptions of their own intention and contributions from Content Providers as well as external authors sending content and requesting that it is published in the EAGLE MediaWiki .

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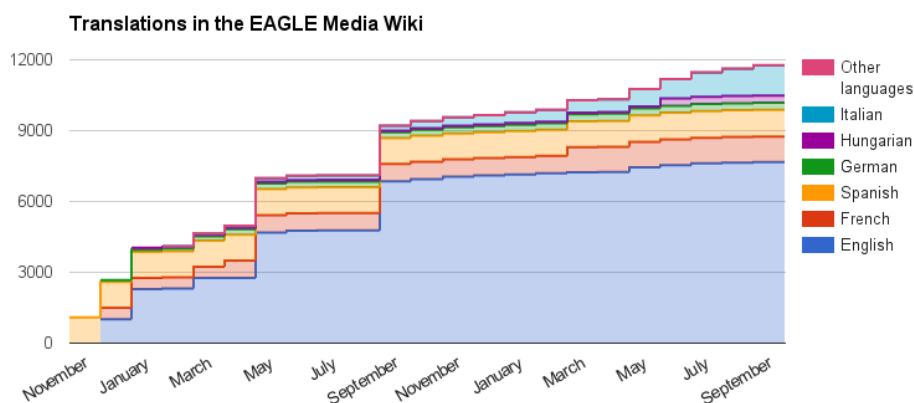ICTPSP
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Figure 1.4: Growth of the number of translations during the years by language.

1.2.2 Curation

Imported or contributed data are not static, and they can be always built upon and improved. For some items we have 5 or 6 translations in several languages. There are two ways to do this.

- In one case an authorized author enters the translation directly in the Wiki as a new item.
- In the second case an author decides to enter a translation and does that via Perseids. This allows the translation to be published with an editorial review. The authors submits the content and the EAGLE editorial board is notified. Two members of the board vote on the translation and if accepted the translation is published to the wiki. This system integrates via REST-full APIs talking to each other the resources available so that one service integrates the other and no new wheel is invented.
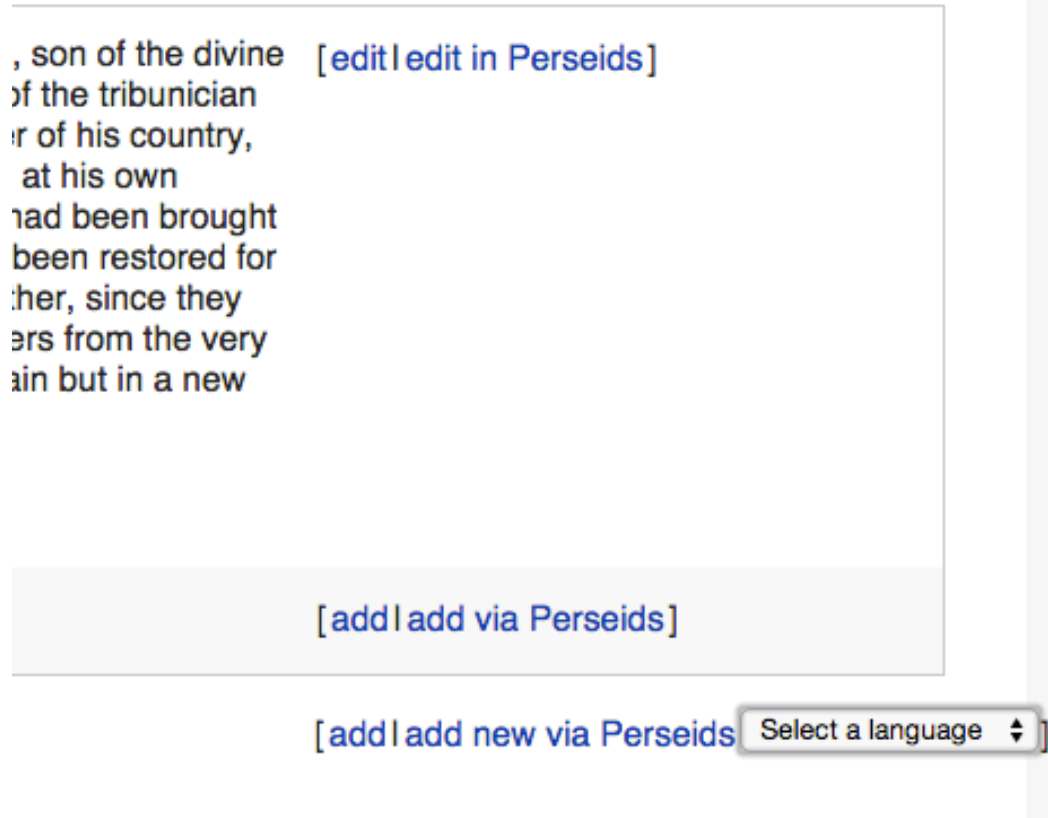
, son of the divine
of the tribunician
r of his country,
  at his own
ad been brought
been restored for
her, since they
rs from the very
ain but in a new

[edit | edit in Perseids]

[add | add via Perseids]

[add | add new via Perseids   Select a language ▼]

Figure 1.5: Add New Translation via Perseids

Overview   ◀ ▶
Edit   Download Copy   History   Comment

Editing urn:cts:pdlepi:eagle.tm272585.perseids-it-2015-1 from publication **pdlepi/pdlepi/eagle.tm272585/translation/perseids-pub-2015-1**

Translation Text

Figure 1.6: Perseids data entry

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The process includes the possibility for a deep quality control, validated by several members of the board and track recorded in a versioned system. The image 1.7 shows how the data entered in the Wiki goes to Perseids and stays there until the board reviews the data. Nevertheless data entry remains possible without such steps given that the basic property in the source of the translation are always given.
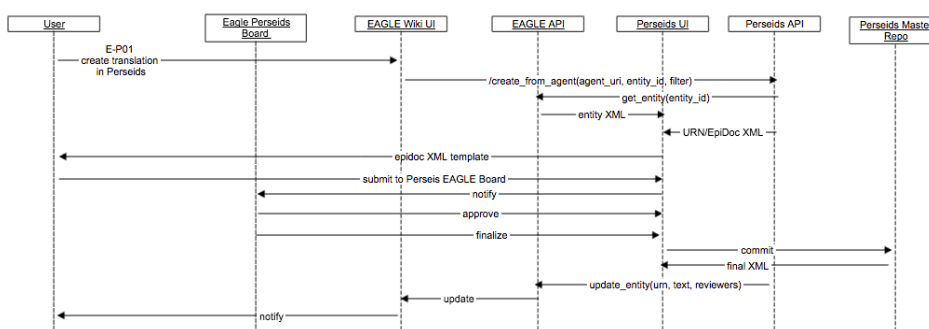

Figure 1.7: Flow of data and processes between EAGLE MediaWiki and Perseids

1.3 Networking the Mediawiki

Usability and ease of use are two key factors for users, as we noticed during all events in which we have presented and worked with the Wiki. It literaly takes 10 minutes for users to enter their first translation, which means that the tool is very suited and allows intellectual work to focus on contents.

Wikimedia Italia dealt with the technical and organizational aspects of the EAGLE MediaWiki, with constant counseling on best practices and direct effort to implement requirements. The result is a common and collaborative database collecting translations of inscribed documents from the ancient Greek and Roman world.

Nevertheless it is not quantity what we aim at but to foster the production of new translations by engaging scholars and students with a tool fit for their needs. In the second phase of the wiki only two import were planned, and much more individual contributions took place.

Once EAGLE will be online all photos with the correct copyright will be published in Wikimedia Commons and we look forward to integrate that wealth of data within the EAGLE Mediawiki.[13]
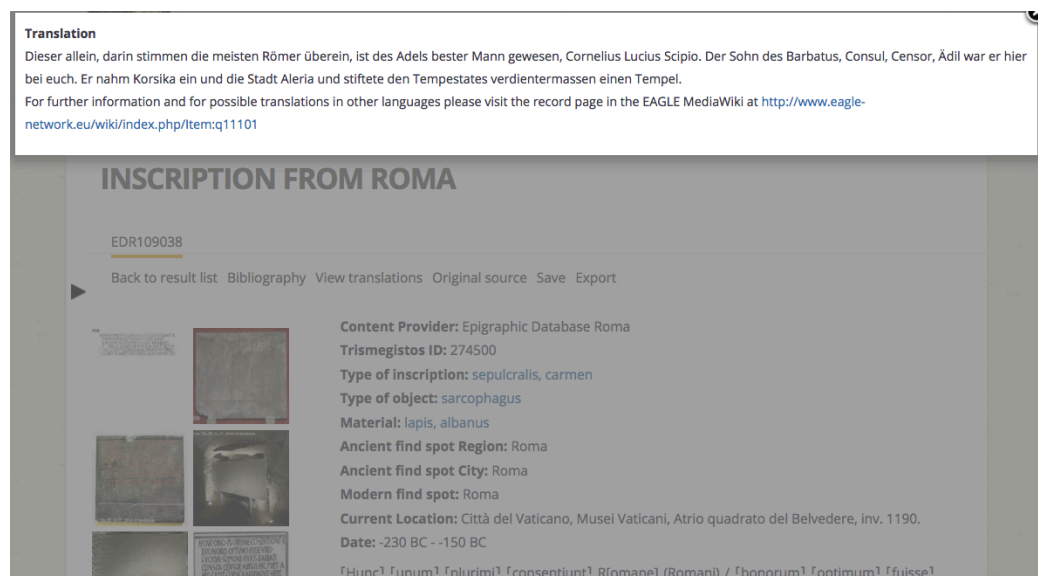
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[13]New members of the consortium are encouraged to publish their photos directly on

Many of the ongoing collaborations between Wikimedia chapters and GLAMs concern importing pictures in Wikimedia Commons, or texts in Wikipedia or Wik-iSource. Wikimedia Italy is trying to expand those collaborations also to the field of open data.

1.4 The Translations of the EAGLE MediaWiki used in the EAGLE portal

The translations are harvested and connected in the aggregator to relevant items via the IDs added, like the Trismegistos ID.

The user who finds an inscriptions in the EAGLE Portal is now also able to visualize a translation of it eventually in the EAGLE MediaWiki, as it becomes available. The user will see only the first one for now, but has a link to see the other available translations. In case there isn't a translation the user is invited to either ask for one or to contribute it himself.

Figure 1.8: A Translations from the Wiki viewed in the EAGLE Portal

Some Content Providers as the Epigraphic Database Heidelberg also directly display relevant translations in their own website, taking them from the API.

Wikimedia Commons and to follow the workflow which has been tested. As things happened for the inscriptions of Brigetio and the inscriptions from Dacia, they will soon be followed by the inscriptions of Montenegro and a small corpus from Turkey contributed by the University of Belgrad.

Historisch relevante Hinweise	
Religion	
Truppennamen	
Geographie	
Sozial-/ Wirtschafts-/ Rechtsgeschichte	
Literatur ⓘ	
	CIL 03, 03576. TitAq 0629; Fotos. ILS 2814. CLEPann 620.
Kommentar	
	Epistyl. Hederae.
Personen	
Inschrifttext (EAGLE Übersetzung)	
Transkription	Francus ego cives Romanus miles in armis / egregia virtute tuli bello mea dextera sem(p)er
Majuskeln	FRANCVS EGO CIVES ROMANVS MILES IN ARMIS EGREGIA VIRTVTE TVLI BELLO MEA DEXTERA SEMER
Fotos	
Fotos (extern):	↗ http://www.ubi-erat-lupa.org/imagelink/index.php?Nr=3035

EAGLE Übersetzung

Italienisch:
Io, cittadino Franco, soldato nell'esercito di Roma, prestai sempre il mio braccio in guerra, da prode.

Diese Übersetzung wird vom "Europeana network of Ancient Greek and Latin Epigraphy" (↗ EAGLE) bereitgestellt.
(↗ Quelle für diese Übersetzung)

Figure 1.9: A Translations from the Wiki viewed in the EDH website

By establishing a multiply controlled platform to insert new translations and by making that easy enough to edit in various ways, the EAGLE MediaWiki really began to bridge a long gap in ancient epigraphy, i.e. the lack of translations available online. In the following sections we will give some evidence on the outcomes of the EAGLE MediaWiki.[14]

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[14]More contributions on translating inscriptions, which are also integrated for easier access in the EAGLE MediaWiki, can be found in the second section of Orlandi et al. 2014.

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Chapter 2

Considerations on results and status of the data

2.1 User involvement and expert sourcing

The problems of all digital projects looking at putting together materials from various sources and contributors are on one side to get people involved, on the other to control the work done and take care of the administration. The possible user scenarios are eventually many more. Two especially deserve to be mentioned here. Most input has been provided in term of new translations in the EAGLE Media Wiki during Workshops and Secondary Schools class work. Some teachers with a background in epigraphy have been contacted by the Epigraphic Database Rome to start and experiment with a didactic model which would include translating inscriptions. The students worked on a specific corpus of inscriptions, studied the text and the support and produced a translation which they entered in the EAGLE Media Wiki with the supervision of their teacher. This experience has proved successful for the students which have seen their contribution directly where it should be, together with other scholarly contents. On the other side, every new translation matters in such a state as the one described above. The second example is the work done in two consecutive workshops, held in Ercolano and at the Centre for Hellenic Studies in Washington DC of the Ancient Graffiti Project,[1] which has published multiple translations for all the graffiti of Herculaneum. In this context the usability of the Wikibase software has been tested and it proved to be an extremely intuitive and powerful tool. It takes very little explanation, but there are caveats for this simplicity and namely that it is extremely easy to do things in slightly creative ways, as entering statements as source information or typing an id in a slightly different way, which then need to be monitored and fixed.

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[1] http://ancientgraffiti.wlu.edu/

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2.2 The panorama of translations and images of inscripsions online after the EAGLE MediaWiki

Nearly all Greek and Latin epigraphic texts are available, sometimes in multiple versions, after three decades of continuous digitization and online publication. Without counting repeated inscriptions and *instrumenta*, there are about 300.000 Latin inscriptions[2] online and about 200.000 Greek Inscriptions[3]. In some databases there is also abundant metadata and a structured bibliography. The situation for translations and images of these inscriptions (text and support) available in the digital space is nevertheless quite different. The ratio between images of inscriptions and text is of 1 image every two inscriptions, thus a ratio of 0,5 images per inscription[4] but those inscriptions which have photographic documentation usually have many photos.[5] Translations are present only in smaller corpora edited online in most cases and the Attic Inscriptions Online project[6] is an *un*iquum in its intent to provide mainly translations of inscriptions.[7] There are many publications offering translations in print, but these are not published online. An estimate calculation, based on the 11.000 translations already present in the EAGLE Media Wiki, and known collections of printed translations of inscriptions, compared to a total of texts usefully translatable of around 300,000 texts, brings to an alarming 10% of translated texts, of which only a third (slightly more than 3%) is online. Translations are perhaps not a priority for researchers who know greek and latin, but are a way to clarify the interpretation of a text and an invaluable tool for didactical purposes and teaching: they are the only way in which an inscription can reach a wider public in a significant way as part of cultural heritage. The same could be said for images, even more obviously, since also researchers

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[2] EAGLE disambiguated total: 235.626 ; EDCS not disambiguated total without *instrumenta* and *inscriptiones christianae*: 308.581. On the definition of Roman Epigraphy, see Panciera 2012.

[3] Data from the latest Integrating Digital Epigraphies's (`https://youtu.be/OPfDj_hjeok`) harvest from the Packard Humanities Institute, Searchable Greek Inscriptions (`http://epigraphy.packhum.org/`), with some duplicates, 207.964.

[4] At the time in which this paper is being written (November 18, 2015) the Epigraphic Database Heidelberg has ca. 35.000 photos and ca. 71.000 texts (0,5); The Epigraphic Database Roma has a slightly better ratio with 45.000 photos for 71.000 texts (0,6); The Epigraphic Database Bari has 34538 texts and 10341 images (0,3). In the EAGLE aggregator, the total ratio (excluding the related content of Arachne), is of 0,79 images for each text (235626 documental entities per 185999 visual entities) because smaller corpora tend to have a better photographic documentation.

[5] The Epigraphic Database Heidelberg has to date ca. 14.000 records with a photo or a drawing attached, bringing the average number of images per inscription to 2,5.

[6] `https://www.atticinscriptions.com`

[7] Lambert and Finlay 2014

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need them as they cannot always reach the place where an inscription is stored to study it, given that the inscription is still there, as the cases in which a photo might be all we are left with are quickly increasing as monuments get lost or are destroyed. The imbalance in the documentation is thus pressing, since translations and images are our two best controls on the constitution and interpretation of ancient documentary texts. To an extent, digital epigraphy today is the direct descendant of epigraphy's 19th century analog self: many texts, few translations, few images. The TIGLIO project (Translations and Images of Greek and Latin Inscriptions Online), founded by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation aims to take initial steps to redress that imbalance, building resources that allow epigraphists and ancient historians to bring translations and images more closely into the suite of existing digital epigraphy resources.

2.3 Final Considerations and Future perspectives

The EAGLE project has gathered some insights on small collections of images of inscriptions openly published online, on Wikimedia Commons,[8] and on a set of translations of inscriptions, collected in the EAGLE Media Wiki.[9] We shall compare their impact and reach on the wider public to that of the texts of inscriptions, to underline the urgency for these materials to be produced also in order to bring epigraphy outside its restricted circles. Let's look at the visits to the Epigraphic Database Clauss-Slaby, the largest collections of texts (with minimal metadata and no directly stored image neither translation): EDCS has an average 3000 requests per day.[10] The result page is always one, containing all the results from the database, which has a total of 491353 texts. We have no means to provide better data unfortunately but for the comparison these will be enough. The images collected under the category "Media Contributed by EAGLE" on Wikimedia Commons contains instead around 8000 photos of inscriptions and we have some good insights on this data[11]. These photos have been viewed in 19 months 22,236,085 times. Another interesting information is the number of people who have worked on them, by no means only members of the EAGLE project: 7 users have done more than 1000 edits , which could be anything above the figure; 20 have done between 100 and 1000 edits; 71 have done between 10 and 100, and even more interestingly 600 and counting have done between 1 and 10 edits. This is a critical

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[8]https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Media_contributed_by_EAGLE

[9]http://www.eagle-network.eu/wiki/index.php/Main_Page

[10]This can be easily monitored looking at the counter on the website at the end of each day. No better statistics are available.

[11]Thanks to user:Fae and the authors of the BaGLAMa 2 tool. See https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category_talk:Media_contributed_by_EAGLE/reports and https://tools.wmflabs.org/glamtools/baglama2/#gid=148&month=201508

mass of active users, uploading, editing, curating, using data they are interested in. The same can be noted for the translations in the EAGLE Media Wiki, which were viewed in 18 months 1.380.000 times and have seen 280 active users, who have at least done 1 edit at different times. The tool is not well known outside the EAGLE consortium and is a very small prototype, but the fact that it has already attracted such a mass of views is significant.

What would happen if we gave 100.000 translations in the way we have given them to the people in the Mediawiki, completely openly? What would happen if those people contributing to images and translations were empowered to operate easily and intuitively to enter more and more data? Inscriptions will never get as many fans as we would like to, but perhaps their contents and related resources would be a bit more accessible to non-initiated. This comparison confirms also that the usability of resources is measured at a different level when they are made open, and that images and translations have an undeniable higher relevance as an online resource, thus attracting interest also to the transcriptions, while this does not happen the other way around and only those who know what they are looking for will stumble upon an ancient inscription published online.

The international group of partners which joined in the TIGLIO project, which includes University of Heidelberg, University of Cardiff, Duke University and Tufts University is holding regular workshop meetings to design and develop a suite of resources that support generation of epigraphic translations, with peer-review and publication workflows supported by Perseids' extension of the Son of the Suda On Line code (SoSOL), with publication supported by the EAGLE Mediawiki, and image management, reference ontology, geo- and other services, supported by Integrating Digital Epigraphies, and with Attic Inscription Online translations as the key content stream for development and testing. This is already being a major support to the sustainability of the EAGLE MediaWiki project.

The workflow for the connection of new translations and images to existing online content will be then facilitated in this way. A project with its own data entry interface should be able to use the javascript library to enter translations using Leiden+ and following the conventions already extended and public in papyri.info. They should then be able to identify with a TM or IDEs id these translations and infer a urn to push these directly to the Perseids system. Here the translations will be peer-reviewed and then sent both back to the source with an approved status and to the EAGLE Media Wiki. If this database is partner of the EAGLE project the texts will be harvested separately and the translations linked back from the Media Wiki. From the Media Wiki API they will also be available as such to external users. An independent contributor instead will be able to look up the TM text id or IDest of the inscriptions he wants to translate and enter it to the EAGLE Media Wiki. From here this will be sent to the Perseids system and returned as described above.

The short term goal of sustainability, already supported with funding, is to stitch together existing resources already in development, end especially to provide IDs

and a clear citation syntax for all available inscriptions, which will have counter benefits also for any other digital project with these requirements.

Chapter 3

The tutorial for the EAGLE Mediawiki

3.1   Introduction

The most up to date version of the tutorial is what is online and accessible to our contributors from the homepage of the MediaWiki.[1]

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[1] http://www.eagle-network.eu/wiki/index.php/Getting_Started

Eagle MediaWiki Tutorial

Step by step procedure

Introduction

This document is intended to provide a click-by-click tutorial on how to use Eagle MediaWiki, the tool which allows to edit records of inscriptions and add translations into modern languages.

Although it may seem complicated at first, users will soon realise that the whole procedure is much simpler than it looks! It is, actually, only a matter of getting accustomed with the Wiki enviroinment.

In particular, by accessing the Eagle MediaWiki one can:

- create a new record of an inscription
- add a translation to an existing record
- add an authored or published translations
- add a translation via Perseids

Alongside the step by step explanation of the procedure, this document provides also a series of suggested guidelines for translating ancient inscriptions. Should you wish to insert more of them, please let us know.
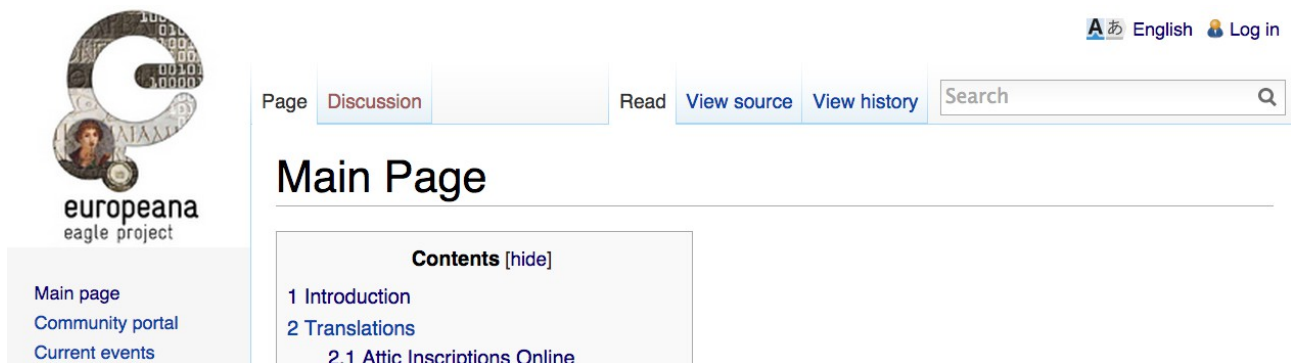
1. Registration and Login

The recomended way to enter translations in the EAGLE mediawiki is via Perseids. Since no registration is required for this procedure, please procede to section **2.1**.

You might nevertheless want also to enter texts directly in the wiki, in which case, note that **it is not possible to create your account by yourself, so as a first step please send an e-mail to pietro.liuzzo@zaw.uni-heidelberg.de asking to create an account provided with the rights to edit.**

Once you have your username and password:

- Access the MediaWiki through the page http://www.eagle-network.eu/wiki
- Log in by clicking the "LOG IN" botton on top right corner
- Set the language to English, by clicking the botton on top right corner. Note that at present the system only works in this language.

Remember: in order to edit or add items you need to log in every time!

Your profile page should have a "babel" template, which is a string of information regarding your profile. To create it:

- Click on your name on top right corner
- Click Edit on your profile page: you can enter any information about yourself here.
- Type in there also the babel string of information, e.g.: {{#Babel:en|it|la|el|de|fr|}}
- Click the save page button, as in any wikipedia page

Please go to the page https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Template:Babel for further information on the Babel template and how to write the string.

2. Add inscriptions and translations

2.1 Search

If you wish to add a translation, you have to check whether the relative Latin/Greek inscription is already in the database. To look for the inscription, you can either:

- use the "SEARCH" box
- browse with the lists: by provider, by identifier, by language.

It is preferable to use the search engine, typing the TM, EDH, EDR, EDB Identification Number (Trismegistos, Epigraphische Datenbank Heidelberg, Epigraphic Database Roma, Epigraphic Database Bari), or the traditional bibliographical abbreviation with which the inscription is usually identified, according to the following standards:

156006 (Trismegistos)
HD001006 (Epigraphische Datenbank Heidelberg)
EDR100024 (Epigraphic Database Roma)
EDB19680 (Epigraphic Database Bari)

AE 1973, 0425
CIL 13, 05282
HEp 1
iAph120016
ICVR IV, 9558
IG II² 362
IRT050
RIB 10

Please refer to the EAGLE MediaWiki "main page" for the updated list of contents.

If you do not know the EDH, EDR, EDB etc identification number, please search the single databases and retrieve it.

EDH - Epigraphische Datenbank Heidelberg - for Roman provinces outside Italy
http://edh-www.adw.uni-heidelberg.de/home
EDR - Epigraphic Database Roma - for Rome and Italy
http://www.edr-edr.it/Italiano/index_it.php
EDB - Epigraphic Database Bari - for Christian inscriptions from Rome
http://www.edb.uniba.it
HEp - Hispania Epigraphica - for Iberian Peninsula
http://eda-bea.es
iAph - Inscriptions of Aphrodisias
http://insaph.kcl.ac.uk/iaph2007/
IRT - Inscriptions of Roman Tripolitania - for modern Libya except Cyrenaica
http://inslib.kcl.ac.uk/irt2009/
RIB - Roman Inscriptions of Britain
http://romaninscriptionsofbritain.org

Attic Inscriptions online
     https://www.atticinscriptions.com
Last Statues of Antiquity - for late antique honorary monuments
     http://statues.arch.ox.ac.uk
Ubi erat Lupa - for stone monuments covered by this project
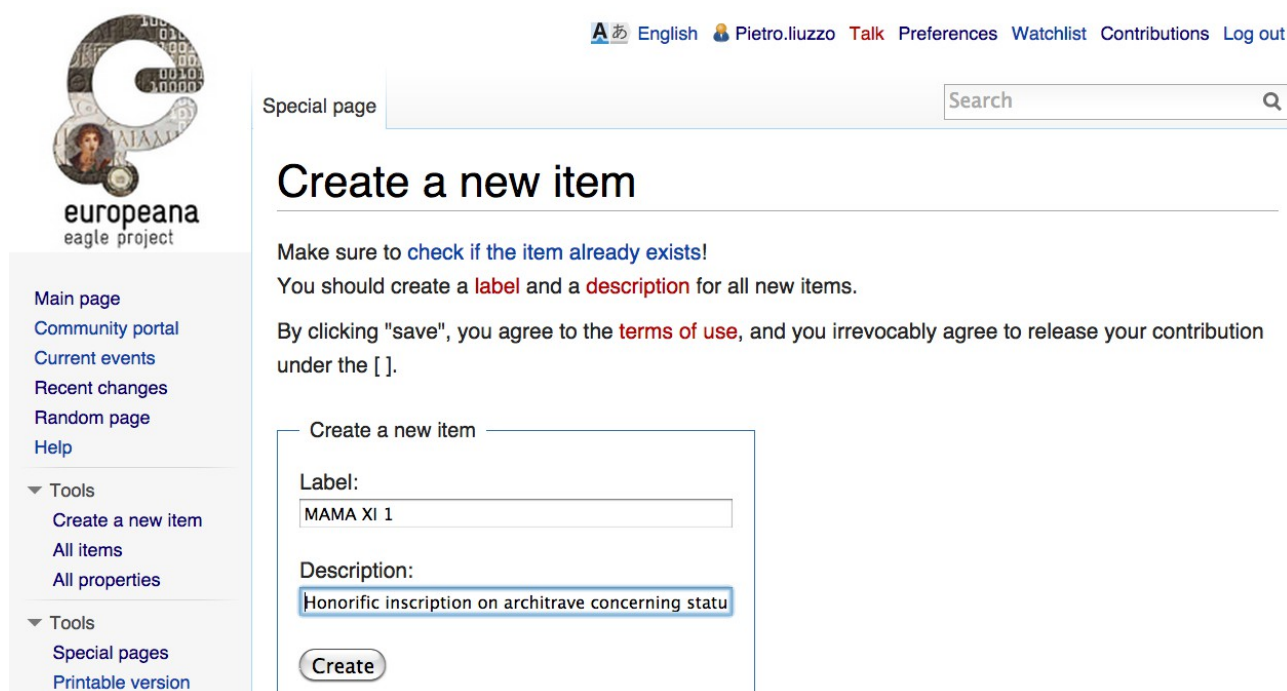   http://www.ubi-erat-lupa.org/simplesearch.php

Then:
-     If the inscription you want to translate is **not yet** in the EAGLE database, go to step 2.2.
-     If the inscription you want to translate is **already** in the EAGLE database and **does NOT** have a Trismegistos Identifier go to step **2.3.**
-     If the inscription you want to translate is **already** in the EAGLE database and **has a Trismegistos Identifier** go to step **2.5.**

2.2. Create a new item

This is the procedure to follow if you wish to add a translation but the relative inscription **is not yet** in the database.

- From the menu list on the left select "CREATE A NEW ITEM"
- In the "LABEL" box enter the bibliographical abbreviation (AE, CIL, IG, etc)
- In the "DESCRIPTION" box type the title of the inscription, e.g. Dedication to Antoninus Pius
- Click the "CREATE" button

You should get a result like this:

Insert the additional yet **compulsory** identification numbers, such as a TM, EDH, EDR etc, and add them as separate "STATEMENTS":

- click the "ADD" button

A blue form will appear so that you can insert your data:

- Begin with the "STATEMENTS" box and start typing the kind of data you want to

insert, e.g. Trismegistos identifier.

- The system will automatically suggest the correct statement (for the list of statements, cfr. infra).

Statements

property		[save|cancel] ?
		[add]

Wikipedia pages linked to this item (0 entries)

[add]

- Type the rest of the information in the other box, that is the proper identification number, e.g. 12345

Item Discussion

RIB 46 [edit]

enter description [save\|cancel] ?

Also known as: [add]

Statements

Trismegistos identifier	≡ 000000	[save|cancel] ?
		[add]

Wikipedia pages linked to this item (0 entries)

[add]

- Click the "SAVE" button!

You should get a result like this:

RIB 46 [edit]

enter description [save\|cancel] ?

Also known as: [add]

Statements

Trismegistos identifier	000000	[edit]
	▾ 0 sources	
		[add source]
		[add]
		[add]

Wikipedia pages linked to this item (0 entries)

[add]

Repeat the procedure for each identification number you have.

N.B.

The system recognizes identification numbers and automatically creates a link between the statement added and the Content Provider's website.

It is vital that you do not create items without a TM, EDH, EDR, EDB, etc. id number, as it will be very complicated to connect the record you created to the rest of the database.

This is the list of properties currently available for the "STATEMENTS" box, but more can be added if needed.

Trismegistos identifier (property: P3)
HispaniaEpigraphica identifier (property: P22)
EDH identifier (property: P24)
EDR identifier (property: P38)
EDB identifier (property: P37)
BSR identifier (property: P40)
Petrae identifier (property: P33)
CYI identifier (property: P36)
DAI identifier (property: P35)
Ubi Erat Lupa identifier (property: P34)
ELTE Identifier (property: P48)
AIO Identifier (property: P51)
Last Statues of Antiquity Identifier (property: P47)
InsAph Identifier (property: P50)
PHI Identifier (property: P56)
UBB Identifier (property: P59)
RIB Identifier (property: P63)
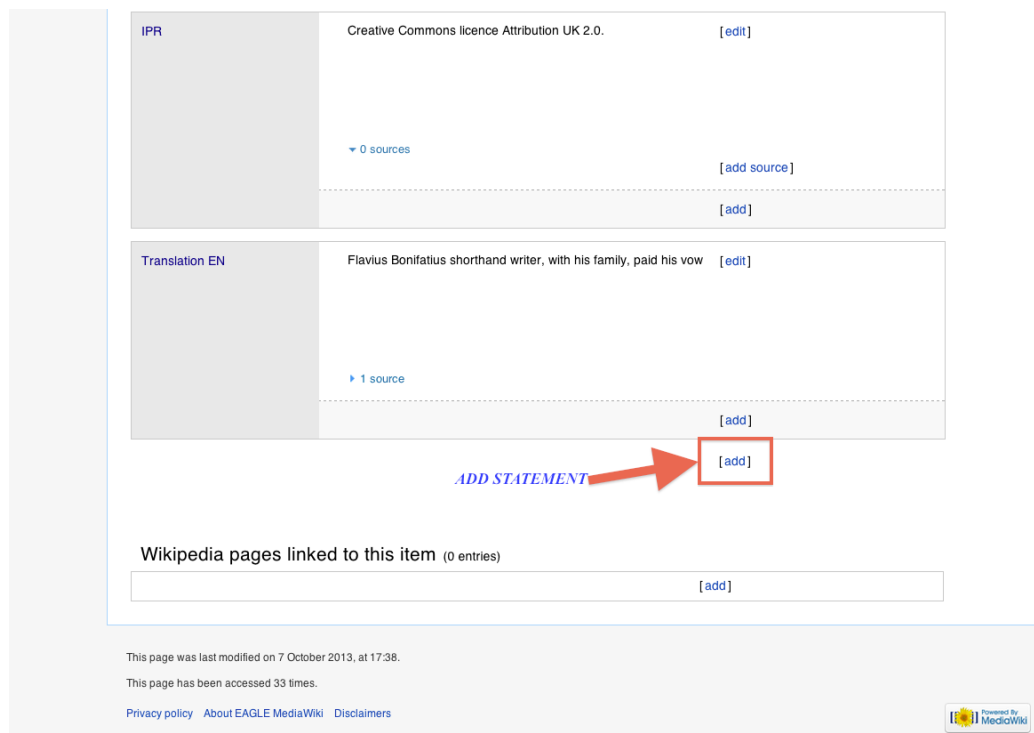
If you wish to add a translation to the record you have created go to the next step (**2.3**).

2.3. Add a translation

Look for the inscription according to the procedure described in **2.1.**
If the inscription **is not** in the database, add it by following the procedure described in **2.2**, if it is **already** in the database:

- select the inscription
- click the **second last** "ADD" button at the bottom of the page

Even if there is already a translation into the same language of the one you wish to insert, you may still add a new one, especially if it is based on a different interpretation of the text.
Simply click the "ADD" button inside the statement box, in the lower gray area, and follow the procedure described in the next steps.
Unless you find a misprint, please <u>do not edit existing translations</u>.

A blue form will appear so that you can insert your data:
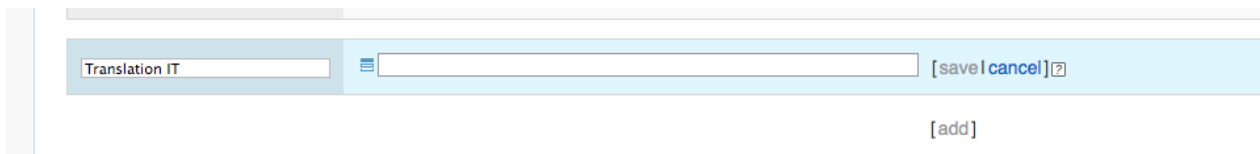
- Begin with the "STATEMENTS" box and start typing the kind of data you want to

insert, e.g. Translation Italian.

- The system will automatically suggest the correct statement (for the list of statements, cfr. infra).

- Type or paste the translation in the next box.
- Click the "SAVE" button!
- **Before leaving the page add the source of the translation, as described in the following 2.4 section.**

If you wish to submit your translation via **Perseids**, please refer to section **2.5**.

This is the **list of properties** available for translations in the "STATEMENTS" box:

Translation EN (property: P11)
Translation DE (property: P12)
Translation IT (property: P13)
Translation ES (property: P14)
Translation FR (property: P15)
Translation EL (property: P16)
Translation RU (property: P17)
Translation SI (property: P18)
Translation HU (property: P19)
Translation RO (property: P20)
Translation HR (property: P57)
Translation SE (property: P61)

2.4. Add the source of the translation

You will now have to tell the source of the translation. If you are the author of it:

- Click the [add source] button

Statements

Translation IT	This is the text of my translation	[edit]
	▾ 0 sources	
		[add source]
		[add]

[add]

- In the "PROPERTY" box type "Author of the translation"
- Type your name in the next box
- Click the "SAVE" button!

and a temple... [and with sacral sta]tues, along with the [statues]
of his a[ncestors   ]

▾ 0 +1 source

		[save|cancel] ☐
Author	≡ Peter J. Thonemann	[remove]
Publication title	≡ MAMA XI (Apollonia)	[remove]
Year	≡ 2011	[remove]
		[add]

[add source]

[add]

[add]

If the translation is taken from a book, you will follow the same procedure and insert all the relevant information (for the list of properties, cfr. infra):
- Click the [add source] button
- In the "PROPERTY" box type "Author of publication"
- Type the name of the author in the next box
- Click the [add] button immediately below and insert the title, date and place of publication, etc., creating a new string for each of these entries.
- Click the "SAVE" button!

Statements

Translation EN	[The demos honoured...] lover of his homeland, saviour and benefactor... with a gilt equestrian [statue on a columnar base] and a temple... [and with sacral sta]tues, along with the [statues] of his a[ncestors]	[edit]
	▾ 1 source	
		[edit]
	Author	Peter J. Thonemann	
	Publication title	MAMA XI (Apollonia)	
	Year	2011	
		[add source]
		[add]

N.B.
Once the information are saved you can always change them by clicking the "EDIT" button.

This is the **list of properties** available for published and authored translations:

Author of publication (property: P46)
Author of translation if different from Author of publication (property: P21)
Supervised by (property: P58) - Use this property when the translation is made by students supervised by a teacher
Publication title (property: P26)
Volume (property: P27)
Place (property: P28)
Year (property: P29)
Pages (property: P30)
Item number (property: P65) - Use this property when you wish to insert a catalogue number
Periodical title (property: P32)
Publisher (property: P41)

2.5. Add a translation via Perseids [RECOMMENDED]

This procedure works ONLY for those inscriptions which have a Trismegistos Identifier.

Note that THIS IS THE PROCEDURE FOR SUBMITTING TRANSLATIONS RECOMMENDED BY THE EAGLE CONSORTIUM.

Through Perseids you are guaranteed:
- editorial control of your text performed by a board of editors
- cts URN which make the text of that translation univocally recognizable to the systems
- reliability via quality control

Perseids is built via integration and extension of open source tools to provide a collaborative online environment in which users can edit, translate, annotate, and produce commentaries on a variety of ancient source documents, including epigraphs, manuscripts, images, and texts. With the recent integration of Perseids with the EAGLE Mediawiki a major step forward has been made to guarantee a flexible editorial board and to ensure the quality of the translations added to EAGLE.

You do not need to Register to the EAGLEwiki to submit translations in this way because you will submit them directly via the Perseids platform.

Once found the item you want to translate (see 2.1), you will be able to click either "edit" or "add via Perseids".

You will be asked to use one of your OpenID account (Google, Facebook, Yahoo!, etc.) to sign in Perseids. No need to create a new one, unless you want to. Then you will have a very large space to enter your translation (but you are actually entering text into an EpiDoc file of that translation!).

Enter your translation and click SAVE at the bottom of the page.

Then go to OVERVIEW (top of the same page)

Enter a reason for your submission like "I have entered this translation done for my own research on this text" and select the EAGLE board from the menu.

Then click SUBMIT TO BOARDS.

You will receive an email that confirms the submission. Another email will confirm finalization of the process, at which point you will see the translation in the wiki with all relevant source information.

3. Suggested guidelines for translators

Translating an inscription is a job that raises several questions. With these guidelines we intend to give some suggestions for dealing with specific issues, such as punctuation, diacritic signs, abbreviations, etc. However, these are not mandatory requirements and translators are free to drift from them, should they need to.

At present, these guidelines include only a small number of questions[1] regarding translations but many more should be considered. **Help us improve this section by submitting any further issue or question that you think needs clarification or that should appear among the guidelines** using the Talk page in the wiki or sending an email to pietro.liuzzo@zaw.uni-heidelberg.de.

3.1 Fragments

Minor fragments, fragmentary texts or too fragmentary parts of an otherwise translatable texts should not be translated. Eg:

[...]di
[...]tis
[... Ne]ptuni
[...]n

[Imp(eratore) Caes(are) Nerua Tr]aiano [Au]g(usto) Ger(manico) D[acico]
[pontif(ice) max(imo) trib(unicia)] pot[est](ate) XVII im[p(eratore) VI co(n)s(ule) VI p(atre)
p(atriae)] / [·· ? ··]VEV[·· ? ··] / [---]// [·· ? ··]nio[·· ? ··] //[·· ? ··]ell[·· ? ··]// [·· ? ·· h]onora[·· ? ··] /
[·· ? ··]rauit [·· ? ··]

When the emperor Caesar Nerva Trajan Augustus Germanicus Dacicus was chief priest, holding tribunician power for the seventeenth time, acclaimed victor six times, consul six times, father of the country **[...]**

3.2 Titles

Each translation is to be accompanied by a short title describing briefly the inscription. The title may also contain a reference to the type of monument or an indication of the rank of the awarder/honorand, or any other relevant information:

Statue base with dedication to Augustus
Dedicatory inscription of the arch of Tiberius
Stele with funerary inscription for Flaminia Agave
Base for statue of Theodorus, governor of Achaea

3.3 Diacritic signs and punctuation

Generally, it would be best to avoid diacritic signs as much as possible, as users might get very confused by their proliferation; yet there are cases in which they are needed.

- Round brackets conventionally used for resolving an abbreviated word should **never**

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[1] They are an excerpt, for full reference see: F. Bigi, *Towards an EAGLE Standard in Translating Inscriptions*, in *Proceedings of the First EAGLE Conference Paris*, forthcoming.

appear in the translation:

Annobal praef(ectus) sacr(orum) Himilchonis Tapapi f(ilius) Rufus d(e) s(ua) p(ecunia) fac(iendum) coer(auit) idemq(ue) dedicauit.

Annobal, in charge of sacred things, son of Himilcho Tapapius Rufus, saw to the construction at his own expense and also dedicated it.

- Square brackets should also be omitted when the whole text is restored to full intelligibility and/or the proposed integrations are marked by the editor as certain. This applies for example to names of Gods and persons, religious, administrative and military posts, parts of the imperial titulature or parts of single words, etc:

[Deo Her]culi gen[io] colon[iae] Le[pcitani p]ublice.

not*: [To the god He]rcules, genius of the colony, the people of Lepcis (set this up) publicly.*
instead*: To the god Hercules, genius of the colony, the people of Lepcis (set this up) publicly.*

- Those words or concepts that are frequently omitted in the Latin text - such as *ponere*, *conlocare*, wife of, etc - should appear in the translation but their insertion should be easily detectable, thus it should be properly marked within round brackets:

Deo Herculi genio coloniae Lepcitani publice
*To the god Hercules, genius of the colony, the people of Lepcis **(set this up)** publicly*

- Lost portions devoid of integration, either at the end or at any other point of the inscription, should be signalled like in original text by means of [...] or [---] and never with ....

Titus Flauiu[s ·]arinus centurio legionis [...]
Titus Flavius [···]arinus, legionary centurion [...]

As far as **punctuation** is concerned, even when lacking in the Latin edition, translators should be encouraged to use it. The insertion of **commas**, **semi-colons** and especially **full stops** when the end of text is preserved is a simple yet very useful mean of increasing the text's intelligibility.

3.4 Names, offices and formularies
- Proper names should generally be transcribed in the nominative case, e.g.: Quintus Servilius Candidus.
- Proper names of emperors or well known historical figures can be translated into a modern language, e.g.: Augusto, Guilio Cesare, Trajan, etc.
- *Cognomina ex virtute* such as Germanicus, Parthicus and similar are preferably to be rendered with 'victor over the Germans' or 'victor in Parthia' and not, as frequently done in Italian, 'Germanico' or 'Partico'.
- Specific religious, administrative and military offices may be rendered with the tecnical derivative word, but a synthetical explanation should follow. E.g.: flamen (priest); sufete (local magistrate).

Appendix A

Europeana Wikimedia Task Force

→ **Report on the results of the Wikimedia Taskforce**

15.01.2015

Executive Summary

The ten recommendations have been formulated by a Task Force made up of both Wikimedians and representatives of cultural institutions from the Europeana network. They therefore stress the mutual benefits for both parties. Based on experiences in previous and current projects, listed on the Wikimedia meta-page, Europeana is advised to intensify cooperation with Wikimedia. This can be done by considering a Wikimedia-component to both current and future projects. Also, Europeana can play a role in facilitating relations between GLAMs and the Wikimedia network, as well as distributing knowledge about practices in these respective communities. It is recommended that Europeana seek to further integrate its systems and technology with Wikipedia and other Wikimedia platforms.

- Specific mention is made of Wikidata, a fast-growing project with enormous potential for linking collections, performing authority control, digital humanities research and synergy with Europeana's systems.
- An overarching operational recommendation that would increase the chances of successful implementation of each of the ten recommendations is to invest in a Europeana staff-member, who could function as a dedicated Wikimedia coordinator and 'product owner' for implementation.
- In particular, that this staff-member investigate the potential for Wikimedia integrations for each major forthcoming Europeana activity, which may require further project-specific investment to implement at the operational level.
- Finally, Europeana should look into the possibilities of teaming up with Wikimedia in seeking external funding for projects and investigating becoming Wikimedia's first movement-partner.

Table of Contents

1.   Introduction

This task force was initially proposed at the 2013 AGM to discuss existing and planned developments between Europeana (sister)projects and the Wikimedia community. In the formation of the task force, the initial proposal[1] was somewhat rewritten in order to move beyond a listing of projects, towards actual strategic recommendations. In the rewritten proposal[2], attention was also paid to recent developments like the development of the GLAMwiki Toolset.[3] The outcomes of the task force are threefold:

1. A relationship audit
2. Success factors for working with Wikimedia
3. Strategic recommendations

The 2015-2020 strategic plan of the Europeana Foundation mentions Wikipedia twice as a possible channel for audiences to connect and interact with cultural heritage materials. The recommendations presented in this report aim to elaborate on these general claims. Every strategic recommendation made in this document is illustrated with possible examples of how to practically implement these recommendations.

It is important to note that the advantages for all recommendations are and should be mutual: both Europeana and Wikimedia can profit from close cooperation and that the mission of the European Wikimedia Chapters (in particular) has many synergies with that of Europeana.

The following strategic recommendations are the result of two meetings, one at the 2014 AGM in Madrid[4] and one in November at the Netherlands Institute for Sound and Vision.[5]

Task Force members

Chair:
Jesse de Vos (Netherlands Institute for Sound and Vision) - Chair
Liam Wyatt (GLAM-wiki coordinator Europeana Foundation) - Co-chair
Joris Pekel (Europeana Foundation) - Europeana liaison

Members:
A mix of people from the Europeana network of GLAMs and people that are active in the Wikimedia community.

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[1] ""Proposing a Europeana Network Task Force - Wikimedia Developments" as submitted on February 12th, 2014
[2] "Final Proposal Europeana - Task Force Wikimedia" as approved on July 14th, 2014
[3] The toolset enables GLAMs to upload content in batch to Wikimedia Commons.
[4] Minutes; http://bit.ly/10AzRNe
[5] Minutes: http://bit.ly/1xH6Avw

Task Force members:

Dan Entous	Europeana
Dimitris Gavrillis	LoCloud
Marco Rendina	Europeana Fashion
Pietro Liuzzo	EAGLE
Àlex Hinojo	Amical Wikimedia (Catalonia)
John Andersson	Wikimedia Sverige
Jonathan Cardy	Wikimedia UK
Gilles Dubuc	Wikimedia Foundation
Barbara Fischer	Wikimedia Deutschland
Jean Frederic Berthelot	Wikimedia France
Stephan Bartholmei	DNB
Georgia Angelaki	EKT

Other people that have been consulted:

Jill Cousins	Europeana
Sebastiaan Ter Burg	Wikimedia Netherlands
Maarten Dammers	Wikimedia volunteer (Netherlands)
Ashley van Haeften	Wikimedia volunteer (UK)
Maarten Brinkerink	Netherlands Institute for Sound and Vision
Jens Ohlig	Wikimedia Germany/ Wikidata
Beat Esterman	Bern University of Applied Sciences / OpenGLAM CH
Allison Kupietzky	The Israel Museum

2.   Outcome 1: Relationship audit

This overview of all past and ongoing activities, events, development and partnerships between Europeana and Wikimedia (Chapters, Foundation, community) has been published on the 'meta-page' at http://meta.wikimedia.org/wiki/Europeana/Projects. The different projects are divided into categories based on the level of Europeana's direct involvement:

1. Direct projects: projects in which staff of the Europeana Foundation have a leading role (e.g. Development of GLAMwiki Toolset, Cross-language search support, etc.)
2. Satellite projects: (co)funded projects in the Europeana ecosystem connecting to Wikimedia (e.g. Europeana Awareness, Europeana 1914-1918, etc.)
3. Europeana partner projects: individual GLAM's from the Europeana network that work with Wikimedia and have sometimes been supported by Europeana with contact-information and introductions.

3. Outcome 2 and 3: Success factors and strategic recommendations for working with Wikimedia

In what follows, outcomes two and three are combined. The success factors and lessons learned from previous experiences, both organizational and technological, result in the following 10 strategic recommendations for Europeana.

3.1. Recommendation 1: For every Europeana project, considering the possible benefits of a Wikimedia component should be default behaviour.

As the list of projects on the meta-page shows, over the past years a number of Europeana projects, both direct and satellite, have profited from a close link with the Wikimedia ecosystem, by incorporating various Wikimedia components.

Relating to Wikimedia is in line with the role Europeana sees for itself in promoting policies and business models that favour opening up access to cultural heritage content.[6] It is therefore advised to do a 'Wikimedia-check' for new and existing projects. This obviously goes for any project which aims at providing access to content (the reach of Wikipedia is unparalleled), contextualisation of content (encyclopedic articles are a rich source of knowledge) and the creation of new and improved content and metadata through the the active community of volunteers that surrounds Wikimedia. Furthermore, Wikidata offers great potential for linking collections, improving and expanding metadata, and authority control. In technology providing projects the link with Wikimedia platforms should also be considered by default, to enable and improve interoperability between the Europeana and Wikimedia platform. This interoperability is a requirement for making meaningful connections between collections and data from the Data Providers and the knowledge and data that is already available online. If a Wikimedia-component is not viable in a project, it should be argued why not.

GLAM Example:
Contextualization in Europeana Fashion
The availability of fashion information on Wikipedia has been quite limited. That is why the Europeana Fashion project (March 2012 - 2015) has been organising a series of well-visited fashion edit-a-thons in Sweden (x2), The Netherlands, Belgium, Israel, Italy, France and Serbia. In 2015, the project is closing off with two final editathons in Spain and Greece. On average over 30 participants would attend the edit-a-thons. Hundreds of images were uploaded by participating museums and these were used in many articles. On average about 10-20 new fashion-related articles were written at these events, and many more were improved and expanded.

Practical ways in which this strategic recommendation could take shape are:

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[6] See Europeana strategic plan 2015-2020.

- a copyright-compatibility report

This needs to be prioritized in the early stages of the creation of all project proposals that (partly) aim at crowdsourcing, community engagement and/or (creative) reuse. Freely reusable content is a must-have for such activities. It is particularly relevant for the projects wanting to use Wikimedia platforms because these only allow for the open Creative Commons licenses to be used: CC BY-SA, CC BY and CC0/PD. For data, the license must be CC-0. Closed content CC licenses like CC BY-NC cannot be used.

- early involvement of a GLAMwiki expert, preferably a dedicated staff member at the Europeana Foundation, in the planning phase of new project proposals.

Alongside a copyright-report, the wider potential advantages/risks of incorporating a Wikimedia component in any new project should be investigated and built into the project plan. This would include determining the required investment for any liaison coordination.

- a communications /outreach plan

In initial project proposals, a section is dedicated to a communication or outreach plan that takes into account the specific nature of the volunteer community of Wikimedia. A dedicated staff member at the Europeana office that knows the requirements of interacting with the Wikimedia community would be a valuable asset in this process.

- a specific liaison coordinator for managing any ongoing GLAMwiki activity in any specific project.

The level of investment will depend on the nature of the project. It can vary from contracting a Wikimedia Chapter to manage that part of a wider project full time, to dedicating existing office-based resources to the project as needed. The coordinator would seek the active involvement of volunteers across the Wikimedia community to do necessary crowdsourcing to increase the awareness and likely success of the specific project.

3.2. Recommendation 2: Help to facilitate local connections between GLAMs and Wikimedians.

Europeana can be a lever for institutions to make them more aware of the possibilities of working with Wikimedia. Over the past years, Galleries, Libraries, Archives and Museums have increasingly sought cooperation with Wikimedia. Bigger institutions have resources and manpower to facilitate these type of projects, for instance by hosting a Wikipedian-in-Residence. Even for these bigger institutions however, engaging with Wikimedia can be quite intimidating, and it takes time and energy to build knowledge about and trust with the Wikimedia community. Equally, there are Wikimedians who live in countries that do not have existing relationships and networks with GLAMs. For instance, the lack of a GLAM-person at the chapter office, or the lack of experienced GLAM-volunteers in a country, can cause Wikimedians to remain ignorant about how to approach their local cultural organisations and about their common practices.

Europeana can provide an 'introduction and support service', in either direction, that is context-appropriate and on a case-by-case basis. Europeana, as a provider of digital expertise, should know how to link Wikimedia Chapters to GLAMs and vice-versa. In countries where there is no Wikimedia Chapter, such as Latvia and Greece, Europeana could facilitate a direct link with local Wikimedia volunteers that are interested in working with GLAMs.

Practically this could mean:
- A permanent HR investment by hiring a GLAMwiki Coordinator that, where needed, could function like a nodal point between the Wikimedia network, meaning both volunteers and chapter-staff, and GLAMs.
- Pro-actively seek to align Europeana outreach activities with Wikimedia outreach activities.

Crowdsourcing Example:
Content generation in WikiLovesMonuments
WikiLovesMonuments is a photo contest in which volunteers from the Wikimedia community take pictures of monuments, which are then published under a Creative Commons license. A pilot ran in the Netherlands in 2010, which was based on the database of monuments from the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands. This pilot resulted in 12.500 freely licensed images of monuments that were uploaded to Wikimedia Commons under a Creative Commons license for anyone to use them. In 2012 35 countries participated in the contest, which resulted in more than 350.000 images of cultural heritage submitted by over 15.000 participants. 22.000 of the images collected in 2014 are being used in articles on Wikipedia. Data improvements have also been the result of these projects, for example in a project in Austria's Bundesdenkmalamt.

3.3. Recommendation 3: Generate and distribute knowledge about Wikimedia culture among Europeana-staff.

The success of Wikimedia platforms is made possible by a large, worldwide community of volunteers, driven by a vision[7] as well as fun in their activities. There are different roles that people can take on in this community, but its structure is very democratic. This is in contrast to the more hierarchical organizational structures that we know in professional GLAM institutions and within Europeana itself. A better awareness of the specific nature of the Wikimedia Community would benefit members of staff who try to envision the default Wikimedia-component that was proposed in recommendation 1.

Practically this could mean:
- Give Europeana-staff and national aggregators 'masterclass' training on Wikimedia: its vision (and the overlap with Europeana's vision), platforms and culture.

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[7] Wikimedia vision statement: "Imagine a world in which every single human being can freely share in the sum of all knowledge. That's our commitment."

- Other Wikimedia-related internal staff activities (e.g. half hour coffee break editathon)
- Have a Wikimedia-expert available as a Europeana staff member that can educate and assist if needed.

3.4.   Recommendation 4: Generate and distribute knowledge about Europeana and GLAMs among Wikimedia.

Make knowledge about GLAMs, their practices, infrastructure and culture, accessible and reusable for laymen, like the Wikimedia movement. This could entail:
- Make case studies in which GLAMs work with Wikimedia more visible for a wider audience
- Create awareness of professional practices, for instance the use of accession numbers and metadata standards like the Europeana Data Model (EDM). This is relevant for several Wikimedia platforms, but especially in the development of Wikidata
- Help ensure that GLAM perspectives are taken into account when Wikimedia projects potentially affect them (e.g. WMF development of statistics infrastructure)

3.5.   Recommendation 5: Europeana should support efforts in bringing pro-forma policy to partners regarding open licensing of both content and data.

Working with Wikimedia-platforms can be a good learning experience about Intellectual Property Rights and open content. It is a great opportunity for Europeana to promote Open Licenses and their benefits to its partners.

Practically:
- Continue to produce, support and disseminate (where possible in cooperation with Wikimedia chapters) manuals with case studies about open licensing and re-use.
- Europeana can work together with Wikimedia to play a role in the development and management of Linked Open Data tools. There are many different efforts now and with some coordination this can be done more effectively, especially in coordination with Wikidata.

3.6.   Recommendation 6: Europeana to gather and distribute best practices about measuring impact on the Wikimedia platforms.

Two important reasons for GLAMs to engage with Wikimedia are access to a big audience and for their material and knowledge to be reused in a relevant context.

Both of these goals need to be evaluated based on statistics about reuse and reach. The platforms of Wikimedia currently have a number of tools available to gather these statistics. It requires some expertise though to analyse and interpret the data. The tools presently available are subject to changes and better tools are being developed. Europeana should:

- Disseminate the results of evaluation of reuse, for instance by incorporating Wikimedia-statistic data into Europeana institutional level statistic dashboard
- Regularly test and report on existing and new tools, and engage with their creators and user communities, in order to improve the tools
- Create best-practice documents about measuring impact for Europeana partners, Data Providers and the Europeana Network.

3.7.   Recommendation 7: Make Wikidata a central element of the ´portal to platform´ strategy

Wikidata, one of the most recent Wikimedia projects, is growing rapidly into a huge linked open data repository. It provides a long term stable, global semantic interconnection to make meaningful connections between collections and databases. Europeana websites can be built using the Wikidata database and API, outreach events can be directed specifically at Wikidata or a Europeana Data project could be envisaged.

For research activities, Wikidata can serve as a basis for research in a variety of fields (examples can be found on the Wikiproject "Wikidata for Research"). Wikidata is still very much in development, and the full impact will only become clear over time as other platforms begin to rely on it. In its current state however, Wikidata already offers sufficient opportunity for Europeana to start building an early and deep relationship with Wikidata.

Technology Example:
Translation of inscriptions in EAGLE
The EAGLE BPN, The Europeana network of Ancient Greek and Latin Epigraphy is a best-practice network co-funded by the European Commission. EAGLE will provide a single user-friendly portal to the inscriptions of the Ancient World, a massive resource for both the curious and scholarly. It uses Mediawiki software with the Wikibase extension, and collaborates with Wikimedia Germany and Wikimedia Italy. The project has proven successful already: over 1.200 users generated 10.000 translations of inscriptions in up to 13 languages. These got over half a million views.

- Provide awareness of the value of Wikidata for GLAMs by initiating and stimulating pilot projects, writing up and publicising case studies
- Wikidata can function as a point of Authority-control (instead of Wikipedia) and provide two-way traffic of data improvement. Linking Europeana items to

Wikidata integrates it with diverse other authority projects (e.g. VIAF, Getty vocabularies[8])

- Europeana has a lot of knowledge about metadata standards and data models for GLAMs. The Wikidata community could profit from this domain knowledge. A yearly meeting of Europeana metadata experts and active members of the Wikidata community is recommended
- A yearly hackathon with developers employed by Europeana and volunteers from the Wikidata community
- Create a standard mapping between the different EDM profiles and Wikidata Datamodel
- Integrate Wikidata identifiers with Europeana's metadata (its defined vocabulary)
- More institutions contributing collections to the Europeana database so they can be used on Wikidata.

3.8. Recommendation 8: Europeana should continue to invest in technology that improves the interoperability between GLAMs and Wikimedia platforms.

With the creation of the GLAMwiki Toolset, Europeana (in partnership with four local Wikimedia Chapters) has stepped into the gap that exists between professional GLAM institutions wanting to share their open content for use on Wikipedia, and the platforms of Wikimedia. The process of envisioning and creating the tool shows that there is a need for a larger scale organization, with a helicopter view of what is needed by GLAMs, to (co-)create the technology to improve the interoperability between GLAMs (their collections, data and knowledge) and Wikimedia platforms.

- Further improvements should be made to the GLAMwiki Toolset. To date, over 320.000 files have been uploaded to Wikimedia Commons via the Toolset[9]. The learning curve for working with the Toolset is still rather large, making it hard for GLAMs with limited resources to use it. Europeana should continue to improve the Toolset, making it more accessible and easy to use.
- Europeana could play a role in researching the options for the linking of data with Wikidata (see recommendation 7) and ways in which specialized knowledge in GLAMs can be made available to the volunteers who write Wikipedia.

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[8] There are other possible routes for linking Europeana items with authority projects. This task force however, believes that Wikidata will be increasingly central to authority control. The importance of Wikidata is illustrated by the fact that Google recently ended its Freebase project stating that Wikidata is better-suited to lead an open collaborative knowledge base.
[9] This number includes uploads done by GLAMs themselves and uploads done by volunteers.

3.9. Recommendation 9: Europeana should pursue joint applications for external funding opportunities

A more systematic approach to identify relevant joint external funding opportunities should be developed. Europeana's reputation, combined with Wikimedia Chapters' brand visibility and pan-European presence, would form a very strong and EU wide alliance with supporting competencies, and hence increase the chances for external funding.
The older European Wikimedia chapters have increasing experience in applying for external grant funding and in some circumstances they have also pooled their resources to coordinate.

Funding is not a goal in itself but a means to an end. Therefore, the aforementioned eight recommendations would be the valid topics in which to investigate funding opportunities, as they are the identified areas of synergy between Europeana and Wikimedia.
Practically:
- When applying for specific project funding, Europeana should contact the relevant Wikimedia chapter(s) to see if joint-application or supporting statements are possible.
- European Union funding calls
- University-consortium and national research-council funding bodies
- Wikimedia Foundation project grants and other organisations which fund 'open' topics.

3.10. Recommendation 10: Europeana should investigate becoming the first Wikimedia "Movement Partner"

The Wikimedia Foundation has several official ways of formally recognising a relationship - the most well known being a "Chapter". A new type of relationship that is being developed is the "movement partner" - a format specifically designed for non-Wikimedia organisations that share similar values. This format is still new, and the rights, rules and expectations are not yet decided upon. If Europeana became the first official Wikimedia movement partner, it would raise the visibility of Europeana (and its operating principles) within the open-access community. Aside from being a stakeholder in the design of the Movement Partner concept itself, if successful, this could potentially give Europeana access to a trademark license, streamlined access to grants, access to developers, invitations to events etc.

Publicly declaring an interest in the concept of being a Movement Partner would kickstart a, probably slow, process to determine what such a status would *mean* in practice. Once that process has a reasonably clear outcome, Europeana could decide whether it wished to formally apply.

4.   Conclusions

The ten strategic recommendations listed could be responded to in a variety of ways and it is beyond the scope of the TaskForce to decide the best method. However, because they are highly interrelated, it is our opinion that many could be addressed operationally both simultaneously and effectively. Therefore, our overarching *operational recommendations* to address the mentioned *strategic recommendations* include hiring a full time Europeana-Wikimedia coordinator to operationalise many of the suggested recommendations. This coordinator would both be involved in the planning stage of new projects, but would also ensure continuity in those projects that have a Wikimedia component.

Another common thread running through the operational recommendations is the (further) integration of Europeana projects, infrastructure, tools and procedures with those of Wikimedia. Finally, Europeana should make a continued effort to measure and evaluate case studies involving Wikimedia in one way or another, and actively disseminate these studies in its network.

The task force believes these recommendation to provide the groundwork for the successful continuation and expansion of the cooperation between Europeana and Wikimedia.

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