

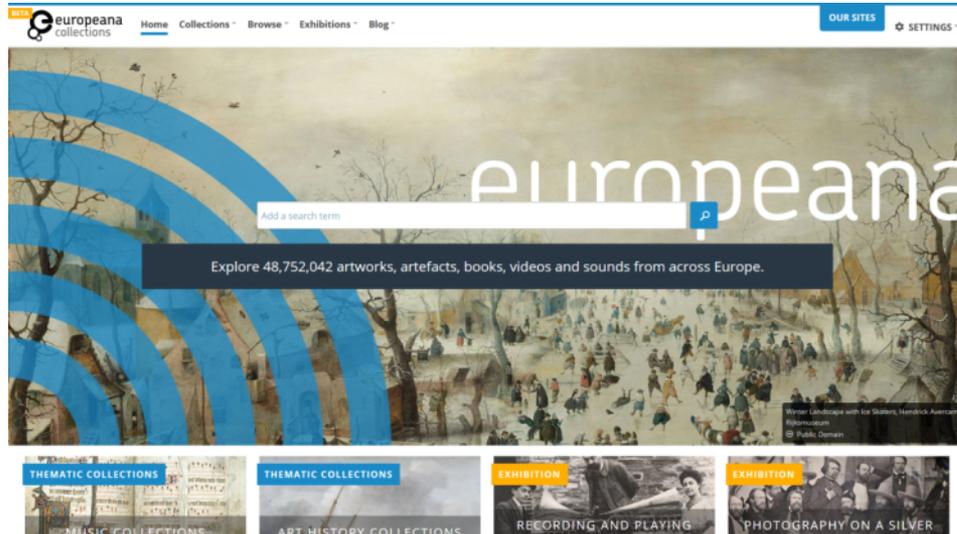


museum-digital.de → Local museums towards Europeana

Local museums



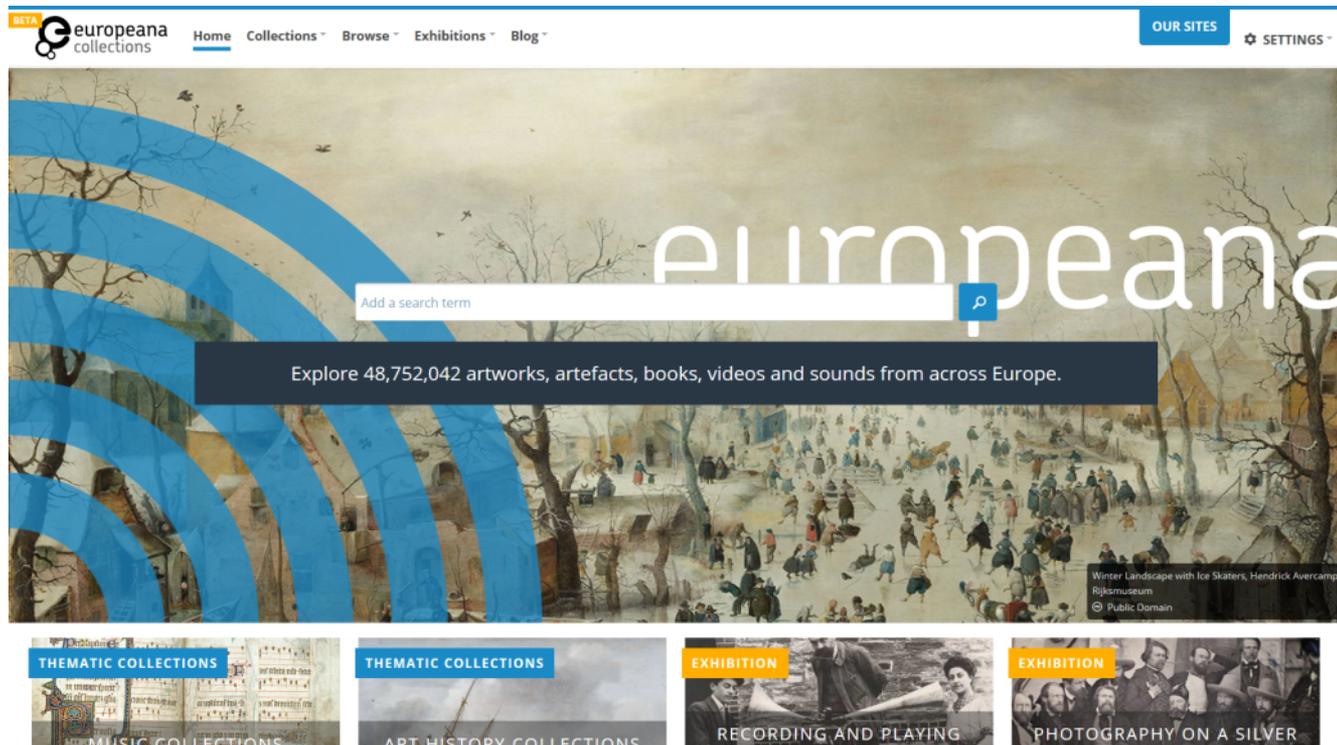
?



europeana

Local museums to europeana: It's not that simple ...

1. europeana is an aggregator
2. europeana is aggregating museum-object information (text and image)
3. europeana is aggregating museum-object information that is online



Local museums to europeana: It's not that simple ...

1. „local museum“ is an aggregator!
2. „local museum“ is an aggregator of museum-objects
3. „local museum“ is an aggregator of museum-object-information
4. „local museum“ is a creator of museum-object information
5. „local museum“ is a publisher of online museum-object information



Local museums

- Aggregator
- Creator
- Online-Publisher

Talking about museum-object information
(image and text)

?

- Aggregator

europaana

Local museums

- No information
- No information online

Talking about museum-object information
(image and text)

X

- No aggregation

europæana

Local museums

- No information
- No information online

Talking about museum-object information
(image and text)

X

- No aggregation

Europeana

Where does museum-digital help?

Local museums

- Aggregator
- Creator
- Online-Publisher

Talking about museum-object information
(image and text)

?

- No aggregation

europaena

Where can museum-digital help?

Local museums

- Aggregator
- Creator
- Online-Publisher

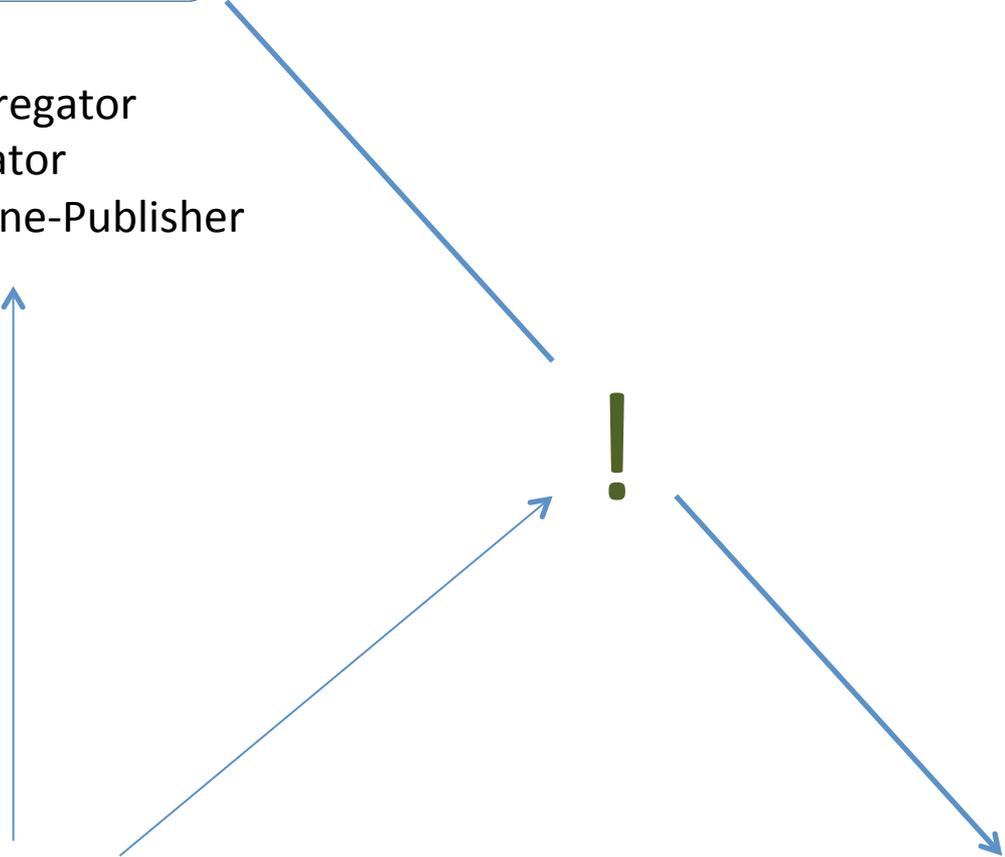
Talking about museum-object information
(image and text)



- No aggregation

Europeana

Where can museum-digital help?





museum-digital and museums in the real world
(aggregation, creation, publishing of information)

How it all began ...

February 2009:

Some museums, small and big ones (6), in Saxony-Anhalt (one of the federal states of Germany) wanted to work on „digitisation of their objects“. Institute for Museum-Research was called to take part in a newly formed working group of the museums.



How it all began ...

A working group (still existing) was formed ...

First step : An analysis of the situation in the participating museums:

- 1) Some museums had a database already - some lived without a database
- 2) Some museums had many databases (up to 22 databases)
- 3) Some museums had Paradox 9 or other „outdated since years“ databases
- 4) One museum had dbase2-database with 2 or 3 fields per object (but 2 million objects in it)
- 5) Only few museums had photographs of their objects connected to the database
- 6) Information in database (if existent) was most often put into it by volunteers on the basis of catalog-card-entries which were up to 40 years old
- 7) The databases were of all kinds and manufacture
- 8) No museum was able to export data (either database did not allow or museum did not know how to do)
- 9) No museum was publishing information about its objects directly from their database to their (or any other) website

After 6 years of work and observation we can say that the situation still is in many cases very much like this among those that did not join museum-digital yet.

How it all began ...

The working group took a decision: As a first activity we wanted to evaluate the possibilities to publish collaboratively museum-object information and we wanted to create a system which makes integration into europeana and any other portals easy.

Second step : Some more investigation

We analysed who was publishing which pieces of information about museum-objects.

As a result we got a list of 8 pieces of information plus at least one photograph as the „common ground“. This was by accident identical with the „Object-ID“-List of ICOM and Interpol.



OBJECT ID CHECKLIST

□ TAKE PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs are of vital importance in identifying and recovering stolen objects. In addition to overall views, take close-ups of inscriptions, markings, and any damage or repairs. If possible, include a scale or object of known size in the image.

□ ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS:

Type of Object

What kind of object is it (e.g., painting, sculpture, clock, mask)?

Materials & Techniques

What materials is the object made of (e.g., brass, wood, oil on canvas)? How was it made (e.g., carved, cast, etched)?

Measurements

What is the size and/or weight of the object? Specify which unit of measurement is being used (e.g., cm, in.) and to which dimension the measurement refers (e.g., height, width, depth).

Inscriptions & Markings

Are there any identifying markings, numbers, or inscriptions on the object (e.g., a signature, dedication, title, maker's marks, purity marks, property marks)?

Distinguishing Features

Does the object have any physical characteristics that could help to identify it (e.g., damage, repairs, or manufacturing defects)?

Title

Does the object have a title by which it is known and might be identified (e.g., *The Scream*)?

Subject

What is pictured or represented (e.g., landscape, battle, woman holding child)?

Date or Period

When was the object made (e.g., 1893, early 17th century, Late Bronze Age)?

Maker

Do you know who made the object? This may be the name of a known individual (e.g., Thomas Tompion), a company (e.g., Tiffany), or a cultural group (e.g., Hopi).

□ WRITE A SHORT DESCRIPTION

This can also include any additional information which helps to identify the object (e.g., color and shape of the object, where it was made).

□ KEEP IT SECURE

Having documented the object, keep this information in a secure place.

How it all began ...

The working group took a decision: As a first activity we wanted to evaluate the possibilities to publish collaboratively museum-object information and we wanted to create a system which makes integration into europeana and any other portals easy.

Third step : Even more investigation

How long will it really take to get all information necessary?

We decided to work with the „collection-level“. Each museum was asked to choose for each of its collections 5 objects and then start collecting the pieces of information and at least one photograph – taking the time it took to gather it all. Invitation to all museums in Saxony-Anhalt and to museums in Rhineland-Palatinate to take part in the research.

Result: More than 50 museums participated. The situation was more or less the same everywhere: It took (minimum) 3 minutes to (maximum) 3 hours per object!



How it all began ...

Knowing the situation a bit better we decided to give it a try – to create a tool to be used by MUSEUMS OF ALL KINDS to publish their museum-object information collaboratively ONLINE and to export this information to portals like europeana.

Fourth step: A database on the basis of museumdat (later became Lido) was created. For the frontend (public presentation) of the objects a modell was created and – after careful investigation – improved.



MUSEEN, SAMMLUNGEN, OBJEKTE ...

Geht zur Startseite

1713 Objekte
280 Sammlungen
52 Museen

Es gibt viele gute Gründe in Museen zu gehen. Ausstellungsbesuche oder die Teilnahme an Veranstaltungen sind nur zwei davon. Museen "zeigen" und "inszenieren", sie "regen an" und sie "bilden". Doch es ist mehr, was ein Museum ausmacht: Museen sind Orte des Bewahrens und des Forschens. Zwei Facetten von "Museum", die nicht immer unmittelbar sichtbar werden und doch Grundlage für alles sind, wodurch ein Museum sichtbar wird. Gezeigt, inszeniert, bewahrt und erforscht werden dabei die Objekte der Museen. Sie stehen im eigentlichen Zentrum der Museumsarbeit. Kaum ein Museum kann alle von ihm verwahrten Objekte gleichzeitig zeigen. Vieles muß - kaum beachtet - in den Depots verbleiben. Auf diesen Seiten präsentieren Museen aus Sachsen-Anhalt gemeinsam ihre Objekte, um mehr von den "Schätzen" zu zeigen, als in "vier (acht, zwölf, ...) Wänden" möglich ist.

Eine zufällige Auswahl von Objekten finden Sie rechts. Klicken Sie darauf um mehr zu erfahren. Weitere Objekte finden Sie, wenn Sie einen Suchbegriff eingeben.

Übersichten und Beschreibungen zu Objekten und Sammlungen einzelner Museen können Sie über die obere Navigationsleiste auswählen.

- "Porträt Johann Gottfried Herder (von Anton Graß)"
- "Terrine" "Teedose" "Diarium Blüthgen"
- "Bar 1970er Jahre"
- "Rauchquarz, Desmin, Epidot"
- "Behrendt Pick (Medaille)"
- "Porträt Karl Friedrich Kretschmann"
- "Landschaft vor den Toren Roms (von Rudolf Friedrich August Henneberg)"
- "Sauciere"



How it all began ...

Earliest „online-publishing-plattform“ for museum-digital was created mid 2009, it was a plattform for the museums in Saxony-Anhalt, soon afterwards a plattform for museums in Rhineland-Palatine was created, followed by Thuringia, Baden-Württemberg, ...



The structure was (and is) always the same: Regional museum-associations take the responsibility for a version of museum-digital. They assist the museums in using the plattform and in the creation of „good data“. Each museum participating in museum-digital can have a say in the creation and development of new features of the underlying software. But the underlying database always has the same structure.

How it all began ...

With all the necessities / wishes coming from the museums themselves museum-digital meanwhile has more than 100 fields (most of them repeatable) for entering any piece of object information – with the 8 original fields remaining mandatory.

At a point in time the necessity was felt (among the museums but also highlighted by users) to create a version which incorporates all the objects from all the regional (and meanwhile also thematic) versions of museum-digital. 2012 the national version of museum-digital was created.

The screenshot displays the museum-digital website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the logo 'md museum-digital' on the left and menu items 'Home', 'Museum', 'Collection', 'Object', 'Topics', 'Contact', and 'English' on the right. Below the navigation bar is a search bar with the text 'search' and a magnifying glass icon. To the left of the search bar, there are statistics: '68502 › Objects', '1944 › Collections', and '459 › Museums'. The main content area is titled 'Museums, Collections, Objects ...' and contains a paragraph of text about museums. To the right of the text is a grid of ten small images representing various museum objects. Below the text, there are three more paragraphs of text providing information about the website's content and search functionality.

md museum-digital

Home Museum Collection Object Topics Contact English

search

68502 › Objects
1944 › Collections
459 › Museums

Museums, Collections, Objects ...

There are many good reasons to visit museums. Attending an event or an exhibition are just two of these. Museums "show" and "stage", they "educate" and "stimulate". But there is much more to museums than these: museums are places of safekeeping and research. These are two sides of a museum that are not often visible, yet they build the very core of a museum's visibility. It is the museum objects that are displayed, stored and studied. They are at the center of (almost) all work done in a museum. However, not all of objects kept in a museum can be showcased at once. Much has to remain in storage, hidden from the visitors.

In this website museums showcase their objects, in current exhibits and beyond. More than what can be shown in a museum's viewing space.

A random selection of objects can be found on the right. Click on them to learn more. More objects of interest can be found by using the search bar on the left.

Overviews and descriptions of the various objects, collections, and participating museums are accessible via the navigation bar at the top.

Updated daily by a tool (groupit) which allows creating sub-plattformen automatically (all school museums, all museums in a certain city, all art museums, ...)

How it developed ...

With the creation of the „national database“ another database was created:

„nodac“ – a central database and interface to administer and enrich background information. Since then all entries for

■ Persons/Bodies ■ Places/Buildings ■ Time ■ Subjects

are used collaboratively in all versions of museum digital (in Germany).

< nodac-home >	Person - Körperschaft	Geographie - Gebäude	Zeitpunkt - Zeitraum	Sach - Schlagworte					
nodac - normdatencontroller									
Size(s):					∪ GND	∪ Wiki	∪ LCSH	∪ Grob	∪ OBG
Personen:	20470	15367	4872	231	7059	6007	44	0	0
Orte:	7822	6779	1030	13	5146	5625	2	0	0
Zeiten:	8973	8935	38	0	14	20	0	0	0
Schlagworte:	16092	13245	335	2512	6413	6542	4540	971	580
Σ	53357	44326	6275	2756	18632	18194	4586	971	580

Stefan Rohde-Enslin ...				
	Personen etc.	Orte etc.	Zeiten etc.	Schlagworte etc.
Heute				
Dieser Monat	3	79	6	7
Dieses Jahr	23	394	1048	35

Last changed ...							
	Personen etc.	Orte etc.	Zeiten etc.	Schlagworte etc.			
Admin	6517	Admin	5127	Admin	5600	Admin	7423
Corrie Leitz	6343	Stefan Rohde-Enslin	1524	Stefan Rohde-Enslin	3335	Corrie Leitz	2298
Import	2680	Import	612	Sabine Breer	22	Import	1376
Stefan Rohde-Enslin	1518	Corrie Leitz	176	Daniel Schäfer	7	Stefan Rohde-Enslin	1127
Susanne Oehme	607	Susanne Oehme	79	Sabine Hertrich	2	Sina Weschke	1117
Axel Burkarth	193	Sabine Breer	43	Import	2	Herr Sachse	315
Herr Sachse	122	Jürgen Knoblich	21	Uta Kaiser	1	Jürgen Birk	140
Noreen Klingspor	117	Robin Volk	19	Karolin Echarti	1	Ursula Rittig	135
Anette Pilz	116	Ralf Forster	17	Roland Wiermann	1	Dieter Maess	97
Jens Wehmann	110	Daniel Schäfer	16	Thomas Puttkammer	1	Jürgen Knoblich	92

How it developed ...

The administration and enrichment of these growing vocabularies is done by a selected group of people (chosen, trained and (sometimes) paid by museums or associations). This work is done centrally (one for all) which makes the creation of rich data easy.

Enrichment is done (and possible) with well used vocabularies (some are german, some are international ... i.e. gnd, ulan, ndb/adb, lcsh, iconclass, mindat, tgn, geonames, spengler, obg, grobssystematik, ...) a link to wikipedia-entries for the respective entities is given if possible.

Navigation: [Zurück zur Übersicht](#) A « [84] » Ω

Schlagwort: Tisch
... in Englisch: Table (furniture)
Kurze Anmerkung: "Ein Tisch ist ein Möbelstück, welches sich durch eine zugängliche, meist ebene Fläche charakterisieren lässt. Die am häufigsten auftretenden Kategorisierungen sind wahrscheinlich Ablage, Esstisch und Arbeitsfläche. Die Ausführung von Tischen ist äußerst variabel, beispielsweise kann auch ein an der Wand angebrachtes waagerechtes Brett als Tisch dienen. Deshalb ist es schwierig, vom Aufbau eines Tisches eine Definition herzuleiten. Der Tisch ist ein klassisches Brückenmöbel." (Wikipedia 25.08.2012)

Status ...: ... iet: wird:
Zuletzt bearbeitet ...: Admin (2012-08-25 10:53:59)

Weitere Normdaten/Quellen hinzufügen!

- [538] Wikipedia <http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tisch>
- [539] gnd (4193315-1) <http://d-nb.info/gnd/4193315-1>
- [6432] lcsh (sh85131810) <http://id.loc.gov/authorities/subjects/sh85131810>
- [8638] Moebelyptologie (45) <http://www.museum-digital.de/thesauri/moebel/45>
- [8855] Grobssystematik (12783) <http://www.museum-digital.de/thesauri/grobssystematik/12783>
- [10086] oberbegriffsdatei (164) <http://www.museum-digital.de/thesauri/oberbegriffsdatei/164>

md-Vokabulare

Entitätencodierung: (Aktuell: Nicht kodiert)

- g : Geographica und Gebäude
- k : Körperschaften
- p : Personen und Familien
- s : Sachschlagworte
- v : Veranstaltungen
- w : Werke

Objekte: Sachsen-Anhalt (23)

- Säulentisch [Sachsen-Anhalt 2105](#)
- Stilleben mit Äpfeln [Sachsen-Anhalt 514](#)

Tisch

Navigation: [Person ...](#) [Zeit ...](#) [Geographie ...](#)

Synonym-Gruppe:

Oberbegriff hinzufügen:

- Möbel

Unterbegriff hinzufügen:

- Altartisch
- Beistelltisch
- Gabentisch
- Klapptisch
- Küchentisch
- Mittelfußtisch
- Pult
- Schreibtisch
- Spieltisch
- Stammtisch

Verwandten Begriff hinzufügen:

Tisch

- Tisch (*Table (furniture)*)
- Möbel
- Altartisch
- Beistelltisch
- Gabentisch

How it developed ...

Starting from the point of „making publishing easy“ – museum-digital developed possibilities for „making publishing of good data easy“.

- The data administration tool for museums is intuitive wherever possible
- The data administration tool has many incentives for creating good data (e.g. pointing to typos, avoidance of images that are too small, many control and help features)
- The data administration tool also has implemented the „PuQi“, a Publication Quality Index that produces hints what might be improved (from the standpoint of publication)

The screenshot displays the 'Change entry for an object ...' interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Museum', 'Collection', 'Object', and 'Users'. The main content area is divided into a left sidebar and a central form.

Left Sidebar:

- Buttons: Back to nodac, 4575, A: Jürgen Keil (2010-07-30 08:45), O: Stefan Rohde-Enslin (2015-04-29 12:42)
- Image: A photograph of a brass camera lens.
- Actions: Turn zoom on, Preview in frontend, PDF-register card (A5), PDF for printing (A4), Create QR-Code, Hide object, Export object, Add to watch list, Delete object.

Central Form:

- Inventory number: Op 0093/10 ifm
- Object type: Kameraobjektiv
- Object title: Fotoobjektiv "Euryscop IV. No. 6"
- Description: Das Fotoobjektiv "Euryscop IV. No. 6" ist ein Wechselobjektiv und damit Zubehör für Kameras (Fototechnik). Das Objektiv weist starke Gebrauchsspuren auf. Das Objektiv eignet sich für eine Atelierkamera. Die Brennweite kann von 12,7 bis 107 mm verstellt werden. Die Blende des Objektivs kann mit einer Steckblende eingestellt werden. Die Ummantelung des Objektes besteht aus Messing. Nummer: 50374 Funktion: Normalobjektiv / Wechselobjektiv Blendenbereich: 6,3 - Linsen/Gruppen: 4/2 Kameraverbindung: Gewinde:
- Material / Technique: (Empty field)
- Dimensions: (L:170 + D:140) mm
- Buttons: Send

Notification Box (Might be improved ...):

- [1] Field "Material/Technique" is left empty. Much better, if a hint is placed here.
- Good ...
- [1] 563 characters used for object description. Good!
- [2] 4 tags (or general assignments) given. (Best: 3-9)
- [3] Literature was assigned to the object
- [4] More than one image was assigned to the object

Bottom Section:

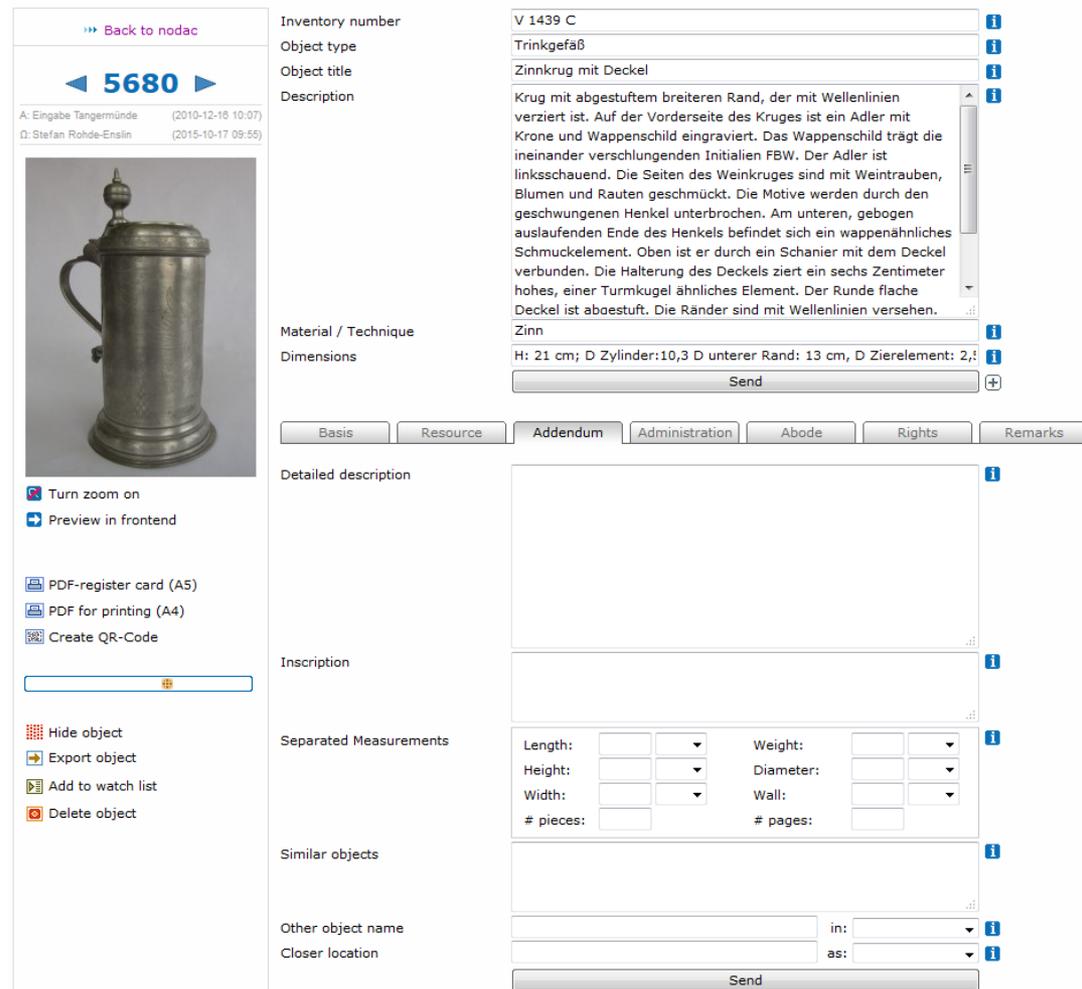
- Created: When: - ? - Who: Voigtländer & Sohn AG Where: Braunschweig
- Keyword: Optik, Normalobjektiv, Wechselobjektiv, Voigtländer Objektiv
- Literature: Kadlubek, Günter und Hildebrand, Rudolf 2009 ("Kadlubeks Objektiv-Katalog")
- Weblink: Document, Single object, Object group

A red arrow points to the 'Create QR-Code' button in the left sidebar.

How it developed ...

As time went on the possibilities of the museum-digital:plattform (backend) grew and more and more museums wanted to participate – among them more of those that did not have a database for yet.

The backend museum-digital (data administration) was expanded by many fields – in close cooperation with the museums it got all the features necessary for easily creating a good museum-inventory (with batch-processing, excel-list generation, controlled vocabulary interface, definition of own rules, literature administration, image manipulation tools, easy choose of rights statements (in accordance with europeana), catalog card printing, lido-export ...)



The screenshot displays the museum-digital:plattform backend interface for a specific object. The interface is organized into several sections:

- Header:** Includes a "Back to nodac" link and a navigation bar with the number "5680".
- Metadata:** Lists the inventory number (V 1439 C), object type (Trinkgefäß), object title (Zinnkrug mit Deckel), and a detailed description in German.
- Image:** A photograph of a silver tin mug with a lid and a handle. Below the image are options to "Turn zoom on" and "Preview in frontend".
- Actions:** A list of actions including "PDF-register card (A5)", "PDF for printing (A4)", "Create QR-Code", "Hide object", "Export object", "Add to watch list", and "Delete object".
- Material / Technique:** Lists the material as "Zinn" (tin).
- Dimensions:** Provides measurements: "H: 21 cm; D Zylinder:10,3 D unterer Rand: 13 cm, D Zierelement: 2,4".
- Navigation:** A set of tabs for "Basis", "Resource", "Addendum", "Administration", "Abode", "Rights", and "Remarks".
- Detailed description:** A large text area for further details.
- Inscription:** A section for recording any inscriptions on the object.
- Separated Measurements:** A grid of input fields for "Length", "Height", "Width", "# pieces", "Weight", "Diameter", "Wall", and "# pages".
- Similar objects:** A section for finding related items.
- Other object name:** A field for alternative names.
- Closer location:** A field for the object's location.

How it developed ...

Because the museums wanted to become visible worldwide. Museum-digital went multilingual.

The frontend (public side) is available in Bahasa Indonesia, German, English, Italian, Hungarian, Polish, Portuguese

The backend (administration side) is available in Bahasa Indonesia, German, English, Hungarian, Portuguese

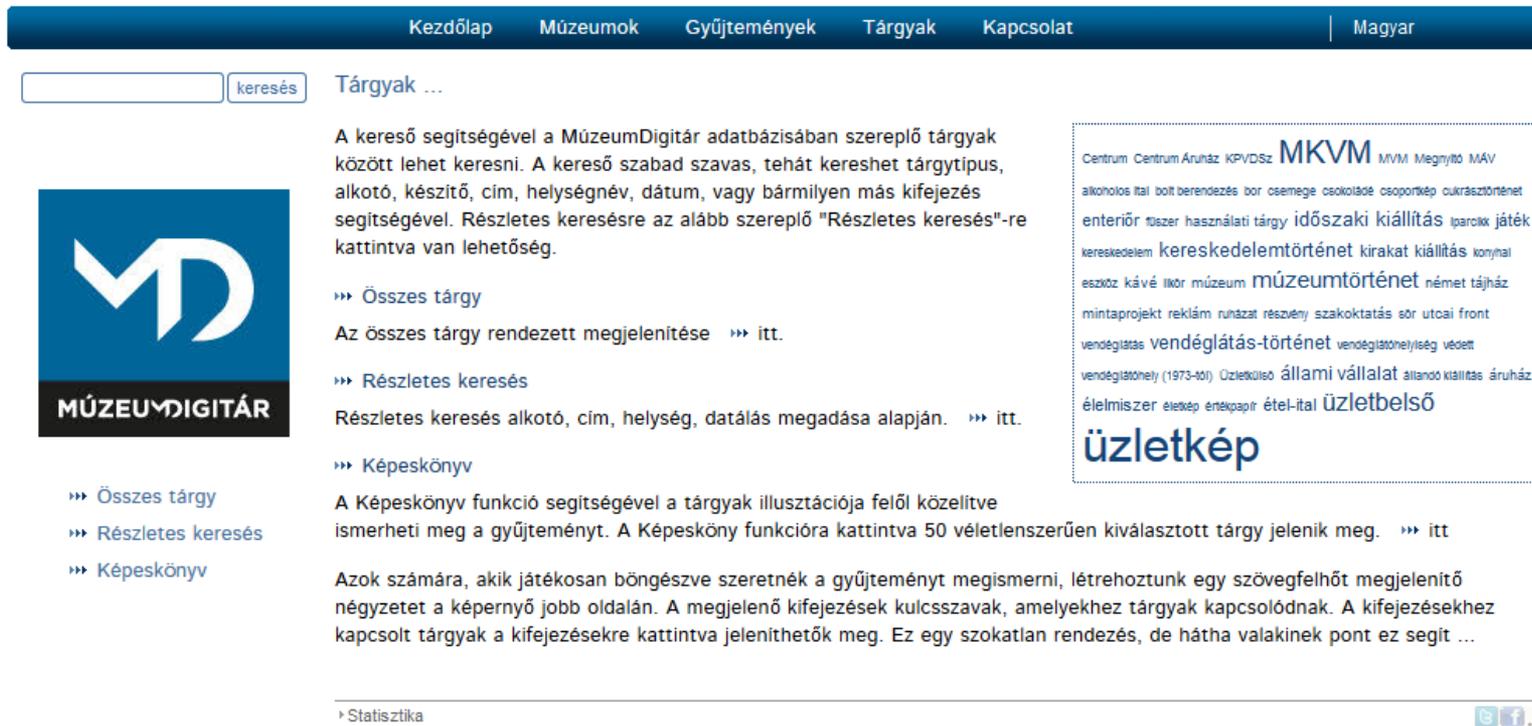
Object-records can be entered in nearly every language.

[For translating the software a special tool called „translateit“ was developed.]

The screenshot displays the Museum-Digital interface for object record management. At the top, there are navigation tabs for 'Museum', 'Collection', 'Object', and 'Users'. The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column shows the object's details, including its inventory number (82), a photograph of a crown, and various actions like 'Turn zoom on', 'Preview in frontend', 'PDF-register card (A5)', 'PDF for printing (A4)', and 'Create QR-Code'. Below this, there are options to 'Hide object', 'Export object', 'Add to watch list', and 'Delete object'. The right column displays the object's metadata in German, including 'Inventory number: NN 342', 'Object type: Diadem', 'Object title: Sogenanntes Reiches Diadem aus dem Brillantschmuck der Königin Pauline', and 'Description: Gleich nach der Hochzeit mit seiner vergleichsweise armen Cousine Pauline gab König Wilhelm I. von Württemberg (reg. 1816-1864) eine Brillantgarntur für die neue Königin in Auftrag. Dafür ließ er nicht nur, wie üblich, Steine aus älterem Schmuck ausfassen, sondern tauschte sogar große Diamanten an der Königskrone gegen kleinere Steine aus. Die Brillantkrone für die Königin war so konstruiert, dass man sie auch als Diadem tragen konnte. Das sogenannte Reiches Diadem ist in der Schausammlung "Legendäre Meisterwerke" im Alten Schloss ausgestellt.' Below the German text, there are language selection options for English, Magyar, Română, and العربية. The bottom part of the screenshot shows the same object record in Arabic, with the 'Object title' and 'Description' fields filled with Arabic text. The language selection options at the bottom are Spanish; Castilian and Italian.

How it developed ...

With this possibilities it was easy to create múzeumdigitár - the version used in Hungary.



The screenshot shows the MúzeumDigitár website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links: Kezdőlap, Múzeumok, Gyűjtemények, Tárgyak, Kapcsolat, and Magyar. Below the navigation bar is a search bar with the text "keresés" and "Tárgyak ...".

The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column features the MúzeumDigitár logo (a stylized 'MD' in a blue square) and a list of search options: "» Összes tárgy", "» Részletes keresés", and "» Képek könyv".

The right column contains a search results list. The first result is "üzletkép" (business card), which is highlighted in blue. Below it, there is a list of other search results: Centrum, Centrum Áruház, KPVDSz, MKVM, MVM, Megnyitő, MÁV, alkoholos ital bolt berendezés, bor csemege, oszkoládé csoportkép, cukrásztörténet, enteriőr, fűszer, használati tárgy, időszaki kiállítás, iparoktatás, játék, kereskedelem, kereskedelem-történet, kirakat, kiállítás, konyhai, eszköz, kávé, likőr, múzeum, múzeumtörténet, német tájház, mintaprojekt, reklám, ruházat, részvény, szakoktatás, sör, utcai front, vendéglátás, vendéglátás-történet, vendéglátóhely/ség, védett, vendéglátóhely (1973-tól), üzletköltsé, állami vállalat, állandó kiállítás, áruház, élelmiszer, ételkép, ételkép, étel-ital, üzletbelső.

Below the search results, there is a section titled "» Képek könyv" (Image book) with a description: "A Képek könyv funkció segítségével a tárgyak illusztrációja felől közelítve ismerheti meg a gyűjteményt. A Képek könyv funkcióra kattintva 50 véletlenszerűen kiválasztott tárgy jelenik meg. » itt".

Below the image book section, there is a section titled "» Összes tárgy" (All items) with a description: "Azok számára, akik játékosan böngészve szeretnék a gyűjteményt megismerni, létrehoztunk egy szövegfelhőt megjelenítő négyzetet a képernyő jobb oldalán. A megjelenő kifejezések kulcsszavak, amelyekhez tárgyak kapcsolódnak. A kifejezésekhez kapcsolt tárgyak a kifejezésekre kattintva jeleníthetők meg. Ez egy szokatlan rendezés, de hátha valakinek pont ez segít ...".

At the bottom of the page, there is a "» Statisztika" (Statistics) link and social media icons for Twitter and Facebook.



Múzeumdigitár is the fastest growing version of museum-digital. It has its own facilities for import and data enrichment. Same holds true for a recently finalized version: museum-digital do brasil.

[Digitisation efforts of some of the Hungarian museums are partly funded by the German embassy in Budapest (Deutsche Heimatstuben)]

How it developed ...

Today about 50-60 Museums use museum-digital as inventory software too. In three of the federal states museum-digital is the software the museum-associations recommend for smaller museums.

In effect: In its current state museum-digital might be used for:

- **Inventarisation only** (there are even some „hidden versions of md“ – e.g. a church)
- **Inventarisation and subsequent publication** (without improvement of publicized data)
- **Inventarisation and creation of publishable data** (improving data in md only)
- **Publication only** (museum has whatever software they can afford for inventarisation)

As a total museum-digital now holds information about:

~140.000 museum-objects of which ~ 98.000 are published (Germany: ~69.000)

How it developed ...

These multiple ways of usage (inv, inv+pub, pub) became possible after museum-digital got it's object-information-importing-tool (called „importit“).

This tool is able to digest

- All kinds of csv
- All kinds of xml

And it has pre-prepared routines for imports from

- Adlib, - BeeCollect, - EDM, - Faust, - Gos, - Hida, - Lido, - museumdat

Meanwhile three inventory software products have a special „Export for museum-digital“-Button (Adlib, FirstRumos and Primus). Using this button these products are able to export in museum-digital.xml which is most easily imported into museum-digital (of course).

With this tool it is also possible to aggregate (only) object information from objects published somewhere else.



Convincing museums that publishing object information at the internet is a must



Convincing museums that publishing object information at the internet is a must

museum-digital helps in fulfilling the prerequisites for participation in europeana. It makes

- Aggregation of information
 - Creation of information
 - Improvement and correction of information
 - Publication of museum-object information
- an easy effort.

But that is not all. It is still a big effort for the museums to collect, create and improve their object-information ... and than to clear all the rights of all kinds to finally publish the information.

Incentives are necessary !

Some revenue ... for example

Convincing museums that publishing object information at the internet is a must

- All museums participating have access to an easy to use inbuilt QR-Code generator. This facility is used more and more (lately: Technikforum Backnang with QR-Code engraved in aluminium)



- All museums can use (together with others or on their own) a tool called „themator“ to build small thematic portals. These stories might be used as digital extension for a real world exhibition (i.e. in the sense of „digital exhibition“) or for any other purpose.

Brandenburg im Bild

Das Potsdamer Stadtschloss

Das Potsdamer Stadtschloss ist das zentrale Gebäude des Alten Marktes.

Erste schriftliche Quellen über ein Gebäude an der Stelle des Schlosses stammen aus dem letzten Viertel des 14. Jahrhunderts. Bereits Mitte des 15. Jahrhunderts war der Komplex baufällig. Nach der Schenkung des Gutes Potsdams an Kurfürstin Katharina durch ihren Ehemann, Kurfürst Joachim Friedrich, wurde 1598/99 ein Neubau errichtet. Diesen ließ Kurfürst Friedrich Wilhelm ab 1660 nach holländischen Vorbildern aus- und umbauen. Unter Friedrich II. erhielt das Schloss seine Gestalt, die es über zweihundert Jahre lang bewahrte. Seit Januar 2014 ist die äußere Hölle des Knobelsdorffschen Potsdamer Stadtschlusses wiederhergestellt. Über fünfzig Jahre lang war der Alte Markt seines markantesten Gebäudes beraubt.

2015-12-02

Brandenburg im Bild

- Ansichten aus dem Land
- Brandenburg
- Brandenburg an der Havel
- Ebeneerde
- Potsdam
- Potsdam vom Brauhausberg
- Blicke aus der Umgebung auf Potsdam
- Perspektivwechsel
- Der Alte Markt in Potsdam
- Das Potsdamer Stadtschloss
- Plätze und Straßenzüge

→ Alles aufklappen

Blick auf das Potsdamer Stadtschloss während einer Militärparade

Der Potsdamer Verleger Otto Jenke übernahm 1850 den Verlag von Carl Christian Horvath. Ebenso wie sein Vorgänger gab auch er Potsdam-Literatur und Graphiken mit Stadtsichten heraus. Sein erfolgreichstes Projekt war die Serie "Potsdam" mit zwölf Blättern, für die er den talentierten Zeichner und Lithographen Franz Xaver Sandmann (1805-1856) und den Berliner Künstler Alexander August Carl Heun (1815-1894) verpflichten konnte. Durch die Verwendung einer Tonglatte im Druck besitzen sowohl diese Blätter als auch die Potsdamer Serie eine hohe malerische Qualität. Über dem Stadtschloss, das hier während einer Parade im Lustgarten gezeigt wird, ragen die Kuppel der Nikolaikirche, das Fortenaport, die Heiliggeistkirche und die Potsdamer Dampf-Schokoladenfabrik der Brüder Meithe hervor. [Uta Kaiser] Originaltitel: Das königl. Schloß in Potsdam.

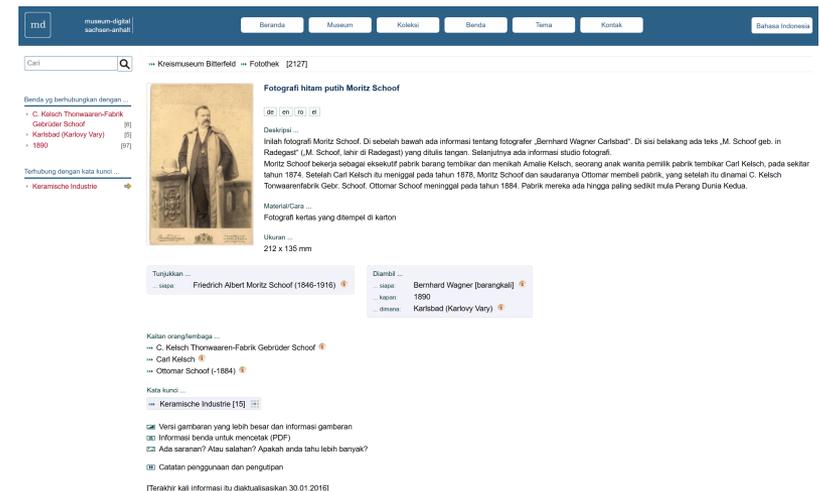


Convincing museums that publishing object information at the internet is a must

- All museums can automatically create digital exhibitions for OFFLINE presentation (in the browser) with an inbuild HTML-Generator



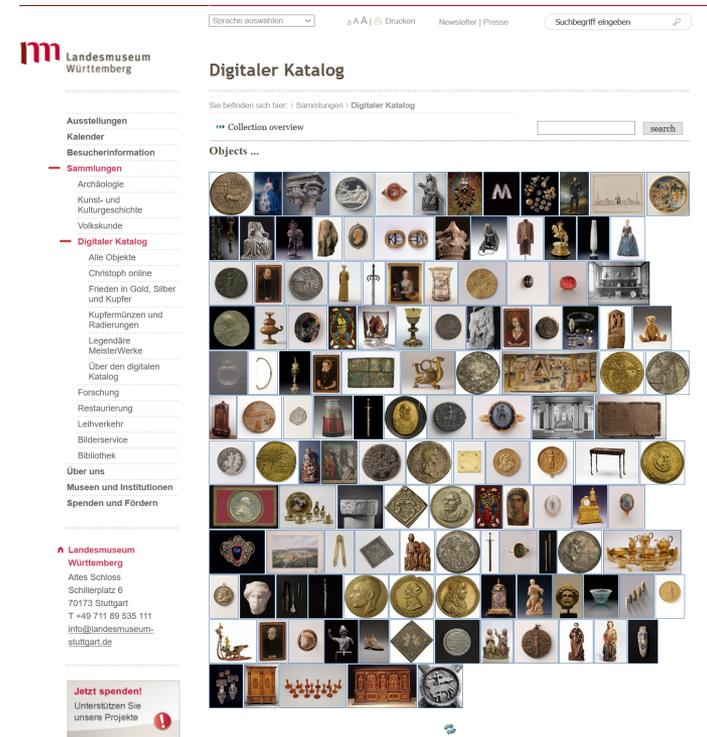
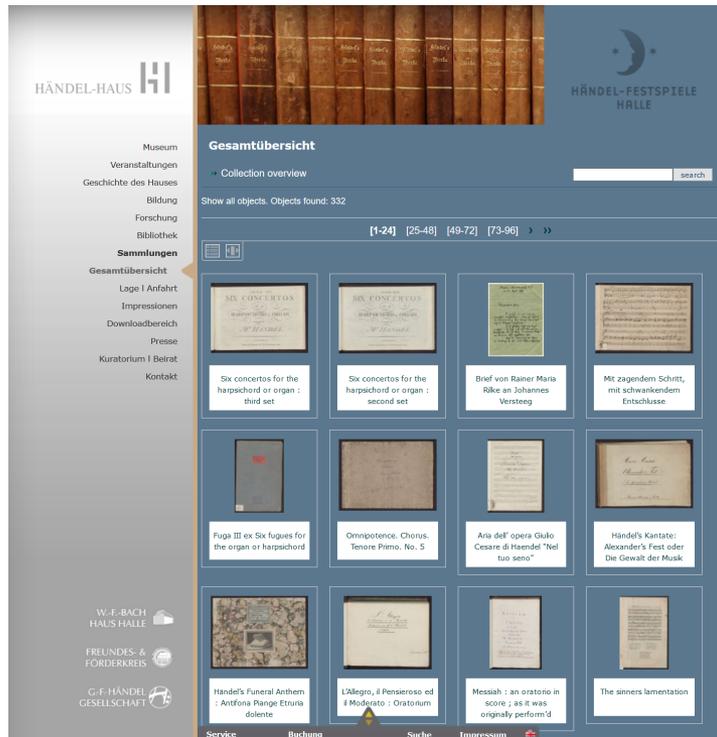
- All museums can publish their object-information (or part of it) in whatever language they want. The museum-digital website itself and even the backend is multilingual. This enables museums to take part in transnational or international projects.



The screenshot shows the 'museum-digital' website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with tabs for 'Beranda', 'Museum', 'Koleksi', 'Benda', 'Tema', and 'Kontak'. A search bar is located on the left. The main content area displays a search result for 'Fotografi hitam putih Moritz Schoof'. The result includes a thumbnail image of a man in a suit, a title, and a brief description in Indonesian. Below the main text, there are sections for 'Turjukkan' (Language), 'Kata kunci' (Keywords), and 'Versi gambar' (Image versions). The interface is clean and modern, with a focus on providing detailed information about museum objects.

Convincing museums that publishing object information at the internet is a must

- All museums can incorporate their objects that are displayed at museum-digital into their own website (language adjusted, with adjusted search functionalities)



- Each museum can unpublish, correct, delete, export the object information at any time (24/7).

Convincing museums that publishing object information at the internet is a must

- Each museum can export its object information in LIDO-Format with two clicks. They can decide (through an easy to use interface) which parts of object information they want to export. And they can send these export-files to any portal or aggregator.

Museum | Collection | Object

Welcome at the export-dialogue-system for **Johann-Friedrich-Danneil-Museum Salzburg**

Here you can export your data as a XML file. You decide a) which objects' data you are going to export and b) which specific information about each single object is to be exported. If you export all information about all objects (default), you will create data for backing up, that can be put into any other program. Do not provide a third person with this information! If you set "Public info only" to "Yes", you can determine what data is to be exported by yourself.

Which datasets are to be exported ?

Export hidden data Yes No
Export all data All Selection

Which object information to export ?

Public info only Yes No
Which information of an object All Selection

In welchem Format exportieren ?

md:xml (Museum-Digital Standardformat) Ja Nein
LIDO (Lightweight Information Describing Objects) Ja Nein

Send



(1. choose „LIDO“)

[take further decisions]

(2. click „Send“)

Museum | Collection | Object

Welcome at the export-dialogue-system for **Johann-Friedrich-Danneil-Museum Salzburg**

Here you can export your data as a XML file. You decide a) which objects' data you are going to export and b) which specific information about each single object is to be exported. If you export all information about all objects (default), you will create data for backing up, that can be put into any other program. Do not provide a third person with this information! If you set "Public info only" to "Yes", you can determine what data is to be exported by yourself.

Which datasets are to be exported ?

Export hidden data Yes No
Export all data All Selection

Which object information to export ?

Public info only Yes No
Which information of an object All Selection Nothing

Basic informationen

- @ Objekt ID Yes No
- @ Inventory number Yes No
- @ Object type Yes No
- @ Object name Yes No
- @ Object description Yes No
- @ Material/Technique Yes No
- @ Measurements Yes No
- @ Deployment Yes No
- @ Last editing, date Yes No
- @ Last editing, by Yes No
- @ First editing, date Yes No
- @ First editing, by Yes No

Additional information

- Object administration All Selection Nothing
- Verbleib Alles Auswahl Nichts
- Rechte Alles Auswahl Nichts
- Vermerke Alles Auswahl Nichts
- Institution Alles Auswahl Nichts
- Sammlungen Alles Auswahl Nichts
- Serien Alles Auswahl Nichts
- Ereignisse Alles Auswahl Nichts
- Schlagworte Alles Auswahl Nichts
- Literaturangaben Alles Auswahl Nichts
- Links Alles Auswahl Nichts
- Bilder Alles Auswahl Nichts

In welchem Format exportieren ?

md:xml (Museum-Digital Standardformat) Ja Nein
LIDO (Lightweight Information Describing Objects) Ja Nein

Send

(Still some translation needed here)

Convincing museums that publishing object information at the internet is a must

- Most of all, the code of museum-digital:software is google optimized (revision once a month). The museums understand that by grouping objects from many museums together a fair amount of search-engine optimized pages is generated – publishing together is much more effective than doing it as a single museum.
- Museum-digital is fully responsive, so the object-information is available on all devices
- The use of museum-digital is free of charge
- Museum-digital offers possibilities for regular users to get into direct contact with the museums. Through questions and contributions from the public the museums are often able to improve their object information.
- Through all this the museums by and by get convinced that publishing object information is a must!

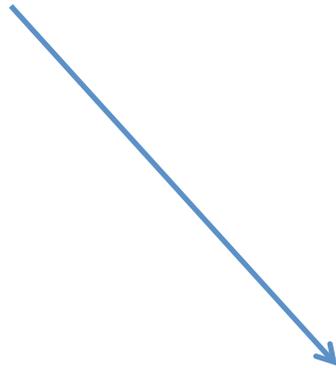
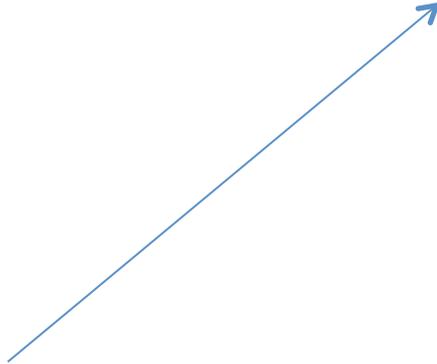
The screenshot shows the museum-digital website interface for the object 'Tafelfragment Epiphanie'. The header includes the logo 'md' and the text 'museum-digital : sachsen-anhalt'. A search bar is visible. The main content area displays the object's title, a description, and a list of related items. The description states: 'Dieses Eichenholztafelfragment zeigt in Temperamalerei auf der Vorderseite die Epiphanie (Anbetung der Hl. Drei Könige) und auf der Rückseite das Fußteil einer menschlichen Gestalt. Die flache Holztafel ist mehrfach beschnitten und gehörte ursprünglich mit einer weiteren Tafel (VI-91-88 b) zusammen, auf welcher sich die Bemalung der Rückseite fortsetzt.' Below the description, there are two small images of the fragment. The text continues: 'Das Bild der Epiphanie weist zahlreiche Fehlstellen auf, besonders im rechten Bereich der Tafel. Auf dieser Seite sitzt Maria mit dem Jesuskind, von links nähern sich die Könige, der älteste ist niedergekniet und reicht Jesus ein kugelförmiges Gefäß. Seinen Kronenhut hat er vor sich auf den Boden gestellt. Hinter ihm steht ein bartloser weißer König mit keichförmigem Gefäß, dahinter der schwarze, auffällig modisch gekleidete König mit geschwungenem Kelch. Im Hintergrund befindet sich eine Ruinenarchitektur, dahinter öffnet sich eine Landschaft unter blauem Himmel.' Further down, it mentions: 'Bei der Malerei auf der Rückseite handelt es sich um einen schnurrbartigen Mann (ein Türke?) mit blauem Rock, weißem Untergewand und hellroter Schärpe, welcher einen Feldherrenstab in der Hand hält.' The 'Material / Technique' section lists 'Eichenholz, Tempera'. The 'Measurements' section shows 'H 47,3 cm; B 42,0 cm; Dicke 0,8 cm'. The 'Created' section indicates 'when: Frühes 16. bis spätes 17. Jh.' and 'where: Norddeutschland (probably)'. The 'Relation to persons or bodies' section lists 'Türken' and 'Maria (Mutter Jesu)'. The 'Part of' section mentions 'Zwei bemalte Eichenholztafeln mit Epiphanie und Heimsuchung (?) sowie nachmittelalterlicher Bemalung auf der Rückseite (2)'. The 'Literature' section lists 'Krüüvener, Peter (2015): Die mittelalterlichen Kunstwerke des Johann-Friedrich-Danneil-Museums in Salzwedel, Berlin / Salzwedel, Kat. 41'. The 'Tags' section includes 'Tafelmalerei [3]', 'Epiphanie [5]', and 'Heilige Drei Könige [7]'.

Local museums

- + - Aggregator
- + - Creator
- + - Online-Publisher
- + - Getting convinced

Talking about museum-object information
(image and text)

(Museums can easily create export
files with enriched good data and
hand them out to aggregators for
incorporation into europeana)



Where can museum-digital help?

europeana

Conclusion:

museum-digital makes it a delight to aggregate information

museum-digital makes it very simply to publish object information and use it in many ways

museum-digital makes museums convinced that publishing object information is a must

In a word: museum-digital makes museums (the documentation part) „internet ready“

Doing so: Museums get europeana-ready.

And additionally:

The way from museum-digital towards europeana is quite simple whatever aggregator is in between. There is an established working infrastructure through the line of Athena-LinkedHeritage-AthenaPlus-Projects using MINT-Tool. Museums participating in museum-digital are also working with europeana Food and Drink (Hungarian museums). Museum-digital also delivers data to ddb (German digital library) from where they might reach europeana (in the control of these data MINT-Tool also is used).



To let things grow soil has to be prepared and seeds have to be sown

Terima kasih- Stefan Rohde-Enslin, Institut für Museumsforschung (SMB-PK), February 2016

Rice terraces:

https://www.flickr.com/photos/andrew_annemarie/12641881654/in/photolist-kg7WYN-kfYtuM-kg5xXa-7dqJTs-kg2RRo-kfWR14-kfU63v-kfUHqR-kfUqzf-kfWS85-kg4Qbq-7dqwAy-7dqL1L-7dmYGV-7dqtpm-7dqLWm-7dmPYM-kfUrm4-kg2Etz-kg2yRG-kfVXjP-7dn1YR-7dn37p-7dmY2Z-7dmCAn-7dqg1G-7dmRot-7dqg77-7dqy3b-7dmpCe-7dmnt2-kfUXM5-kg2h1h-7dmw5Z-7dqiom-7dmsfv-dSuGuf-kfaqLK-4vRJHx-7dn4fn-7dn6Ec-dSuG9A-kg3YuR-kfqyLa-kg7CrY-kfozHB-kfpDc6-kg4Woz-kg3Egt-kfVyiE/

Digitising Wax Cylinders:

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/bluefootedbooby/4049418840/in/album-72157622548230883/>

Objekt-ID:

<http://archives.icom.museum/objectid/checklist/english.pdf>

Rostocks sugar terminal:

Bertram Nudelbach (Photographer) ... <https://www.flickr.com/photos/nudelbach/23838771426/in/photolist-CjxWds-611c6y-eeD77s-6mQhYq-gc55k3-ZSyoK-7pPuZh-4TkWnS-5ivJhu-58RDAh-8BxVyV-f552E-6NwZZu-71vjsw-8i8Hr6-8uWBG-9BNC5X-D2W89U-gd6L4y-7LNeKy-56zAhj-6G2BmT-qzsSbM-5dAnJz-7hTDu4-cDjNfd-mpKgLR-5nuMVG-4TwJpv-bVND66-ajzh5h-jWk6qY-A4Ybf-5YXhPF-8P9Eu6-PVtLs-6b9Wcf-8WY4ge-66exne-4t23jh-3wKH8K-2gZCuy-973DB-3nP484-f3XZZE-5RPb7F-9Qx2Xi-fxxi4b-fPRFqG-2qEhuL>

Weenache Museum:

- <https://www.flickr.com/photos/grangerphotography/4481052271/in/photostream/>
- <https://www.flickr.com/photos/grangerphotography/4481701772/in/photostream/>

Ploughing at Spituk:

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/andreakirkby/11205754325/in/photolist-i5dqmM-i5dyTC>

Appendix ...

Already in Nov. 2009 first museum-object-data were – in the framework of the Athena-Project – sent to the colleagues from NTUA in Athens to create what later became the mint-Tool. A regional newspaper celebrated this fact.

(Anyway it was only 62 datasets in museumdat format)



Mitteldeutsche Zeitung

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Bernburg

Startseite > Bernburg

Nachrichten, Bilder, Videos, Services, Wetter aus Bernburg und dem Salzlandkreis mit Könnern, Nienburg, Alsleben, Plötzkau, Baalberge, Peißen und der ganzen Region.

Vorlesen

Fahnen aus Anhalt flattern als Testversion in Griechenland

19.11.2009 18:28 Uhr | Aktualisiert 19.11.2009 22:16 Uhr

Empfehlen 0 | Twittern | per Mail | Drucken

VON PAUL SPENGLER

"Die Fahnen Bernburgs flattern über Europa", formuliert plakativ Susanne Kopp-Sievers vom Landesmuseumsverband Sachsen-Anhalt. Das Museum Schloss Bernburg ist in einer frühen Phase eingebunden in eine gerade entstehende europäische Kulturplattform. Fahnen des Gesangsvereins Poley von 1899 oder HALLEMZ. des Schiffervereins Nienburg von 1914 sind zwei von 62 Objekten, die als Probeversion für eine europäische Internetplattform zu Informatikern nach Griechenland geschickt wurden.

Damit soll durchexerziert werden, wie europaweit digital auf die Bestände verschiedener regionaler Museen zugegriffen werden kann. "Bernburg ist ein Beispiel, wie kleinere Museen in ein großes Netzwerk integriert werden können", sagt Frau Kopp-Sievers. Das EU-Projekt Athena, über das die

Ein Fischerhut aus Bambusblättern aus der Karibik zählt zu den im Internet gezeigten Objekten des Bernburger Museums. (FOTO: ENGELBERT PÜLICHER)