

WEB-BASED CONTENT AND MUSEUM COLLECTIONS

Arran J. Rees

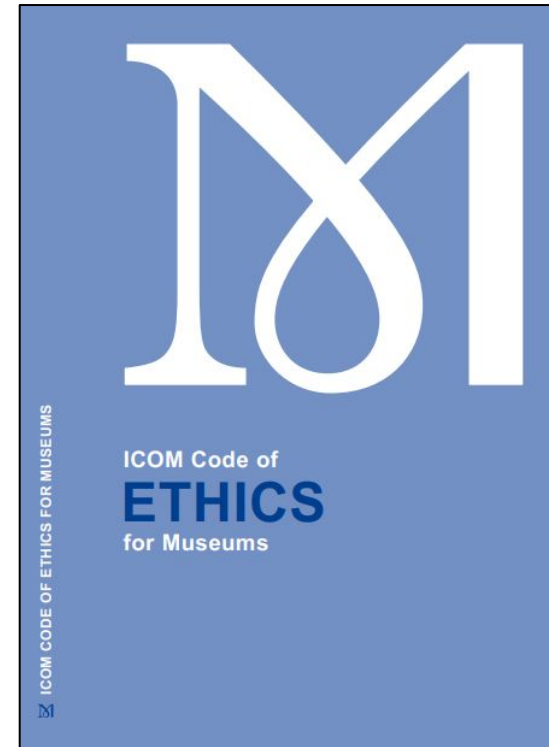
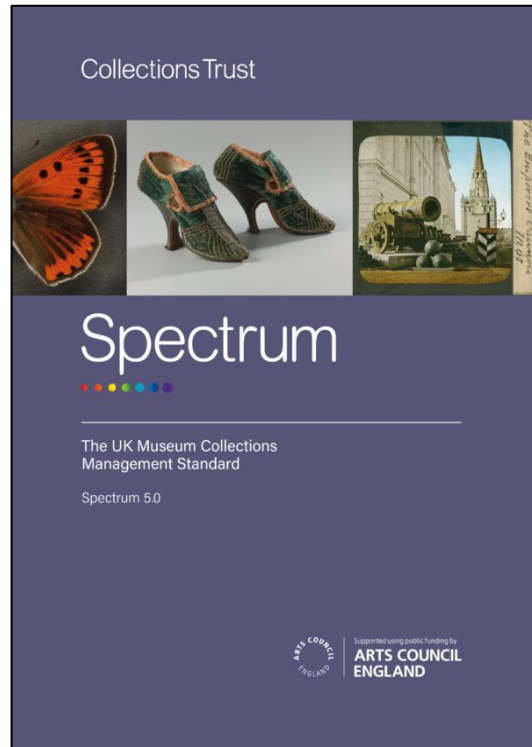
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Museums collecting the web...

- There are relatively few examples of museums collecting web based and social media content, but an increasing awareness that it is important and a growing desire to experiment.
- Museum collections management standards do not address the particular challenges that web-based content presents.
- Large-scale archiving tools are not appropriate for most forms of museum collecting. Museums collecting web-based content would need to work on a smaller scale, with deep narratives and lots of context.
- Displays of web-based content can be creative and facilitated through commissions. They do not always have to be presented as artefacts.

Museological standards



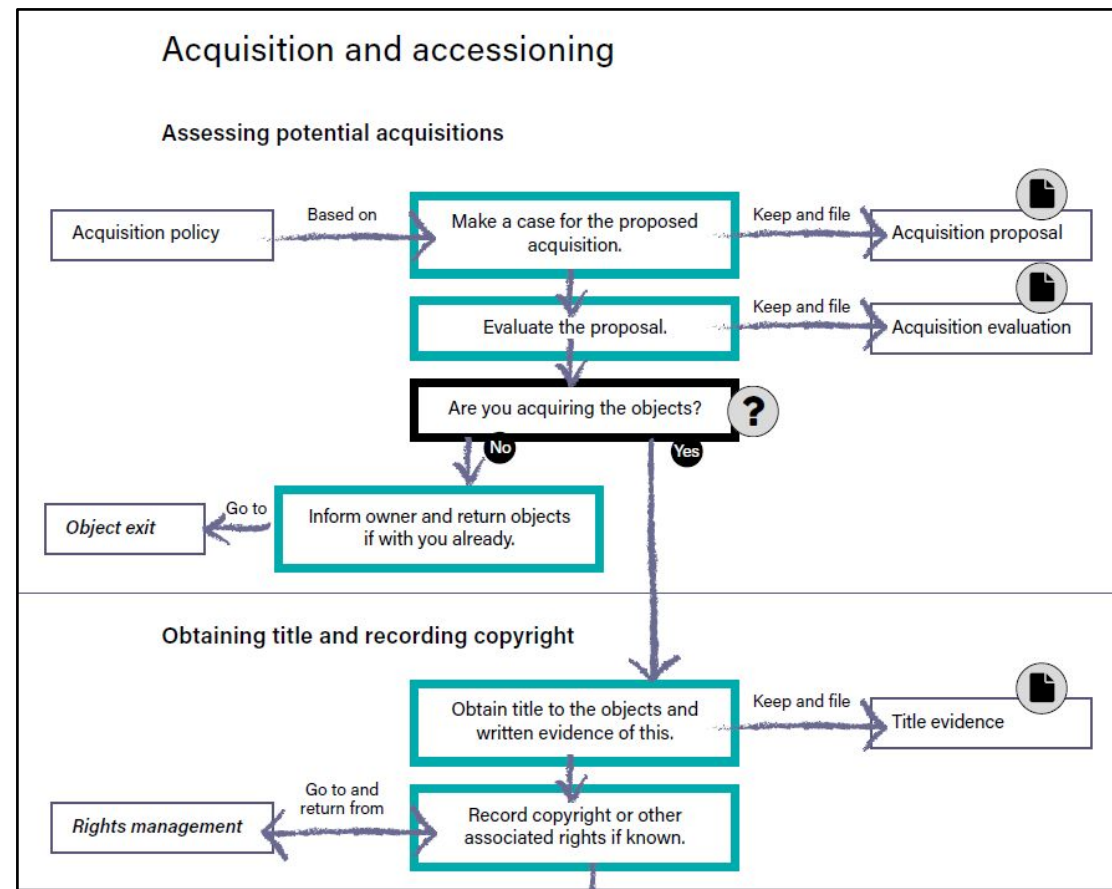
**Matters in
Media Art**

Acquisition

Documentation

Loan

Digital Preservation



"You have written evidence that the undisputed owners of acquired objects have transferred title to your museum."

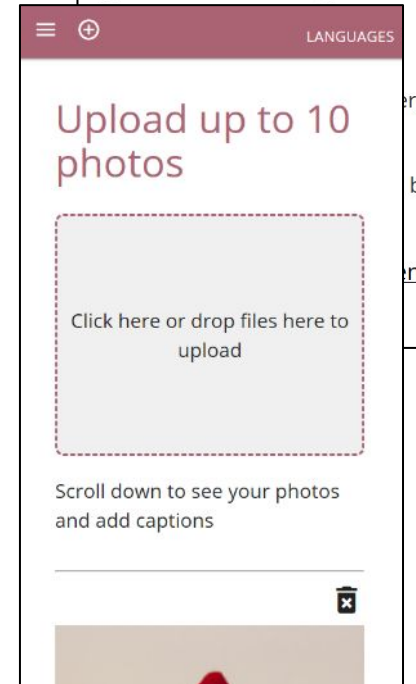
Museum of London



Victoria and Albert Museum




#collectingsocialphoto



Cataloguing

- **Copy number.**
- **Dimension**, including:
 - **Dimension measured part** (use a standard term source).
 - **Dimension value.**
 - **Dimension value date** (use a standard format).
 - **Dimension measurement unit** (use a standard term source).
- **Edition number.**
- **Form** (use a standard term source).
- **Inscription content.**
- **Inscription description.**
- **Material** (use a standard term source).
- **Object status** (use a standard term source).
- **Phase** (use a standard term source).
- **Physical description.**
- **Sex** (use a standard term source).
- **Style** (use a standard term source).
- **Technical attribute** (use a standard term source), including:
 - **Technical attribute measurement.**
 - **Technical attribute measurement unit** (use a standard term source).



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**

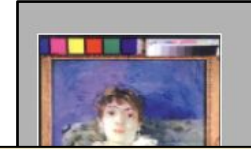
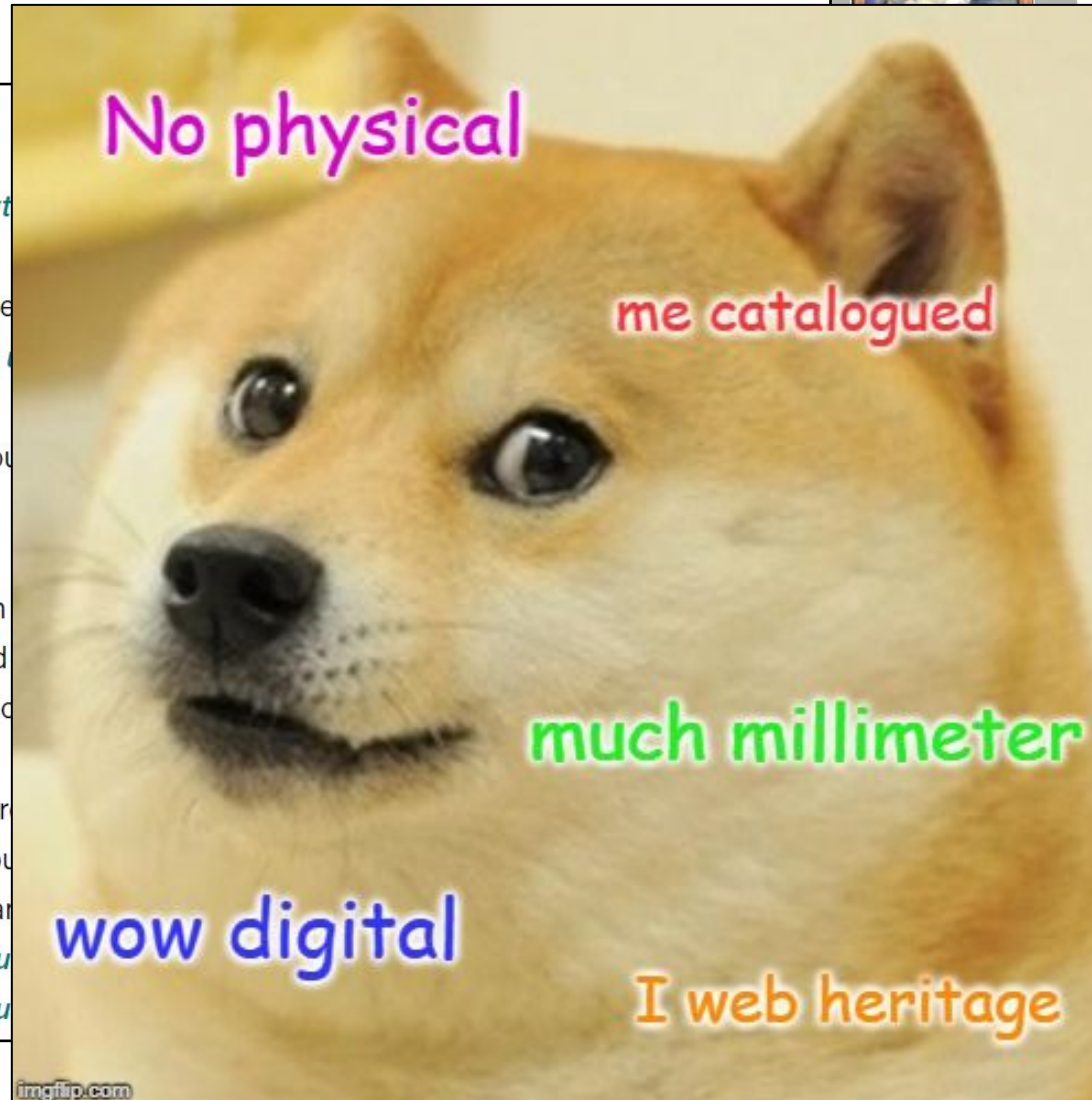
This can also include any additional information which helps to identify the object (e.g., color and shape of the object, where it was made).

☐ **KEEP IT SECURE**

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

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 - *Dimension value date* (use)
 - *Dimension measurement*
- *Edition number.*
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- *Inscription description.*
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- *Physical description.*
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 - *Technical attribute measurement*
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Technical attribute

Definition

A technical attribute possessed by an object which can be described and/or quantified.

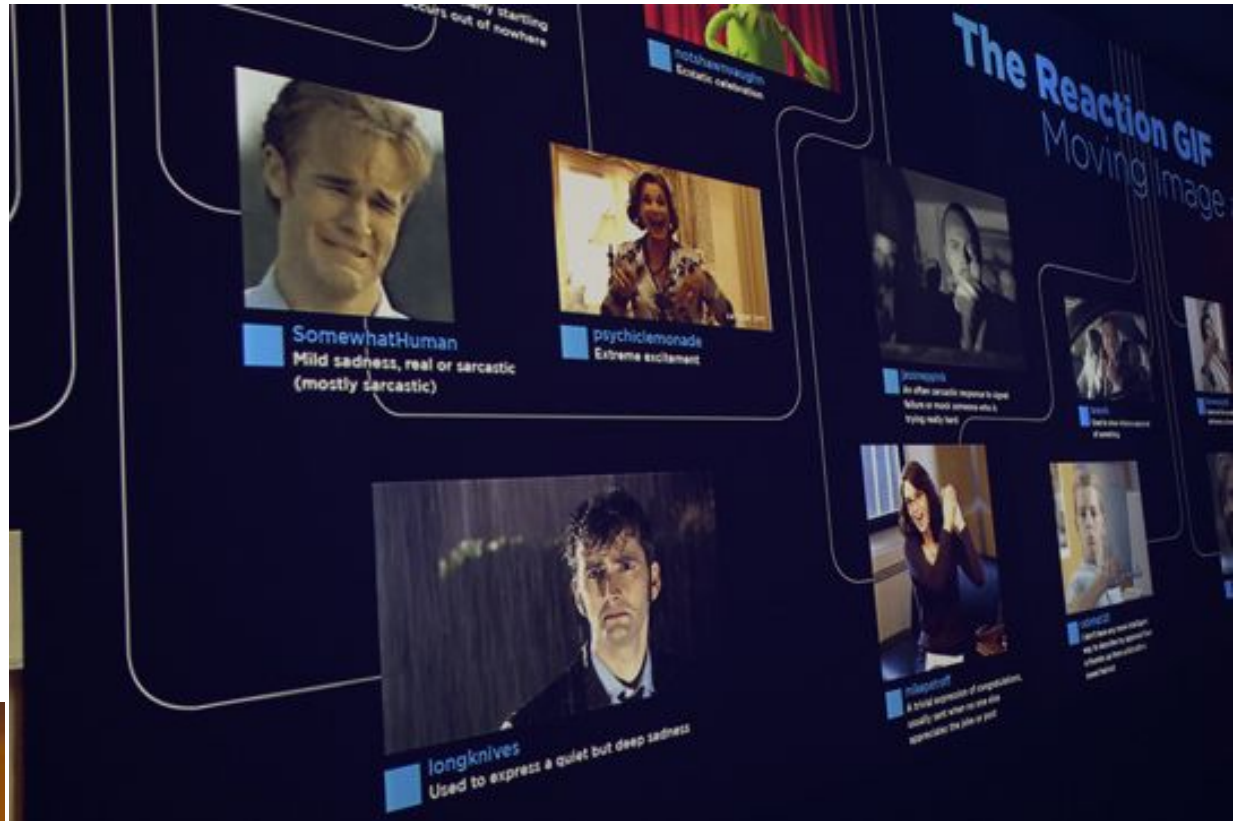
How to record

Use a single term, without punctuation or capitalisation. Maintain a list of standard terms.

Examples

magnetic tape type; record speed; light bulb wattage

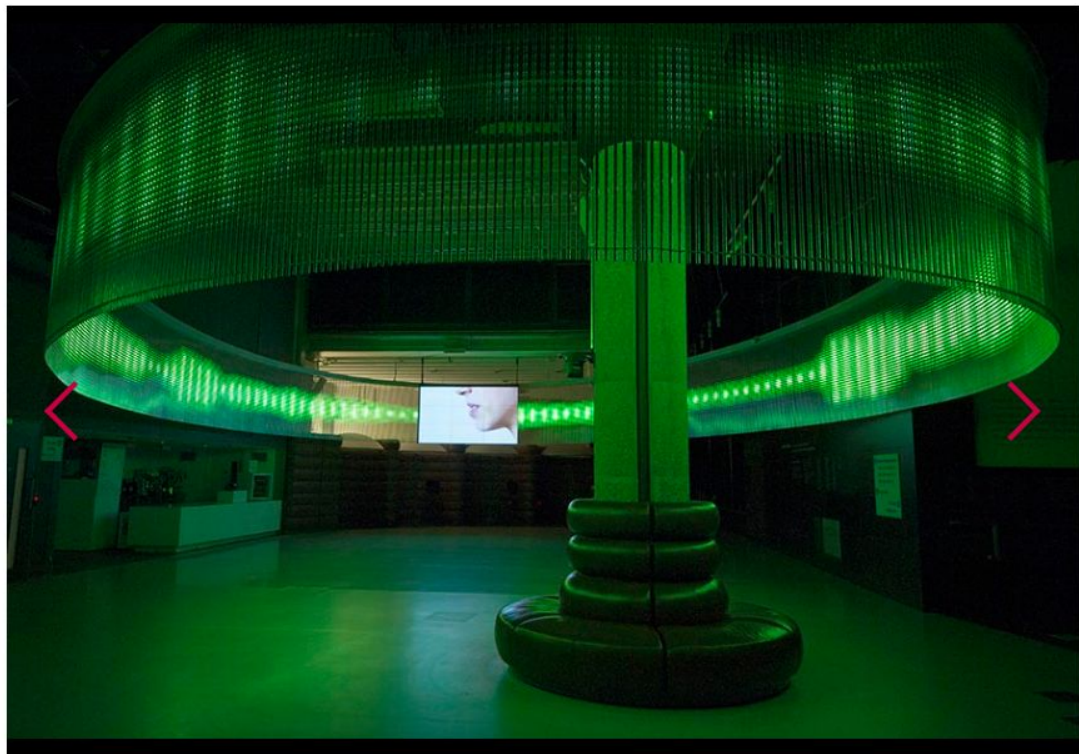
The Reaction GIF: Moving Image as Gesture. 2016.



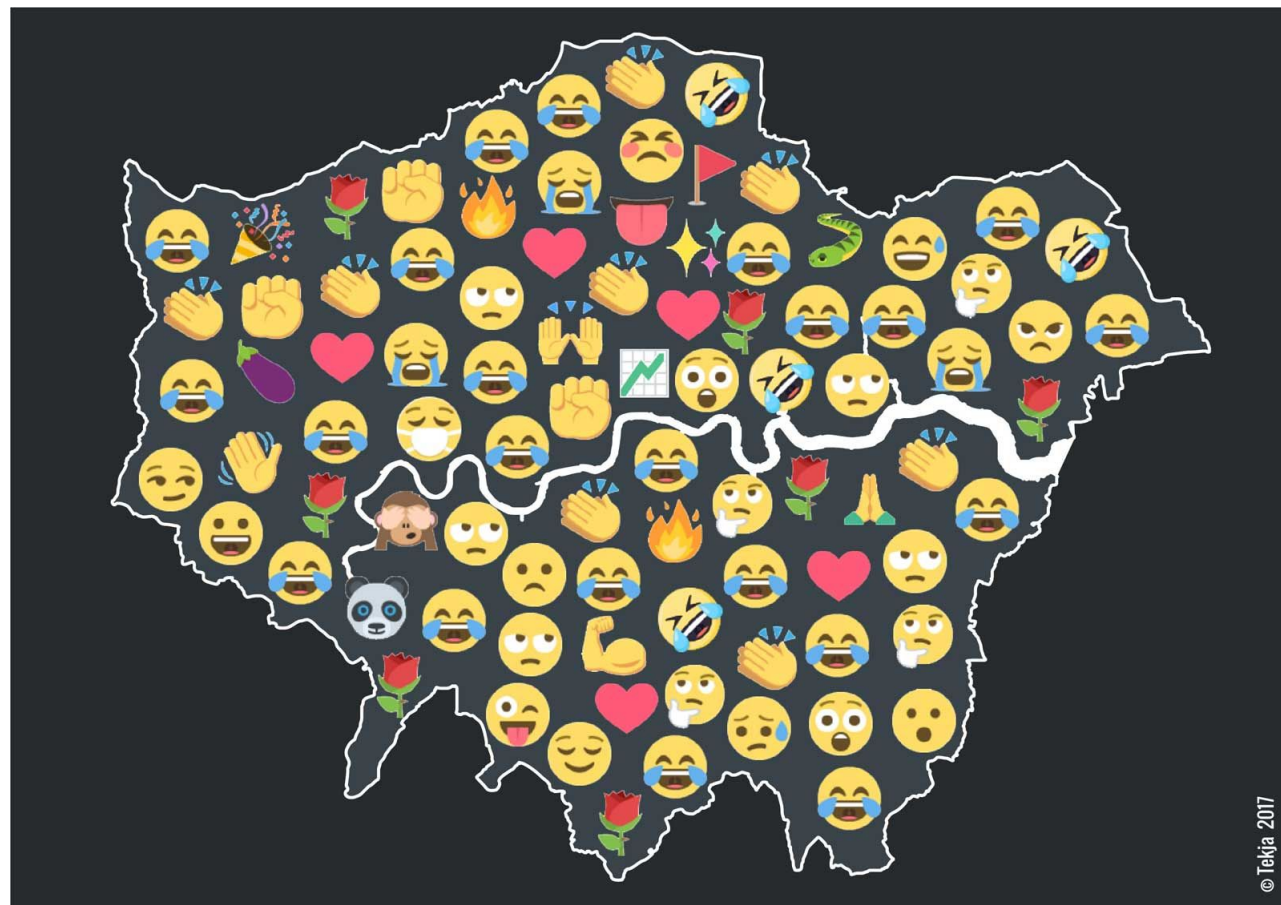
**MUSEUM
OF THE
MOVING
IMAGE**

DIGITAL COMMISSION

Hashhush

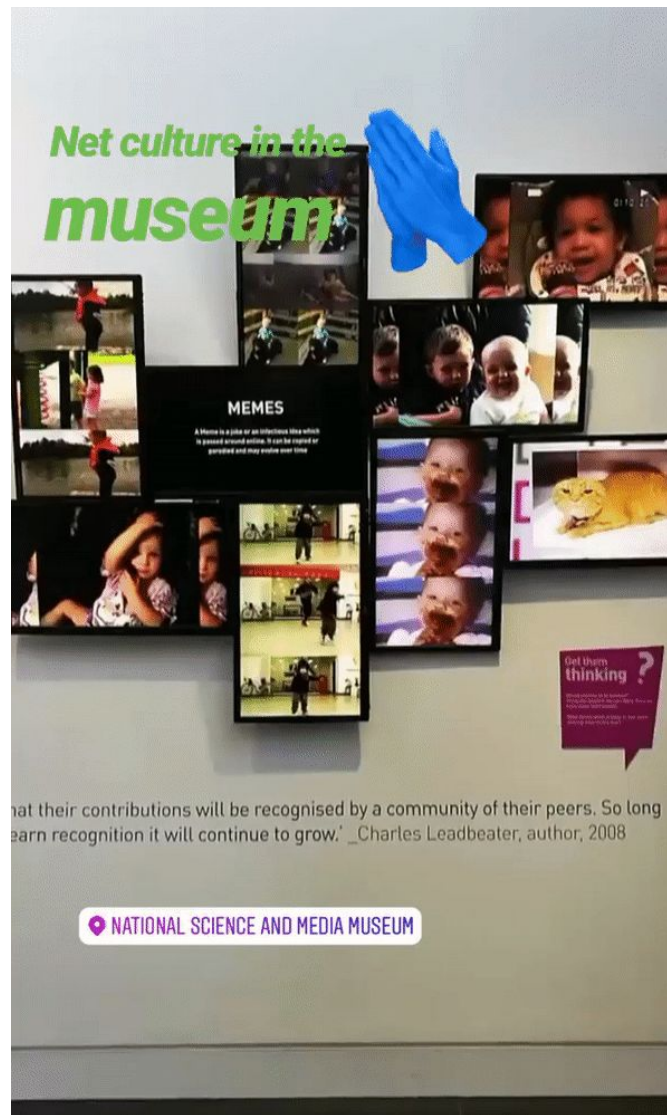
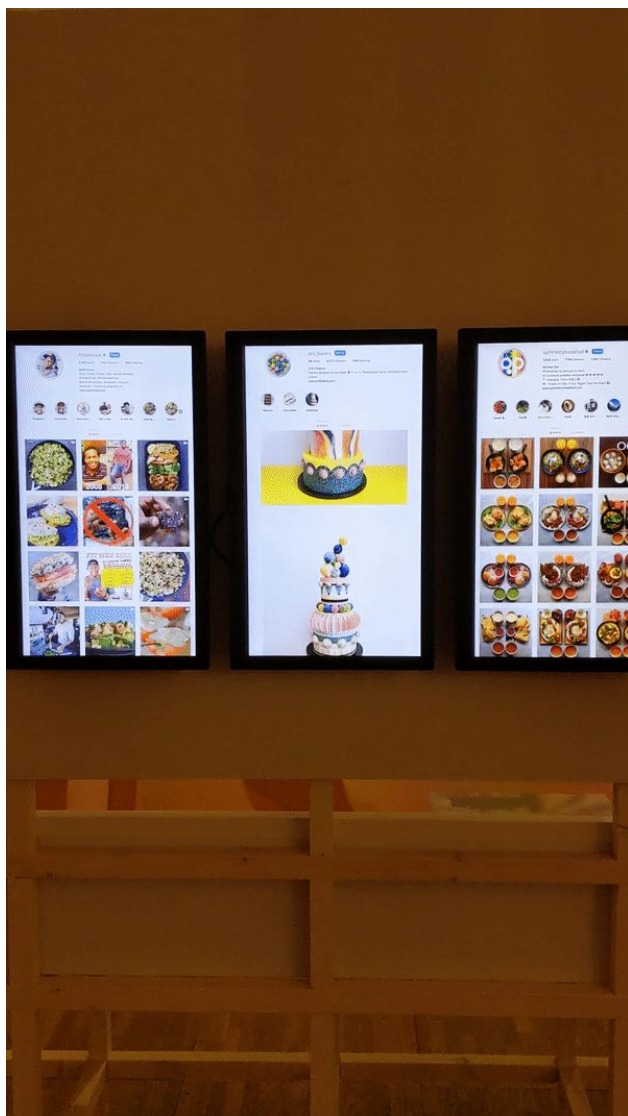


© Museum of London / Hilde Krohn Huse



© Museum of London / Tekja

© Tekja 2017



Amalia Ulman

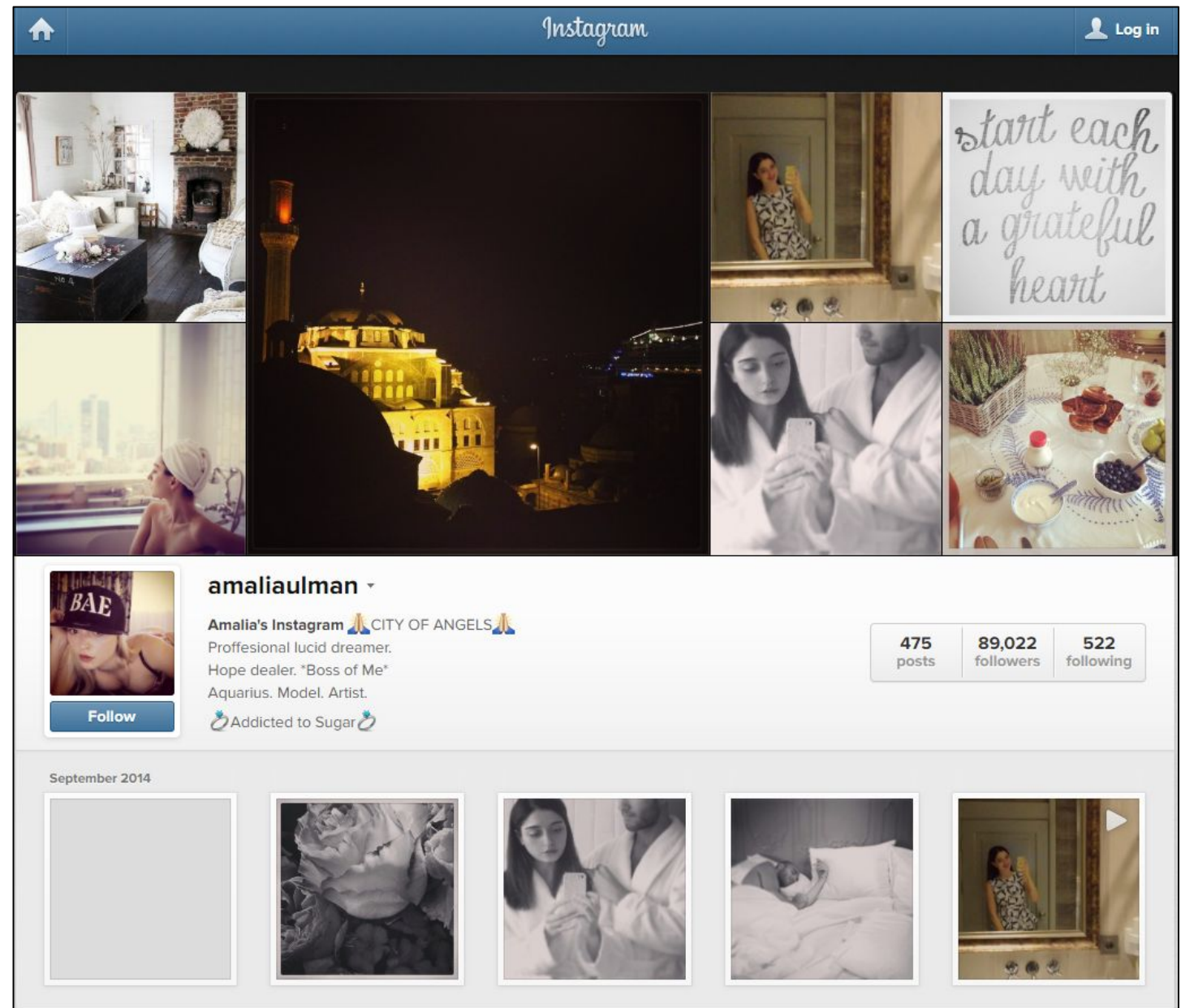
Excellences and Perfections,
2014



Ulman at Performing for the Camera, Tate Modern 2016.

Image credit: ZARINAYUUU.

<https://zarinarave.wordpress.com/2016/05/14/amalia-ulman-living-a-fake-luxurious-lifestyle-attracted-over-100k-followers-on-instagram/>



Ulman on Rhizome's 'webenact', 2014. <https://webenact.rhizome.org/>

V&A

MyDavidCameron

Digital technology and online culture have changed the way posters are created, distributed and experienced.

When images of graffitied Conservative Party ❶ [billboards](#) for the 2010 UK General Election campaign began to circulate on the web, they triggered a new current of graphic subversion.

Instead of spray cans, Internet users took up desktop image-editing tools and started ❷ [experimenting](#) with remixing the poster. Appropriations multiplied, transforming the original poster into a 'meme' that was copied, adapted by multiple users, and shared rapidly.

Many of the memes produced were based upon a ❸ [template](#) created by the designer Clifford Singer. People could drag-and-drop the file from his website, then re-work the poster offline on their own computers. Other memes were made using an online ❹ ['generator'](#) tool developed by technologist Andy Barefoot. The 'poster generator' comprises Singer's template image, with a sequence of text input fields. Users type in their ❺ [alternative](#) slogan, then click a button to 'generate' a poster.

Clifford Singer set up an online ❻ [gallery](#) to publish his own, and gather others' digital remakes. It became a site of interplay between users, where viewers/makers had the opportunity to vote for their favourite meme by clicking 'Love it' (double thumbs-up) or 'Like it' (single thumbs-up). Exploring the gallery, we also discover linkages between posters. Visual jokes pass from ❼ [one](#) meme to the ❷ [next](#) and poster-making takes on a game-like quality.

[← Back to narratives](#)

The screenshot displays the MyDavidCameron website interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'About' and 'Report Bug' links. Below this is a header section with the site's logo and a list of links: 'Home', 'Poster 1', 'Poster 2', 'Poster 3', and 'About us'. The main content area features a poster by Andy Barefoot, posted on 13/1/09. The poster itself is a parody of the 'We can go on like this' Conservative Party poster, featuring a portrait of David Cameron with the text 'We can't go on like this. With suspicious minds.' and a 'YEAR FOR CHANGE' logo. Below the poster, there's a voting section with 'Love it' and 'Like it' buttons, showing 4883 thumbs-ups received. A 'Share this poster' button is also present. At the bottom of the page, there's a footer with links to 'Home page', 'About us', 'Contact us', and 'Website by Social Spark'.

<https://ccdgp.co.uk/narratives.html>