The Smithsonian Commons

Michael Edson
Director, Web and New Media Strategy
Smithsonian Institution, Office of the CIO
edsonm@si.edu | @mpedson
Preamble

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@mpedson
slideshare.net/edsonm

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Get the full story here

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@mpedson
slideshare.net/edsonm
smithsonian-webstrategy.wikispaces.com

...and here

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http://www.si.edu/commons

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He’s not a Smithsonian spokesman!

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edsonm@si.edu | @mpedson
Story 1: Visitor (Smithsonian Commons Prototype)

http://www.si.edu/commons/prototype
Smithsonian Strategic Plan

http://www.si.edu/about/

Four Grand Challenges

Smithsonian Secretary G. Wayne Clough
Unlocking the Mysteries of the Universe

Throughout history, people have observed the universe, seeking to understand its origin and how the galaxies, stars, and planets formed. Central to human consciousness, this search has led to successes in knowledge that have altered and enriched our lives and led to extraordinary scientific and technological advances. It has inspired philosophies and perspectives that informed the world views of different societies, and found expression in all forms of cultural, artistic, and scientific endeavors.

We have made great strides in comprehension since the first astronomers gazed into the night sky, but even as we answer questions about the reality we inhabit, newer and deeper ones arise.

The Smithsonian will continue to lead in the quest to unlock the fundamental secrets of the cosmos, using next-generation technologies. We will delve into cosmic mysteries closest to home through exploration of our own solar system, unreachable, the Earth’s geological past and present, and the paleontological record of our planet. We will showcase the results of our explorations and connect them to humankind’s artistic and cultural endeavors.

Big Questions:
The Smithsonian will undertake focused and integrative research on the following questions that will advance our knowledge and understanding of the universe and the Earth:
- What are the dark matter and dark energy that make up most of the universe?
- What happens under extreme conditions of space, matter, and time in exploding stars, neutron stars, and near black holes?
- How do galaxies and clusters of galaxies, stars, and planets form and evolve from the Big Bang?
- How did the stars and rocky planets like our Earth form and evolve?

Astronomers at the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory helped pioneer technologies to coordinate the Institution’s Submillimeter Array, pictured left, with other telescopes to image the giant black hole at the center of the Milky Way galaxy at resolutions close to the highest ever achieved—a scale equivalent to standing on Earth and observing a baseball on the moon.

OUTCOME: Major strides in understanding the fundamental nature of the universe and our place in it.
Smithsonian Strategic Plan

http://www.si.edu/about/

Four Grand Challenges

1. Unlocking the Mysteries of the Universe

2. Understanding and Sustaining a Biodiverse Planet

Understanding and Sustaining a Biodiverse Planet

For four billion years the Earth and its life-forms have adapted and changed together, resulting in an amazing diversity of species and ecosystems. While environmental variability has resulted in major changes in biodiversity, it is the activities of man that have greatly accelerated the rate of change, threatening life on the planet. Over the past decade, the disappearance of many species and the degradation of ecosystems are signs that the world may be in the initial stages of the sixth major extinction event in the history of life—something akin to the massive environmental changes associated with the demise of the dinosaurs.

Efforts to address the loss of biodiversity raise a critical issue—science has documented almost two million species, but the more we explore, the more we realize that enormous numbers are yet to be discovered. In some ways, we know more about the stars in the universe than we know about the biodiversity in our own backyard, or its role in the ecosystems that supply us with clean water and a host of other environmental services.

Responding to the growing threat of global change, how can we provide knowledge and answers to help life survive and flourish? We will do so through access to our unique resources and partnerships. The Smithsonian stewards the world's largest collections of biological specimens and is at the forefront of studies that describe and explain the diversity, distribution, and evolution of life. We maintain strong partnerships with Federal and state agencies in charge of managing natural resources, and we have the stature, impartiality, and intellectual leadership to ensure scientific and policy gatherings to address issues such as climate change, invasive species, and over-exploitation of natural resources.

Big Questions

The Smithsonian's hundreds of researchers across our scientific museums and centers will work with our unparalleled collections to significantly advance our knowledge and understanding of life on the planet and its role in maintaining human well-being. To accomplish this, we will accelerate focused, integrative research on the following questions:

- How biologically diverse is the Earth, and how does this diversity change across geography and through time?
- What does the planet's history teach us about the impacts of environmental change on the evolution and extinction of species?
- How do we better understand the life-sustaining services of ecosystems, and best sustain their contributions to human well-being locally and globally?
- How do we secure the survival and recovery of ecosystems, habitats, and species?
- How can science better forecast environmental change and mitigate the adverse impacts of human-induced change on biological diversity?
Smithsonian Strategic Plan

http://www.si.edu/about/

Four Grand Challenges

1. Unlocking the Mysteries of the Universe
2. Understanding and Sustaining a Biodiverse Planet
3. Valuing World Cultures

Valuing World Cultures

The human family is diverse in language, art, traditions, and ways of understanding the world. Globalization and the expansion of industries have brought people closer together but also may have put some of the world’s cultures at risk. Similarly, the competition for scarce resources, population growth, and violent confrontations threaten the integrity of centuries-old cultures and lead to the neglect of cultural treasures in all realms. In a time of growing unease, we are challenged to find ways to increase respect for cultural diversity and ensure that we preserve the treasures of the past. One way to build respect is to raise awareness of the universality of art and creativity. Encountering and understanding another’s cultural accomplishments across millennia and continents can stimulate reflection and enlightenment and empower the peoples of the world to appreciate and interact with each other.

As a steward and ambassador of cultural connections, with a presence in some 100 countries and expertise and collections that encompass the globe, the Smithsonian is in an exceptional position to engage people in valuing and understanding the world’s richness. Through our research, collections, exhibitions, and outreach, the Smithsonian builds bridges of mutual respect and presents the diversity of world cultures with accuracy, insight, and reverence.

Big Questions

The Smithsonian will focus on the following six questions:

- How have humans evolved, and how have demographic, technological, social, and philosophical changes over time contributed to cultural diversity?
- How do the world’s cultural heritage and the creativity of its peoples enrich and connect to the lives of Americans, and vice versa?
- What are the challenges to cultural diversity, and what are the strategies that people use to maintain, assert, and represent their cultural identities?
- What do art, music, and other creative expressions around the world tell us about cultural values and unset contemporary issues?
- How can we better understand the relationship between culture and the environment in order to promote the sustainability of both?
- What insights do we learn about the nature of the world through the study of diverse systems of knowledge and aesthetics?

Artful Animals, an exhibition of the National Museum of African Art, showcases works featuring African animals as symbols of leadership, beauty, and values. The museum collaborated with the Discovery Theater, the National Zoological Park, the National Museum of Natural History, and the National Postal Museum to mount activities that explore themes drawn from the art.
Smithsonian Strategic Plan

http://www.si.edu/about/

Understanding the American Experience

The United States is known around the world for its long-lived democracy, robust economy, technological innovation, and rich tradition of artistic and cultural creativity. Yet few Americans and even fewer global citizens have an in-depth understanding of how conflicts and struggles for freedom, technological accomplishments, and social progress led to the formation of a nation and a people.

We continue to evolve into an even more diverse society, where no single racial, ethnic, or religious group constitutes a majority, and where the impact of global movements of people and ideas is felt across the country. Understanding how diverse peoples have become one nation, how that nation has been shaped by various communities, individuals, leaders, inventors, heroes, and artisans; how it has changed over time; and how our history, art, and culture connect to the world are of vital concern today. Exploring these issues helps us assess current challenges and opportunities and become responsible members of society. Such knowledge also enables people the world over to draw lessons and inspiration for their own lives.

As holder of the National collections – invaluable American art works, historical and technological artifacts and images; and extensive photographic, sound, and documentary archives – the Smithsonian is at the forefront of research institutions interpreting the American experience. We are uniquely positioned to continue to collect the material culture and document the unfolding nature of American life in a way that represents the country’s great diversity.

Big Questions
We will contribute to a knowledge-based, in-depth understanding of the American experience through a focus on the following questions:

1. Unlocking the Mysteries of the Universe
2. Understanding and Sustaining a Biodiverse Planet
3. Valuing World Cultures
4. Understanding the American Experience
Smithsonian Strategic Plan

Four Grand Challenges

1. Unlocking the Mysteries of the Universe
2. Understanding and Sustaining a Biodiverse Planet
3. Valuing World Cultures
4. Understanding the American Experience
Smithsonian Strategic Plan

Four Grand Challenges

1. Unlocking the Mysteries of the Universe
2. Understanding and Sustaining a Biodiverse Planet
3. Valuing World Cultures
4. Understanding the American Experience

No! This is about solving big hairy problems—“work that matters” (via @timoreilly)

OUTCOME: Major strides in understanding the fundamental nature of the universe and our place in it

OUTCOME: Sustainability of life on Earth through improved knowledge of biodiversity and its role in the healthy functioning of ecosystems

Research Goal: The Smithsonian advances and synthesizes knowledge that contributes to the survival of at-risk ecosystems and species.

OUTCOME: Greater understanding of, respect for, and meaningful engagement among the world’s peoples and cultures

Research Goal: The Smithsonian contributes insights into the evolution of humanity and the diversity of the world’s cultures, arts, and creativity.

Access Goal: Greater understanding of the American experience by Americans and people across the world

Research Goal: The Smithsonian advances and synthesizes knowledge that contributes to understanding the American experience, particularly its history, arts and culture, and its connections to other world regions.

Access Goal: The Smithsonian turns knowledge into awareness, action, and results and encourages American cultural vitality.
This is big, audacious, important stuff.

This is work!

This is relevance earned through a job well done.
First order questions

• Where is this work going to take place?
• What kind of organization, infrastructure, *platforms* will be needed to support it?
• What is the organizational change model? How will change happen? What will it look like? What will *doing work* look like?
• Who will be the innovators? The connectors? The *drivers* of change?
My workplace, like so many others, is deeply conflicted about these questions.
Thermocline
(a metaphor)

Stratified water temperature acts as a barrier
Thermocline
(a metaphor)

Knowledge, communication, action models are different

Warm light water

Cold dense water
Thermocline
(a metaphor)

Knowledge, communication, action models are different

Management

Practitioners
Thermocline
\textit{(a metaphor)}

Messages get distorted, lost
Thermocline
(a metaphor)

Messages get distorted, lost
Thermocline Issues

The Web is fundamentally new way of getting things done

The Web is a bigger megaphone
Thermocline Issues

Focus on innovation/discovery inside the Institution

Catalyze innovation/discovery outside the institution

Joy’s Law: no matter who you are, most of the smartest people work for someone else
Thermocline

Fixation on Web 2.0 and Social Media

There's no such thing as social media, it's just doing stuff with a computer. Everyone go to bed.
Build an ascendant brand by “doing work that matters”

Tim O’Reilly


“Once [the Smithsonian] has increased user base 100x or more, many other possibilities open”

Carl Malamud
Public.resource.org
**Thermocline**

*Institutions built on the model of enduring wisdom*

- We can move slowly because wisdom endures

*Institutions (?) built on the model of social entrepreneurship:*

- Think Big,
- Start Small
- Move Fast

*Via Peter Schwartz, GBN*
Thermocline

Museums are for... In exchange for public funds and public trust, museums should do work for society
Thermocline Issues

Provide services to passive audiences

Every user is a hero
In their own epic journey
Thermocline Issues

Every user is a hero
In their own epic journey

Provide services to passive audiences

KathySierra I'm your user. I'm supposed to be the protagonist. I'm on a hero's journey. Your company should be the mentor/helpful sidekick. Not an orc.
8:45 AM Nov 5th, 2009 from web
Thermocline Issues

More in...

The Digital Strategy
Thermocline

http://www.slideshare.net/edsonm/michael-edson-brown-university-digital-strategy-thermocline

And...

Prototyping the Smithsonian Commons

http://www.slideshare.net/edsonm/michael-edson-prototyping-the-smithsonian-commons
Web and New Media Strategy
Welcome!
This is the public wiki for the Smithsonian's Web and New Media strategy process

Smithsonian Web & New Media Strategy Version 1.0

Smithsonian Institution

Web and New Media Strategy
Version 1.0

We've posted Smithsonian Web and New Media Strategy, Version 1.0. The strategy talks about an updated digital experience, a new learning model that helps people with their "lifelong learning journeys," and the creation of a Smithsonian Commons—a new part of our digital presence dedicated to stimulating learning, creation, and innovation through open access to Smithsonian research, collections and communities.

This strategy was created through a fast and transparent process that included workshops, the Smithsonian 2.0 conference, Twitter, YouTube, and ongoing collaboration through this wiki. It's a work in progress, and we welcome your comments, questions, and input, via the Smithsonian 2.0 blog or through any discussion tab on this wiki site. This strategy feeds into the Smithsonian's comprehensive strategic plan.

http://smithsonian-webstrategy.wikispaces.com/
The strategy talks about an updated digital experience.
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http://smithsonian-webstrategy.wikispaces.com/

Updating the Smithsonian Digital Experience: Web Sites Listed on the www.si.edu Home Page
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Old Learning Model

New Learning Model

http://smithsonian-webstrategy.wikispaces.com/
Balancing autonomy and control within the Smithsonian.

http://smithsonian-webstrategy.wikispaces.com/
Balancing autonomy and control within the Smithsonian.

Innovation at the edges

A commons in the middle

http://smithsonian-webstrategy.wikispaces.com/
...and the creation of a **Smithsonian Commons**—a new part of our digital presence dedicated to stimulating learning, creation, and innovation through open access to Smithsonian research, collections and communities.

http://smithsonian-webstrategy.wikispaces.com/
...and the creation of a Smithsonian Commons—a new part of our digital presence dedicated to stimulating learning, creation, and innovation through open access to Smithsonian research, collections and communities.

http://smithsonian-webstrategy.wikispaces.com/
What is a Commons?
What is a Commons?
A set of resources maintained in the public sphere for the use and benefit of everyone.
What is a Commons?
What is a Commons?

Unnecessarily restricted content is like a virus that spreads through the internet, making the intellectual property provenance of each generation of new ideas less and less clear.

(from Imagining a Smithsonian Commons)
What is a Commons?

Unnecessarily restricted content is like a virus that spreads through the internet, making the intellectual property provenance of each generation of new ideas less and less clear.

(from Imagining a Smithsonian Commons)
What is a Commons?
What is a Commons?

An organized workshop where raw materials can be found and assembled into new things.
What is a Commons?

*Imagining a Smithsonian Commons*

http://www.slideshare.net/edsonm/cil-2009-michael-edson-text-version

*Museum Commons: A professional interaction*

What is a Commons?

Imagining a Smithsonian Commons
http://www.slideshare.net/edsonm/cil-2009-michael-edson-text-version

Museum Commons:

A 15-minute talk at the Walker Art Center
Text/footnotes: http://www.slideshare.net/edsonm/m-4402558
Video (starts at minute 12): http://channel.walkerart.org/play/opening-the-field/

Updated 6/21/2010
IV. The Smithsonian Commons: A Place to Begin

Overview

A digital Smithsonian Commons unifies the themes and goals articulated in this strategy.

The Smithsonian Commons will be a special part of our digital presence dedicated to the free and unrestricted sharing of Smithsonian resources and encouraging new kinds of learning and creation through interaction with Smithsonian research, collections, and communities.

The digital commons movement is just a few years old but the concept of a commons is quite old. Commons are usually created when a property owner determines that a given set of resources—grass for grazing sheep, forest for parkland, software code, or intellectual property—will create more value if freely shared. Our understanding of research, education, artistic creativity, and the progress of knowledge is built upon the axiom that no idea stands alone, and that all innovation is built on the ideas and innovation of others. The Smithsonian community has always championed these ideals.

The initial Smithsonian Commons will be a Web site (also designed for mobile devices), perhaps http://www.si.edu/commons, featuring collections of digital assets contributed voluntarily by the units and presented through a platform that provides best of class search and navigation; social tools such as commenting, recommending, tagging, collecting, and sharing; and intellectual-property permissions that clearly give users the right to use, re-use, share, and innovate with our content without unnecessary restrictions.

The architecture of the Smithsonian Commons will encourage the discovery of content deep within Smithsonian unit Web sites and will expose connections and commonalities across Smithsonian projects. The Smithsonian Commons will also be a platform for formal and informal collaboration and content
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The Smithsonian Commons will be a special part of our digital presence dedicated to the free and unrestricted sharing of Smithsonian resources and encouraging new kinds of learning and creation through collaboration, research, collections, and communities.

It is not new that knowledge is built upon the ideas and innovation of others. The Smithsonian community has always championed these ideals.

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Overview

A digital Smithsonian Commons signifies the themes and goals articulated in this strategy.

The Smithsonian Commons will be a special part of the digital presence dedicated to the free and unrestricted sharing of Smithsonian resources and endeavoring new kinds of learning and creation opportunities coupled with research, collections, and communities.

The concept of a commons is quite old. The idea of property holder deciding what a given set of resources—grass or air or water or code, or intellectual property—will create more value if shared, for learning, education, art, and innovation and the progress of knowledge is built upon the axiom that no idea stands alone, that invention is built on the ideas and innovation of others. The Smithsonian community believes this is the right ideology.

The initial Smithsonian Commons will be a Web site, http://www.si.edu/commons, featuring collections and presented through a platform that provides tools for viewing, commenting, recommending, tagging, collecting, and sharing. Clearly give users the right to use, re-use, share, and innovate with our content without unnecessary restrictions.

The architecture of the Smithsonian Commons will encourage the discovery of content deep within Smithsonian unit Web sites and will expose connections and commonalities across Smithsonian projects. The Smithsonian Commons will also be a platform for formal and informal collaboration and content
How do we talk about this?

What does this mean for staff and users?

A lot of new ideas for sr. decision makers to unpack
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The digital commons—a place where knowledge and resources are shared and can be expanded—has a long history. Commons are usually based on the idea that knowledge and resources—grass for grazing sheep, for example—should be freely shared. Our digital commons is built on the ideas and innovation of others. The Smithsonian community has always championed these ideals.

The initial Smithsonian Commons will be a Web site (also designed for mobile devices), perhaps http://www.si.edu/commons, featuring collections of digital assets contributed voluntarily by the units and presented through a platform that provides best of class search and navigation; social tools such as commenting, recommending, tagging, collecting, and sharing; and intellectual-property permissions that clearly give users the right to use, re-use, share, and innovate with our content without unnecessary restrictions.

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The Smithsonian Commons will be a special part of our digital presence dedicated to the free and open sharing of Smithsonian resources and encouraging new kinds of learning and creation that exploit Smithsonian research, collections, and communities.

The idea of creating a digital commons is quite old. In the late 19th century, the Smithsonian put out a call for the Smithsonian's intellectual property to be shared for the benefit of the public. The Smithsonian community has always championed these ideals.

The Smithsonian Commons will be a Web site (also designed for mobile devices), perhaps www.si.edu/commons, featuring collections of digital assets contributed voluntarily by the units presented through a platform that provides best of class search and navigation; social tools such as commenting, recommending, tagging, collecting, and sharing; and intellectual-property permissions that clearly give users the right to use, re-use, share, and innovate with our content without unnecessary restrictions.

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Smithsonian Commons Prototype -- Overview

November 25, 2009

We are creating a clickable interactive prototype to demonstrate key features of the Smithsonian Commons.

In July, 2009, we (the Smithsonian Institution) completed a Web and New Media Strategy on this very wiki (!). The strategy describes an updated digital experience, a new learning model that helps people with their "lifelong learning journeys," and the creation of a Smithsonian Commons, a new part of our digital presence dedicated to stimulating learning, creation, and innovation through open access to Smithsonian research, collections and communities. The Smithsonian Commons will, in many ways, be the platform through which we accomplish the Four Grand Challenges articulated in the Smithsonian Institution Strategic Plan.
The Smithsonian Commons Will...

http://smithsonian-webstrategy.wikispaces.com/Experience+Brief+-+Addendum+-+The+Smithsonian+Commons+Will
Conceptual Development: “Low Rez” Wireframes
Conceptual Development: Paper Prototypes
“Experience Brief”

http://smithsonian-webstrategy.wikispaces.com/Smithsonian+Commons+Prototype

Smithsonian Commons Prototype
Experience Brief

11.23.09
Outlines four stories

Museum Visitor
4th Grade Teacher
Millennial Enthusiast / Citizen Scientist
Smithsonian Commons Prototype

Commons/Strategy Hypothesis 1
If we encourage reuse of our materials we can catalyze amazing discovery/innovation/creativity

Commons/Strategy Hypothesis 2
We have some amazing stuff that’s isolated on deep content pages: if we can do the aggregation and curation in a web 2.0 platform we will have something remarkable to show
Juan Muñoz

Related tags: What's a tag?
outdoor, people, group

Curatorial info
Juan Muñoz
School: European Contemporary

Provenance
Marian Goodman Gallery, New York, to 13 April 1995
Museum Purchase, 1995

Send to a friend
Printer friendly page
Share

Hirshhorn online catalog page
Hirshhorn Museum

Would you like to comment?
Sign up for a free account, or sign in (if you're already a member).

Found on Flickr!
People can’t stop taking pictures and “connecting”
We are one part of people’s heroic journey.
Prototype depiction of same sculpture
Crab Nebula on Smithsonian Astro. Observatory site
The Crab Nebula

Author: Tom


Before I get going to far: The shuttle Atlantis has departed from the ISS and will be heading home to a landing on Friday. The shuttle program is going to end pretty soon and you won’t have many more chances to see the shuttle in the sky. To find out when you can see them, check Heavens Above or Spaceweather.com. Be sure to enter your location!!!

Ok back to the Crab Nebula. Have a look at this great new image release of the Crab Nebula from the Chandra site, in particular the central regions.

Check out the Crab Nebula Fact Sheet from Chandra
Crab Nebula

Before I get going for fun, The shuttle Atlantis has departed from the ISS and will be heading home to a landing on Friday. The shuttle program is going to end pretty soon and you won’t have many more chances to see the shuttle crossing the sky. To find out when you can see them, check NASA’s Reader or Spaceweather.com.

Be sure to enter your location.

Ok back to the Crab Nebula, have a look at this great new image release of the Crab Nebula from the Chandra site, in particular the central regions.

Check out the Crab Nebula Fact sheet from Chandra
Check out the Star Viewer for the Crab Nebula

From the Smithsonian Web site:

A star’s spectacular death in the constellation Taurus was observed on Earth as the supernova of 1054 A.D. Now, almost a thousand years later, a super dense object - called a neutron star - ejected by the explosion is seen spinning out a torrent of high-energy particles into the expanding debris field known as the Crab Nebula. X-ray data from Chandra provide significant clues to the workings of this mighty.
Found: Google Sky mashup of the Crab Nebula
Our rendition of the mashup
Smithsonian content can provide a real 360-degree portrait.
American History in Ballad and Song, Vol. 2

Various Artists

Originally intended as a teaching aid for senior high school social studies and covering a broad scope of civic, government, economic, citizenship and immigration issues, this compilation provides a provocative mid-century impression of America culled from witnesses to the first half of the twentieth century. We are treated to songs from Woody Guthrie, Pete Seeger and Malvina Reynolds; speeches from Theodore Roosevelt, Dwight Eisenhower, Martin Luther King, Jr. and Williams Jennings Bryan; so-called “brag talk” for cowboys; and pronouncement of an oath of loyalty by Chief John Oboley of the “Osage Tribe of Indiana” affirming that he will not conspire with any political parties to overthrow the US government.

COUNTRY(S) United States
CULTURE GROUP(S) Anglo-American
KEYWORD(S) American Indian; Cowboys--Songs and music; Folk songs--Kentucky; Folk songs--United States; Folksong revival; Labor unions; Labor unions--Songs and music.; Music--Appalachian Region, Southern.; Protest songs; Sound effects; Speeches, addresses, etc.; Spoken word; Topical songs; United States History
INSTRUMENT(S) Banjo; Guitar
LANGUAGE(S) English
YEAR OF RECORDING 1962
RECORD LABEL Folkways Records
SOURCE ARCHIVE Smithsonian Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage

Theodore Roosevelt audio sings!!!
Asset Research

✓ Commons/Strategy Hypothesis 1
If we encourage reuse of our materials we can catalyze amazing discovery/innovation/creativity

✓ Commons/Strategy Hypothesis 2
We have some amazing stuff that’s isolated on deep content pages: if we can do the aggregation and curation in a web 2.0 platform we will have something remarkable to show
The Attributes of the Smithsonian Commons

- Findable
- Free
- Shareable
- Vast
What is a Commons?

A 15-minute talk at the Walker Art Center

Text/footnotes: [http://www.slideshare.net/edsonm/m-4402558](http://www.slideshare.net/edsonm/m-4402558)


Updated 6/21/2010
12 characteristics of a commons

- Federated
- Designed for users
- Findable
- Shareable
- Reusable
- Free
- Bulk Download
- Machine Readable
- High Resolution
- Collaboration w/o control
- Network effects
- Public Domain
12 dimensions of a commons

... and a 13\textsuperscript{th}?

**TRUST**

Are you going to be there tomorrow? Forever?
Will you play fair?
Will you be selfless, and help me be successful?
If I invest resources working with your commons, will some other commons take your place?
The prototype...

Art is the lie that helps us tell the truth

Pablo Picasso
Smithsonian Commons Prototype

http://www.si.edu/commons
Thanks!!!

Michael Edson
Director, Web and New Media Strategy
Smithsonian Institution, Office of the CIO
edsonm@si.edu | @mpedson