

**'Queens of Collection and Curation: Pinterest use in the
Society for Creative Anachronism'**

by

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Abstract

Research problem

Previous investigations of communities within the social curation platform Pinterest have neglected groups focused on education and research. This study examines the use of Pinterest as an information repository by such communities.

Methodology

Using Pinterest's API, the researcher collected a dataset of 300 pins from 10 pin boards belonging to Pinterest users who self-identified an affiliation with the Society for Creative Anachronism (SCA), an organisation dedicated to pre-17th century research and re-creation. The source websites of these pins were categorised according to the typology of Hall and Zarro (2012).

Results

The researcher found noticeable differences in the sources of SCA pins when compared to Hall and Zarro's investigation of popular pin sources. SCA pinners were far more likely to pin content from museums and libraries, while being far less likely to source pins from blogs. In addition, 24% of the pins sources were of an instructional nature, supporting Jones' (2016) assertion that Pinterest is a platform for future yearning and intent.

A categorisation of the pin descriptions using Shatford's faceted model of image description (1986) showed similarities to prior studies of Flickr tags (Huang & Jørgensen, 2013) in that a large number of pin descriptions referenced generic objects and specific locations. However, they differed from Flickr tags in that a third of all pin descriptions also referred to specific time periods. These findings support Marshall's (2009) conclusion that narrative metadata may be more effective than tags for capturing certain aspects of images.

Implications

Understanding the behaviour and intentions of different groups within the Pinterest community can help galleries, libraries, archives and museums better target their content towards specific users and could increase user engagement with their collections.

Keywords: Pinterest, user-generated metadata, social curation, Society for Creative Anachronism, image description

1. Introduction

The social media website Pinterest is increasingly used by galleries, libraries, archives and museums (GLAM institutions) to widen user exposure to their collections and encourage engagement with their content. However, despite this endorsement by respected cultural heritage institutions, Pinterest has yet to gain a reputation as a valid information repository for users engaging in personal research. Popular media has labelled Pinterest a frivolous site populated by wedding-obsessed women, and information professionals have noted an absence of content from scholarly sources. Furthermore, Pinterest has been cited as a source of misinformation and factually untrue user comments.

Despite (or maybe because of) this reputation, there is a dearth of investigation into the Pinterest's use for research purposes. Instead, most Pinterest studies have focused on site-wide gender differences in user behaviour. Education-oriented communities remain neglected even when examining communities within Pinterest. This study aims to fill this gap in the current body of knowledge.

1.1. Purpose statement

The purpose of this study was to investigate the use of Pinterest as an information repository by self-identified members of an education and research-based community, the Society for Creative Anachronism (SCA). Identifying pinning behaviour by personal researchers could be used by GLAM institutions to more effectively engage this part of the user community with their collections.

This study also tested if Zarro and Hall's (2012) finding that Pinterest content is of 'non-scholarly origins' holds true for Pinterest boards associated with education and research. If a significant number of SCA-related pins are found to be sourced from scholarly sites, it may indicate a need for a re-evaluation of the merits of Pinterest by information professionals and encourage other GLAM institutions to share their content on the site.

The study focused on four questions:

1. What are the original sources of pins pinned by members of the SCA?
2. How do the sources of SCA pins compare with the pin sources of the wider Pinterest population?

3. How can the pin descriptions of SCA pins be categorised?
4. How does the categorisation of SCA pin descriptions compare with image descriptions of the wider social media community?

1.2 Definitions

1.2.1 Pinterest definitions

Board: A themed collection of a Pinterest user's pins. Users can have separate boards for various different subjects (Crook, 2012).

Category (Pinterest): A top-level controlled language term created by Pinterest. When a user creates a board, Pinterest requires them to assign the board to a category. As of May 2016, there are 37 categories including “geeks,” “animals and pets” and “education.”

Description: Also called a note; the caption added, either deliberately by the user, or automatically by Pinterest, that “gives context” to a pin or a board (“Pinterest for Business: Best Practice Guide,” 2014).

Pin: “An image added to Pinterest,” either linked from a website or uploaded to Pinterest, or the act of creating a pin (Crook, 2012).

Pinner: A Pinterest user, or someone who creates an original pin (“Pinterest for Business: Best Practice Guide,” 2014).

Repin: A pin that has been pinned to another user’s board, or the act of doing so (Crook, 2012). A user can edit the description of a repin (Zarro & Hall, 2012).

Repinner: A Pinterest user that repins a pin (Han et al., 2014).

Source: In the case of pins that were pinned from another website, “the URL of the pin is referred to as the source” (Han et al., 2014).

Topic: A sub-category created by Pinterest, to which pins are automatically assigned. “Topics (formerly ‘Interests’) are feeds of pins about a particular category” (“Pinterest,” 2016).

1.2.2 Other definitions

Tag: “Tags are keywords, category names, or metadata” (Guy & Tonkin, 2006).

Social Curation: A combination of social media features such as sharing, liking, commenting and following, with the functionality of curating, like collection organisation and the addition of new digital artefacts (Hall & Zarro, 2012).

Social Media: While this term does not have a commonly-accepted definition (Vahe, Zain-UI-Abdin, & Türel, 2012), this study will define social media as “any private or public network based application that allows the exchange of information and social interaction between two or more individuals” (Vahe et al., 2012).

Social Network Sites (SNS): “Web-based services that allow individuals to construct a public or semi-public profile within a bounded system, articulate a list of other users with whom they share a connection, and view and traverse their list of connections and those made by others within the system” (Boyd & Ellison, 2007). Social networking is a subcategory of social media.

Society for Creative Anachronism (SCA): “An international organisation dedicated to researching and re-creating the arts and skills of pre-17th-century Europe” (“Society for Creative Anachronism, Inc. ,” 2016).

SCA Household: Unofficial groups within the SCA. These groups are usually based on common interests, such as fighting, performing arts, re-creation of a particular time period or culture, or simply friendship (Courtney, 2006).

2. Literature review

This literature review examines the body of research relevant to this study. As Pinterest is a relatively new social media platform, there is a pronounced lack of published research about the site and as such, much of the relevant literature concerns social media websites that pre-date Pinterest.

Similarly, most of the literature regarding image description focuses on either formal classification schemes intended for use by libraries and the like, or user descriptions of images they have created themselves. Notably, neither body of work covers descriptions of images that act as links to other information, as is the case with Pinterest.

This literature review first looks at Pinterest's current place in the GLAM sector before outlining its background, demographics, and user motivations and behaviour. The review then covers user categorisation of image and image descriptions, comparing them with Shatford's more formal model of image description. Next, proposed alternate classifications of pins are investigated. The review then considers Hall and Zarro's classification of pin sources and their observed frequency in the wider Pinterest population. The literature review concludes with an exploration of theories regarding the lack of published literature on the subject of Pinterest.

2.1 Pinterest and GLAM

Previous studies on social media have shown that it can increase public engagement with GLAM institutions and raise awareness of their services and collections (Baggett & Gibbs, 2014; Sachs, Eckel, & Langan, 2011). After Miami University Library's Digital Initiative uploaded more than 5000 images to Flickr, the Flickr-hosted collection received nearly double the number of views, interaction and feedback from users than the same collection on the library's native image hosting platform (Michel & Tzoc, 2010). This public willingness to engage with libraries on social media was also observed by Sachs, Eckel and Langan (2011), who found that Facebook has become an established and accepted platform for students to learn about the digital services and resources offered by libraries. Building on this body of research, Baggett and Gibbs (2014) investigated whether uploading images to Pinterest and HistoryPin (a digital platform used by many GLAM institutions to host their historical image collections)

enhanced access to and discovery of the institutions' existing online digital collections . They concluded that both HistoryPin and Pinterest facilitate public engagement with GLAM collections as they increase both collection discovery and access (Baggett & Gibbs, 2014).

2.2 Pinterest and gender – re-imagining digital content management

Pinterest is a platform that appeals primarily to women – its user base is 87% female and it is estimated that 42% of US online adult women use Pinterest (Baggett & Gibbs, 2014). This popularity with women is seen as a defining feature of the site by both the general public and industry professionals (Dredge, 2015; Goldstein, 2015; Hodge, 2013; Koh, 2015; Miller, Chang, & Terveen, 2015; Tekobbe, 2013; Zarro, Hall, & Forte, 2013). There are two reasons proposed for this in the literature, both of which relate to the concept of legacy.

Firstly, Pinterest's design features do not rely on legacy knowledge of digital systems (Tekobbe, 2013). Users decide their own criteria for image selection and board organisation and the interface does not require understanding of the sites' underlying code and information hierarchies (Tekobbe, 2013). New users do not have to learn the meaning of a raft of new icons in order to use the site as they can choose all their pin and board cover images (Tekobbe, 2013). In her investigation into the digital gender gap, Tekkobe (2013) concludes that Pinterest's success with women is due to its divergence from traditional digital design that favours previously-acquired technological knowledge; knowledge more likely to be possessed by men. Tekkobe further argues that Pinterest 'challenges' these male-centered digital literacies, allowing women to "demonstrate rich digital literacy practices by creating elaborate information-sharing networks and by collectively and individually organizing information as... a statement of digital/virtual identity" (Tekobbe, 2013, p. 386).

Secondly, Pinterest has a legacy of female-centric content, stemming from the site's origins (Hodge, 2013; Koh, 2015). When Pinterest first went live in 2010, membership was invite-only. Pinterest offered invites to influential women on the craft-commerce site Etsy (which is also dominated by women) and as a result, the first boards created attracted a female audience (Hodge, 2013). Pinterest was also initially pitched by its founders as a tool to easily 'scrapbook' images from around the Web (Koh, 2015). As scrapbooking has generally considered a domestic (and thus feminine) activity (Jones,

2016; Lui, 2015), Pinterest's choice to use terminology familiar to and associated with women led to its female-dominated user base (Koh, 2015).

Analysis of Pinterest content has shown that, several years later, the site still has a strong focus on women's personal interest topics (Tekobbe, 2013; Zarro & Hall, 2012; Zarro et al., 2013). Despite efforts to make the site more "gender neutral," such as subtly changing the images shown in search results, (Koh, 2015), the site's female-dominant demographics do not appear to be significantly changing.

2.3 Social curation of images and identity

Pinterest can be seen not just as a social media site, but as a social curation platform, where users create and share collections of images they have either found online or uploaded themselves (Zarro et al., 2013). Zarro et al. argue that, like libraries and museums, Pinterest boards are repositories – collections of ordered objects which are indexed in a standardised fashion (Zarro et al., 2013). This finding is supported by Lui (2015), who adds that collection and curation on Pinterest is not simply 'scrapbooking,' but constitute a new kind of online public knowledge construction.

Miller et al. (2015) appear to endorse this view, adding that Pinterest users 'understand and enjoy the richness of curating actual content (not just pictures).' A typical user of Pinterest is described as "someone who likes to catalog ideas" (Miller et al., 2015, p. 1735).

In traditional collections, such as those in museums and archives, collection and curation are separate, 'top-down' processes overseen by professionals. Lui (2015) notes that Pinterest is non-traditional in that it causes a convergence of both collection and curation, and private and public spaces.

There is a general consensus in the literature (Lui, 2015; Polynczuk-Alenius, 2014; Tekobbe, 2013) that social curation is performed by users on Pinterest as a means of constructing social and digital identity. This view is supported by Hall and Zarro's (2012) assertion that Pinterest likes and comments can act as social validation for its users.

2.4 Crafting and future intent

Pinterest has a strong focus on DIY ('do it yourself') and crafting (Hall & Zarro, 2012; Polynczuk-Alenius, 2014) – a place for “arts and crafts enthusiasts and home decorators hunting for ideas and inspiration” (Koh, 2015). This focus on craft has been encouraged by the creators of Pinterest; inviting users from craft-focused communities (Hodge, 2013) and suggesting user categories like “DIY & Crafts” (Hall & Zarro, 2012; Han et al., 2014; Miller et al., 2015; Polynczuk-Alenius, 2014). Crafting is also suggested by the Pinterest's use of the term 'scrapbooking' to refer to its functionality (Koh, 2015).

As the term 'do it yourself' suggests, Pinterest users are not just interested at looking at images of crafts, but in actively performing the act of crafting. As stated by Miller et al. (2015, p. 1735), “the typical Pinterest user is someone who likes to make things.” This sets the platform apart from other forms of social media; Gilbert, Bakhshi, Chang, and Terveen (2013) found that 'DIY' was the top term that predicted a post belonged to Pinterest, rather than Twitter.

Jones (2016) argues that rather than just scrapbooking memories, Pinterest users are in fact curating their 'future-oriented yearning' – that is, intent. The people pinning images of crafted items don't just want to admire them, or be perceived by their peers as 'crafty' people; they have future intentions for those pins. This may be an intent to buy the pictured object, as Pinterest is a strong driver of online purchasing (Jones, 2016; Lui, 2015), but it may also be an intent to create the object themselves.

This potential intent to create is alluded to by Polynczuk-Alenius (2014), who identifies similarities between Pinterest and 'how-to' articles. She further adds that Pinterest widens the traditional understanding of crafts by “embracing diverse and unconventional content.”

2.5 User behaviour and the 'social' in 'social media'

Despite falling into the category of social media, Pinterest frames itself as a tool for personal use, rather than social communication (Lui, 2015). Lui hypothesises that individual members of Pinterest use the site solely for personal reason, despite the fact that users' activity is both visible and accessible to other Pinterest users. This view is supported by the findings of Zarro et al. (2013). Participants in their study of Pinterest user's experiences often did not perceive their activities on the site as shared, despite

understanding the public nature of the site. One user explained that she thinks of Pinterest as “just a better way for me to organise these links or bookmarks or images” (Zarro et al., 2013, p. 653)

It is interest in a pin’s properties, such as its topic or content, that drives pin propagation on Pinterest, rather than user characteristics (Han et al., 2014). However, Polynczuk-Alenius (2014) notes that, despite a shared interest in creativity that serves to bring users together, this interest does not suffice to build a community. This supports Zarro et al.’s description of Pinterest as “a community of people who don’t know each other” (2013, p. 655).

2.6 Image description and categorisation

2.6.1 User categorisation of images and image descriptions

One of the many criticisms of Pinterest is that its users are locked in an endless cycle of repining and show little regard for the original sources of their pins. Social media has been shown to be very prone to link rot; links no longer working due to content being deleted or moved, and content drift; links that direct to content that differs from the original content due to dynamic pages (Klein, Broadwell, Grappone, & Farb, 2015). As Pinterest links to content hosted on third-party websites (with the exception of pins uploaded to Pinterest by users), pins are highly susceptible to link rot and content drift. Zarro et al. (2013) noted that Pinterest users spent a considerable amount of time editing pins, including correcting pin metadata (such as changing a title or ensuring a source URL was correct).

Much of the literature exploring social image-based platforms relates not to Pinterest, but to social photo-hosting site Flickr (www.Flickr.com). While Flickr has a very different interface and community to Pinterest and focuses more on bulk uploading of user-generated photographs than collating images found all over the internet, both are social image-sharing sites that allow user-generated tagging and comments.

Zarro and Hall (2012) found that board metadata in the form of user titles sometimes exhibited the “folksonomic flaw” in that they were “ambiguous, overly personalised and inexact” (Guy & Tonkin, 2006). Individual pin descriptions were “even worse,” suggesting that Pinterest users may have little regard for information provenance and metadata.

Ames and Naaman's (2007) investigation of user tagging on Flickr appears to support this view. Flickr allows users to both upload their photos to their own photosets, or share them in groups with multiple contributors. Ames and Naaman found that users who tagged were mostly motivated by the intention and perception that their photos would be used by others (Ames & Naaman, 2007). Furthermore, in Stvilia and Jörgensen's (2009) study of Flickr photoset and group descriptions, users did not generally tag their individual photos. In line with previous findings by Cunningham and Masoodian (2007), the only metadata users associated with photos was the metadata assigned to the groups or photosets in which the photos were contained (Stvilia & Jörgensen, 2009).

User tagging can also introduce "spurious or erroneous information" Huang and Jörgensen (2013). Pinterest has been cited as a source of health-related misinformation (Lee, 2016), while Hall and Zarro (2012) note that details added by Pinterest users in their comments may be relevant, but can also be factually inaccurate.

2.6.2 Structured image description models

Sara Shatford (1986) developed one of the most popular models for analysing and identifying the subject of a picture. Developed from previously-existing classification schemes, the category matrix is divided into three categories of what Shatford terms 'ofness' (generic, specific and abstract), each of which have four facets (who, what, where and when). 'Specific of' refers to individually-named people/things ('who' category), events ('what' category), locations ('where' category) and time periods ('when' category). 'Generic of' refers to non-specific kinds of objects, actions, places or times. The final facet, 'abstract of,' refers to abstract concepts represented by an image, such as an image of an hourglass representing the passing of time.

Shatford's model was used by Huang and Jörgensen (2013) in their analysis of the popular (user-assigned) image tags on Flickr in both 2006 and 2010. They found that the popular tags referenced a high number of generic objects ('Who - generic of' in the Shatford model) and specific locations ('Where - specific of'). This trend showed strong persistence over time, with very little change in the percentage of tags in each category between the 2006 and 2010 datasets.

In their study of Pinterest pin sources and user interactions, Hall and Zarro chose to focus on categorising pin comments rather than pin descriptions, despite noting that

“comments were by far the least frequently observed user action” in their sample (Hall & Zarro, 2012, p. 5). As yet, there have been no studies that attempt to categorise pin descriptions or examine the applicability of the Shatford model to pin descriptions on Pinterest.

2.6.3 Alternate image description theories

Tekobbe (2013) described Pinterest not as an image sharing site, but as a platform for saving and sharing URLs, i.e. content sourced elsewhere on the web. Miller et al. (2015) touched on this idea when they argued that pins are not just images, but *representations* of other web content. They further characterised Pinterest as not a collection of images, but a collection of *links* to other content, where the links are depicted as images.

The same year, Cinar, Zoghbi and Moens (2015) asserted that Pinterest is best considered as a ‘multi-modal space’ where users express their feelings via both pin images and descriptions. They found that considering the pin image and its accompanying description as a whole, as opposed to individual pin attributes, more information was conveyed about the pin. As an example, they cited a post on Pinterest stating that “we could all use more natural energy”. While this description could be construed as referring to renewable energy, when combined with the pin’s associated image, it becomes apparent that the pinner is referring to natural food products.

These oblique references to the hypothesised interconnection between pin images, sources and descriptions are the extent of the current body of research on this subject. Specific studies on this relationship have yet to be performed.

2.7 Pin sources

In what remain to date the only studies on pin sources, Hall and Zarro (2012; Zarro & Hall, 2012) analysed a feed of the ‘popular’ (as assigned by Pinterest) pins between February 15 and March 15, 2012. They found that the most common sources for pins are blogging sites (for example WordPress and Tumblr) and e-commerce sites (like Ebay and Etsy) (Hall & Zarro, 2012; Zarro & Hall, 2012).

In addition, they found that less than half of the Library of Congress and Smithsonian pins were sourced directly from the original website (Zarro & Hall, 2012). A significant portion of the pins originated from the Library of Congress and Smithsonian

photostreams and a group on Flickr, while the rest were pinned from blogs, online magazines and ecommerce sites, or uploaded to Pinterest by users.

Based on their results, Hall and Zarro (2012) developed a typography of pin source type, shown below along with their observed frequency in their randomly-selected subsample of 1000 pins.

Blog (45%): Journal-style sites operated by individuals or small groups.

E-commerce (9.8%): Sites primarily designed for the buying and selling of goods (e.g. Etsy, Victoria Secret, Aldo).

Uploaded by user (8.8%): Pins uploaded by the user from their system.

Search Engine (8%): Image search results from web search engines such as Google, Yahoo! and Bing.

Social Curation (7.9%): Sites similar to Pinterest in that their main function is to collect and curate material for public or community consumption.

Image and Video Sharing/Hosting (4%): Sites whose primary function is as a place where users can upload and store images and videos.

Online Magazine/Group Blog (3.8%): These sites have many magazine-like features, – diverse content type (e.g. articles, opinion pieces, and reviews) frequent updates (usually multiple times daily) and many contributors – but no physical publication

Newspapers & Magazines (3.6%): Sites that exist as the web presence of a printed newspaper (e.g. The New York Times) or magazine (e.g. Better Homes and Gardens).

Company (2%): These sites exist as the web-presence of a company but act as a point of information and contact rather than as an outlet for selling goods or services.

Forum/Online Community (1.5%): These sites primarily act as open or closed forums and online communities.

Social Networking Service (1.4%): Sites such as Facebook which focus on building and maintaining relations between people with interests, activities and backgrounds in common.

Personal (1.3%): These sites generally promote or provide information about an individual (e.g. official celebrity websites).

Library, Archives and Museums (<0.5%): Sites from LAM institutions

Reference & Encyclopedia (<0.5%): Online reference tools like Encyclopaedia Britannica or Wikipedia.

Despite the non-scholarly origins of much of Pinterest's content, Hall and Zarro rejected the idea that Pinterest is of little interest to information professionals because of its non-academic origins (Zarro & Hall, 2012). They further concluded that the information on Pinterest is relevant to everyday information-seeking behaviour and aids information discovery for the general public.

2.8 Literature gap

There are several potential explanations for the marked lack of published academic research on the subject of Pinterest.

The first reason is that published academic research may be lagging behind emergent technology. A search on abstract and citation database Scopus for 'Facebook' in document titles, abstracts or keywords supports this hypothesis. Although Facebook was launched in 2004 and made available to the general public in 2006 (Ganster & Schumacher, 2009), the number of published papers about Facebook remained under 400 per annum until 2010. By 2014, that number was 2219. As Pinterest was launched as closed beta site in March 2010 and did not gain significant public and media attention until late 2011 (Hall & Zarro, 2012; Zarro et al., 2013), the fragmentary nature of the current literature may be in part a product of time.

The second reason is that until recently, researchers have not had access to tools that allow them to gather quantitative data from Pinterest. The Pinterest Applied Programming Interface (API) was not released until 2012 (Hall & Zarro, 2012). As Pinterest continues to develop and refine its API, its suitability for researchers will likely increase, facilitating further studies.

The third reason for the lack of literature is that Pinterest is seen as unworthy of professional and academic attention. This view seems to stem largely from Pinterest's gender demographics and associated content. Pinterest is perceived as a website for "women planning their wedding and women who wish they were still planning their wedding" (Tekobbe, 2013). Goldstein (2015) argues that as a result of this perception, "Like all things women like in mass quantities, Pinterest has become a shorthand for a silly, frivolous mockable thing and the silly, frivolous mockable demographics who

enjoy it: women planning weddings... women in general.” Similarly, Tekkobe (2013) claims that if the media is to be believed, “women cannot fully engage the robust creative possibilities of online technologies the way men can... because women do not understand the purpose of the internet.” Given this prevailing view, it is hardly surprising that Pinterest may not invite academic research. Even if a researcher found Pinterest worthy of attention, the site’s “stigma” (Koh, 2015) and its general perception as a repository of frivolous nonsense may be enough to dissuade them.

In conclusion, the literature suggests there is evidence that Pinterest has value as a digital repository for both public curators (Lui, 2015; Tekobbe, 2013; Zarro et al., 2013) and the GLAM sector (Baggett & Gibbs, 2014), and is worthy of attention from both academia and industry professionals (Zarro & Hall, 2012). However, it is apparent that much that is ‘known’ about Pinterest, is rumour, prejudice and unsubstantiated claims.

3. Research platform

3.1 The Society for Creative Anachronism

The Society for Creative Anachronism (SCA), an international educational group dedicated to recreating pre-17th Century life ("Society for Creative Anachronism, Inc. ," 2016). The SCA has an official Pinterest account and many of its members use the site.

A fundamental part of the SCA is Arts & Sciences; "the crafts, skills, and technologies practiced in the time period and cultures that the SCA covers ("Society for Creative Anachronism, Inc. ," 2016)." The Society has a strong emphasis on authenticity and promotion of studying both period culture and the methods for producing historically accurate re-creations ("Society for Creative Anachronism, Inc. ," 2016).

This commingling of historical research and crafting makes the SCA an ideal candidate for studying the use of Pinterest by educational organisations. Many members of the SCA use images of medieval art and artefacts as primary sources of information on medieval Arts & Sciences, such as seam placement on garments, embroidery techniques or examples of period heraldry. As such, social curation platforms like Pinterest are of great interest to people in the SCA, allowing them to collate images for re-creation projects and browse the research collections of others. SCA- related crafts on Pinterest can also be considered exemplars of the "diverse and unconventional (creative and craft) content" embraced by Pinterest (Polynczuk-Alenius, 2014).

3.2. Pinterest content

Pins on a user's Pinterest boards can have three different origins. Firstly, users can pin images from websites outside Pinterest. Pins from these websites will link back to the page from which the image was originally pinned. If the website has text assigned to the pinned image, such as an image name or description, Pinterest will automatically populate the user-created image metadata field ('pin description') with this text. In the absence of this text, Pinterest will populate this field with the title of the webpage the image was pinned from. This automated description process can often lead to the generation of unhelpful image descriptions, such as 'DSC_31562' or 'bee – Google Search.' Pinterest encourages its users to add useful descriptions ("Pinterest for Business: Best Practice Guide," 2014), but it does not require them to do so.

Secondly, users can upload images directly to Pinterest from their computer or smart devices, either by the ‘Upload a Pin’ function on the Pinterest website, or via app. As these images are not pinned from external websites, they do not link to anywhere else on the web and the only metadata automatically attached to the images is the user who uploaded them, the board they were saved to and an approximate date of upload (such as ‘10w’ for ten weeks ago, or ‘2y’ for two years ago). The uploading user can also assign comments, tags and a geographical location to the images, but as with all pinned images, there is no requirement to do so.

The third and most popular method of generating pinboard content is to source pins from Pinterest itself. Over 80% of pins are ‘repins’ – images that a user found while browsing Pinterest images and in turn saved to their own boards (Baggett & Gibbs, 2014; Crook, 2012; Han et al., 2014). When a user repins an image, they can choose to retain the pin’s description, or edit it to their liking.

4. Methodology

While the study was intended to focus on the pinning habits of SCA members as a group, the differences in pinning behaviour between individual was also of interest. As such, the study was designed around searching boards, rather than Pinterest-assigned topics or individual pins. In addition, Pinterest's API's (application programming interface) data-retrieval functions are focused on the boards managed and followed by a user's account. A study structured around boards thus affords the greatest ease of data collection.

4.1 API Data Mining

Web APIs are a set of source-code based programming instructions and tools use for building software applications, commonly known as apps (Maleshkova, Pedrinaci, & Domingue, 2010). These apps allow access to a particular Web-based application. Apps may be created by the owners of the Web applications (for instance Facebook has official apps for Windows, iPhones and Android), or by third parties. Many social media and image-sharing sites offer APIs to allow public access to their site data (Maleshkova et al., 2010) and APIs have been used to study social media platforms such as Flickr (Liu & Yan, 2010), Twitter (Gu, Qian, & Chen, 2016) and Instagram (Ferwerda, Schedl, & Tkalcic, 2016).

Full functionality of the Pinterest API can be obtained by creating an app that is then approved by Pinterest ("Pinterest," 2016). However, simple and limited API calls can be made on the Pinterest developers pages using a free Pinterest-generated account-bound token ('key'). In order to avoid having to create an app, this study used data that could be mined from API calls made directly via the Pinterest site.

4.1.1 Pilot study of Pinterest API

A short pilot study testing the API's functions via the API Explorer was conducted to find what information could be retrieved by making API calls on the Pinterest website. Not all API call functions returned the expected information and some returned data known to be incorrect. As a result, the main study was designed to make use solely of the API functions deemed reliable.

The pilot study showed that the Pinterest API accurately returned the following information:

- board IDs
- board names
- board URLs
- pin IDs
- pin URLs
- pin links
- pin attributions
- pin notes (pin descriptions)

In addition, it was discovered that there were no API functions on the Pinterest API Explorer that allow the collection of the following data:

- user gender
- whether a pin description had been edited
- whether a pin was a repin

4.2 Sample population

The study population was all self-identified members of the SCA on Pinterest who pin SCA-related content. As this population was not easy to identify using Pinterest's current search functionality, the study sample was taken from all Pinterest boards returned by a search for the string 'SCA' using Pinterest's search function. This included all pin boards named 'SCA,' or containing the string 'SCA,' for example 'sca projects' or 'Viking SCA.'

4.2.1 Access to sample population

A Pinterest account is needed to obtain access to the API. A new Pinterest account was created for this study, using a new email address set up for this purpose. When prompted to enter a gender by the Pinterest sign-up process, the term "other" was selected from the available options. This was to avoid any gender-related differences in search results returned by Pinterest's algorithms. The Pinterest account was then used to generate a key for API access.

4.2.2 Sample size and rationale for sampling method

The pilot study showed that a search for ‘SCA’ returned hundreds of Pinterest boards, some of which contained thousands of pins. In order to limit the data obtained to an amount that could reasonably be analysed for this study, it was decided to constrain the study to a maximum of 300 pins, from 10 different Pinterest boards. This method of sampling allowed for analysis of differences in pinning behaviour between individual pinners as well as providing enough data to obtain a representative sample of SCA-related pinning as a whole.

4.2.3 Sample selection

A Mozilla Firefox extension called Greasemonkey was used to select the boards for this study. A Pinterest search for the string ‘SCA’ was performed using a custom Greasemonkey script. The script added all the boards retrieved by this search to an array, which it then randomised. The script then selected first 10 boards from the array. As it is easiest to make API calls for boards that are followed by the API key’s associated Pinterest account, the new Pinterest account was used to follow these 10 boards.

‘SCA’ is an acronym that can be applied objects or organisations that have nothing to do with the Society for Creative Anachronism. In order to avoid the inclusion of irrelevant data, all boards selected were manually checked for their suitability to the study, in case re-sampling was required.

4.3 Data collection

Based on the results of the pilot study, it was determined that the best way to retrieve data using the API was to use a custom script written in Python to perform a series of API calls. Python code uses http requests to return JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) data from the API. The script ran through the following functions:

1. Fetched a list of IDs of boards followed by the Pinterest account, added them to an array and returned the following board information:
 - board ID
 - board name
 - board URL

2. Fetched a list of pins on an individual board and added them to an array
3. Randomised the array of pins
4. Removed all but the first 30 pins from the array
5. Looped through the array of pin IDs and returned the following pin information:
 - pin ID
 - pin URL
 - pin link
 - pin attribution
 - pin note (pin description)
6. Repeated steps 2-5 for all boards
7. Looped through the lists and created a CSV (comma-separated values) file of the retrieved data.

4.4 Data export and analysis

The data was exported in both CSV and .xml format for analysis. All statistical analyses were performed in Microsoft Excel.

Some pin descriptions were amended in Excel if the export process had failed to render them correctly. This was usually due to the presence of special characters in the pin description. In keeping with the methods of Hall and Zarro (2012), duplicate pins (not duplicate images) were removed if they came from the same board, so as to not skew the board's pin source and description distribution. Duplicate pins were not removed if they came from different boards.

4.4.1 Identification of variables

The boards selected for this study were manually checked to make sure that they contained content relevant to the Society for Creative Anachronism. As there was a very low chance that two or more of the selected boards were created by the same user, the user ID of the boards' creators was also checked to ensure that the selected boards belonged to 10 different Pinterest users.

All other variables were identified automatically by the Pinterest API and coded as such in the CSV file created by the Python script. All pins uploaded by the user contained no source domain or source URL, so these fields were blank in the CSV file.

4.4.2 Categorisation

4.4.2.1 Pin source type categorisation

Pin source URLs were be categorised using the typology of source type developed by Hall and Zarro (2012). The ‘Libraries, Archives and Museum’ category was renamed ‘GLAM Institutions’ to include galleries. Additional categories were developed for groups of pins that did not fit into these prescribed categories.

In the case of pins that were subject to link rot or content drift, the Internet Archive’s Wayback Machine (<http://archive.org/web/>) was used to check for cached versions of the pin source.

4.4.2.2 Pin description categorisation

Pin descriptions were characterised using the groups in the Shatford (1986) model, comprised of three categories (generic, specific, and abstract) by four facets (who, what, where, and when). Huang and Jörgensen’s (2013) alternate labels for the Shatford model categories were used, as follows:

Who (Obj)	Specific: individually named person, group, thing (Obj-S)
	Generic: kind of person or thing (Obj-G)
	Abstract: mythical or fictitious being (Obj-A)
What (Ev)	Specific: individually named event, action (Ev-S)
	Generic: kind of event, action or condition (Ev-G)
	Abstract: emotion or abstraction (Ev-A)
Where (Loc)	Specific: individually name geographic location (Loc-S)
	Generic: kind of place: geographic or architectural (Loc-G)
	Abstract: place symbolised by image (Loc-A)
When (T)	Specific: linear time: date or period (T-S)
	Generic: cyclical time: season or time of day (T-G)
	Abstract: emotion or abstraction by time (T-A)

These categories were neither exclusive nor inclusive; a single pin description could be assigned to multiple categories.

The additional category of ‘not described by user’ was added to cover pin descriptions that were obviously generated by Pinterest, such as the aforementioned ‘DSC_31562’ or ‘bee – Google Search.’ In these cases, inclusion in this category was verified by creating a new pin using the same image from the source site and checking the image description generated by Pinterest for the new pin against the image description of the selected pin.

4.5 Assumptions, delimitations and limitations

The factors in this section affected the study’s design and sampling methods. These factors were mostly a product of either limitations of the Pinterest API or limitations in the researcher’s available time to process data.

4.5.1 Assumptions

This study assumed that the inclusion of the string ‘SCA’ in a board title denotes the Pinterest user who created that board self-identifies as having an affiliation with the Society for Creative Anachronism.

There is no way to tell if a Pinterest user is affiliated with the SCA unless they specifically mention it in their profile and is not currently possible to search the contents of users’ profiles. A preliminary search of Pinterest also showed that many users do not fill out their profiles at all, or include only links to other social media platforms. Thus, limiting the study to Pinterest users who specified an interest in the SCA was not deemed viable as it would take a lot of time to identify relevant users and severely limit the potential sample population.

This study also assumed that the Pinterest algorithms did not make assumptions about the interests of the newly created Pinterest’s account holder and filter the search results returned based on these assumptions.

4.5.2 Delimitations

This study was limited to a total of 300 pins due to the time required for the researcher to check pin links and categorise both pin sources and descriptions. When link rot or

content drift had occurred, it often took the researcher a considerable amount of time to identify and categorise the original pin source.

While pin source integrity was investigated in the course of this study, the cause of pin link rot and content drift, and any correlation they may have with pin sources, lie outside this study's scope.

Finally, while pinner gender is a popular topic in both the literature and the social discourse, this study is focused on pinning behaviour associated with education and research-oriented groups, rather than drawing conclusions based on the assumption of a gender binary.

4.5.3 Limitations

Hall and Zaro (2012) noted that the algorithms used by Pinterest to generate its 'popular' pin feed are not made explicit and appear to be constantly evolving. Pinterest's 'topic' categories and topic searching remain equally incomprehensible. It is not possible to determine if a topic search for 'SCA' returns all the boards relevant to the SCA, or if any of the boards returned are not actually SCA-related, such as medieval-based fantasy or roleplaying boards.

As a result, the researcher decided the best available way to retrieve SCA-related boards using API requests was to perform a search for the string 'SCA' and sample from the results returned by Pinterest's search algorithms. This selection process unfortunately excludes all SCA-related pin boards that do not contain the string 'SCA.' This exclusion may have disproportionately affected the users who segregate their SCA-related pins into different boards, for example '16th Century German Masters' and 'Viking embroidery techniques', as well as those who only use Pinterest for SCA-related pinning and thus have no need to label any of their boards as 'SCA.' However, this sampling strategy maximises the likelihood that the boards returned by the search are created by users who self-identify an affiliation with the SCA, rather than (for instance) people who are really into the medieval-esque fantasy show 'Game of Thrones.'

5. Results

The data was sourced from Pinterest on August 25, 2016. It was noted that in the time between the pilot study and the main study, one of the pilot's Pinterest boards had been deleted.

5.1 Board names and topics

All of the ten boards sampled were relevant to the SCA and contained the string 'SCA' in their name. The boards were coded with the letters A-J for ease of reference, as per Table 1 below.

Table 1: Sample Pinterest board IDs, user-given names, researcher-assigned codes and number of pins contained in each board after the removal of duplicate pins.

Board Pinterest ID	Board name	Board code	No. of pins
487937009566921340	Sca	A	29
356910407908447916	SCA Equestrian	B	30
279856633033666253	SCA Garb - Accessories & Jewelry	C	30
80150137057400724	SCA Furniture	D	26
171770241976853567	SCA General	E	30
60376519943552240	SCA concepts	F	30
195203033787943674	sca men's	G	30
215258125878577226	SCA Russian	H	28
150448512491029742	SCA Clothing	I	29
250935079176592056	SCA	J	30

The boards belong to ten different Pinterest users. The names of boards A and J suggest that they are the only SCA-related boards made by their creators, while the specific nature of the other boards' names indicates that the users who created them may have other SCA-related boards.

Boards A, C, E, F, G, H, and I all showed an emphasis on clothing and accessories. The content of board A was mostly crowns and other headwear, despite its non-specific title.

5.2 Board pins

All the boards sampled contained at least 30 pins. Several boards contained duplicate pins, which were removed (see Table 1). As of August 2016, Pinterest notifies users when they attempt to pin an image that they may have pinned before. It is likely that these duplicate pins were created before Pinterest introduced this feature, rather than being intentional duplicates.

5.3 Final sample size

After the removal of duplicate pins, the final number of pins in this study was 288.

5.4 Pin source sites

5.4.1 Pin source site links

Of the 288 pins in the study's sample, 253 still linked to the original page from which the pin image was sourced; a total of 87.8%. Of the pin links that no longer worked, most returned '404 Not Found' errors due to page deletion, though a small number redirected to different sites due to content drift.

Social networking sites (primarily Facebook) and Etsy pages showed the highest amount of link rot. Broken Facebook links were usually caused by the deletion of the associated account, while Etsy link rot was primarily caused by the item in the listing no longer being available for sale. Pins sourced from blogs were also prone to link rot due to blog deletion.

A number of museums had moved their content to a different page without setting up a redirect link. While the original content could be found by searching the museums' databases, these were also classified as broken links.

Almost all of the original source pages for broken pin links could be retrieved by the Wayback Machine, allowing for their categorisation. Those that were not cached in the Internet archive could be placed into the correct category by either examination of their domain name, or information on the associated pin's Pinterest page. For example, while a pin saved from SmugMug linked to an error page, the main SmugMug site (a photo-hosting website), is still functional, allowing the pin to be placed in the Image/ Video Sharing/ Hosting category.

During the course of data analysis, the source links of two of the sample's pins were noted to have suffered from link rot during this time. It is possible that this happened to other pins without being noticed by the researcher.

5.4.2 Pin source type categories

Most pin sources in the sample could be assigned to the categories prescribed by Hall and Zarro (2012). There were a few exceptions, for which the following categories were created:

Education/ Research Institution: Sites belonging to schools, universities and private or public research institutions. These sites often had a .edu suffix.

Historical Society/ Organisation: Sites of community-based organisations that have an interest in history, such as archaeological societies. These sites often had a .org suffix.

5.4.3 Category boundaries

A number of source sites could not easily be placed into any one category. As a result, additional demarcations were added to the source type categories to allow for consistent pin source categorisation.

5.4.3.1 Blogs and Personal sites

Hall and Zarro's description of their 'Personal site' category did not make it clear whether site in this category were created by the people they promoted. Nonetheless, personal sites created by the individuals they promoted were included in this category.

Many personal sites had strong similarities to blogs, without actually being blogs. Some of these sites were quite old and obviously predated a lot of blogging platforms.

Conversely, a lot of the blogs in the study had characteristics of the personal sites, such as user-written tutorials and lists of links to useful resources located elsewhere on the web. In actuality, the only difference between some of the blogs and personal sites was that the blogs had a more journal-like structure; usually a product of the platform on which the blog was hosted. It is entirely possible that if some of the older personal sites had instead been created recently, they would have instead been blogs. Interestingly, when the number of pins in the blog and personal site categories are combined, they

make up 38% of the sample; a number much closer to the 45% observed in the general Pinterest population by Hall and Zarro.

In order to clarify the boundaries between personal sites and blogs, the following demarcations were made:

- If a personal site included a blog feature, it was assigned to the ‘Blog’ category
- If a personal site contained dated entries, but no journal-type function, it was assigned to the ‘Personal site’ category

5.4.3.2 Blogs and other sites

Blogs are very popular and are found on many different kinds of web site. For example, some ecommerce sites have blogs, particularly when they are run by individual crafters. Many GLAM institutions also have blogs, either hosted on their own site, or on another blogging platforms.

In order to clarify the boundaries between blogs and other sites, the following demarcations were made:

- If a site was hosted on a blogging platform, it was deemed to be a blog.
 - This meant that the Getty Research Institute’s Tumblr was assigned to the ‘blog’ category, while the main Getty site was assigned to the ‘Education/ Research institute’ category.
- If the site was not hosted on a blogging platform and its primary function was not a blog (such as an ecommerce site with an attached blog), it was not assigned to the ‘Blog’ category.

5.4.3.2 Ecommerce functionality on other sites

Many of the blogs and personal sites in this study included links to associated online shops or the creator’s Etsy page. Crafters on online communities or forums like DeviantArt or Craftster also had Etsy pages. Some had no official shop, but indicated that they were open to requests for commissions.

In all cases, unless the primary function of a site was to sell goods, these sources were not classified as ‘Ecommerce sites.’

5.4.4 Pin source type categorisation

The categorisation of the sample pins into Hall and Zarro's source typography is shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Percentage of pins allocated to each Hall and Zarro pin source type category, compared with the pin source type frequencies of Hall and Zarro (2012). The most common source category for each board is shaded grey.

Pin source category	Frequency (%)											
	Hall & Zarro	All boards	Pinterest board									
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Blog	45	26	41	30	17	12	23	33	27	25	24	27
Personal site	1.3	12	6.9	6.7	10	27	30	23	0	3.6	14	0
Ecommerce	9.8	12	6.9	0	17	12	13	6.7	20	3.6	24	10
Uploaded by user	8.8	8	6.9	0	13	7.7	3.3	0	6.7	25	14	3.3
Search Engine	8	0.7	0	0	3.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.3
GLAM Institutions	<0.5	9	14	20	6.7	0	3.3	6.7	6.7	3.6	0	27
Forum/ Online Community	1.5	13	14	3.3	6.7	31	10	13	10	3.6	21	13
Image/ Video Sharing/ Hosting	4	3.8	3.4	3.3	10	3.8	3.3	3.3	6.7	0	0	3.3
Social Networking	1.4	6.9	0	27	3.3	3.8	0	3.3	3.3	25	0	3.3
Social Curation	7.9	0.7	0	0	0	0	3.3	0	0	3.6	0	0
Online Magazine/ Group Blog	3.8	1.7	3.4	0	3.3	0	0	0	3.3	0	0	6.6
Reference/ Encyclopedia	<0.5	2.4	0	3.3	0	0	3.3	6.7	6.7	0	3.4	0
Newspapers/ Magazines	3.6	0.7	0	0	0	3.8	0	0	3.3	0	0	0
Education/ Research Institute	NA	2.1	0	6.7	3.3	0	6.7	0	0	3.6	0	0
Historical Society/ Organisation	NA	2.8	3.4	0	6.7	0	0	3	6.7	3.6	0	3.2

Note: due to rounding, not all percentages add up to 100.

5.4.4.1 Blogs

The majority of pins in the sample (26%) were sourced from blogs. For eight out of ten of the boards sampled, blogs were the most frequent category (either outright or equal with another category) of pin source type. While this reflects the most common source

of popular pins identified by Hall and Zarro, it is markedly lower than the percentage (45%) they observed. Most of the blogs in this category were hosted by Blogspot, Tumblr, Wordpress and Livejournal.

5.4.4.2 Personal sites

Personal sites accounted for 12% of all pin sources. Most of the pins in this category came from boards D and E. These were usually personal recreation sites belonging to individuals, couples, or SCA households, that contained research essays, tutorials, completed craft projects and lists of links to other sites that the authors found valuable. This number was much higher than the percentage (1.3%) observed by Hall and Zarro.

5.4.4.3 Ecommerce sites

Another 12% of pins were sourced from Ecommerce sites; a percentage not too dissimilar to the number of popular pins Hall and Zarro place this category. Also in line with Hall and Zarro's finding was that Etsy was a common source of these pins. However, many others came from specialist sites focused on making reproductions of medieval artefacts. Examples of these sites from the sample pins included Raymond's Quiet Press, an online shop that specifically mentions providing historically accurate reproductions to members of the SCA, Tillerman Beads, which sells reproduction Viking-era beads that are also displayed in museums, and Renaissance Dyeing, which offers for sale a range of woollen yarn hand-dyed using the mordants and natural dyes available in the 16th century.

5.4.4.4 Uploaded by the user

Images uploaded by the users in this study were generally pictures of clothing reconstructions, many of which focused on the stitching, embroidery or other decorative features of the clothing. These images accounted for 8.8% of the pins in the sample, compared with 8% in the Hall and Zarro study.

5.4.4.5 Search engine results

There was a 7.3% difference between the 8% of popular pins categorised by Hall and Zarro as results from search engines and the 0.7% observed in this study. Furthermore,

boards C and J accounted for every pin in the study sourced from a search engine – one pin from each board.

5.4.4.6 GLAM Institution sites

Hall and Zarro mentioned Library, Archives and Museum sites as a category with “very low representation.” Less than 0.5% of the pins in their study were sourced from these sites. In contrast, 9% of the pins in this study were sourced from websites belonging to GLAM institutions. All of these pins were from libraries or museums, with the exception of one pin sourced from a cached version of a deleted website hosted on the Internet Archive. Popular libraries included the British Library and the Bibliothèque nationale de France, while the most popular museum by far was the Metropolitan Museum of Art, followed by the British Museum. The pins from the Metropolitan Museum of Art were particularly notable: firstly, there was a large number of them - 23.1% of all GLAM pins. Secondly, every single one of them in this study’s sample was a repin from the Met’s own Pinterest account.

5.4.4.7 Forums/ Online Communities

This category contained the second-highest number of pins (13%), compared with only 1.5% in Hall and Zarro’s sample. Many of these pins were from DeviantArt, a social network that allows artists to post images of their work. The images pinned from DeviantArt were largely either photographs or re-enactors or their clothing and accessories, or tutorials for making said items.

Board D contained the highest number of pins in this category by far. As could be expected for a board devoted to furniture, most of these pins were from woodworking forums where people could showcase both their finished items and pictures detailing how they constructed them. Several pins also came from Instructables, a community centered around DIY tutorials.

5.4.4.8 Image/ Video Sharing/ Hosting

This category accounted for 3.8% of pins, most of which were sourced from the photo-hosting sites Flickr and Photobucket. There was very little difference observed between this study’s sample and that of Hall and Zarro, who assigned 4% of their pins to this category.

5.4.4.9 Social Networking Services

Most of the 6.9 % of all pins that were sourced from social networking sites (1.4% in Hall and Zarro's study) came from Facebook. Boards B and H accounted for almost all of these pins. Half of the boards had only one pin in this category, while three had none at all.

5.4.4.10 Social Curation sites

Social Curation sites were not well represented in the sample, with only 2 pins in total (0.7%) assigned to this category. In contrast, 7.9% of Hall and Zarro's pins were assigned to this category.

5.4.4.11 Online Magazines/ Group Blogs

Four of the boards in this study contained pin sources in this category; a total of 1.7% of all pins. Hall and Zarro assigned 3.8% of their study's pins to this category. None of the sources in this category had an SCA-related focus; two were general fashion blogs and the others were online magazines focused on showcasing interesting or entertaining content on a wide variety of topics.

5.4.4.12 Reference/ Encyclopedia sites

Hall and Zarro mention this category only in passing, as less than 0.5% of their pins were from this category. A total of seven pins (2.4%), from five boards, were assigned to the category in this study. Most were from art and art history resource sites; one was from Wikipedia.

5.4.4.13 Newspapers and Magazines

Two pins – one each from boards D and H – accounted for all the pins sourced from sites in this category, a total of 0.7% (3.6% in Hall and Zarro's sample). One was a textile magazine, while the other was a sustainable living magazine.

5.4.4.14 Education/ Research Institute sites

This category accounted for 2.1% of all sample pins. Most of these pins were sourced from university websites. One pin linked to the Getty Research Institute.

5.4.4.15 Historical Society/ Organisation sites

This category was largely comprised of official SCA group sites and the sites of archaeological or historical research societies. A total of 2.8% of the study’s pins were assigned to this category.

5.5 Pin descriptions

The categorisation of the sample pin descriptions into Huang and Jörgensen’s (2013) version of Shatford’s (1986) faceted model of image description is shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Percentage of pin descriptions allocated to each Shatford facet/category, compared with the popular Flickr tag frequencies of Huang and Jörgensen (2013).

		Frequency (%)										
		Pinterest board										
Facet/ Category	Flickr 2010	All boards	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Specific (Obj-S)	0	31.6	27.6	50	26.7	11.5	33.3	26.7	46.7	21.4	34.5	30
Generic (Obj-G)	26	87.8	86.2	83.3	90	88.5	90	80	76.7	96.4	82.8	93.3
Abstract (Obj-A)	0	0.7	3.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.3
Specific (Ev-S)	1	1.4	0	0	3.3	3.8	3.3	0	0	0	0	3.3
Generic (Ev-G)	10	0.3	51.7	3.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abstract (Ev-A)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Specific (Loc-S)	27	52.8	51.7	70	83.3	7.7	43.3	26.7	56.7	89.3	41.4	46.7
Generic (Loc-G)	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abstract (Loc-A)	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Specific (T-S)	1	33.7	34.5	66.7	13.3	0	50	36.7	3.67	39.3	27.6	23.3
Generic (T-G)	6	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abstract (T-A)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: due to rounding, not all percentages add up to 100.

There were some similarities between Huang and Jörgensen’s (2013) categorisation of Flickr tags and this study’s categorisation of pin descriptions. Both had a high number of images descriptions in ‘Object – Generic’ category; that is, types of people or things that are not specifically named. Pin descriptions in this category (87.8% of all pins) included “crown,” “Wool and velvet Saxon gown,” and “Viking belts and accessories.”

There were also a large number of pin descriptions and photo tags placed into the (Loc-S) category. Just over half (52.8%) of all pin descriptions referenced a specific location (Loc-S), for example France or Birka.

In a significant difference from the results of Huang and Jørgensen (2013), where only 1% of Flickr tags were categorised as T-S, a third of all pin descriptions (33.7%) referenced a specific time period (T-S); either a date, or period such as the 15th century.

Only two pins in the sample were assigned to the ‘Abstract’ category. Both were pins that named specific Norse deities, thus putting them in the ‘Abstract – Specific’ category. Flickr tags were similarly low in abstractions.

A more detailed description of the information contained in the SCA pin descriptions can be seen in Table 4. The additional, non-Shatford model categories created were used to determine the specific types of pin description information popular with SCA members on Pinterest

- The pin is not described.
- The pin description is obviously autopopulated by Pinterest.
- The pin description does not say what pin image depicts.
- The pin description notes that pin source contains instructional content.
- The pin description either mentions the culture associated with the item depicted in the pin, or a place that allows said culture to be inferred when considered with time period also referenced in the pin description.
- The pin description contains an attribution to the host of the pin image or the item depicted in the pin image.
- The pin description refers to a specific, named archaeological find, item or artistic work.
- The pin description refers to a specific, named person or people.
- The pin description contains an attribution to the creator, owner or origin of the item shown in the pin image, or it is stated if it is unknown.
- The pin description offers the user’s opinion on the authenticity of the item pictured or the pin source content, or makes suggestions of modifications to make the item more SCA-appropriate.

Table 4: Percentage of pin descriptions allocated to each of the study’s additional pin description categories.

	Frequency (%)										
	All boards	Pinterest board									
Information in pin description		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Pin not described	1.0	3.4	0	0	0	3.3	0	0	0	3.4	0
Image description autopopulated by Pinterest	12.2	3.4	3.3	3.3	26.9	10	26.7	20	3.6	6.9	16.7
Description does not say what pin depicts	11.1	10.3	6.7	20	11.5	13.3	16.7	3.3	10.7	13.8	3.3
Instructional content	10.4	10.3	13.3	0	7.7	10	33.3	0	0	24.1	3.3
Culture/ place allowing identification of culture	44.4	44.8	60	83.3	0	30	23.3	43.3	89.3	27.6	33.3
Attribution - host of image/ item	13.9	17.2	16.7	0	7.7	20	3.3	20	17.9	13.8	20
Named find/ item/ work	12.8	17.2	33.3	20	0	6.7	3.3	20	7.1	10.3	6.7
People/beings featured	5.2	3.4	3.3	6.7	0	0	10	16.7	3.6	0	6.7
Attribution - creator/ owner/ origin (or stated if unknown)	21.2	24.1	26.7	13.3	11.5	26.7	20	23.3	14.3	24.1	23.3
Authenticity	3.5	3.4	0	3.3	3.8	6.7	0	0	10.7	3.4	3.3

Note: due to rounding, not all percentages add up to 100.

Over 12% of pins descriptions were obviously auto-populated by Pinterest. Of the pins in this category, the descriptions containing the most information were generated from sites that have an embedded pinning feature that allows images to be pinned without first having to go to the main Pinterest site.

A number of pin (11.1%) did not specifically state what the pin image depicted. However, in all cases this could be inferred from context.

Only 1% of pins had no description at all.

6. Discussion

6.1 Context and curation in pin source sites

The pin sources types of the content pinned by SCA members on Pinterest show some interesting differences from the pin sources of popular pins. Most notable is the increased amount of content sourced from GLAM Institutions; an indication that people engaged in educational research on Pinterest care about the source (and thus the accuracy and legitimacy) of the content they collect and curate.

The drop in the number of images sourced from search engines is also of significance. Images served up by search results are almost entirely devoid of accompanying contextual information; an eschewing of images sourced from search engines suggests that this information is considered valuable by SCA pinners.

The concept of information context may go some way to explaining the high number of pins sourced from personal sites. While the personal sites in the popular pins sampled by Hall and Zarro (2012) were largely site promoting celebrities, most of the personal sites in this study were SCA or historical-related research sites. An important feature of these sites is their collections of pre-curated images. These images are often sourced from GLAM sites (though not always specifically credited as such) and the site owner usually names and attributes the works presented. These collections of images are used as supporting evidence and documentation for reproductions, providing context for the creative decisions made by the re-enactor to. In addition, these images are often modified in some way – for instance, lines may be drawn over an image in order to emphasise certain aspects to which the researcher wishes to draw attention (see Figure 1).

This pre-Pinterest curation of images was also observed on many of the source blogs in this study.

In noting that less than half of the Library of Congress and Smithsonian pins were sourced directly from the original website, Zarro and Hall (2012) suggested that images are often copied and re-copied across the web. What they did not attempt to explain was why this is the case. The answer most likely lies in a combination of information context and content visibility.



Figure 1: Detail of The Deposition, by an unknown Flemish Master active in 1470's Brussels, that has been drawn on by a re-enactor to highlight the dress' side lacing (A), decorated sleeve (B) and waist seam (C).

Content on the sites of GLAM institutes is often gated behind several layers of menus and database searches. Personal sites and blogs instead features images in prominent positions, often on the front page or main feed, and as such are easily picked up by search engines. In addition, the SCA is a tight-knit community and some members are well known as good sources of accurate information and well-written and researched tutorials, leading to many in the group accessing content from the personal sites and blogs of these members. These members may also have Pinterest accounts of their own, thus leading to even more visibility for their content.

The context provided by personal sites and blogs may also be a drawcard in itself. Why pin a picture of a spotted medieval dress from a museum's site, when there is a readily-accessible re-enactor blog that provides multiple pictures of spotted medieval dresses on one page, all of which are documented as coming from 15th century Swabia, accompanied by the blogger's reconstruction of one of these dresses? In the case of a

craft-oriented site like Pinterest, it hardly seems surprising that GLAM institutions are missing out on pins.

6.2 Source content and user intention

Twenty-four percent of pins linked to instructional, ‘how to’-type content. This included everything from specific tutorials, instructions and patterns, to personal site-or-blog posts that documented (usually with photographs or other images) the creator’s construction process in such a way that others could follow in their footsteps. The future intentions shown in these image descriptions support Jones’ (2016) claims that Pinterest, while visually similar to a scrapbook ‘only masquerades as a scrapbook.’ Pinner’s don’t use Pinterest as a backwards-looking tool for remembrance, but instead as means for ‘future-oriented yearning’ (Jones, 2016). This challenges the assertion that Pinterest users are “women who wish they were still planning their wedding” (Tekobbe, 2013) and as such are looking to the *past*.

Jones’ ‘future-yearning’ view is further supported by the number of pins containing instruction content such as patterns and tutorials (24% overall, with Board E containing 50%). These images for these pins are often rough representations, either sketched by hand and then digitised, or drawn in simple image generation apps like MS Paint. If Pinterest users are seeking to cultivate their public image, or scrapbook beautiful memories, what purpose can these pins possibly serve? Arguably, the answer lies in the high *future* value of these images. What these pins lack in aesthetic worth, they make up for in informational content. Rather than completed items of remembrance, these images are guides for prospective endeavours.

An example of such an image can be seen in Figure 2. This visually unremarkable, grey-toned picture of a sewing pattern gives no indication of what the finished product looks like. In addition, the link for this pin no longer works as its source site has been deleted and the domain is now for sale. Nonetheless, this pin image allows any viewer with a basic knowledge of medieval clothing construction to sew an early medieval-style dress and even provides a suggested cutting layout that would work well with modern fabric widths.

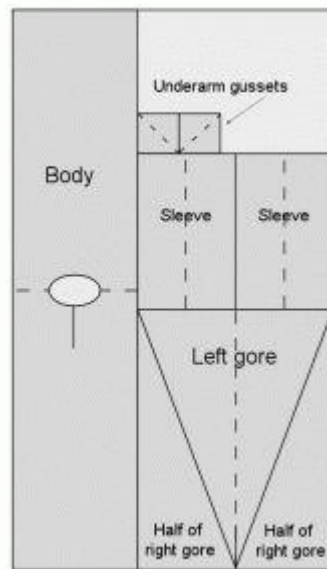


Figure 2: A pin image depicting a pattern and cutting layout for a garment.

6.3 Pin image descriptions

Hall and Zarro noted that “it appeared that people were better at titling and telling stories than they were at coming up with tags” (2012, p. 3), referencing previous research on Flickr tagging that concludes that narrative metadata may be more effective than tags for capturing certain aspects of images (Marshall, 2009). The findings of this study support this view.

Most SCA-related pins contained information about the time, place and culture related to the item depicted in the pin image. If the pin description did not specifically mention one of these three properties, it could be inferred from either one of both of the other two. In addition, even more information could be inferred from the description when it was considered with both the pin image and its source.

This supports Cinar, Zoghbi and Moens’ (2015) depiction of Pinterest as a ‘multi-modal space’ comprised of both pin images and descriptions. However, while this characterisation has merit, it does not go far enough. Considering the pin image and its accompanying description as a whole, as opposed to individual pin attributes, does indeed convey more information about said pin – but it does not acknowledge the importance of the pin’s source. In describing Pinterest as a place “where users express their feelings via both pin images and descriptions,” the authors fail to recognise that the

user is expressing their feelings and intentions not just towards the pin image, but the pin source's content.

This multi-modal nature is the reason why traditional models of image description, such as the Shatford (1086) model employed in this study, fail to fully encompass pin content. A pin's image, description and source link are three facets of a gestalt; to focus analysis on individual pin attributes, particularly the pin image or description, while disregarding the other two, is to ignore the richness of meaning added to each facet by the others.

An example of a pin description that can't be fully classified by the Shatford model is the word 'Viking,' when accompanied by a picture of a re-enactor. Here, the word 'Viking' can refer to the SCA persona of the re-enactor ("this person is a Viking"), or the culture associated with the style of clothes they're wearing ("this person is wearing Viking garb"). 'Viking' might even be the name of the person in the picture. 'Viking' is also used to describe the time period and/or location in which the Vikings lived, as a sort of catch-all term for "Scandinavian countries (and sometimes other countries further west), approximately during the late 8th century to mid-11th century." To further complicate matters, the word 'Viking' is also a verb; a fact that would most likely be known by members of the SCA. An image of a person described as 'Viking' could easily refer to someone who is going raiding or adventuring (or is at least pretending to do so).

Finally, there are also many non-historical ways in which the term 'Viking' is used. Many modern companies, products and sports teams are named after the Vikings. There is also a television program called *Vikings*; the pin could also be a reference to this show, or the characters in it.

Thus, a one-word the pin description 'Viking' could be categorised under the Shatford model as any one or combination of Obj-S, Obj-G, Ev-G, Loc-S and T-S.

Some of these one-word descriptions initially appeared to contain very little information, but were actually historical or SCA-related terms that convey a wealth of information when considered together with their accompanying image. For example, the work 'Birka' does not necessarily mean much to most English speakers. Those with some knowledge of Viking history, however, know that Birka was an island town in present-day Sweden (Loc-S). More specifically, there are a series of archaeological excavations and associated finds from Birka, many of which are held at the Swedish

History Museum. Thus, a pinned image of an old fragment of clothing accompanied by the pin description 'Birka' can reasonably be assumed to be a piece of Viking clothing from the 9th or 10th century found in one of the excavations at Birka. Someone with more knowledge of the era may also deduce that that clothing fragment is most likely made of wool, linen or silk.

These simple descriptions can be incredibly versatile; the word 'Birka' accompanied by a pin image of a pattern for a tablet-woven band indicates that this pattern was based on a tablet-woven band found in a grave at Birka. Similarly, the same description with an image of a new band indicates that this band is a reproduction of a band found at Birka, most likely woven using a pattern taken from the artefact itself.

All of this is not to say that the Shatford model of image description has no merit in categorising pin descriptions, but it is clear that an improved model is needed if the complex nature of user-generated image metadata is to be fully encompassed.

6.4 Recommendations for GLAM institutions

GLAM institutions wishing to increase their engagement with their target audience on Pinterest should consider the following:

1. Creating a Pinterest account of their own.

Almost a quarter of all GLAM-sourced pins in this study were from the Metropolitan Museum of Art. While the Met is no doubt a good museum, based on the number of sample pins focused on Viking culture, the Swedish History Museum would seem to be a better source. The difference is that the Met has a Pinterest account; every sample pin sourced from the Met was a repin from this account. The Swedish History Museum has a Flickr account, but this does not appear to have generated much interest from pinners.

2. Curating their content online, as well as in-house, and adding 'how-to' content related to their collections.

People on Pinterest are using the site as a way of visually bookmarking content for future use. The potential for future use should be made obvious and attractive. If (for example), a cast metal button is exhibited online, a museum could include a step-by-step photo guide showing how such a metal button would have been cast.

3. Making sure they aren't a source of link rot.

If the institution's website is undergoing changes, always include redirects so that people who have pinned content from a page can access it in the future.

6.5 Recommendations for future research

This study raised the following questions for future research:

- What is the rate of the occurrence of link rot and/or content drift on Pinterest?
- Is there a correlation between link rot and/or content drift, and pin source type?
- What is the relationship between pin images, sources and descriptions, and how can it best be characterised?

7 Conclusion

Pinterest might be frivolous site populated by wedding-obsessed women, but it is also a valid information repository for education and research-focused communities on the site.

There are obvious distinctions in pinning behaviour between research-focused pinners and the wider Pinterest population. SCA members add more complex and detailed metadata to their images than users on other social photo-hosting sites. However, these pin descriptions do not fully characterise a pin's metadata, as pins are multi-modal digital objects comprised of three facets; image, description and source link.

SCA members on Pinterest pin content from more scholarly sources than other Pinterest users, showing a concern about the informational value of their pin source sites. Even the blogs and personal sites they pin from show a dedication to careful curation and citation. While some SCA members may pin soon-to-expire listings on Etsy, many more deliberately seek out content that is rich in information context from sources that they have previously verified.

Pinterest is a platform populated by crafters and this includes the researchers on the site. Users have future intentions towards the content they pin. If a pin was just a pretty picture and its description the user's feelings about the image, these pinners would not bother to note that a pin's source site was written in Italian so the use of Google Translate is required to read it. There would be no purpose in writing a description that informed the reader of the free pdf patterns available on the source site.

Understanding these future-oriented motivations of pinners can help galleries, libraries, archives and museums better target their content towards specific groups and increase user engagement with their collections.

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Appendix A: Greasemonkey script

```
// ==UserScript==
// @name      Pinterest randomly select 10
// @namespace  buyasta
// @include   https://nz.pinterest.com/search/boards/?q=sca
// @require
http://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/1.9.1/jquery.min.js
// @version   1
// @grant     all
// ==/UserScript==

// Run when jQuery detects page has finished loading
$(document).ready(function() {
    // Create timestamp for when the page was last scrolled
    var lastScrolled = new Date;

    // Scrollcheck function
    function scrollCheck() {
        // If we have been able to scroll in the last 5 seconds, try to
        scroll again
        if ((new Date - lastScrolled) < 10000) {
            autoScroll();
        } else {
            // If we haven't been able to scroll in at least 5 seconds, we're
            at the bottom of the page, so we stop checking every half a second
            whether e can scroll
            clearInterval(scrollcheckinterval);
            // We then add all boards to an array, which we sort into a
            random order, and we remove the first 10 of these from the array, as
            we'll keep these
            randomElements = jQuery("div.item.ui-
            draggable").get().sort(function() {
                return Math.round(Math.random())-0.5
            }).slice(10)
            // We then hide all the boards in the array, leaving only the 10
            we've randomly selected. At this point we can just follow each of
            these, and we have our random sample of 10 boards
            jQuery(randomElements).hide();
        }
    }
    // Initially sets scroll height to the top of the page
    var lastScrollHeight = 0;
    // Function to scroll page down
    function autoScroll() {
        // Gets current scroll height
        var sh = document.documentElement.scrollHeight;
        // If current scrollheight is not the last scrollheight, we can
        scroll further down
        if (sh != lastScrollHeight) {
            // Set last scroll height to current scroll height
            lastScrollHeight = sh;
            // Scroll down one page
            document.documentElement.scrollTop = sh;
            // Set last scrolled timestamp to now
            lastScrolled = new Date;
        }
    }
    // Run scrollcheck function every half a second
    var scrollcheckinterval = window.setInterval(scrollCheck, 500);
}
```

});

Appendix B: Python script

```
import requests
import csv
import random

# Define access token, base url, endpoints and headers
access_token =
"AYLClMd4y6Ot0ZWE6PYUh3Alv6BZFGhufDQae7VDTfzc32AtyQAAAAA"
base_url = "https://api.pinterest.com/v1"
my_boards = "/me/following/boards/"
board_pins = "/boards/"

headers = {'origin': 'https://developers.pinterest.com', 'referer':
'https://developers.pinterest.com/tools/api-explorer/'}

# Function to simplify inserting rows into CSV file
def appendrow(pin):
    row = []
    row.append(pin['id'])
    row.append(pin['url'])
    row.append(pin['link'])
    row.append(pin['attribution'])
    row.append(pin['note'])
    row.append(pin['counts'])
    writer.writerow(row)

# Main program logic
if __name__ == '__main__':
    # Open output CSV file and create csv writer object on it, write
    header
    outfile = open('pinterestdata.csv', 'wt', newline='')
    writer = csv.writer(outfile, delimiter=',')
    writer.writerow(['ID', 'URL', 'Link', 'Attribution', 'Note',
'Counts'])

    # Get list of board IDs for user, create boards array from that
    r = requests.get(base_url + my_boards + "?access_token=" +
access_token + "&fields=id%2Cname%2Curl%2Cdescription&limit=100",
headers=headers)
    boards = r.json()["data"]
```



```

# Loop through boards one by one
for board in boards:

    # Write a row into the csv file to make it clear which
pins belong to which boards, give some info about board

    writer.writerow(['-----'])

    writer.writerow(["Board: " + board['name'], "ID: " +
board['id'], "URL: " + board['url'], "URL: " + board['url']])

    writer.writerow(['-----'])

    # Get a list of pins on a board

    r = requests.get(base_url + board_pins + board['id'] +
"/pins/?access_token=" + access_token +
"&fields=id%2Clink%2Cnote%2Curl%2Ctribution%2Ccounts&limit=100",
headers=headers)

    result = r.json()

    # Add pins to array

pins = result['data']

    # API only returns a maximum of 100 pins at a time, if
there are more pins, it will supply a URL for the next page, set
nextpage to this

    nextpage = result['page']['next']

    # Keep looping through as long as nextpage is not null
while nextpage is not None:

        # Do another request to get the next 100 pins

        r = requests.get(nextpage, headers=headers)

        result = r.json()

        # Set the next page

        nextpage = result['page']['next']

        # Add this set of pins to the array

        pins += result['data']

        # Now we'll loop to do this again if there is a next
page, otherwise the while loop will end

    # At this point we've run out of next pages, so we've
retrieved all the pins of this board

    # Sort list of pins in random order

    random.shuffle(pins)

    # Remove all but the first 30

    del pins[30:]

```

```
# Add remaining pins to csv file
for pin in pins:
    appendrow(pin)
# Now we proceed to the next iteration of the for loop,
unless this was the last board, in which case the for loop will end

# Now we close the output CSV file and we're all done
outfile.close()
```

Appendix C: Board and pin IDs, URLs and uncorrected pin descriptions

Board/ Pin ID	Board/ Pin URL	Board name/ Pin description
Board ID: 487937009 566921340	Board URL: https://www.pinterest.com/esteladufrayse/sca/	Board: Sca
487936940 852001682	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/487936940852001682/	1880s Antique FRENCH Crown
487936940 849543082	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/487936940849543082/	crown
487936940 852770638	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/487936940852770638/	Picture of how a naalbinding sock is made in the round.
487936940 849790133	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/487936940849790133/	The Crown of Margaret of York made circa 1300 CE.
487936940 848648738	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/487936940848648738/	Elizabethan range “ Renaissance Dyeing
487936940 852001680	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/487936940852001680/	gold enamel pearl spike circlet
487936940 852004505	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/487936940852004505/	Eighteenth-century Swedish wedding crown. (Walters Museum)
487936940 848348744	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/487936940848348744/	Check out this blog post if you want links to tutorials and patterns for crowns, tiaras, wreaths, hair vines and more. Most are free, but some are for a fee or kits. Not in English.
487936940 848977147	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/487936940848977147/	This Cap of Maintenance was given to the Mayor of Waterford in 1536 as gift by King Henry VIII of England. The cap is made out of red velvet from Lucca in Italy and embroidered with Tudor roses and marguerites (for Henry's grandmother). It is the oldest such cap in Europe and is the only piece of Henry's clothing to survive. It is now housed in the Waterford Museum of Treasures
487936940 852001689	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/487936940852001689/	0
487936940 852001683	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/487936940852001683/	Coroas oficiais e Histrico do Mundo e suas localizaes: junho 2012
487936940 849071229	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/487936940849071229/	Anglo Saxon outfit, hand-sewn wool with wool embroidery.
487936940 852001677	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/487936940852001677/	Master's crown of the Zunft zum Schliissel (guild of the key) Christian Bavier I, Basle, 1699 Silver, embossed, chased, punched, parcel gilt, enamelled
487936940 851576650	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/487936940851576650/	LARP costumeLARP costume » Page 23 of 148 » A place to rate and find ideas about LARP costumes. Anything that enhances the look of the character including clothing, armour, makeup and weapons if it encourages immersion for everyone.
487936940 852963703	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/487936940852963703/	Quick and easy machine sewn medieval turnshoes.
487936940 850481964	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/487936940850481964/	baratheon
487936940 852391541	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/487936940852391541/	Thor fishing for Jormungander (the Midgard serpent). (inspired by the tale in the "Poetic Edda")
487936940 848410717	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/487936940848410717/	simple medieval dress, if you don't slash the sleeves, it's closer to a period garment. Wear a tight sleeve dress under this one, add a veil and you're golden!

487936940 850481403	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/487936940850481403/	Crown, Portugal (1550; silver-gilt; precious gemstones).
487936940 851922310	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/487936940851922310/	Henry VIII's armours were made for him personally. H and K - for Henry and Katherine of Aragon, his first wife - were entwined in applied copper alloy along the border of Henry's skirt. (From Henry VIII's silvered and engraved armour, about 1515) © The Board of Trustees of the Royal Armouries
487936940 848410729	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/487936940848410729/	the finished purse
487936940 852632437	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/487936940852632437/	HibernaatiopesÅrke
487936940 850273789	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/487936940850273789/	Kingdom: A #crown for the #Kingdom ~ a Saxon crown, 3rd quarter 17th century.
487936940 859693946	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/487936940859693946/	Wow - what an idea! A form! Korgen Stitch: Portapatet's Socken grau Gr. 45 in 100% wool at ravelry.com
487936940 853780533	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/487936940853780533/	0
487936940 854758075	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/487936940854758075/	Wool and velvet Saxon gown
487936940 852744645	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/487936940852744645/	I've always thought that the Baronial coronets looked like they should belong to someone of higher standing...they are based on this crown, so yes.
487936940 850481417	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/487936940850481417/	gold leaf headband
487936940 852158685	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/487936940852158685/	Made by Godfrey. Gown on left is based on a portrait by Sanchez Coello (ca. 1570-5) of Anna von Österreich. Gown on right is also based on a portrait by Coello, from about 1580-5.
487936940 851611324	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/487936940851611324/	According to google translate: Chaplet, German, circa 1450.'s One of the oldest examples of this kind; in fine silver, circling the crown the word "faithful" is repeated four times, alternating with enamel roses. Was given on the occasion of a wedding. Nuremberg, Germany. National Museum
Board ID: 356910407 908447916	Board URL: https://www.pinterest.com/GDCreativity/sca-equestrian/	Board: SCA Equestrian
356910339 201388441	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/356910339201388441/	10th century KoronÅ³, Hungary. Reconstruction of Magyar saddle
356910339 201141389	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/356910339201141389/	How to wear the Schleier Bundlen, Early Modern German Veil Wraps
356910339 200084576	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/356910339200084576/	Veil Instructions by ~eqos on deviantART
356910339 199938414	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/356910339199938414/	Pair of stirrups. European, early 16th century
356910339 203114569	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/356910339203114569/	Hans Holbein the Younger(1498â€“1543) - œPortrait of Dorothea Meyer, nœ Kannengiesserœ 1525â€“26, chalks
356910339 201393774	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/356910339201393774/	10-11th Century Austria. Magyar headgear studs, reconstructions etc.
356910339 203184870	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/356910339203184870/	Unknown, illuminator , Horse Armor. German, 1560 - 1570 Leaf: 43 x 28.9 cm (16 15/16 x 11 3/8 in.), 83.MR.184.20v - See more at: http://search.getty.edu/museum/records/musobject?objectid=133310#sthash.MTMdCOcK.dpuf
356910339 201220814	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/356910339201220814/	œChroniques sire JEHAN FROISSART œ. Franœ§ais 2643 Auteur : Froissart, Jean (1337?-1410?). Auteur du

		texte Date d'Édition : 1401-1500 Type : manuscrit Langue : Français Droits : domaine public Identifiant : ark:/12148/btv1b84386043
356910339 202104876	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/356910339202104876/	Stuttgart playing cards, ca. 1430
356910339 198733230	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/356910339198733230/	Basic Horse Caparison Tutorial – Free PDF Download
356910339 201357233	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/356910339201357233/	7th century saddle reconstructions, Sweden
356910339 202138290	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/356910339202138290/	Plate 76: An honourable woman from Heidelberg; whole-length figure in three-quarter profile to left; wearing a patterned bodice over a plain apron; with a purse; a flat cap and a small veil covering her mouth; illustration to Hans Weigel's 'Habitus Praecipuorum Populorum ... das ist Trachtenbuch', 2nd ed., Ulm: K�hn for G�rlin, 1639. 1577 Woodcut and letterpress
356910339 203197912	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/356910339203197912/	Unknown, illuminator , Horse Armor. German, 1560 - 1570 Leaf: 43 x 28.9 cm (16�)
356910339 201388433	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/356910339201388433/	Jousting: the knights wear crests on their helms (swan and dragon). 15th C. MS. Ashmole 764 Bodley Library
356910339 201388511	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/356910339201388511/	from 'The Book of the Queen' by Christine de Pizan (French, 1410-1414) British Library Harley 4431 f. 150
356910339 201388465	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/356910339201388465/	10th century Birka, Sweden.
356910339 201706030	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/356910339201706030/	This is a Viking horse bridle on permanent display in the Viking Ship Museum in Oslo, Norway. Each of the squares are silver crafted in intricate designs.
356910339 201478920	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/356910339201478920/	8th century viking artifact. Silver horse with tack.
356910339 202477101	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/356910339202477101/	Book Illustration 16th century
356910339 201106070	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/356910339201106070/	Albrecht+the+Brave+and+his+wife+Zdenka+(or+Zeden a+or+Sidonia)+of+Bohemia.jpg (689�—995)
356910339 201141361	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/356910339201141361/	A Burgundian Book of Hours: Burgundy. Medieval Clothing. Dress. Paternoster
356910339 201353531	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/356910339201353531/	Russian Icon of St George, based on a 15th Century depiction
356910339 201424356	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/356910339201424356/	Cantigas de Alfonso X. Escena de la vida cotidiana medieval Autor: Fecha: Siglo XIII Museo: Monasterio de San Lorenzo de El Escorial
356910339 198732470	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/356910339198732470/	Making an adjustable caparison
356910339 201393789	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/356910339201393789/	10th century Birka, Sweden. Same as previous - reconstruction. Compare with the similar one from Lithuania.
356910339 201388413	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/356910339201388413/	10th century Birka, Sweden.
356910339 201388483	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/356910339201388483/	9-11th Century Norway - bits.
356910339 201388439	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/356910339201388439/	Coloured drawings of combatant mounted knights in armour and tabard (f�17). -- �Military Roll of Arms� (manuscript also known as �Sir Thomas Holme's Book of Arms�), London? (England), ca1446 [BL Ms Harley 4205].
356910339 201106078	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/356910339201106078/	D�C3%BCrer_- _1500+Woman+fron+N�C3%BCrnberg+with+dancing +dress.jpg (1159�—1600)

356910339 201388395	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/356910339201388395/	10-11th century Podbolotie, Russia.
Board ID: 279856633 033666253	Board URL: https://www.pinterest.com/eenigmatic/sca-garb-accessories-jewelry/	Board: SCA Garb - Accessories & Jewelry
279856564 317821318	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/279856564317821318/	Silver disc brooch Viking, 10th century AD Probably found on the island of Gotland, Sweden
279856564 321450923	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/279856564321450923/	Armband with Spirals 4th-12th century B.C. Culture: German Medium: Copper alloy Dimensions: Overall: 3 3/4 x 3 11/16 x 3 1/4 in. (9.5 x 9.4 x 8.3 cm)
279856564 322060110	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/279856564322060110/	Greta Arwidsson - Birka II-3
279856564 322992494	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/279856564322992494/	Viking age / Finnish /Knife from Eura, but this type of knives are quite common in finnish female graves in viking era,replica
279856564 322371742	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/279856564322371742/	Please read this about beads: http://www.darkcompany.ca/beads/beads.php
279856564 320930229	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/279856564320930229/	These are a Finnish Viking piece with the round brooces from Luistari, Eura, Finland, ca 1020-1050AD These can come with the hanger for displaying your necklaces and chains or without the hangers. These round brooches are much flatter than the turtle brooches with these being as flat as possible but you still have the authentic viking look used for the apron dresses.
279856564 321504694	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/279856564321504694/	Iron Age fibulae with red beads reproduction by heartofaocrafts, \$29.50 - Period?
279856564 320930213	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/279856564320930213/	Back of a Karelian brooch - you can see the way the pin is attached in these brooches differs to Norse examples. The Norse needed a narrower lug, so the linen apron dress loops could fit around it, while a wider lug here allows for the brooch to sit flat when fastening a peplos-type garment.
279856564 322371413	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/279856564322371413/	Image detail for -... 2012 darksuntattoo viking needlecase load all images thaliaangel91 4
279856564 314610889	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/279856564314610889/	viking wedding band. origins of both man and woman wearing band.
279856564 321916044	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/279856564321916044/	Viking age / Scandinavian viking golden beads
279856564 324622839	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/279856564324622839/	Norse
279856564 322577286	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/279856564322577286/	Hedeby bag made by Thatshim Indunna. Handles made with golden elm, fabric hand-woven with Gotland wool
279856564 322800608	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/279856564322800608/	Viking age / Finnish / Savo
279856564 322576603	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/279856564322576603/	9th century necklace, from the Viking era. #AncientNecklace #AncientJewelry
279856564 321929659	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/279856564321929659/	Baltic accessories (PDF with beautiful pics)
279856564 320977701	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/279856564320977701/	Viking belts and accessories
279856564 321490152	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/279856564321490152/	Replica of a Finnish Firesteel from Satakunta which, was exported to places like Birka and Hedeby. Silver and steel, also available in Bronze. http://www.northan.net/product_info.php?language=en&gm_boosted_product=M82-Finnischer-Feuerschlaeger&armreif--schwert--messer--kaftan--loeffel--feuerschlaeger--feuer=M82-Finnischer-Feuerschlaeger.html&products_id=95&

279856564 322627404	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/279856564322627404/	Viking Rings
279856564 317877703	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/279856564317877703/	Viking Jewelry
279856564 316705044	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/279856564316705044/	Romans
279856564 317877702	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/279856564317877702/	Watercolour of bead sets from the Anglo-Saxon cemetery of Sarre, Kent.
279856564 314382556	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/279856564314382556/	Viking Era reproduction glass beads. Â£12 or Â£15. Lovely work!
279856564 321996953	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/279856564321996953/	Wealthy Varangian Viking (Tony Arndt). Decorative feather stitch on cloak, rings and bracelets are replicas of Scandinavian and Baltic finds, the Thor's Hammer is a Gotland replica, drinking horn Sutton Hoo replica, and his is shirt diamond twill wool with tablet woven silk trim. Photo by Kira Hagen 2013
279856564 324598996	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/279856564324598996/	Viking age gold arm rings, found in Sweden.
279856564 322006054	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/279856564322006054/	Here are a few educational links to the primary research, inspired by this image: http://urd.priv.no/viking/smokkr.html , http://www.darkcompany.ca/beads/beads.php , http://www.medieval-baltic.us/vikbuckle.html , http://medieval-baltic.us/bau-loops.pdf
279856564 322627508	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/279856564322627508/	Belt & Hanging Essentials. Jorvik Viking Festival woman's outfit Renaissance Costume
279856564 321996969	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/279856564321996969/	Rings from various Renaissance portraits - not one of them wearing a ring on the middle finger. Even the ones that have multiple rings on other fingers.
279856564 316569930	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/279856564316569930/	lovely Viking bling
279856564 321522714	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/279856564321522714/	Viking brass needlecase typ "Birka" :: Medievalcraft / Viking brass needlecase. Based on find from Birka. Viking age. Size: 5,5cm x 1cm.
Board ID: 801501370 57400724	Board URL: https://www.pinterest.com/spogodzinski/sca-furniture/	Board: SCA Furniture
801500683 40583774	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/80150068340583774/	oh yeah Actually just commissioned something similar to these ~A
801500683 46778980	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/80150068346778980/	Medieval Style Folding Chair by roncook on Etsy
801500683 45143054	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/80150068345143054/	Pallet Trunk: Toy-chest style box that I made out of a bunch of old pallets. Please 'Like' or 'Repin' if you like!
801500683 48992708	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/80150068348992708/	Add hinges and make the shelves removable for camping? Colapsable corner shelfâ€¦
801500683 43447283	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/80150068343447283/	What's your best selling work?
801500683 40583688	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/80150068340583688/	Cooler Covers
801500683 48992661	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/80150068348992661/	Arms of Valor, Ltd.: SCA Medieval Puzzle Chair
801500683 40583686	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/80150068340583686/	Folding Camp Chair Cover
801500683 46106026	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/80150068346106026/	coffre medieval
801500683 42708280	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/80150068342708280/	my own thrones

171770173 267133388	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/171770173267133388/	14th century bride dress
171770173 267566251	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/171770173267566251/	so much in this pic - hair, dress styles, colors, cloaks, hats, jewelry, heraldic - sca medieval faire larp cotehardies kirtle
171770173 267566061	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/171770173267566061/	gonna make one attached to a fake braid with a hair comb attached. ever after. pearl hairnet, snood.
171770173 267296772	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/171770173267296772/	Plaid cotehardie
171770173 267133285	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/171770173267133285/	Mother's Day gift idea: DIY Silverware Holder tutorial & free pattern.
171770173 267133248	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/171770173267133248/	Medieval / Viking cloak for men of woolen fabric by FeeFilochee
171770173 267199045	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/171770173267199045/	c. 1400 The man wears a red houppeland with dagged dalmation sleeves and a chaperon which is also dagged. The woman wears a dress with a style very popular in this period. The neckline forms a deep V to the waistband, with a ruched bib underneath coming up higher to the neckline. The blue gown is trimmed with red velvet. This style of gown was often known as a "Burgundian gown." She wears a hennin with a butterfly styled veil.
171770173 267658409	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/171770173267658409/	Folding Camp Chair Cover Disguising a camp chair so that it looks more appropriate for faire?
171770173 267133283	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/171770173267133283/	SchÄ¶nes Bliaut. http://www.mark-meissen-1200.de Very nicely made bliaut.
171770173 267566089	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/171770173267566089/	Kings and Queens pictures. Royal society medieval age. Stock ...
171770173 267641022	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/171770173267641022/	Silver Circler Elven Circler Elven Headpiece by KingsfieldInn
171770173 267640941	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/171770173267640941/	Rosalie's Medieval Woman - DIY Patterns
171770173 267133273	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/171770173267133273/	Check out the amazing colors and patterns!! Fresco anonymous Verona, first half of the fourteenth century, the Church of St. Anastasia, Verona - site is in Italian so you have to google translate but there's a lot of amazing pictures
171770173 267586602	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/171770173267586602/	The Bliaut throughout 12th Century Europe (Pennsic class handout)
171770173 267535289	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/171770173267535289/	Retable - MusÄ¶es Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire in Brussels, Belgium--info on houppelandes
171770173 267535071	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/171770173267535071/	Historical Richard Jenkins Photography
171770173 267199057	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/171770173267199057/	10 Tips to Look More Medieval
171770173 267199068	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/171770173267199068/	Hans Memling (circa 1433-1494) - The Presentation in the Temple (detail), 1463
171770173 267133355	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/171770173267133355/	14th century English? from the book of hours. I like the slit on the side. And the awesome mini-tippets.
171770173 267141333	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/171770173267141333/	14th century clothing. Middle ages gothic costumes. Court dress, Gown of German nobility. Medieval fashion ideas
171770173 267133253	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/171770173267133253/	12th century goodness
171770173 267133362	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/171770173267133362/	11th century Norman male costume. I really like the red on the calves.
171770173 267133407	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/171770173267133407/	hmmm this could be good

171770173 267133286	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/171770173267133286/	A fifteenth century fabric in the Basilica museum
Board ID: 603765199 43552240	Board URL: https://www.pinterest.com/m1sh/sca-concepts/	Board: SCA concepts
603764512 30686072	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/60376451230686072/	Hooded Medieval Tunic Winter Version - LARP. â, -140.00, via Etsy.
603764512 32568586	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/60376451232568586/	tutorial how to tie a tichel. Can do this for my head wrap
603764512 31961373	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/60376451231961373/	The Crispinette (or Caul) came into fashion in the second half of the 13th century (1250). It was originally known as the "Crispine", which was a network cap to confine the hair. These caps were shaped like bags or like hairnets (which you can buy from Boots the Chemist today). They were made of gold or silver mesh or hand woven silk.
603764512 31114017	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/60376451231114017/	14th c, gothic fitted dress.
603764512 30644360	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/60376451230644360/	Garments without Patterns - rectangles and triangles ingeniously used in different times and parts of the world - from the book Practical Dress Design Mabel Erwin
603764512 32159890	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/60376451232159890/	Recreating 16th and 17th Century Clothing: The Renaissance Tailor
603764512 32500197	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/60376451232500197/	Handmade medieval pattens tutorial by Katafalk.
603764512 31961801	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/60376451231961801/	how to make lots of things for playing in the SCA
603764512 30745215	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/60376451230745215/	Bliaut Lacing
603764512 33163653	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/60376451233163653/	"These images are examples of the Greek clothing that was worn... These pieces were made out of wool and linen with a high price range. The tunics would be made six-feet wide and eighteen inches longer than the height of the person. Up until the 5th century all the garments were made white, after that color begin to become popular!" - unknown.
603764512 32014405	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/60376451232014405/	Awesome tutorials for making medieval clothing. Good basic techniques too for leather and embellishment techniques.
603764512 31802248	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/60376451231802248/	London hood - historic pattern and super cute! *img heavy* ...now with TUTORIAL - CLOTHING
603764512 30644026	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/60376451230644026/	A site with education of the medieval clothing history. The Middle Ages are commonly dated from the 5th century fall of the western Roman Empire until the end of the 15th century. During the history of mankind, fashion was always a subject of controversy, and Medieval Fashion followed the rule.
603764512 32974538	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/60376451232974538/	, 16th century CE, Elizabethan period (1553-1603), Embroidery, Jacket, Renaissance
603764512 30644415	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/60376451230644415/	My SCA Garb: Kirtle Pattern Class Handout
603764512 32499755	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/60376451232499755/	Hungarian Redwork Table Linen
603764512 31204637	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/60376451231204637/	nice simple embroidery
603764512 30643341	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/60376451230643341/	HOLBEIN, Hans the Younger Lais of Corinth 1526 Limewood
603764512 30742472	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/60376451230742472/	Mary Tudor (Queen of France) ca. 1515

603764512 32976811	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/60376451232976811/	Robinet Testard, late 15th century
603764512 30742466	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/60376451230742466/	Undershirt Date: 16th century Culture: Italian
603764512 30644446	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/60376451230644446/	Very simple sideless surcote cutting layout. Not bad! I bet you could get a hood out of the leftovers on the bodice
603764512 30682462	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/60376451230682462/	Persian Costuming - Pattern and instructions for making Ottoman Kaftan Robe
603764512 30643515	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/60376451230643515/	Stays and busk. Netherlands (possibly, made) 1660-1680 (made)
603764512 30644392	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/60376451230644392/	14th century Poulaines tutorial by *Idzit on deviantART
603764512 30643444	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/60376451230643444/	TUTORIAL! Make a 500 AD Celtic British Peplos
603764512 32732531	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/60376451232732531/	Detail of woman's tool belt from medieval pastoral tapestry, includes scissors and rosary.
603764512 32538174	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/60376451232538174/	Sekanjabin recipes. It's basically Medieval Arabic Gatorade, only it tastes better. Make the syrup, infuse it with herbs like mint or ginger, dilute it with water and/or fruit juices, and you have the ideal drink for hot days and outdoor activities.
603764512 31840799	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/60376451231840799/	Like the bottom fringe!
603764512 32583573	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/60376451232583573/	Making a leather bottle
Board ID: 195203033 787943674	Board URL: https://www.pinterest.com/ferfaux/sca-mens/	Board: sca men's
195202965 075037226	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/195202965075037226/	WOW
195202965 075989016	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/195202965075989016/	German gauntlet, circa 1500
195202965 077480861	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/195202965077480861/	A Landsknecht seen from behind with his left arm raised; WL figure, face in profile to right, holding a sword in his right hand. Woodcut
195202965 075486777	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/195202965075486777/	Charles de Blois Pourpoint, a sewing project -- myArmoury.com
195202965 078260164	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/195202965078260164/	Allegory of Virtues and Vices at the Court of Charles V Hans Daucher (German, ca. 1485-1538) Date: ca. 1522 Culture: German, probably Augsburg DETAIL
195202965 078512409	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/195202965078512409/	Extant 16th century hats
195202965 075486855	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/195202965075486855/	Gambeson Padded stuff Forge of Svan
195202965 077572087	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/195202965077572087/	A 16th century jerkin of deerskin. Pinked and slashed, pewter buttons.
195202965 076912930	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/195202965076912930/	Ferdige plagg - sommeren 2010 (Vikingsnitt)
195202965 078440795	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/195202965078440795/	On this day 12th October, 1537 Edward VI was born, only son of King Henry VIII and Jane Seymour. Full history here...
195202965 078007906	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/195202965078007906/	sallet (looking for references for this.)
195202965 075486801	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/195202965075486801/	Forge of Svan Type 2 Corrazina
195202965 076107805	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/195202965076107805/	White & blue landsknecht

		with silk hems, silk tablet -weaving, and gold buttons - silk veil and kerchief -silk head band with gold temple rings, and studs, -woolen korzno, with silk, hand printed hems
215258057 166957465	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/215258057166957465/	XII- XII century - Rus - linen rubakha with silk hems, woolen panova, woolen apron
215258057 166853087	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/215258057166853087/	A wooden stamp from Novgorod. Could it be for printing on fabric?
215258057 166853464	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/215258057166853464/	0
215258057 167557944	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/215258057167557944/	Medieval Rus - Woolen naviershnik with silk hems
Board ID: 150448512 491029742	Board URL: https://www.pinterest.com/careynsa/sca-clothing/	Board: SCA Clothing
150448443 781600875	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/150448443781600875/	another good pattern and tutorial for the kragelund tunic
150448443 781646985	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/150448443781646985/	The palm of the coronation glove of Frederick II, 1220
150448443 781436456	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/150448443781436456/	Info on making this. Also on book on ancient pouches/ girdle pouches (first 30 pp available online: http://www.oxbowbooks.com/pdfs/books/purses%20amerika.pdf)
150448443 781517527	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/150448443781517527/	Elizabethan Lace Collar
150448443 781428113	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/150448443781428113/	Mid to late 15th century French couple INTERESTING HAT ON THE MAN
150448443 781488280	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/150448443781488280/	Inspiration - A nice seam finish. Othala Craft - Viking and Slavic clothing
150448443 781748710	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/150448443781748710/	free historical costume patterns [http://www.costumingdiary.com/2010/12/free-historical-costume-patterns.html]
150448443 781428067	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/150448443781428067/	Haversack pattern
150448443 781517509	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/150448443781517509/	Elizabethan style garment trims - 1550 to 1600
150448443 781517515	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/150448443781517515/	15th century German
150448443 781706568	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/150448443781706568/	German medieval clothing in the 14th century
150448443 781373039	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/150448443781373039/	Medieval Sewing Techniques: Stitches, Seams & Sewing
150448443 781642854	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/150448443781642854/	Thorsberg Tunic 003
150448443 781870002	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/150448443781870002/	Atelier Verdande Around 1290 the Surcots were so tight that they had to tie up the side. Under the lacing of the fabric of the petticoat was to see what attracted so many eyes on her. Fashionable, this extended sleeve opening enlarged to the "hell box" Surkots the 14th and 15th century.
150448443 781649037	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/150448443781649037/	This woman has awesome free patterns for medieval clothing
150448443 781870007	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/150448443781870007/	I love the simplicity of this one.. maybe blue and red though
150448443 781706540	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/150448443781706540/	Medieval dress (14th century)
150448443 781932484	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/150448443781932484/	Rosalie's Medieval Woman - Sideless Surcote Tutorial

150448443 781373063	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/150448443781373063/	Apron - now with tutorial! - CLOTHING: with crossed back straps AND widened in the front for big busted/waist people.
150448443 781706548	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/150448443781706548/	" 'Arisaid' was the earliest form of women's dress in Scotland. "
150448443 781870011	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/150448443781870011/	Simple dress designs. Colors in a wardrobe are great, in the right places.
150448443 781870006	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/150448443781870006/	Layers without bulk. I like it. This dress could work for Ayla. Don't know the time period, though...
150448443 781373037	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/150448443781373037/	Free patterns! Yay! ---- miniprojects1 [licensed for non-commercial use only] / Medieval
150448443 781488258	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/150448443781488258/	Coppergate_Boot.JPG (Image JPEG, 1167Ã—1693 pixels) - RedimensionnÃ©e (37%)
150448443 781642865	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/150448443781642865/	
150448443 781706561	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/150448443781706561/	http://fc08.deviantart.net/fs71/i/2011/162/b/4/claris__a_1ady__s_progress_by_temiell-d3io30j.png
150448443 781739079	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/150448443781739079/	garb
150448443 781747329	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/150448443781747329/	Morgan Donner 1390's to 1410 clothing dress diary on MorganDonner.com
150448443 781870014	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/150448443781870014/	kirtle. love this belt
150448443 781436689	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/150448443781436689/	Medieval Hose--Construction! by koshka_the_cat
Board ID: 250935079 176592056	Board URL: https://www.pinterest.com/jmowry1975/sca/	Board: SCA
250935010 463466488	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/250935010463466488/	man's tunic detail vikingdrakt.blogg.no
250935010 463426620	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/250935010463426620/	Container for Holy Oils, carved bone decorated with engraving and pigment, Northeastern France c. 500 - 700 AD
250935010 464126138	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/250935010464126138/	Atlatl and dart ready to fly. Able to hunt deer, turkey, or even for fishing. Competitions on going.
250935010 465445907	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/250935010465445907/	engraved coin dies - Google Search
250935010 464374746	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/250935010464374746/	hood - dagging embroidery (finished) by racaire
250935010 464623043	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/250935010464623043/	Norman Knight by InfernalFinn.deviantart.com on @deviantART
250935010 464623042	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/250935010464623042/	5655: jug late 12th-mid 13th century Measurements: H 298 mm
250935010 463557208	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/250935010463557208/	Banner Stand? Tousando
250935010 460797924	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/250935010460797924/	Stackable linen and clothing chests.
250935010 464157899	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/250935010464157899/	Merchant at Viking Fest by taylor.a, via Flickr
250935010 463411820	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/250935010463411820/	block print
250935010 463719955	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/250935010463719955/	Year 1350 - 1450 Material and technique iron engobe, Stoneware Creditline Schenking, Germany > Langerwehe)
250935010 465570877	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/250935010465570877/	Painted Box for Game Pieces

250935010 462956000	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/250935010462956000/	Cuir-bouilli case with two handles for carrying cord on either side of case and lid
250935010 464024008	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/250935010464024008/	Portable Clothes Rack for Events and Camping (Wood Garment Rack). A how-to page. Simple looking instructions.
250935010 464193621	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/250935010464193621/	Saint Matthew the Evangelist, 1478, Gabriel MÃ¶llerskircher, Munich
250935010 464552710	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/250935010464552710/	Hey, I found this really awesome Etsy listing at https://www.etsy.com/listing/162560992/forged-iron-handmade-vikings-symbol
250935010 465441067	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/250935010465441067/	medieval leather pen case - Google Search
250935010 465945281	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/250935010465945281/	Le prÃ©tateur sur gage et sa femme Quentin Metsys 1514
250935010 465176929	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/250935010465176929/	Pen case and lid Place of origin: Italy Date: 1500-1520
250935010 464126158	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/250935010464126158/	photo 100_5770480x640.jpg
250935010 463426618	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/250935010463426618/	Pantheon of Oak- braided beard, irminsul spirals like lotus tree of life and hathor hair upside down, with horns and helmet
250935010 466664205	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/250935010466664205/	Herr und Frau Landsknecht in 2006. Photos from alwa petroni (alwa petroni) on Myspacek
250935010 463446950	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/250935010463446950/	Hugin and Munin are twin ravens that fly daily around the world then to report the events of the day to Odin, the All Father, of Norse Mythology. This piece was sculpted by Aric Jorn and produced by Jivotica LLC. Â©2014.
250935010 466451979	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/250935010466451979/	purse
250935010 464193651	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/250935010464193651/	Norse Viking Warrior Symbols (bigger version here: http://www.sunnyway.com/runes/warrior.html)
250935010 464461845	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/250935010464461845/	A Knight Hospitaller if I ever chnage from being a Viking I would be a Teutonic Knight or Hospitaller ...
250935010 463275972	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/250935010463275972/	Great embroidery reconstructions from Viking finds on this page.
250935010 463466464	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/250935010463466464/	medieval norse hat - Google Search
250935010 463956901	https://www.pinterest.com/pin/250935010463956901/	Viking age / Game pieces Birka