Monasterium is an open, collaborative digital archive of charters from the Middle and Early Modern Ages. Its content has been continuously growing for 15 years. Institutions as well as private persons ingest data in the archive's database. The result is a huge stock, which is very heterogeneous regarding the density of descriptive information of the archival materials. This is why Monasterium wants to motivate more users to participate in increasing the quality of the data stored in the archive. In the following, four main aspects on how Monasterium performs user integration are going to be presented.

1. **MOMathons**

Monasterium regularly hosts events called “MOMathons”, using the principle of crowdfunding during these events. Participants are able to collaborate in the enrichment of the dataset. A MOMathon has two objectives. First, to enlarge the dataset and make it accessible to the public via Monasterium. Second, to obtain feedback from the users during the MOMathon for an ongoing improvement of the platform.

The last MOMathon took place on 25th November 2015 with 25 participants from all over Europe. 400 charters were added during the three four-event.

The diagramm shows the database queries of the users fired during the MOMathon. The y-coordinate reproduces the chronology of the event and the x-coordinate expresses the quantity of requests.

2. **WYSIWYM-Editor**

To provide a virtual editing environment has been a main goal in the development of Monasterium from the very beginning. For this reason, a web-based, WYSIWYM (What-You-See-Is-What-You-Mean) editor has been developed as a web tool for text-image-linking. The user-friendly structure of the editor enables users to focus on the recording of the data. The schematic shows the workflow of the editor.

3. **Georeferencing Tool**

In order to provide users with an orientation to the quickly expanding collection of materials, a georeferencing tool is implemented in the MOM-CA-framework. This functionality allows users not only to obtain a comprehensive view of place names mentioned in the respective charters, but also enables users to see charters related to a specific region. The tool is closely tied to the new search function in MOM-CA. With it, users can at a single glance obtain an overview of charters of interest in a particular region or place, and access their relevant information. The image illustrates the functionality of the georeferencing tool.

4. **Drill-down Options**

The unique nature and size of the dataset which spans several centuries, makes that ordinary search and filter functions are insufficient. For this reason, the Monasterium-team has focused on the enhancement of the search function. This function is tested in a way that lists of data can be visualized and filtered according to their age, type, language, etc. Users can choose one of several filter functions to determine and show the structure and relationships within a certain collection. This tool is very helpful to explore the database with specific research questions and to resemble to relevant data through the drill-down functionality. The image emphasizes the powerful filter options.