The Open Humanities Hack was the first Digital Humanities hack organised jointly by the  Kings College London Department of Digital Humanities

,
 DARIAH
, the
 Digitised Manuscripts to Europeana (DM2E)
project and our
 Open Humanities Working Group
.

A group of 15 people gathered in the grand confines of the Large Committee Room at Kings College London, Guys Campus.

The principle of the day was simple: bring a mix of researchers, data  providers and coders together to hack on new open-source applications  developed by the Open Knowledge Foundation, the DM2E project and the  Kings College Digital Humanities Department.

## Results:

**ReclineJS Timeliner EHRI**

The  Timeliner  is an open-source tool based on the JavaScript Library  ReclineJS .  It makes it easy to create visually compelling timelines from Google  Spreadsheets. An example of the kind of timelines is one I made earlier  this week on Medieval Philosophers is
 here
. If you're a medievalist, and you think we've missed anyone, update the
 Google Spreadsheet
here to update the timeline.

The Timeliner group, led by Mike Bryant, were working with the European Holocaust Research Infrastructure Project {EHRI)
database currently with 700 test records in it of Neo4J database that  contains harvested archival collections descriptions about the  Holocaust.

## Semantically annotating the Walters Museum Manuscripts

The second group used  Pundit , a powerful annotation tool being developed as part of  DM2E ,
to semantically annotate facsimile images of manuscripts. Simone Fonda a  developer from
Net7 the company behind Pundit, opened the hack with a  presentation on the current state of
the tool.

The group set out to  annotate a number of digitised facsimile images from the Walters Art
 Museum in Baltimore                             by dividing up each written line of the manuscript
regions defined by automatically generated polygons.

The polygons that were generated then needed to be associated with a  JSON annotation
giving the line number, to which comments and  transcriptions could then be attached in Pundit.
On Day 2 the group also  experimented with using OCR for the regions of the image that were
picked out further.

## Visualising Dark Star

The final group formed around the idea of analysing and visualising narrative in works of art.
They used  Contextus  the front-end of a triple-store that stores data about events in literary
works and the characters involved.

The first task was to pull the data out of the triple-store via a  SPARQL query, this data was then
loaded into a database by one of the  team. The group chose John Carpenter's film "Dark Star".

The team then used D3 JS to visualise the events as a scatter graph.  Along the X-axis you can
see the numbered events of Dark Star, and along  the Y-axis the characters involved in the
play.

More detailed information is available here  http://okfn.org/events/humanities-hack-november-2

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