



Presentation outline

- What is a hackathon?
- How to organise a hackathon
- Why organise a hackathon?
- Results
- Reflections
- Discussion topics
- Kudos and image credits



What is a hackathon?

- Hackathon: portmanteau of the words *hack*, 'explorative programming' and *marathon*, 'a long distance foot race', meaning 'gathering a group of people for a limited period of time to do a digital task together'. (Digital task = usually programming.)
- In these hackathons 'digital task' is reimagined
- My attempt to solve three issues
 - increasing the knowledge about the collections,
 - increasing the participants' information literacy skills,

enriching the collections with metadata.



Prerequisites

- A university librarian, with focus on digital methods (digital scholarship librarian) – mainly supporting the humanities because of perceived digital gap
- Library management with a tentative interest for digital humanities, hitherto mainly explored through seminars
- Digitised cultural heritage collections
- Researchers interested in exploring the use of collections in teaching and research

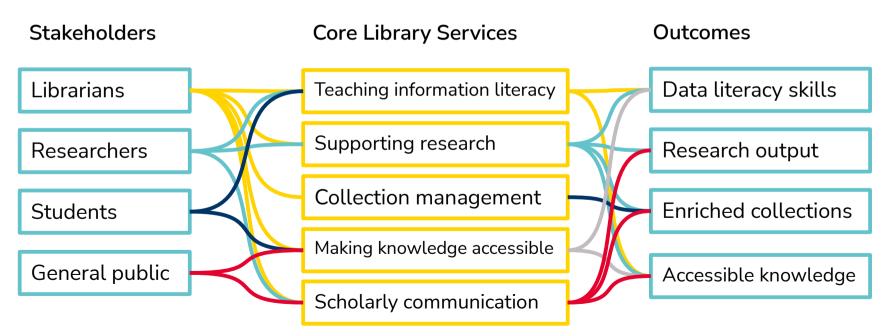


Organising a hackathon

- Infrastructure and routines for events and courses pre-existing (LibApps)
- Thematic refreshments: coffee, cola and micro pizza
- Setting up and planning a task for participants (subject matter, workflow, software)
- Pedagogical approaches (instruction, troubleshooting, continuous UX)
- Metrics and follow-ups



Supporting core library services





Data literacy

- Important sub-literacy of information literacy
- Data literacy can increase the understanding for knowledge organisation, within the library and in other online collections, which makes it easier for stakeholders to navigate and critically assess collections and collection management.
- Crucial skill for students and researchers when reading, assessing, and making research



Research support

 Research libraries support their users throughout the research life-cycle





Enriching collections

- Completionist ambition not always feasible
 - Subject matter deciding factor
- What type of metadata is useful from a *knowledge organisation* perspective and from a *user* perspective?
 - Transcribed text increases usability, tagged images may increase findability of objects in collections, metadata such as geodata may allow for new ways of exploring a collection and/or a research question

"You have much untapped power. Do you even realize your potential?"

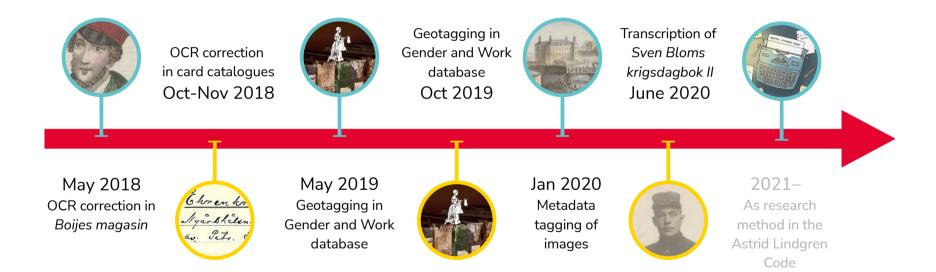




Results from hackathons



Timeline





Summary of hackathons

Hackathon	Time	Space	Task	Software
Boijes magasin	4 h	Carolina Rediviva	OCR correction of text in <i>Boijes magasin</i> (a 19th century fashion magazine).	From The Page
Occasional Poetry Catalogue x 2	5 h	Karin Boye Library	OCR correction of catalogue cards.	Integrated to the digitised catalogue
Gender and Work x 2	4 h	Karin Boye Library; Ekonomikum Library	Geo tagging (identifying and adding geo coordinates) historical place names.	Google Docs
Metadata tagging x 2	3 h	Carolina Rediviva	Free tagging of five selected images	Recogito
Sven Bloms krigsdagbok	2 h	Online (Zoom)	Transcription of handwritten text.	Omeka and Scripto



At the hackathon

Student:

Hey, how do I write these dashes on the catalogue card? Do I count them?

Researcher:

They refer to "Andersdotter" so maybe we should replace them with the full name?

Librarian:

The name is searchable through the index post so we should decide whether we go for name or standardise to e.g. "---" in all similar occurences.









Åbo Akademi

At the hackathon

- · Questions, insecurities, etc.
- What is important data for users
- How do data and searching in digital catalogues work?

Student:

Hey, how do I write these dashes on the catalogue card? Do I count them?

Researcher:

They refer to "Andersdotter" so maybe we should replace them with the full name?

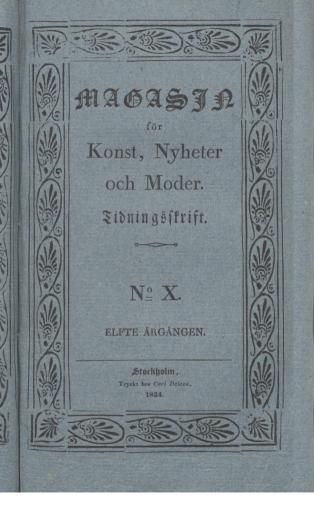
Librarian:

The name is searchable through the index post so we should decide whether we go for name or standardise to e.g. "---" in all similar occurences.











N:0 X. Magasin

för Konst, Nyheter och Moder.

October Månad 1834.

Pl. 37.

Maria Letitia Ragniolini Bonaparte, Napoléons Moder,*)

föddes den 24 Aug. 1750 i Ajaccio på ön Corsica. Den adeliga ätten Ragniolino härstammar ifrån Grefvarne Cotal Ito; hvaraf den som först nedsatte sig på Corsica, förmälde sig med en dotter af Dogen i Genua och blef flerfaldiga gånger på et hedraude sätt utmärkt af denna Republik. Letitias Mor ingick et sednare gifte med en Schweizare ifrån Basel.**) Som han var protestant, öfvertalade hon honom at gå öfver til Katholska Religionen, hvilket hanäfven gjorde. Cardinalen Fesch, Letitias halfbror var enda afkomlingen af detta ägtenskap.

Den unga Letitia Ragniolini var en af Corsicas mest omtalta skönketer. I Mars månad 1767 gifte hon sig med Carlo Bonaparte, som ehuru en af Paolis förtrognaste vänner, i sina medborgerliga förhållanden framstod utan klander. Åtskillige scribenter hafva bemödat sig bevisa Bonapartiska familjens adeliga härkomst, men efter glansen som Napoléon gaf åt densamma, vill det synas öfverflödigt at hålla jagt efter neddammade pergaments-bref eller familjesägner, för at förskaffa sig uplysningar om den store Mannens förfäder. Hvad båtar det efterverlden om Napoléon härstammade ifrån

Elfte Argangen.

H



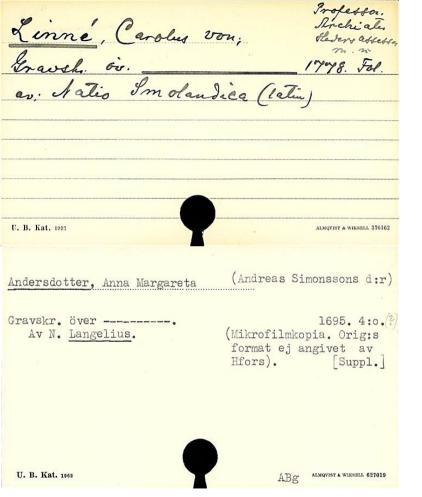
Boijes magasin

Librarians/library

- searchable text corpus
 Researchers and students
- close-reading of text
- OCR critical data literacy applicable to all digitised texts
 General public
- knowledge about cultural heritage collections and how they can be (re)used

^{*)} Utur: Porträtter och Lefvernesbeskrifningar af alla tiders och länders märkvärdigaste Fruntimmer, af Hertiginnan af Abrantes.

[&]quot;) Han var Capiten vid et Schweiziskt Regemente i fransk tjenst, som garnisonerade på Corsica. Häraf uplyses hvarföre Cardinal Fesch yar mycket yngre än hans half-syster.





Occasional Poetry Catalogue

Librarians/library

- searchable catalogue – every correction → better data

Researchers and students

- knowledge about collections
- OCR critical data literacy applicable to all digitised texts
- skill development in reading handwriting

General public

 knowledge about the content of collections and how to access them

Gender and Work

Librarians/library

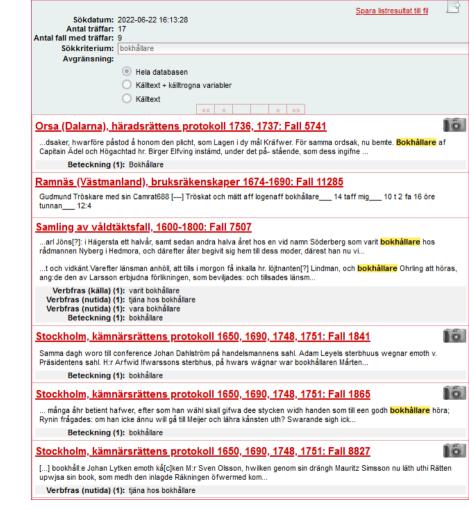
- data literacy instruction (structure of geodata, searching in databases of place names, from spreadsheet to data visualisation)

Researchers and students

- data literacy skills and skills in finding information
- richer metadata in database more data needed!

General public

data literacy skills and skills in finding information



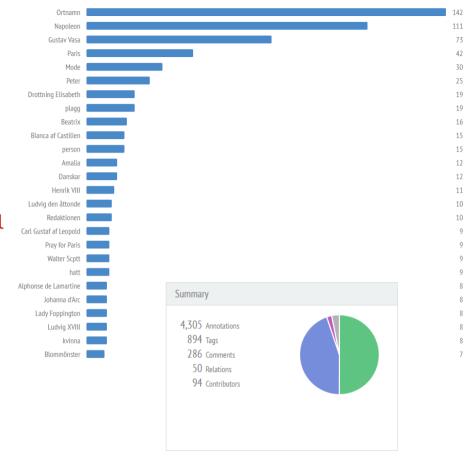
Metadata tagging

Potential outcomes

- enriched collections through user-generated metadata
- easier/different/expanded navigation of cultural heritage collections
- researchers reflect on own metadata, data management, knowledge organisation

Conclusions from exploratory hackathon

- careful planning needed to define clear objectives, metadata types and vocabularies
- benefit from peer production of metadata, less arbitrary tagging due to the immediate feedback on insecurities



22.06.2022

Overall tag use (158 distinct)



Sven Bloms krigsdagbok









#1 Transcribe

Last transcribed April 20, 2020 11:56am

Status Approved



#5 Transcribe

June 9, 2020 9:53am

Status In progress



#2 Transcribe

Last transcribed April 20, 2020 11:57am

Status Approved



#6 Transcribe

Last transcribed June 8, 2020 1:03pm

Status In progress



#3 Transcribe

Last transcribed June 18, 2020 1:52pm

Status Completed



#7 Transcribe

Completed

Last transcribed May 20, 2020 1:14pm



#4 Transcribe

Last transcribed June 8, 2020 12:45pm

Status Completed



#8

Transcribe

Last transcribed May 20, 2020 1:57pm

May 20, 2020 1:57pm

Status
In progress

Back t

Sven Bloms krigsdagbok

Librarians/library

- full text transcription of digitised item in collection

Researchers and students

- close-reading of text
- skill development in reading handwriting
- understanding of text vs image in digitised collections

General public

- as above depending on interest



Reflections

- Cultural heritage hackathons were more or less successful in its objectives (data literacy, research support, outreach, enriching collections)
 - Considering time and effort how much bang for the buck?
- Crowdsourcing with integrated hackathons useful as a research method
 - Example: The Astrid Lindgren Code
- Where was the general public?
 - Opportunity to expand on citizen science elements, but a strategy is needed.



Discussion topics

- The role of management in supporting staff initiatives (iterative workflows vs rigid templates)
- Facilitating interdepartmental experimentation is this at all possible?
- Is the "end product" important or can the process be a result in itself?



Kudos

- Cecilia Ekström, former manager at Uppsala Uni Library (now at UiO)
- Janne Komminaho, coordinator at Uppsala Uni IT services
- Per Cullhed, Uppsala Uni Library
- Mikael Alm, professor in history at Uppsala Uni
- Gudrun Andersson, professor in history at Uppsala Uni
- Malin Nauwerck, researcher at the Swedish Institute for Children's Books



Image credits

From Magasin för konst, nyheter och moder. Årg. 11 (1834) pp. 183, 187, 189, public domain

From Occasional Poetry Catalogue (images 1241 and 36573)

Hackaton på Karin Boye-biblioteket, Mikael Wallerstedt, © Uppsala universitet

Jon Irenicus, Volfram8, CC BY 3.0

Various images from Alvin related to the projects

Astrid Lindgren work desk, Jenny Jansson (used with permission)

