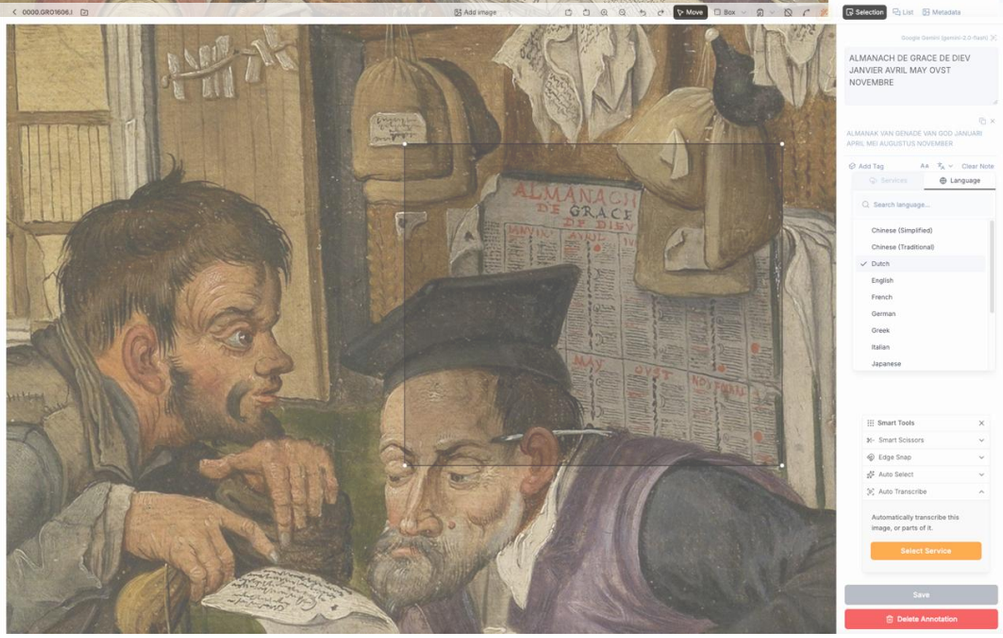
Semantic Image Annotation for Art Historians

WITH IMMARKUS

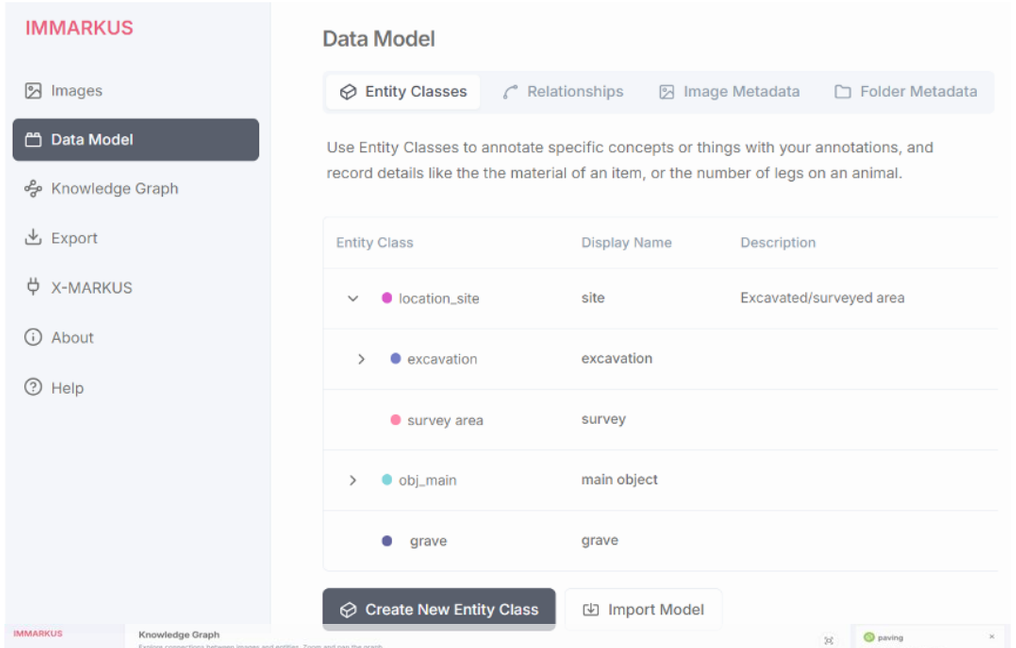
Hilde De Weerdt, Sunkyu Lee, and Dawn Zhuang

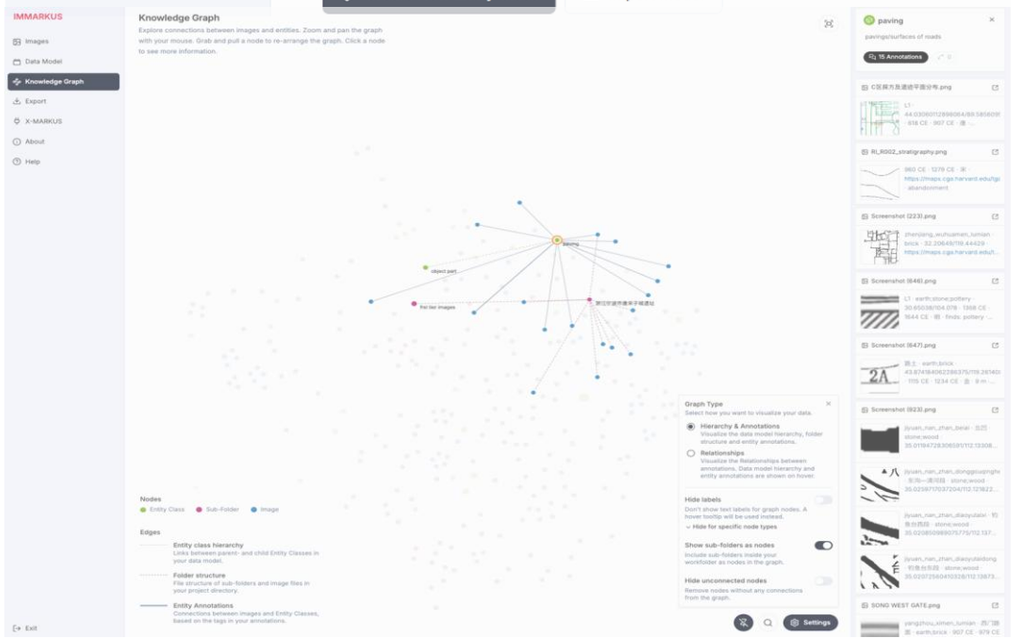


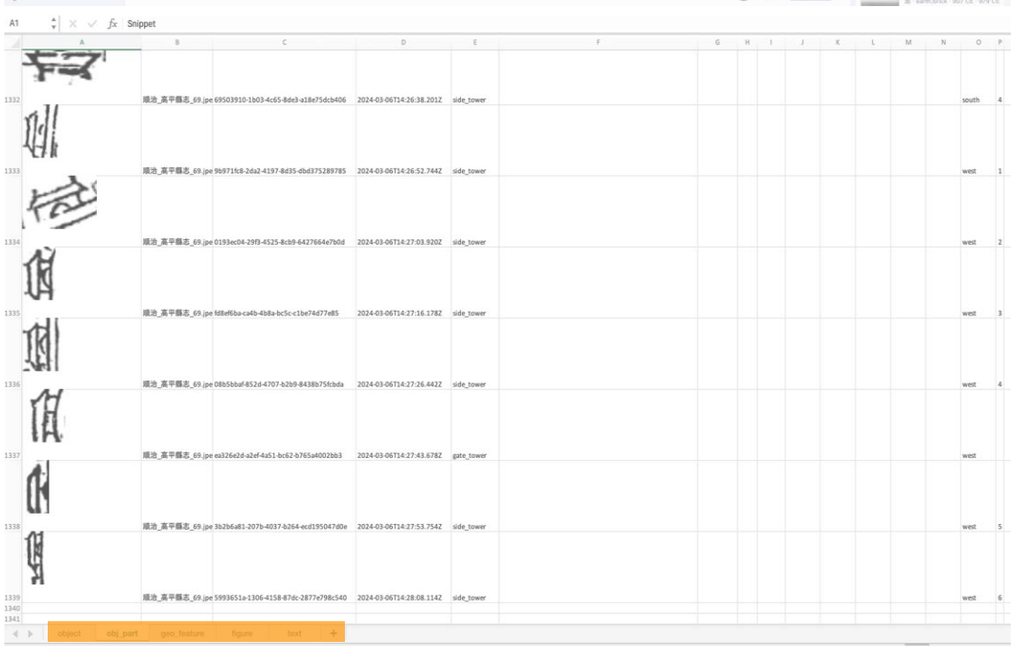
1. Collecting Images
(How and which images can I import?)

2. Annotating Images
(what methods and AI models can I use for annotating image regions

and for transcribing text in images?)







3. What is a data model?

(should I use data models; how?)

4. Visualising annotations

(what is knowledge graph and how do I use it for exploring annotation data?)

5. Exporting annotations and models

(what other kinds of analysis can I do with image annotations?)

Timeline

1:30-2:30	Introduction
	Collecting Images
	Annotating Images
	Transcribing Text from Images
2:30-2:45	Questions and Break
2:45-3:45	Annotation Data Models
	Metadata Models
	Visualising and Querying Annotations in Knowledge Graph
	Exporting Annotations
3:45-4:00	Discussion and Questions

Introduction

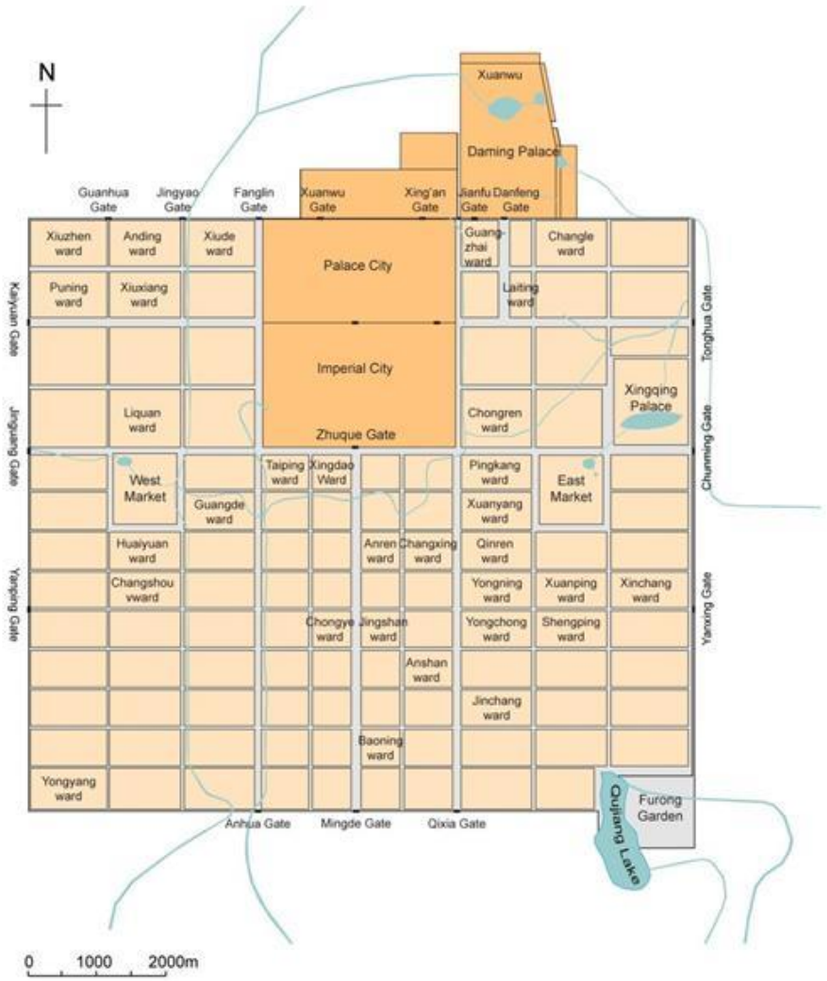
- What types of historical sources do you use in your research?
  - Do you work with any image sources?
  - How and why do you use these image sources in your work?
- Have you used any digital annotation platforms?
  - If so, which ones, and how was your experience with them?

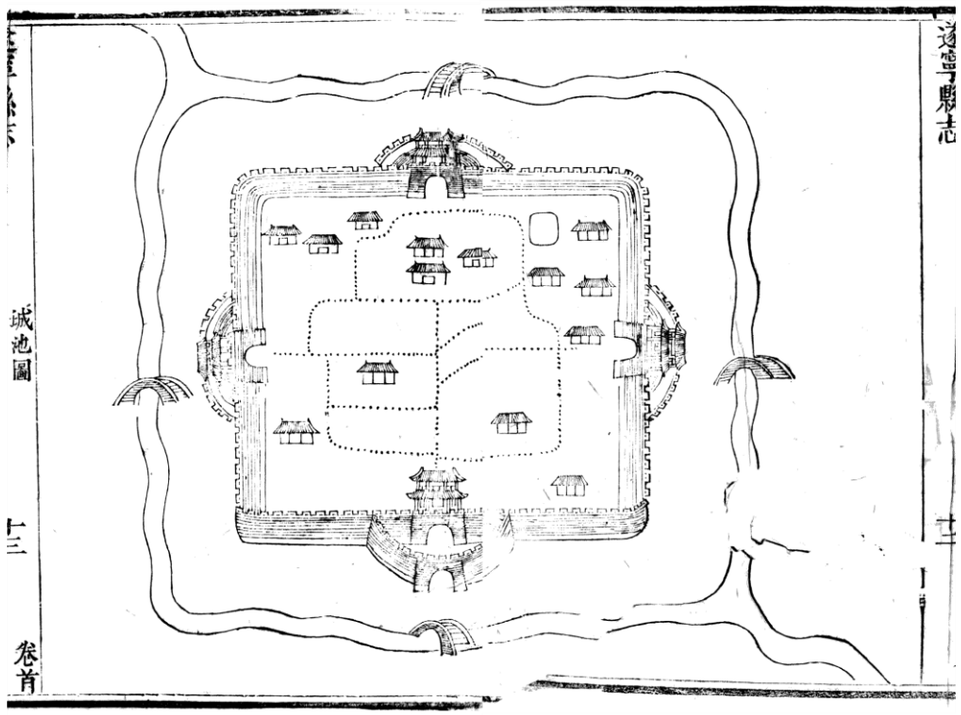
Practical Links: https://tinyurl.com/bddd3d8s

https://www.infrastructurelives.eu/

What Does a Chinese City Look Like?

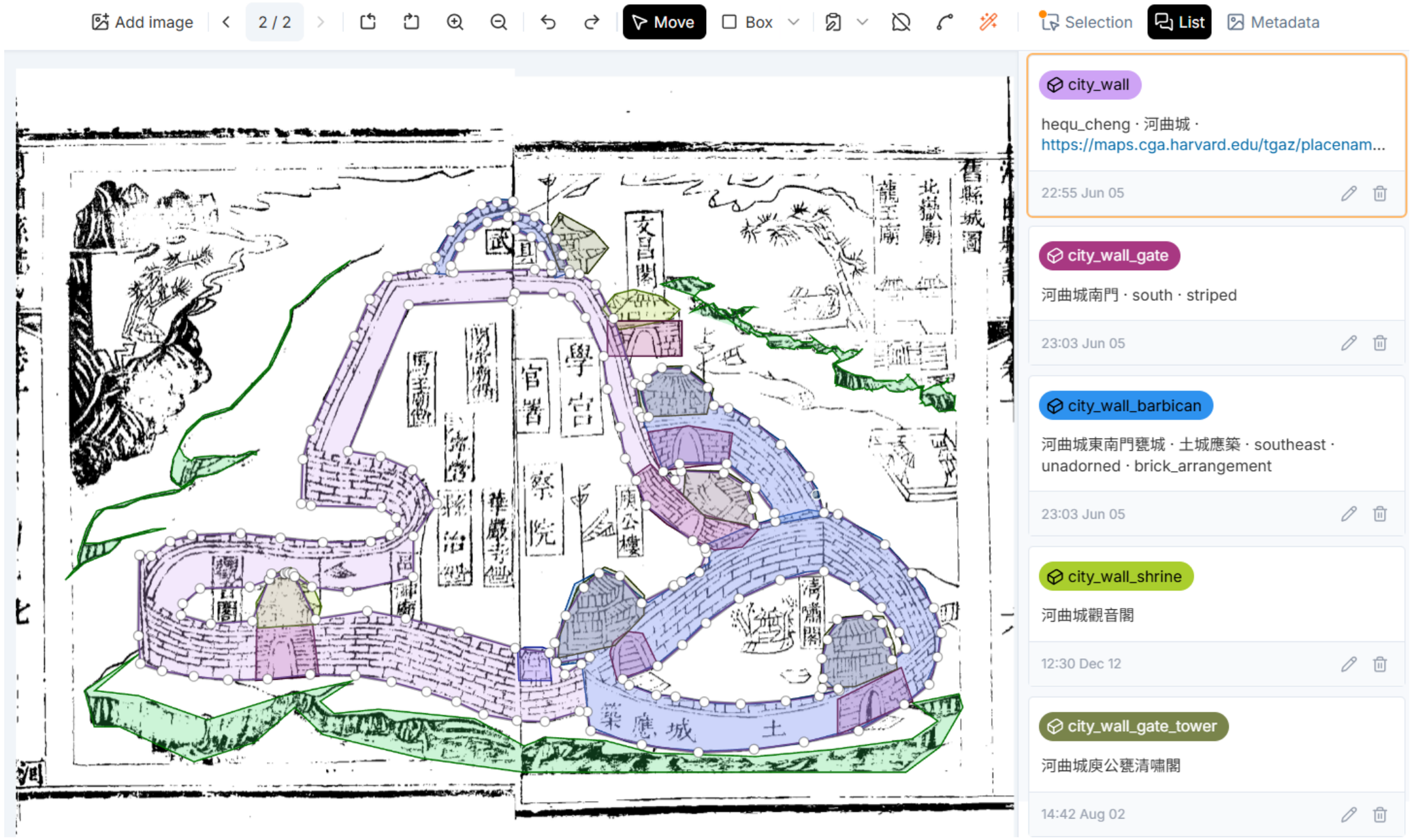
- "The fundamental feature of the Chinese imperial city is four-sided enclosure." (Steinhardt 1999, 6)





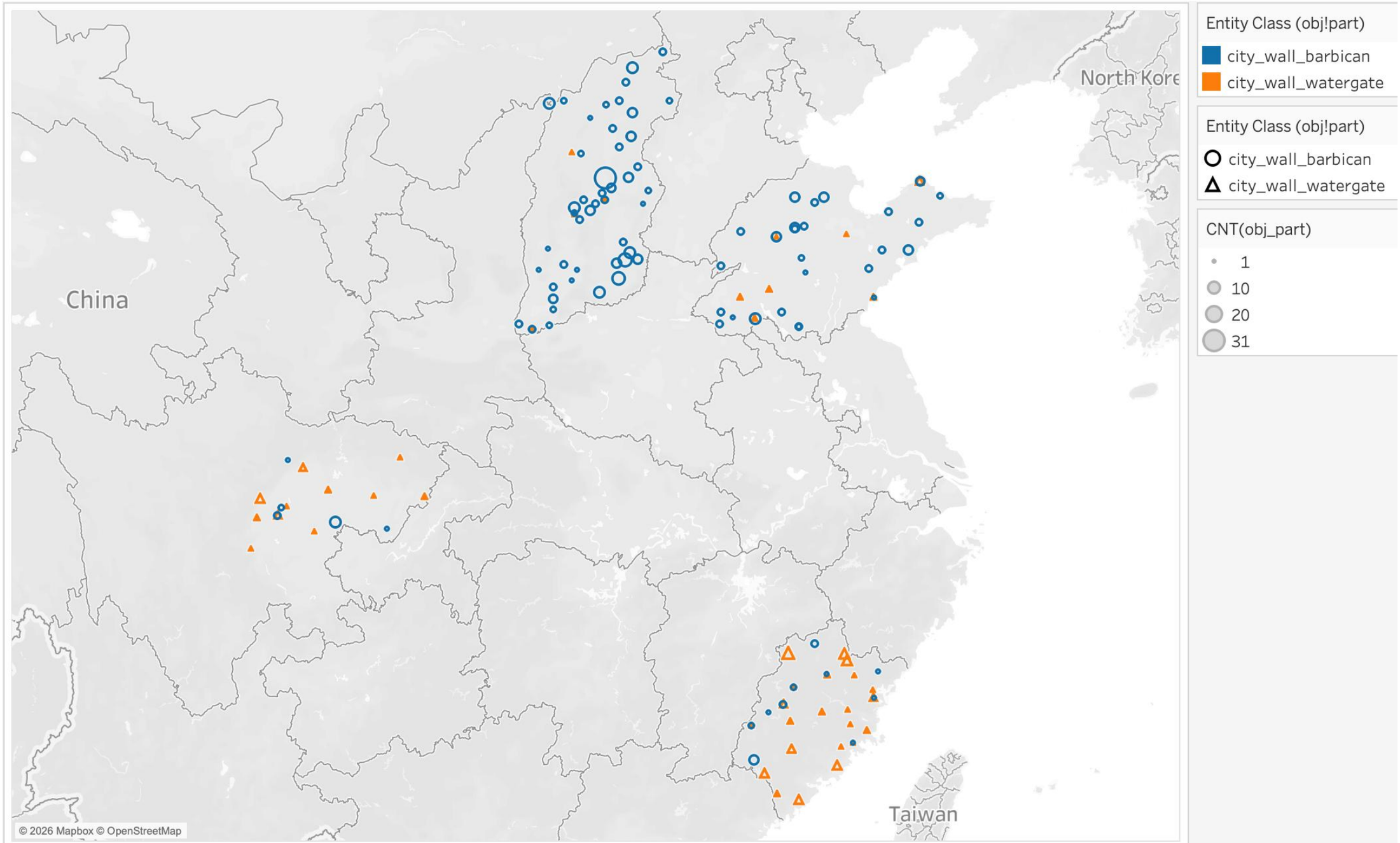
(Left) Plan of Tang Chang'an (Kiang 2014, Fig. 1)
(Right) City Map in Suining County Gazetteer (Li 1787, preface, 12b-13a)

Annotating City Maps in Local Gazetteers



Map of Old City in *Hequ County Gazetteer* (Cao 1830, 1: 6b-7a)
Annotation by Pascal van der Bij (KU Leuven)

Visualizing Regional Cartographic Variation



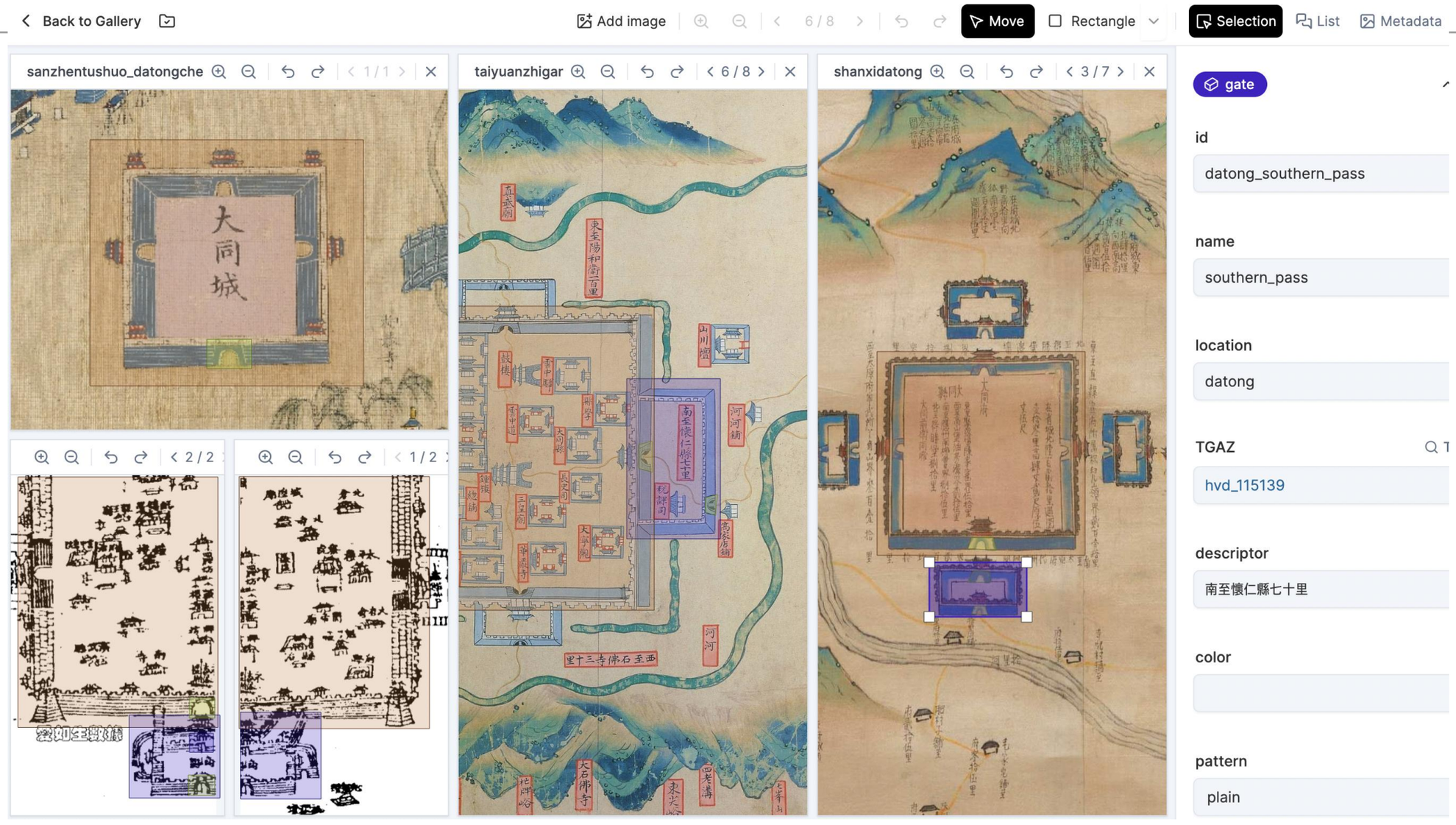
Annotation by Wang Ran and Pascal van der Bij (KU Leuven)

Methodological questions

How to systematically collect, annotate, and query information from various types of visual media?

How to align and analyze text and visual sources?

IMMARKUS



Hilde De Weerdt, Rainer Simon, Lee Sunkyu, Iva Stojević, Dawn Zhuang, Meret Meister, and Xi Wangzhi. IMMARKUS: Image Annotation in X-MARKUS. 2024-. immarkus.xmarkus.org

IMMARKUS wiki

05 Annotating Images

fonziedw edited this page 4 days ago · 105 revisions

To add annotations to your images, click the subfolder containing the images you want to work with in the image gallery. This will open the images in the folder, and you can start annotating.

Overview

The following functionalities are available in the annotation mode (numbers correspond to those in **Figure 1**)

1. Add an image
2. Browse the images in the same subfolder / click arrows to display the previous or next image
3. Rotate image 90° to the left or to the right
4. Zoom in or zoom out of an image
5. Undo/redo
6. Move (pan) across the image
7. Draw a shape (select box, polygon, ellipse, or path)
8. Copy image snippet (exact shape or bounding box) to clipboard
9. Hide annotations
10. Add relation between two entities
11. Smart tools for selecting irregular shapes or automatically transcribing an image (or parts of it) with AI models
12. See details of the currently selected annotation
13. List your annotations
14. Add or edit individual image metadata

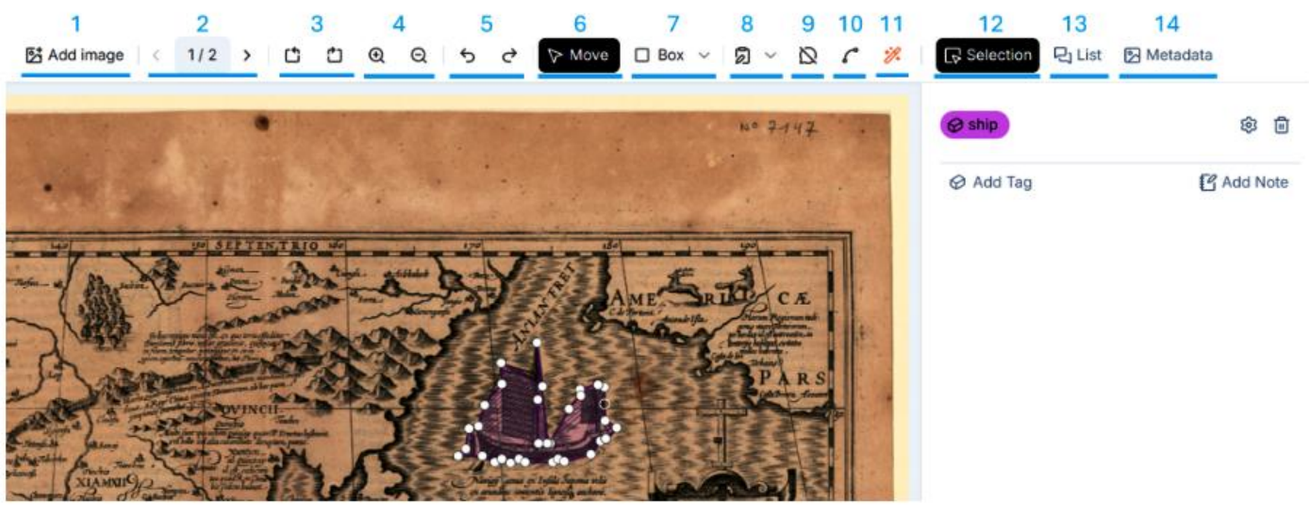


Figure 1. Workspace in Annotation Mode

Clone this wiki locally

https://github.com/rsimon/immarku

Hilde De Weerdt, Rainer Simon, Dawn Zhuang, Lee Sunkyu, and Iva Stojević. Image Annotation in IMMARKUS Wiki. 2024-. github.com/rsimon/immarkus/wiki

Preview
2025
Volume 19 Number 4

Contextual Semantic Text and Image Annotation in the MARKUS Environment

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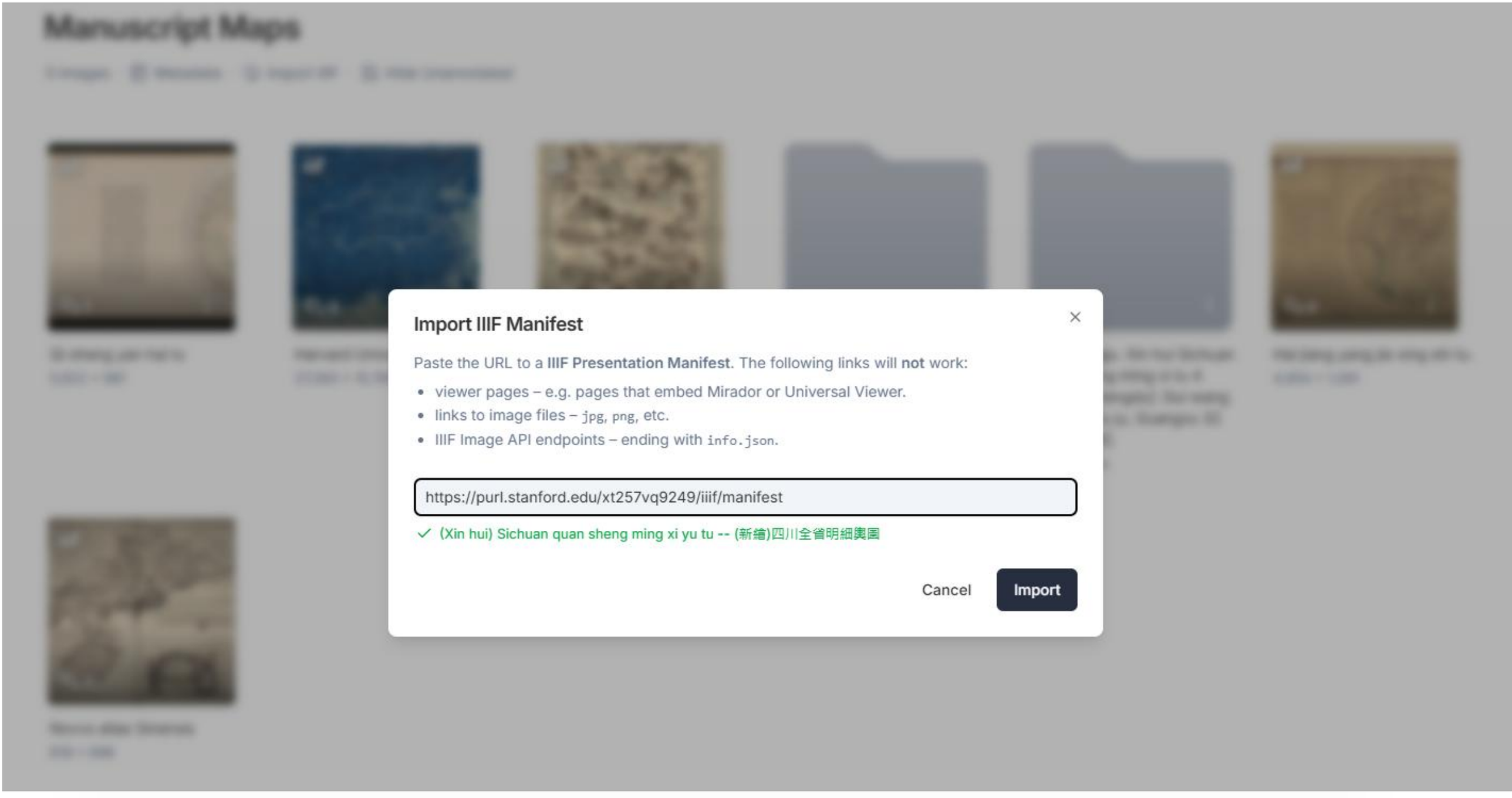
Abstract

In this article we discuss the rationale behind the design of COMARKUS and IMMARKUS, two browser-based annotation services for the creation of complex semantic text- and image annotations, in the form of both individual entities or tags with properties and clusters of entities or tags also with their own set of properties. We first discuss the challenges we faced with existing text and image annotation platforms, using as our case a longue-durée social history of Chinese material infrastructures including city walls, roads, and bridges. We explain how methodological design and redesign constituted an urgent need issuing from both theoretical and empirical findings. In the other two sections we set out how COMARKUS and IMMARKUS were designed to address those challenges and facilitate an event- or cluster-based cross-media history of infrastructures. Throughout we aim to illustrate the more general use of COMARKUS and IMMARKUS annotation methods and show how annotation results can be visualized and analyzed in the cross-media information retrieval platform X-MARKUS and spatial analysis service MUNDa, or exported for analysis in a broad range of data analytical environments. We also discuss how machine learning and Generative AI are included in these services and can be made part of a humanities research flow aimed at the contextualization of research data. We see this methodological design as part of a broader effort to face the challenge of the contextualization of data, focusing on the semantic modeling of image and text sources, the traceability of image regions and textual entity and data cluster locations, and the uses of piece and source metadata in data analytics.

De Weerdt, Hilde, Brent Ho, Rainer Simon, Lee Sunkyu, Sander Molenaar, Xi Wangzhi, Dawn Zhuang, Iva Stojević, Tu Hsieh-Chang, Taylor Zaneri, Lin Nung-yao, and Meret Meister. **“Contextual Semantic Text and Image Annotation in the MARKUS Environment.”** *Digital Humanities Quarterly* 19.4 (2025).

1. Collecting Images



Before We Start

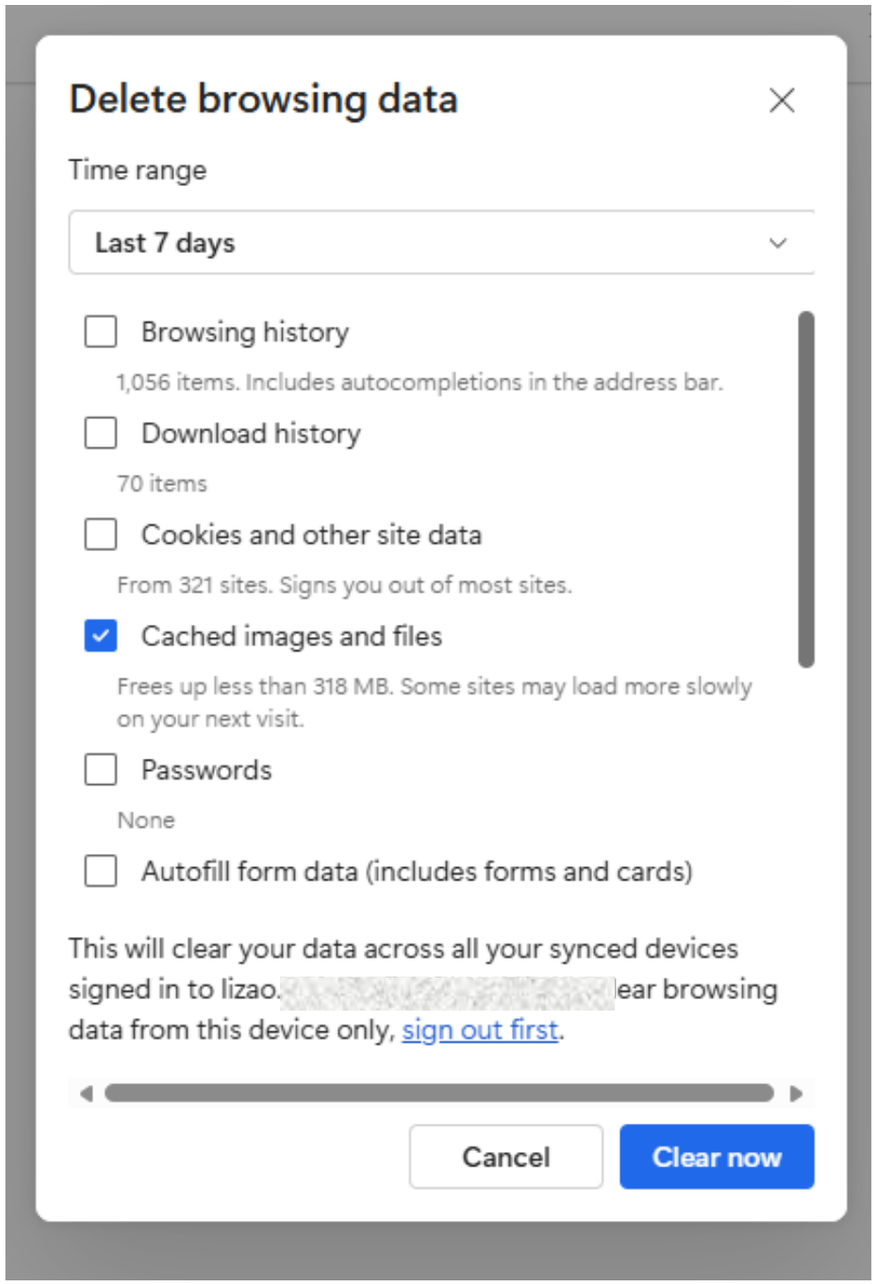
1. Open your browser and clear your browser cache

- On **Chrome**: Go to ⋮ > **Settings** > **Privacy and security** > **Delete browsing data** →

  Select **Cached images and files** > Click **Delete data** , then restart the browser

- On **Edge**: Go to ··· > **Settings** > **Privacy and security** > **Clear browsing data** →

  Select **Cached images and files** > Click **Clear now**, then restart the browser



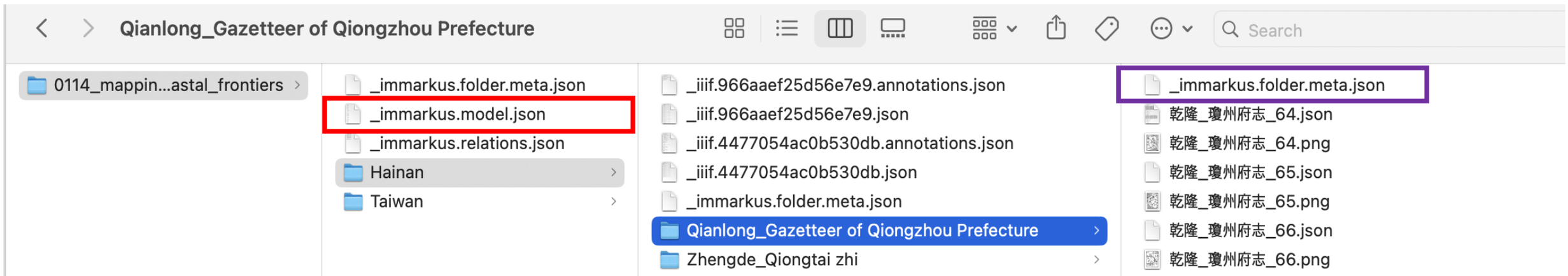
Before We Start

2. Prepare a folder on your computer

- Create an **(empty) folder** even if you plan to use only IIIF images

- This folder may also contain **locally saved image files (.jpeg or .png)** if you use both IIIF and local images

- In case you use locally saved images, you may organize images into **one or more subfolders** based on shared features (e.g. same publication)



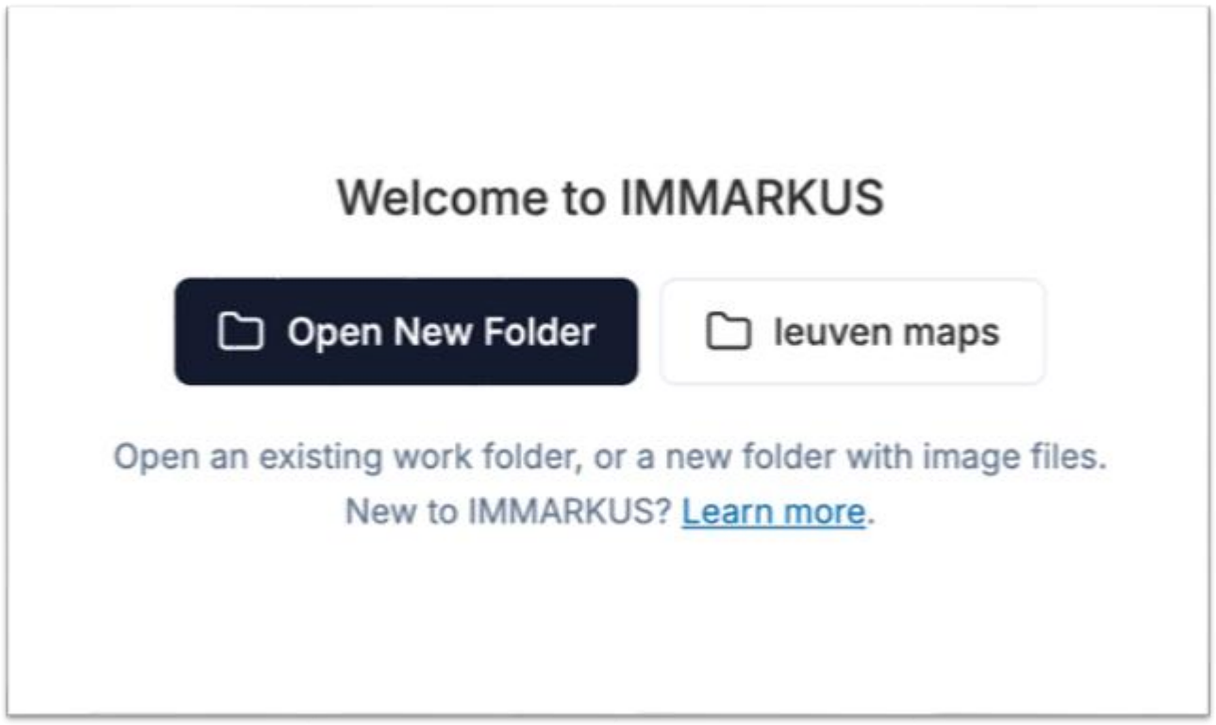
Importing a Folder

1. Go to **IMMARKUS** immarkus.xmarkus.org

   - Use Chrome or Edge

2. Click **Open New Folder** and select your image folder

3. Click **Edit Files** to allow IMMARKUS to edit the files



IMMARKUS

- Images
- Data Model
- Knowledge Graph
- Export
- X-MARKUS
- About
- Help

Catographic ethnograpy >

northern frontier

0 images · Metadata · Import IIIF · Hide Unannotated

sanzhentushuo_painted altas_juan 2

11 Images

sanzhentushuo_woodbloc...

6 Images

yansui donglu dilitu

10 Images

IMMARKUS

- Images
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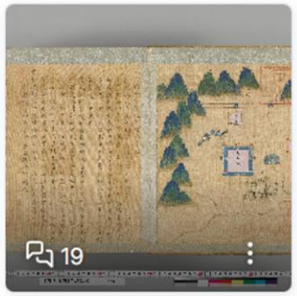
Catographic ethnograpy > northern frontier >

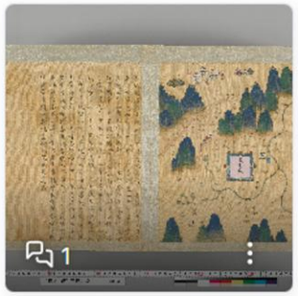
sanzhentushuo_painted altas_juan 2

11 images · Metadata · Import IIIF · Hide Unannotated



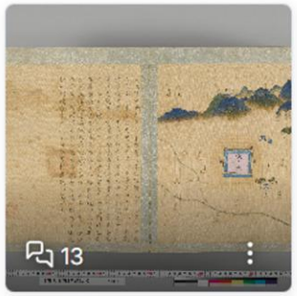
大同分巡冀北道轄不屬路圖_...

2,246 × 1,687



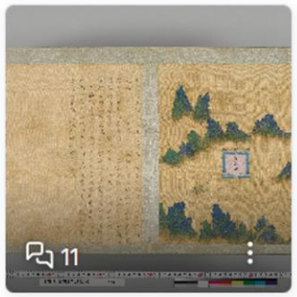
威遠城圖_58.jpg

2,246 × 1,687



懷仁城圖_81.jpg

2,246 × 1,687



廣昌城圖_9.jpg

2,246 × 1,687

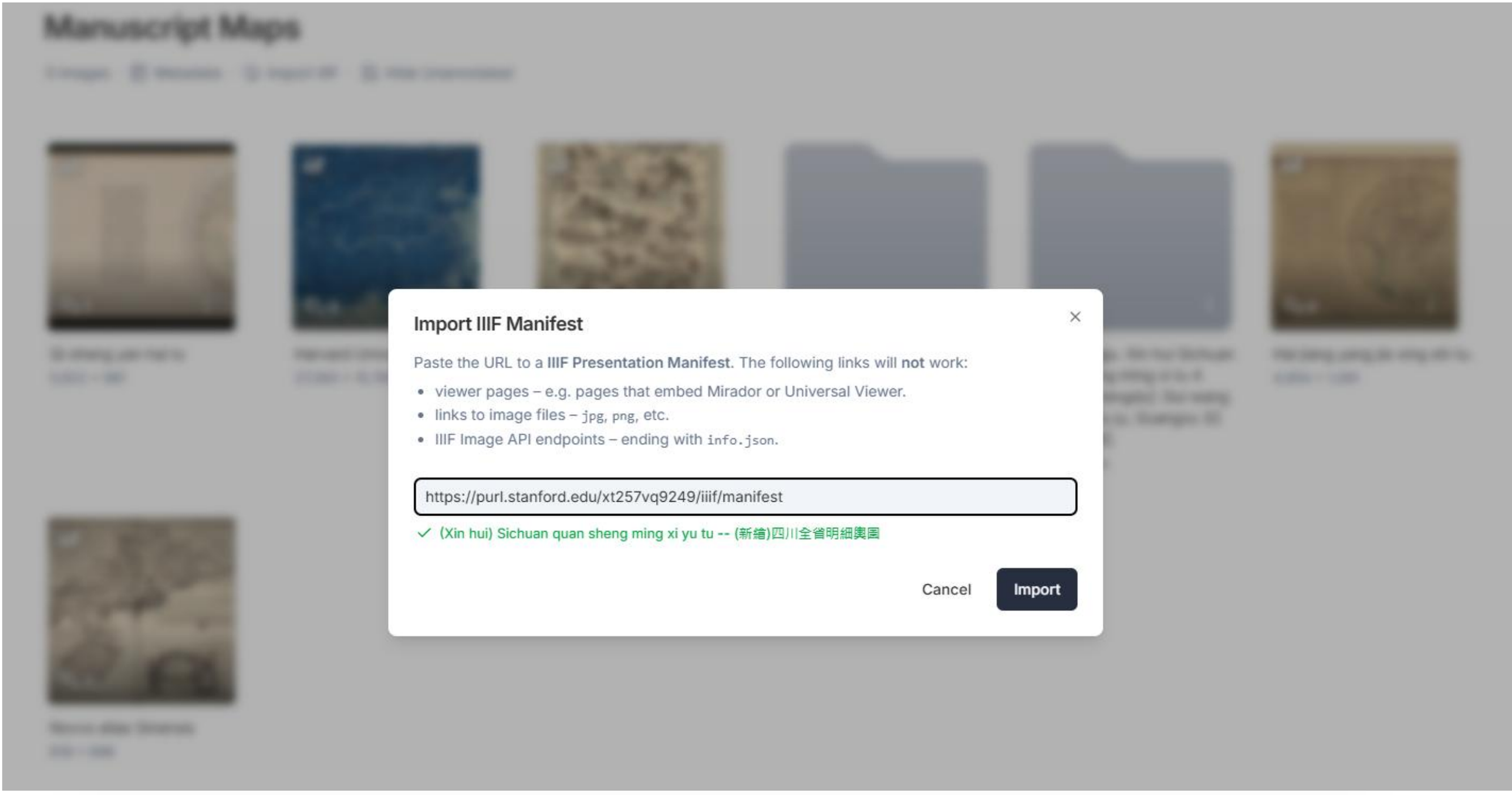
山陰城圖_79.jpg

2,246 × 1,687

廣靈城圖_7.jpg

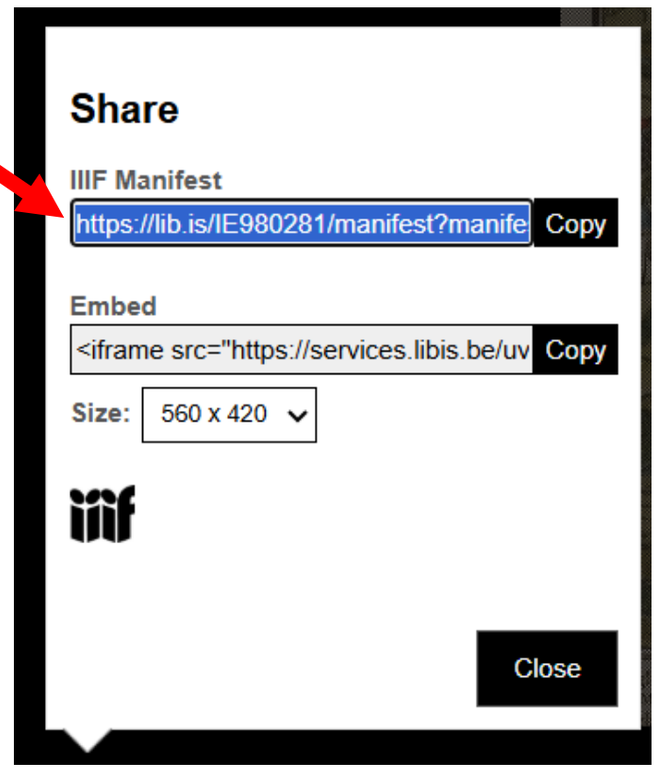
2,246 × 1,687

Importing IIIF URLs



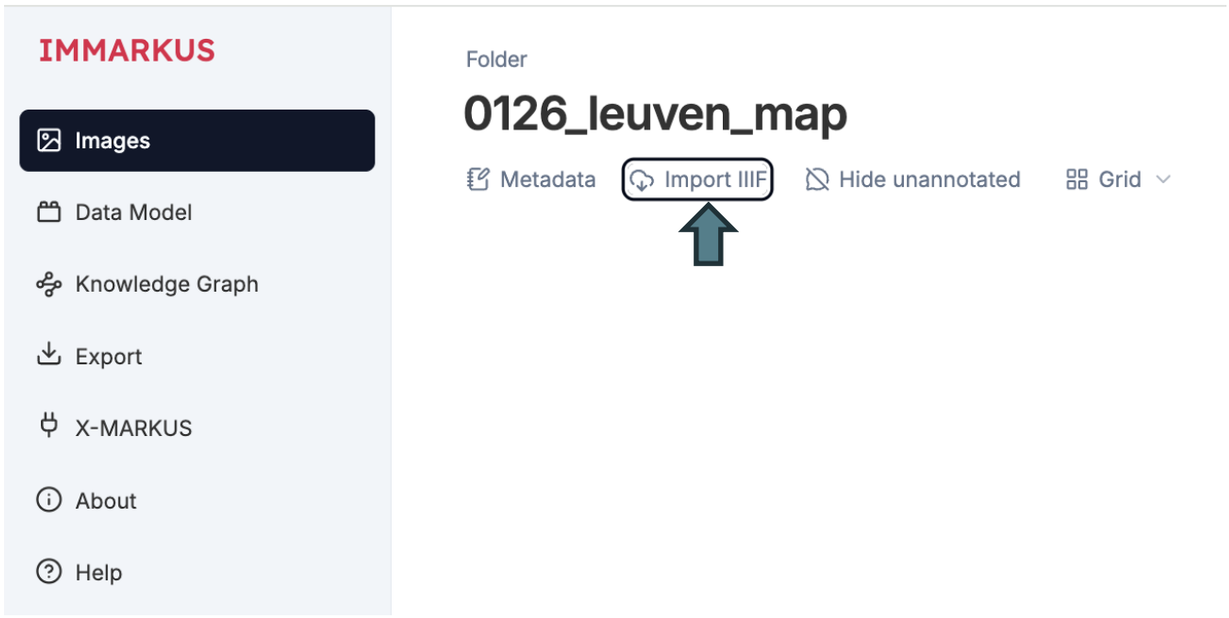
What is IIIF?

- International Image Interoperability Framework
  - A set of open standards for delivering high-quality, attributed digital objects online at scale
- Key advantages
  - Enhanced access to high-quality images
  - Integration of sources from multiple collections



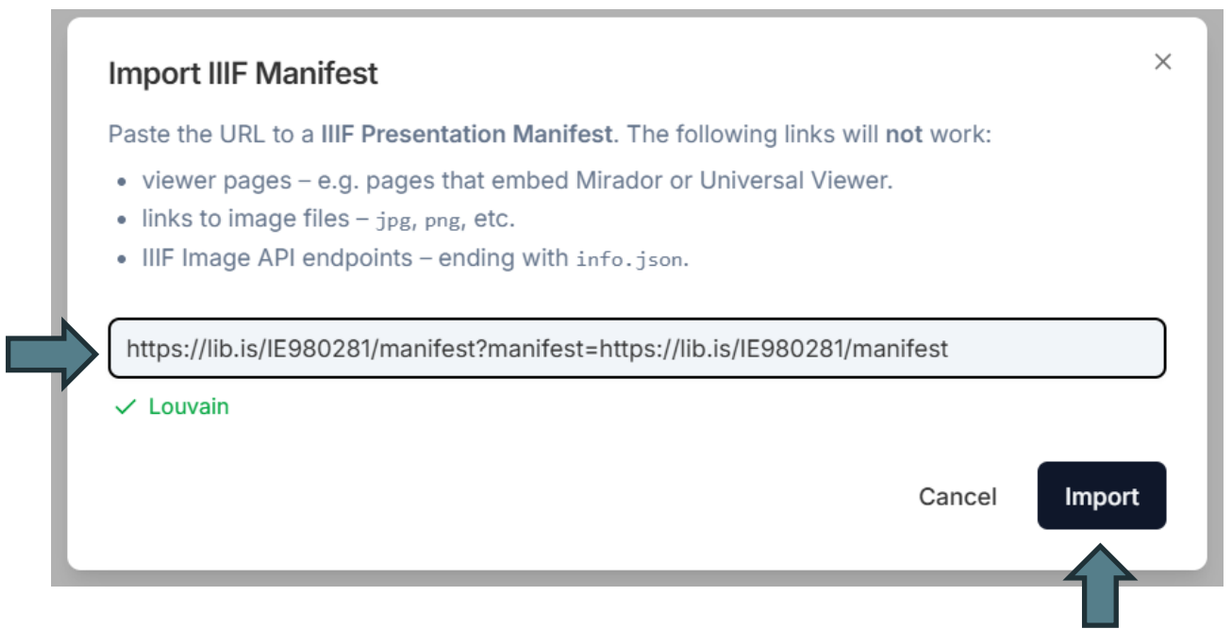
Importing IIIF URLs

1. Click **Import IIIF**



2. Paste the URL to the dialogue box

3. Click **Import**



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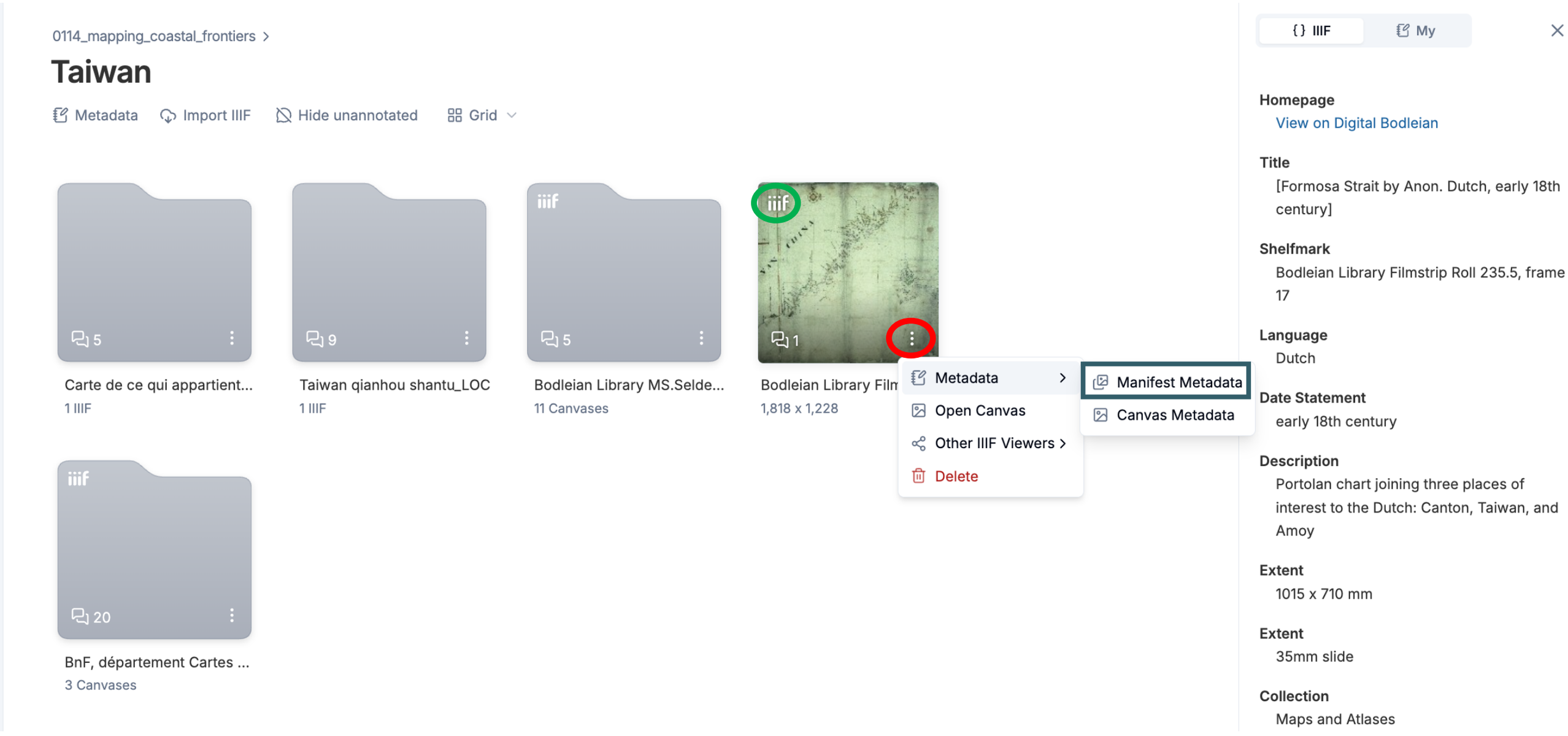
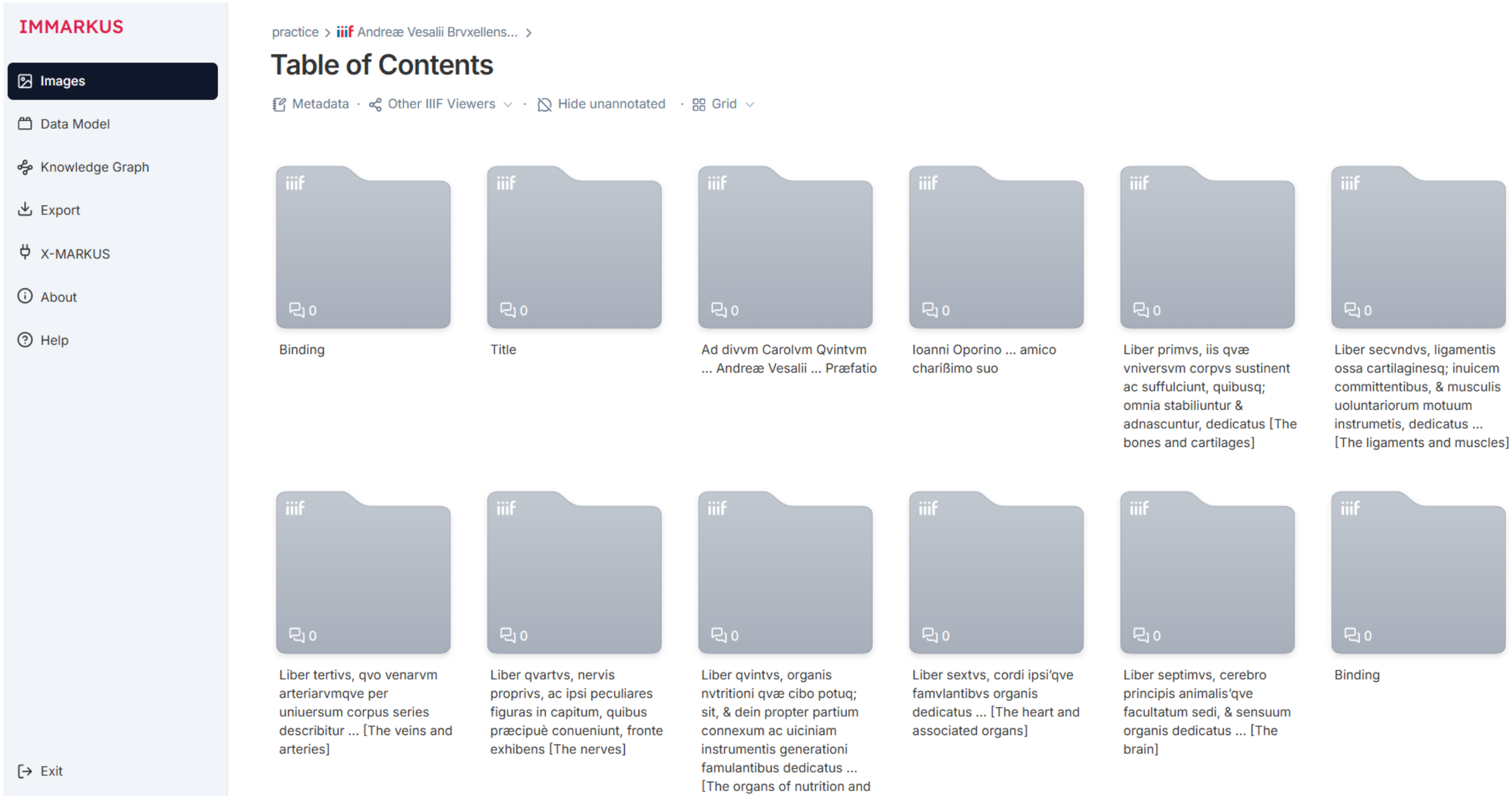
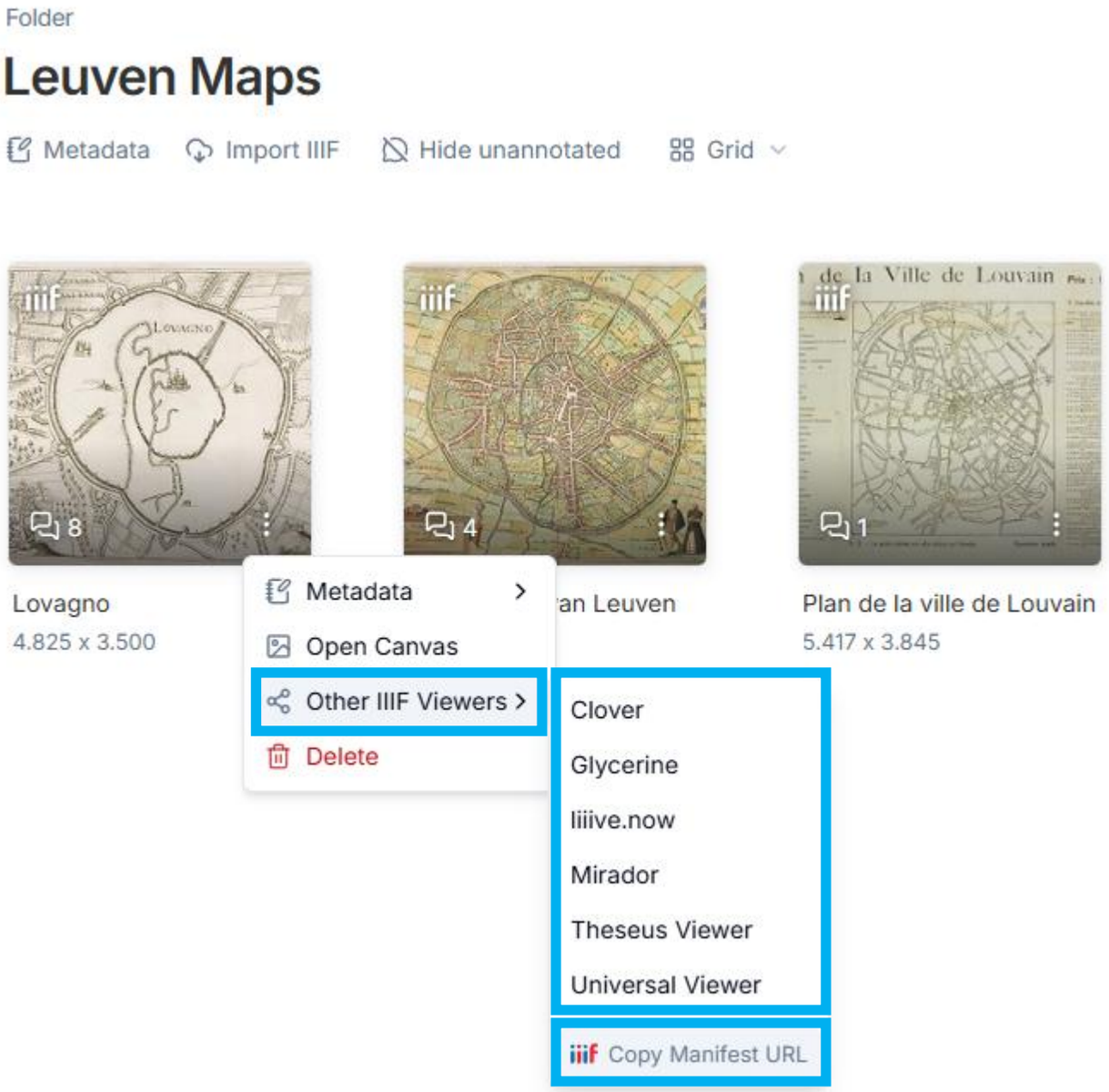


Importing IIIF URLs



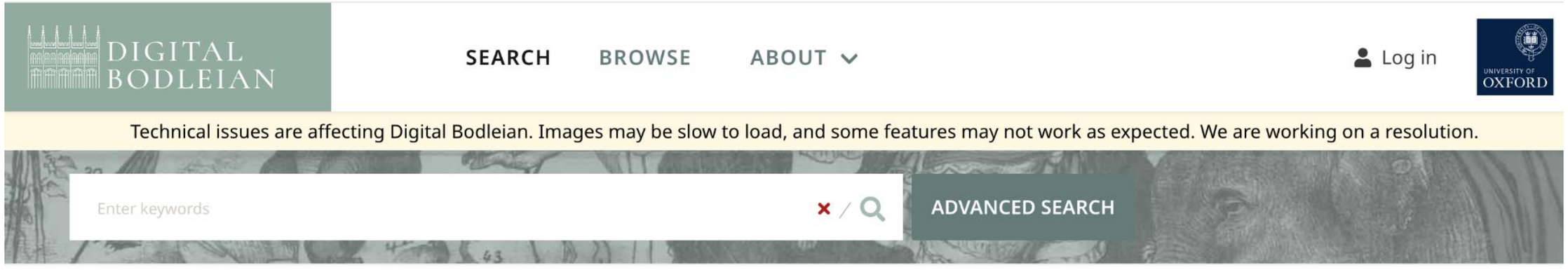
Tip

You can also open an imported IIIF manifest in other viewers or copy its manifest URL to validate it and compare its rendering across platforms

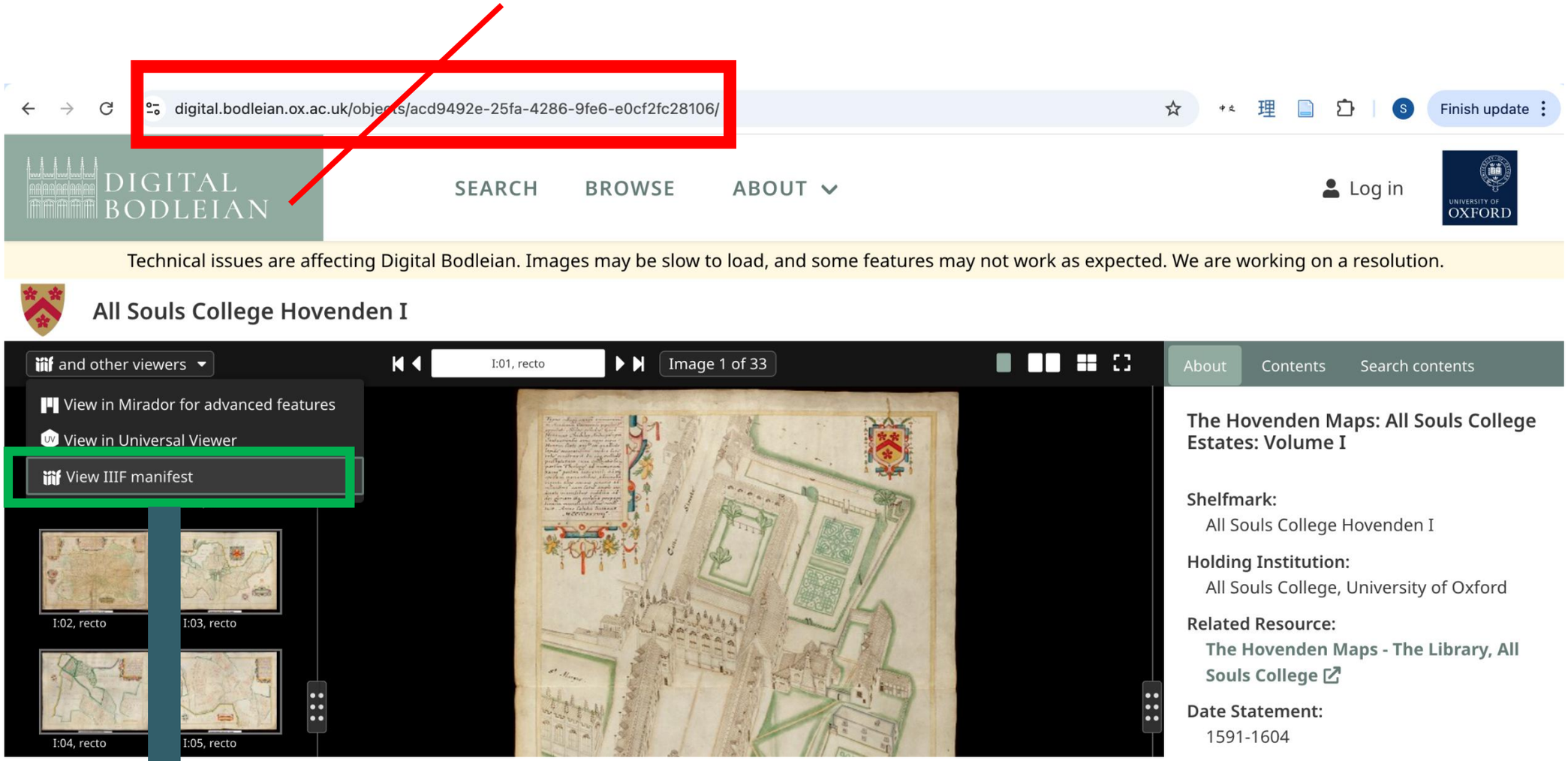


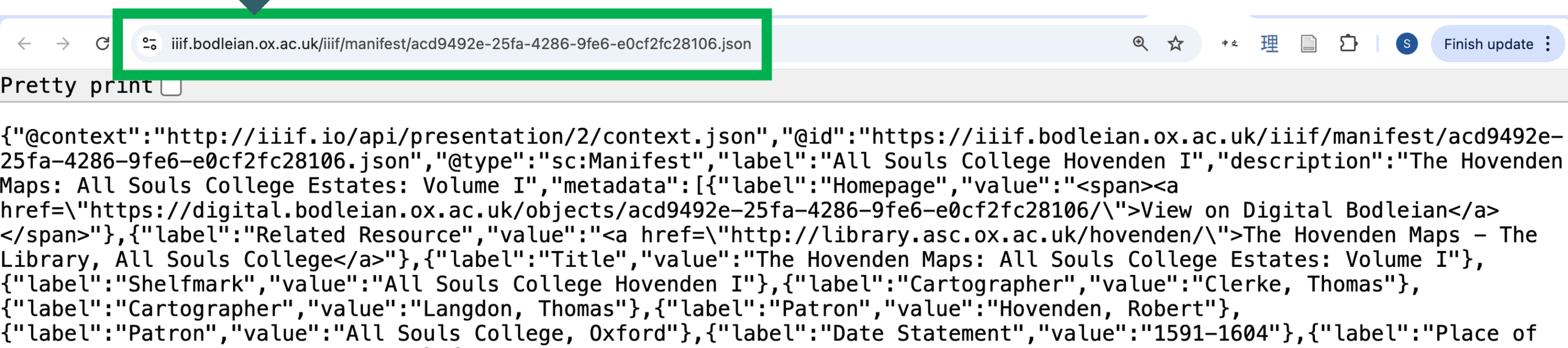
Practice 1: Importing IIIF URLs

- **Visit the digital collections of the Bodleian Libraries**, locate one or more IIIF resources, and import them into IMMARKUS
  https://digital.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/search/



- Find and Paste a IIIF URL: ending with /manifest or /manifest.json

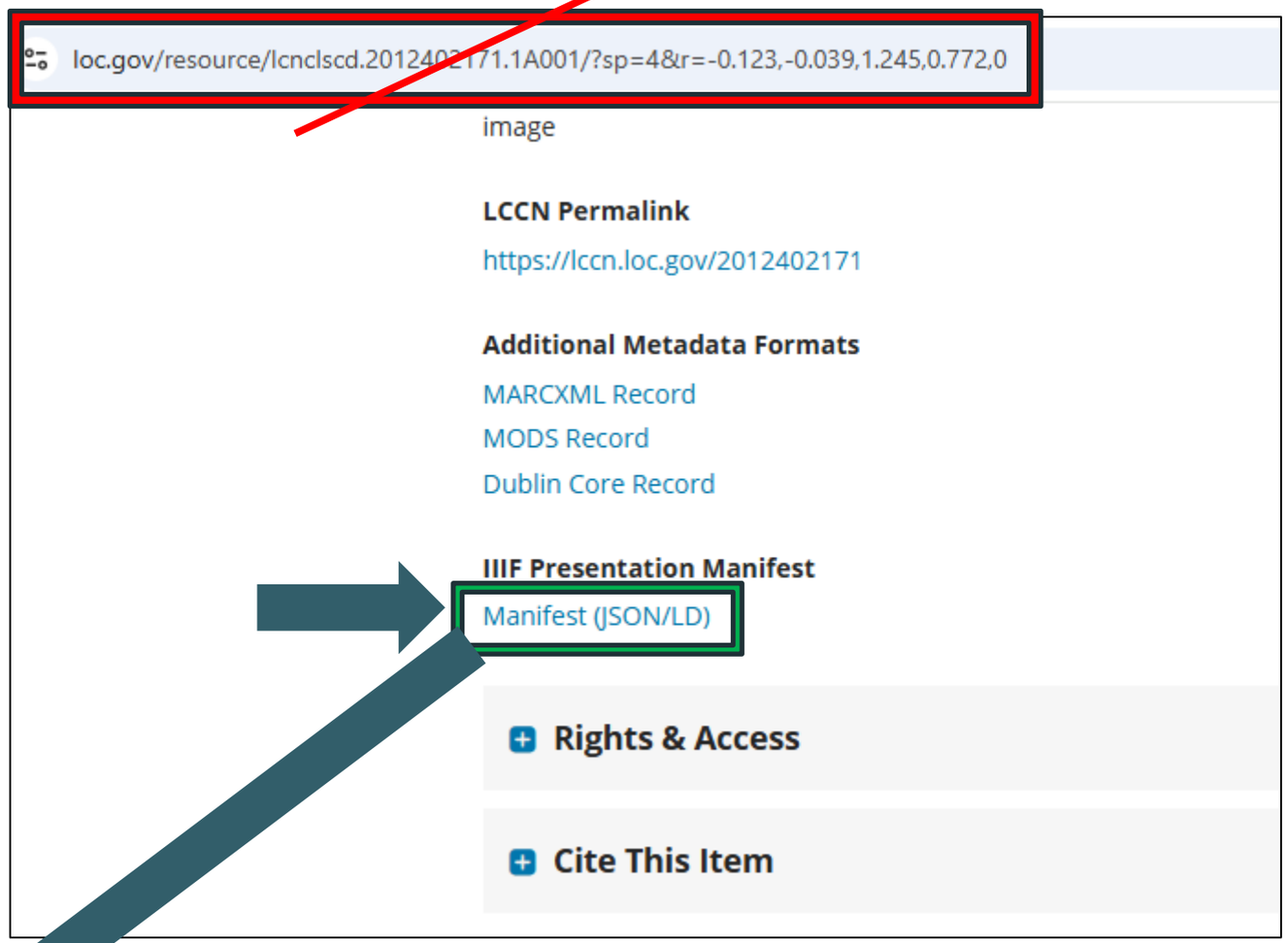


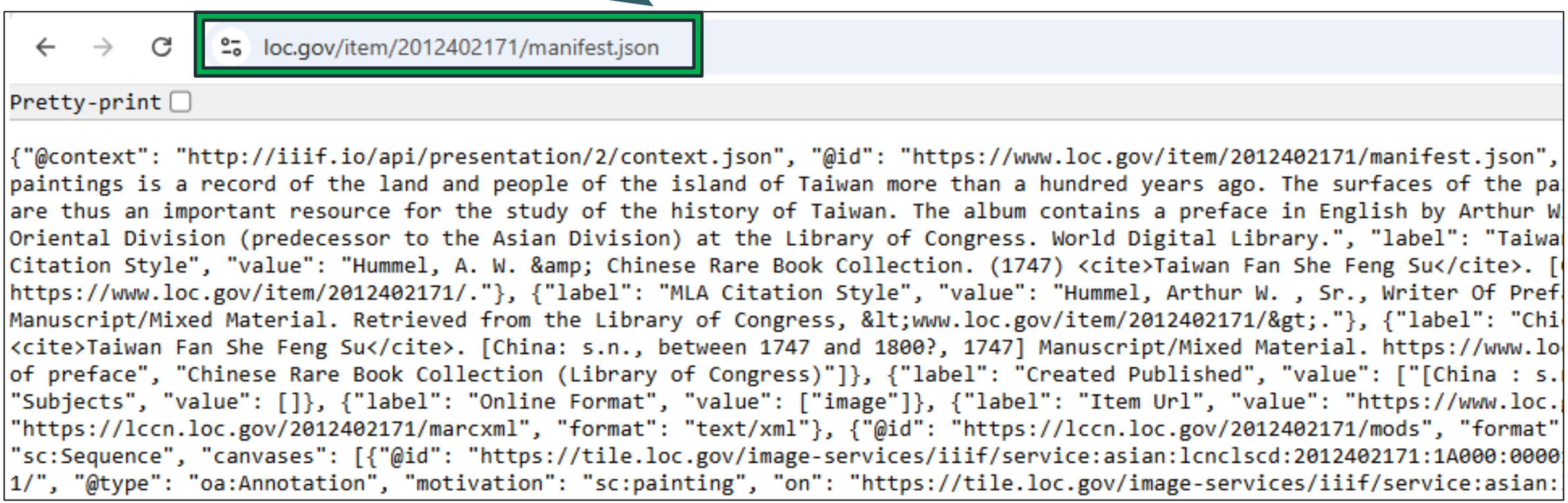


{"@context":"http://iiif.io/api/presentation/2/context.json","@id":"https://iiif.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/iiif/manifest/acd9492e-25fa-4286-9fe6-e0cf2fc28106.json","@type":"sc:Manifest","label":"All Souls College Hovenden I","description":"The Hovenden Maps: All Souls College Estates: Volume I","metadata":[{"label":"Homepage","value":"View on Digital Bodleian"},{"label":"Related Resource","value":"The Hovenden Maps - The Library, All Souls College"},{"label":"Title","value":"The Hovenden Maps: All Souls College Estates: Volume I"},{"label":"Shelfmark","value":"All Souls College Hovenden I"},{"label":"Cartographer","value":"Clerke, Thomas"},{"label":"Cartographer","value":"Langdon, Thomas"},{"label":"Patron","value":"Hovenden, Robert"},{"label":"Patron","value":"All Souls College, Oxford"},{"label":"Date Statement","value":"1591-1604"},{"label":"Place of Origin","value":"England, Oxford"},{"label":"Description","value":"Estate maps of All Souls College, commissioned by

Library of Congress

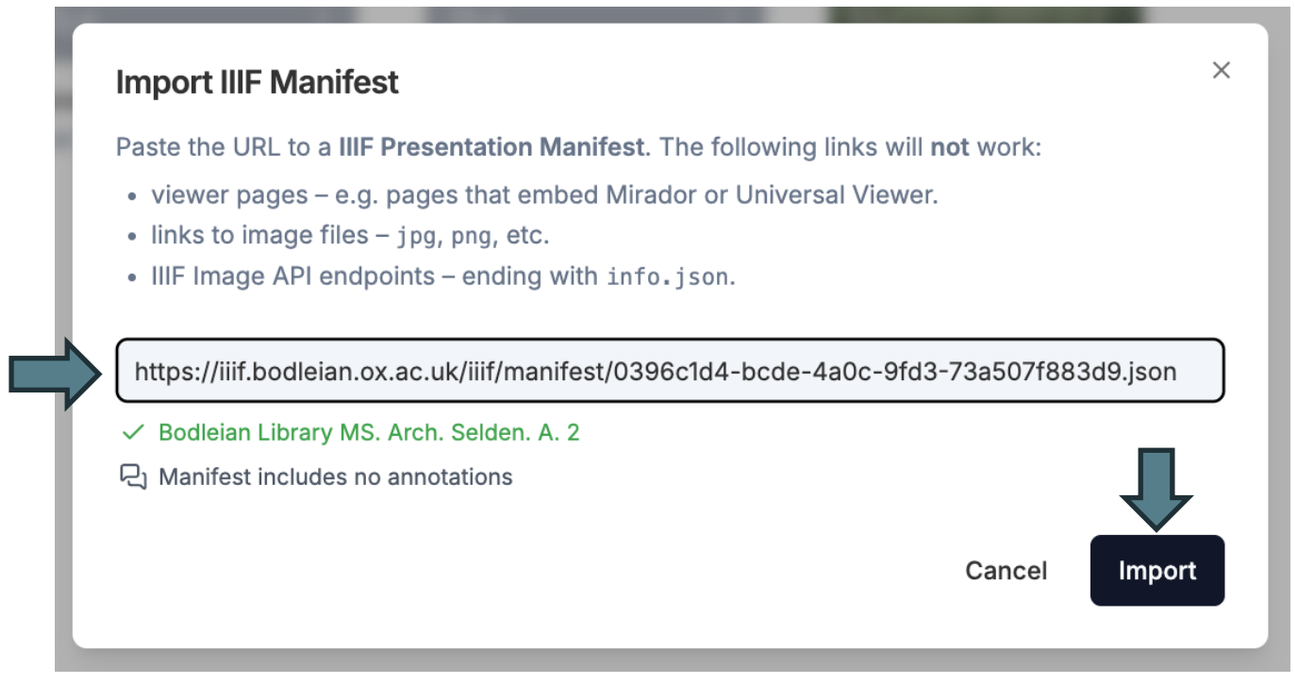
- IIIF manifests usually have in their URL structure: /manifest or /manifest.json
- Go to IMMARKUS Wiki for more tips





Importing IIIF URLs

1. Click **Import IIIF**
2. Paste the URL into the dialogue box
3. Click **Import**



2. Annotating Images

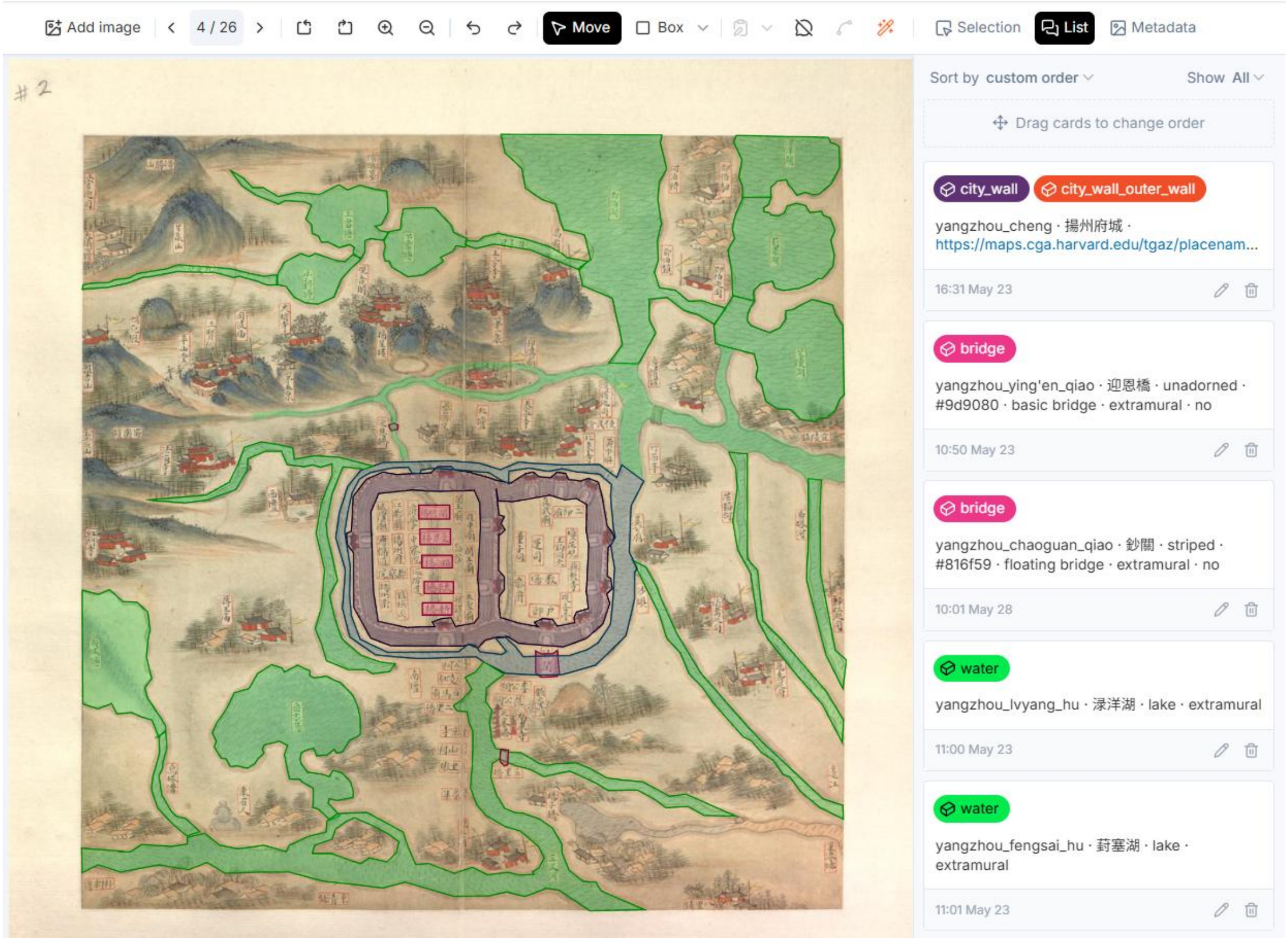
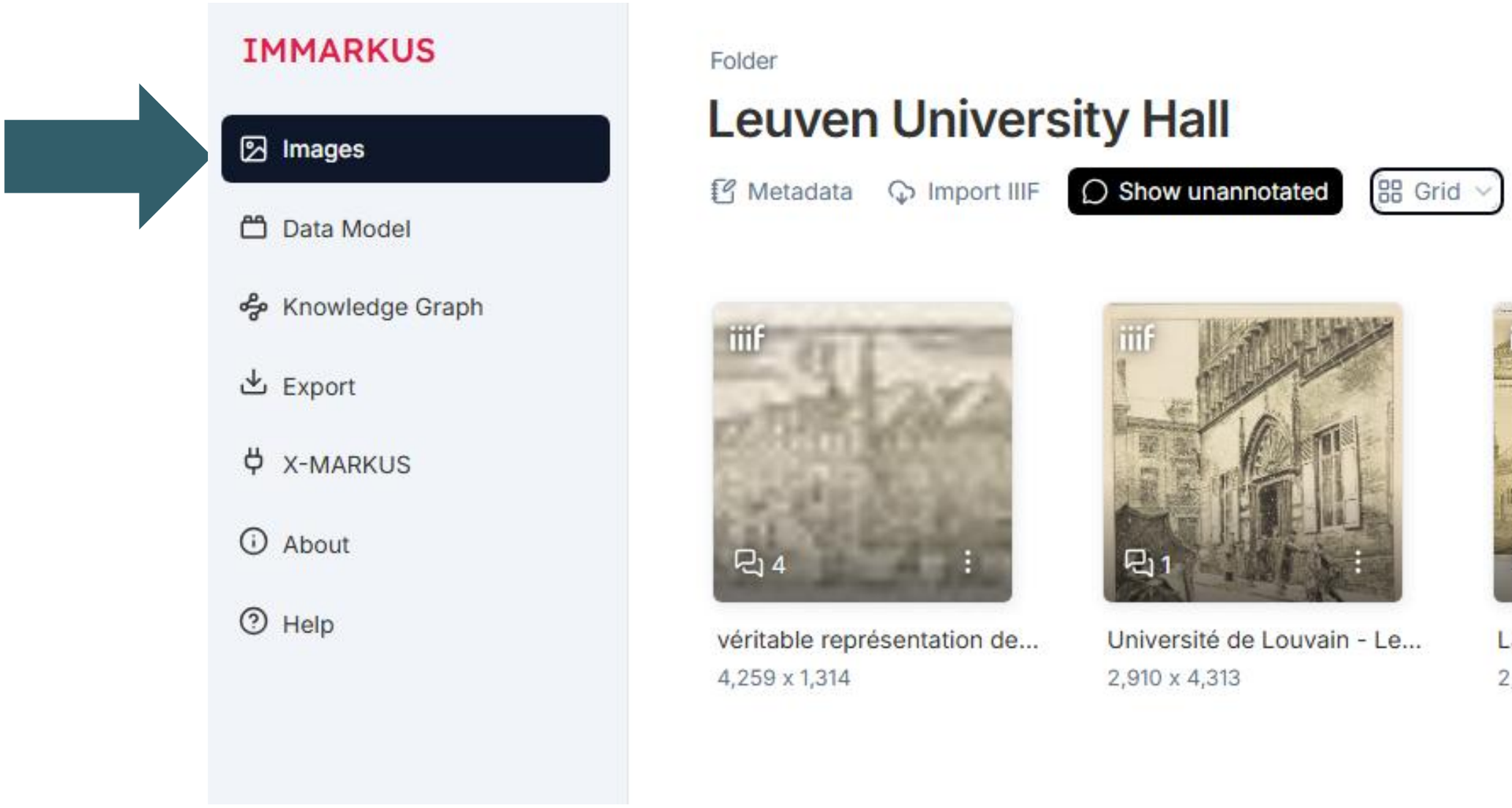
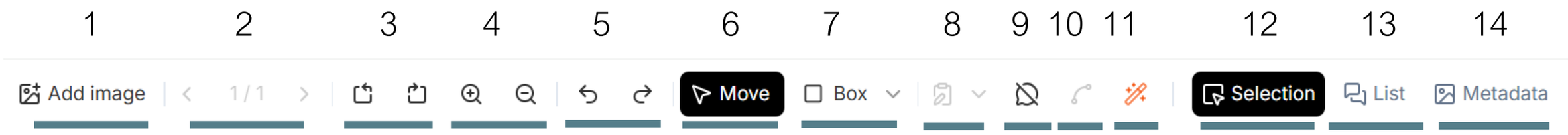


Image Gallery



Overview



1. Add an image
2. Browse images in the same subfolder
3. Rotate image 90° left or right
4. Zoom in or out
5. Undo or redo
6. Move (pan) across the image
7. Draw a shape (select box, polygon, ellipse, or path)
8. Copy an image snippet to the clipboard
9. Hide all annotations
10. Use smart tools to select irregular shapes or transcribe text
11. Add a relation between two entities
12. View details of the currently selected annotation
13. List all annotations
14. Add or edit individual image metadata

Drawing Annotations

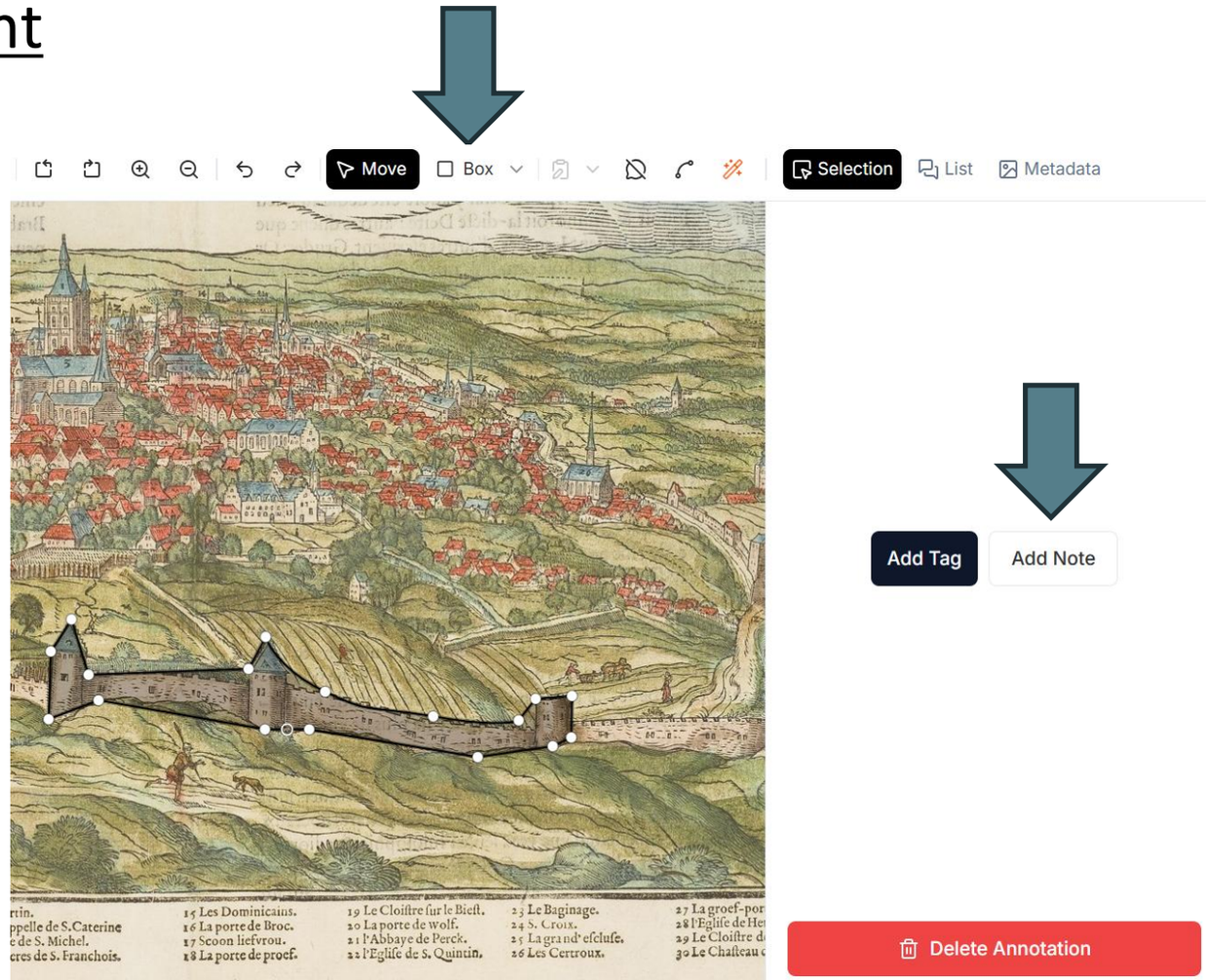
1. Click the draw button (blue arrow) and select a shape (**box, polygon, ellipse, or path**)

2. Click once (without holding the mouse button) to start drawing

3. For polygons: <u>each click adds a point</u>

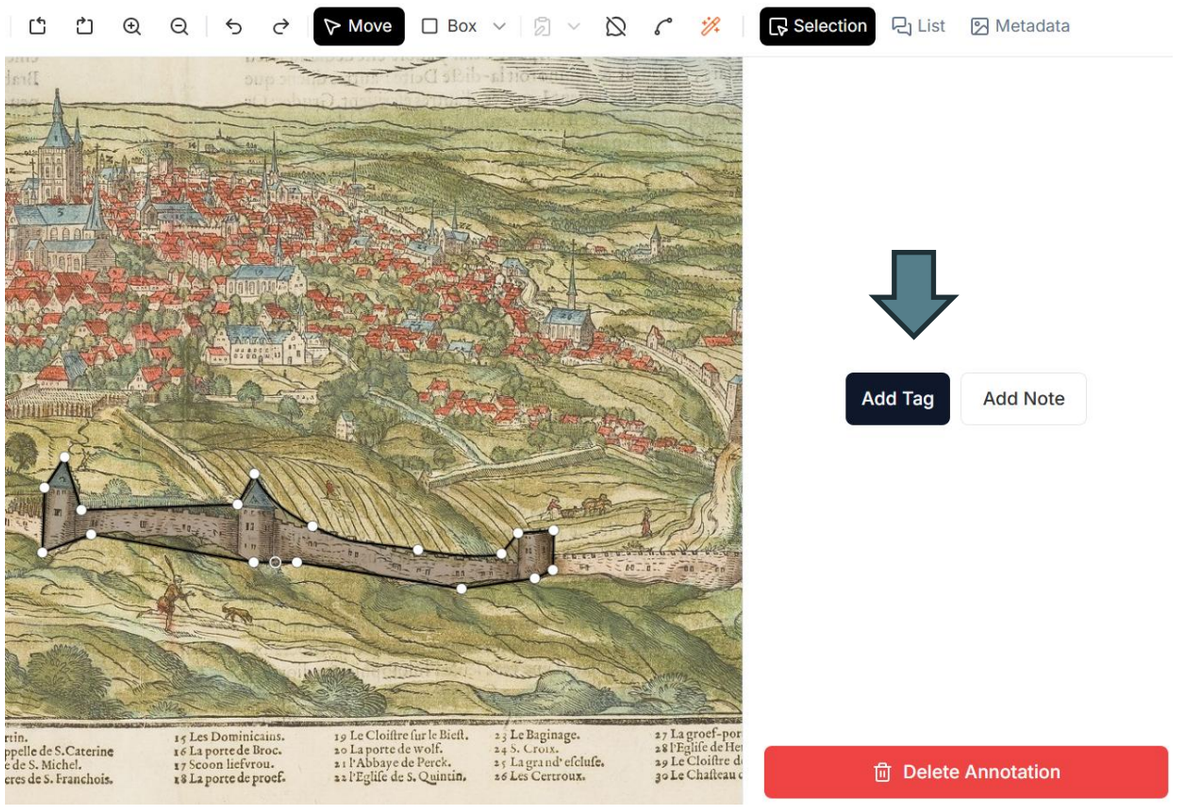
4. **Double click** to close the shape

5. Add Tag or Note

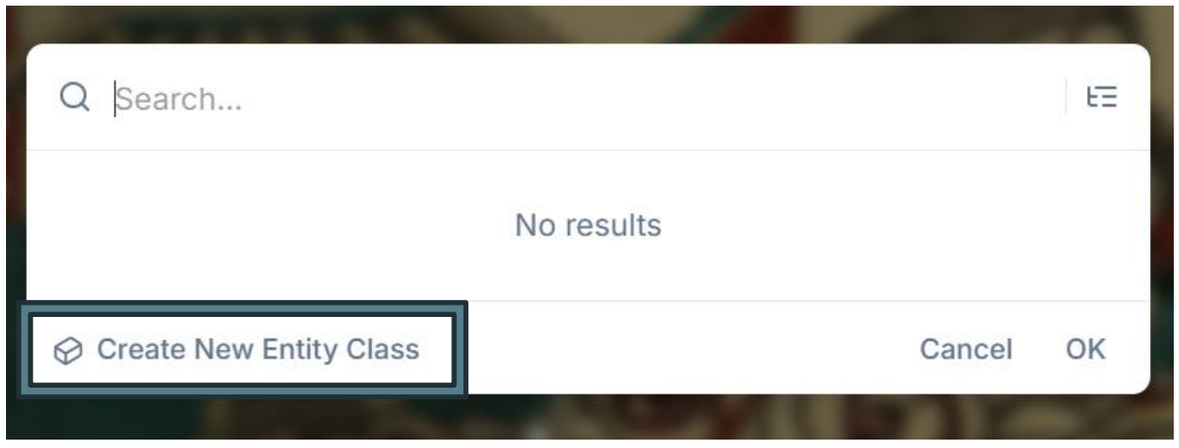


Adding Tags (or Notes)

1. Click **Add Tag**

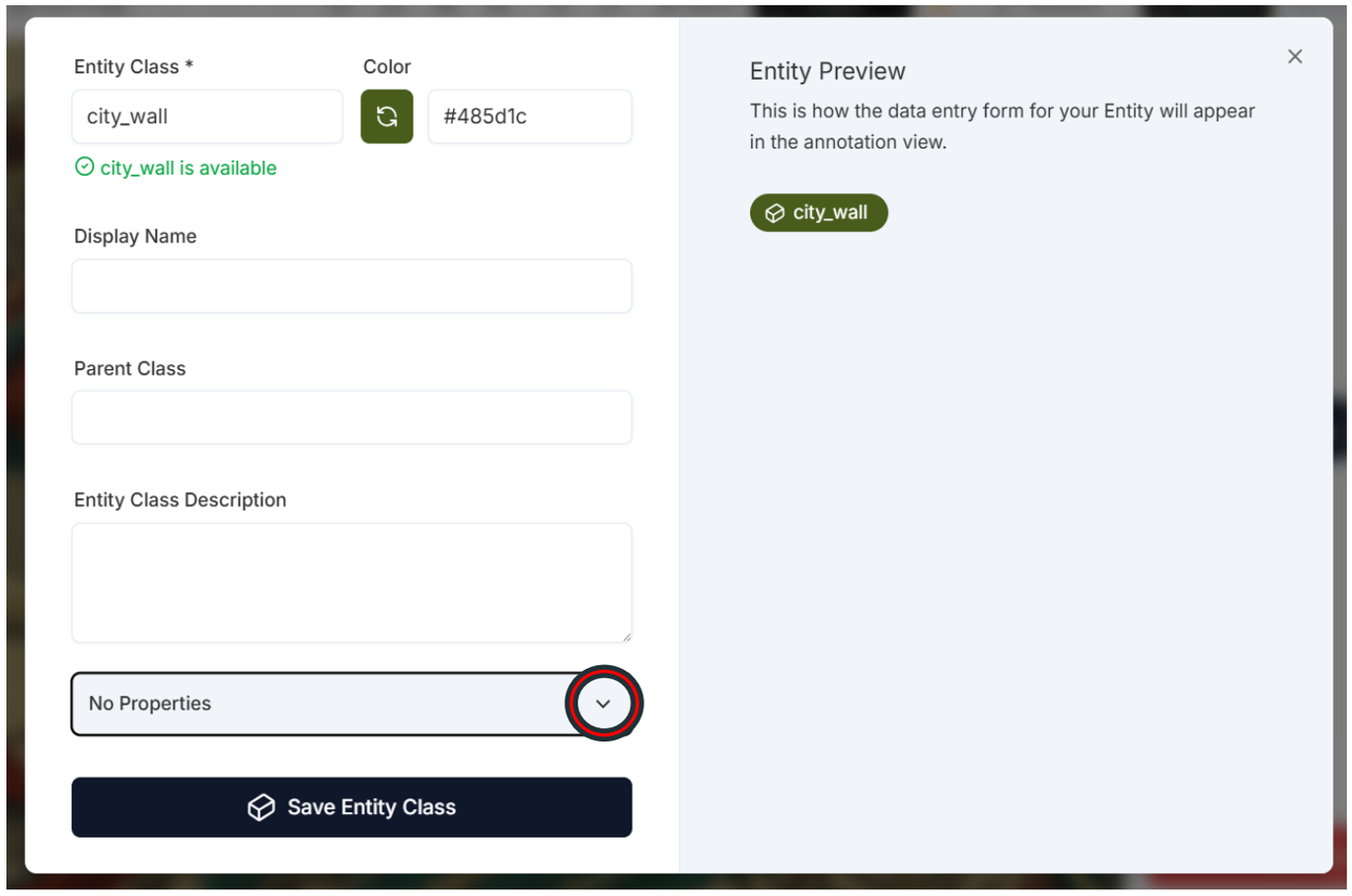


2. Click **Create New Entity Class**



Creating Entities

1. Name your **Entity Class** (e.g. city_wall)
2. (Optional) Define a new color and a display name
3. (Optional) Add a description
4. Click the drop down menu next to **No Properties**



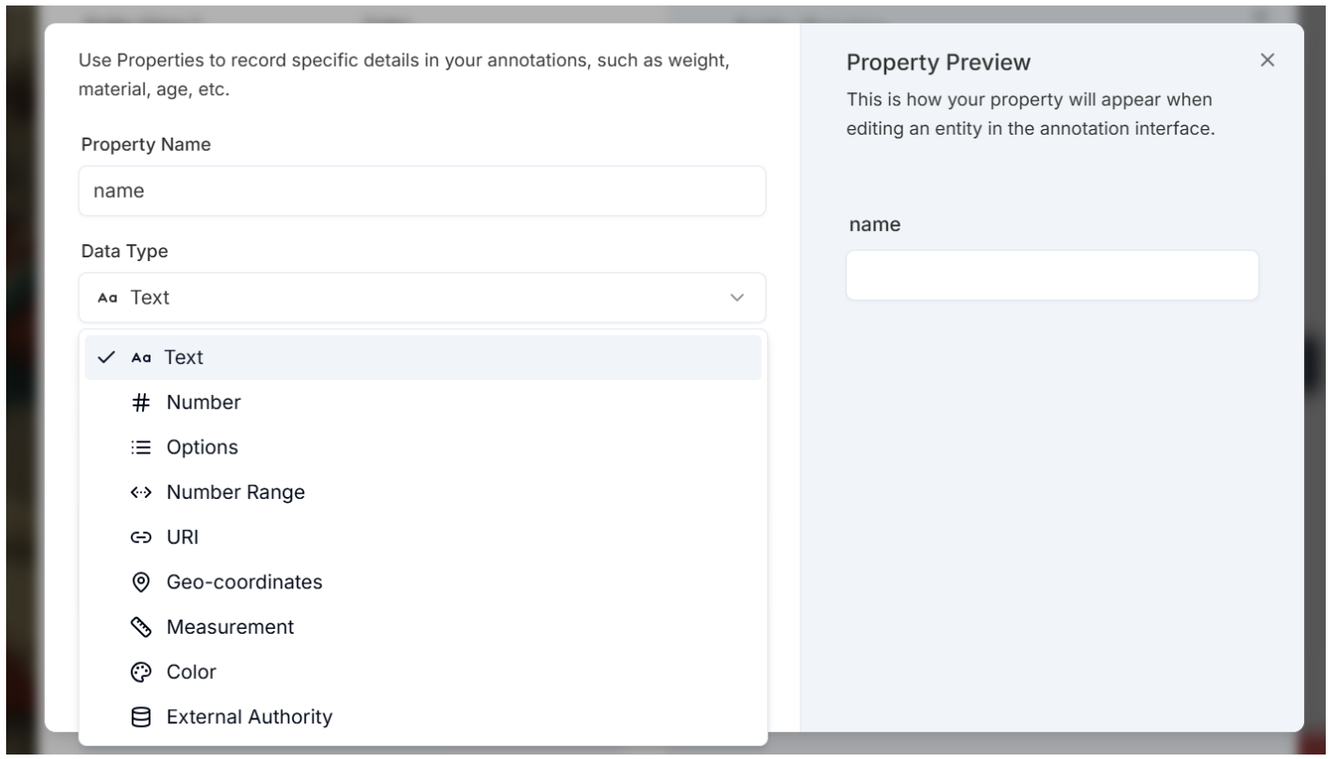
Adding Properties

1. Click **Add Property**

2. Define the **Property Name** (e.g. name)

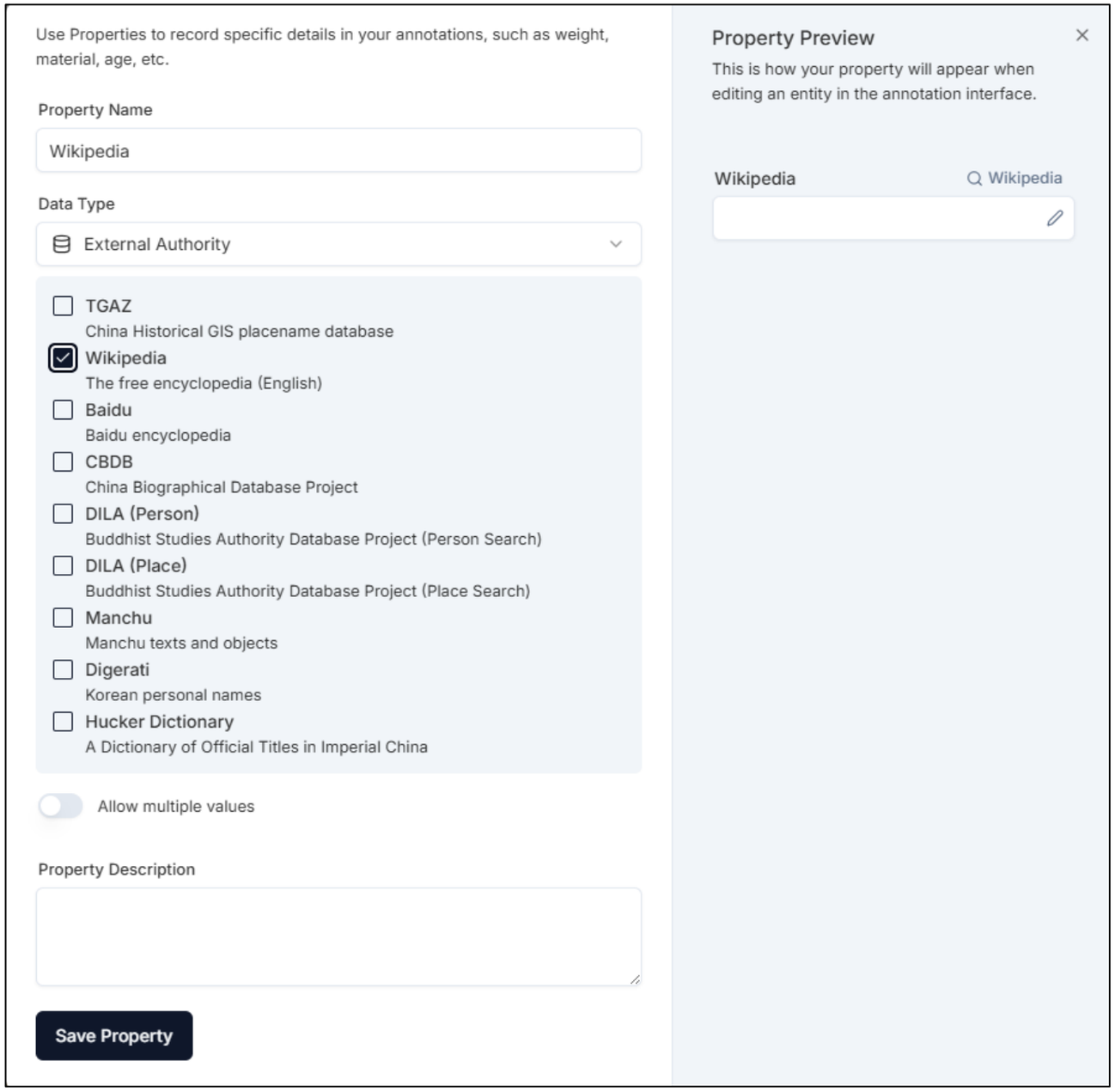
3. Select an appropriatie **Data Type** (e.g. text)

4. Click **Save Property** and then click **Save Entity Class**



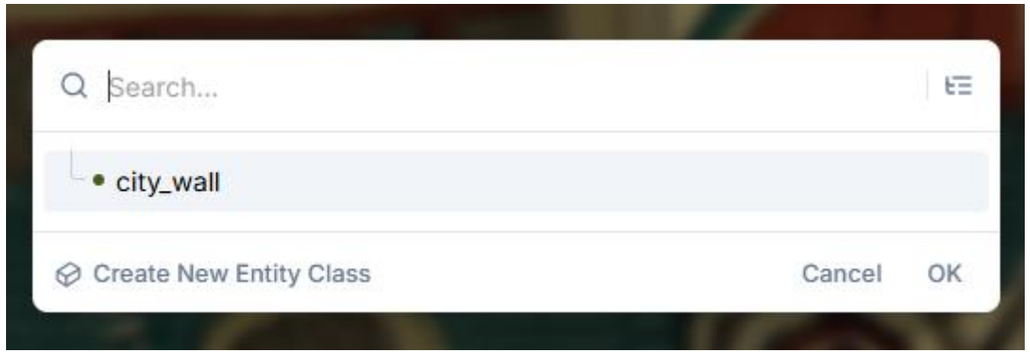
Adding External Authority Data Type

1. Click **Add Property**
2. Select **External Authority** data type.
3. You will see the available options for external authorities. Select one you want to associate with (i.e. Wikipedia)
4. When you have finished editing, be sure to **Save Property** and **Save Entity Class**.



Tagging an Entity Class

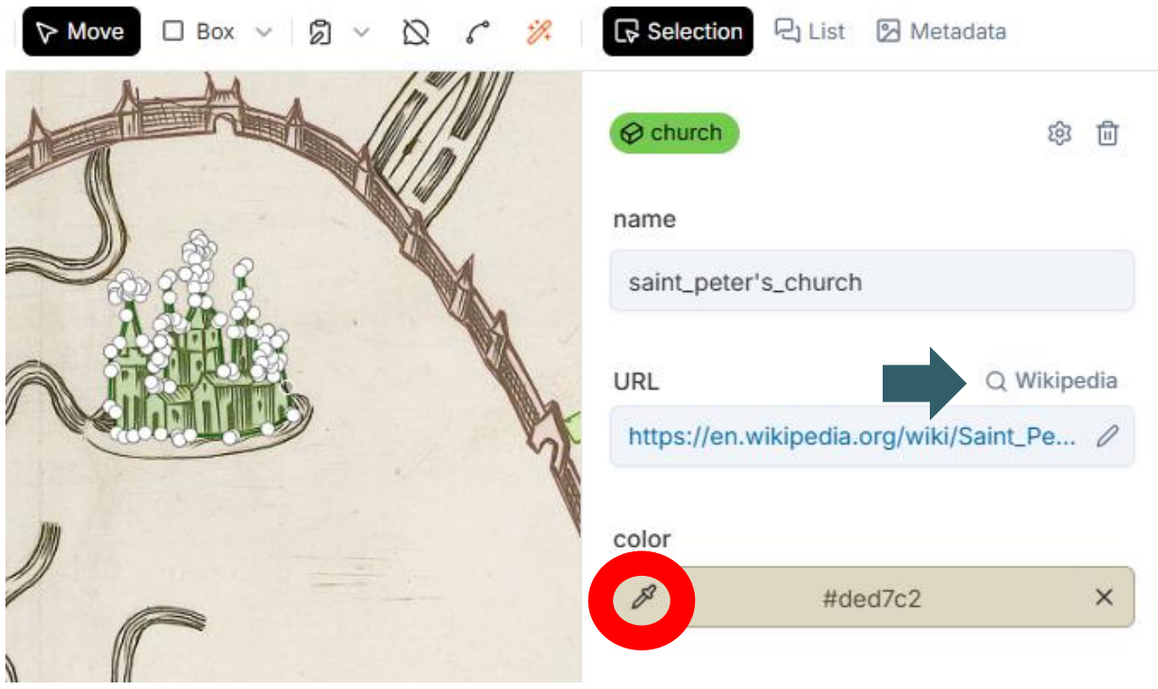
1. You will now see the new entity class added (e.g. city_wall). Select the entity class and click **OK**



2. Fill in the property fields in the right panel

3. To use an external authority service (e.g. Wikipedia), click the authority service name (blue arrow)

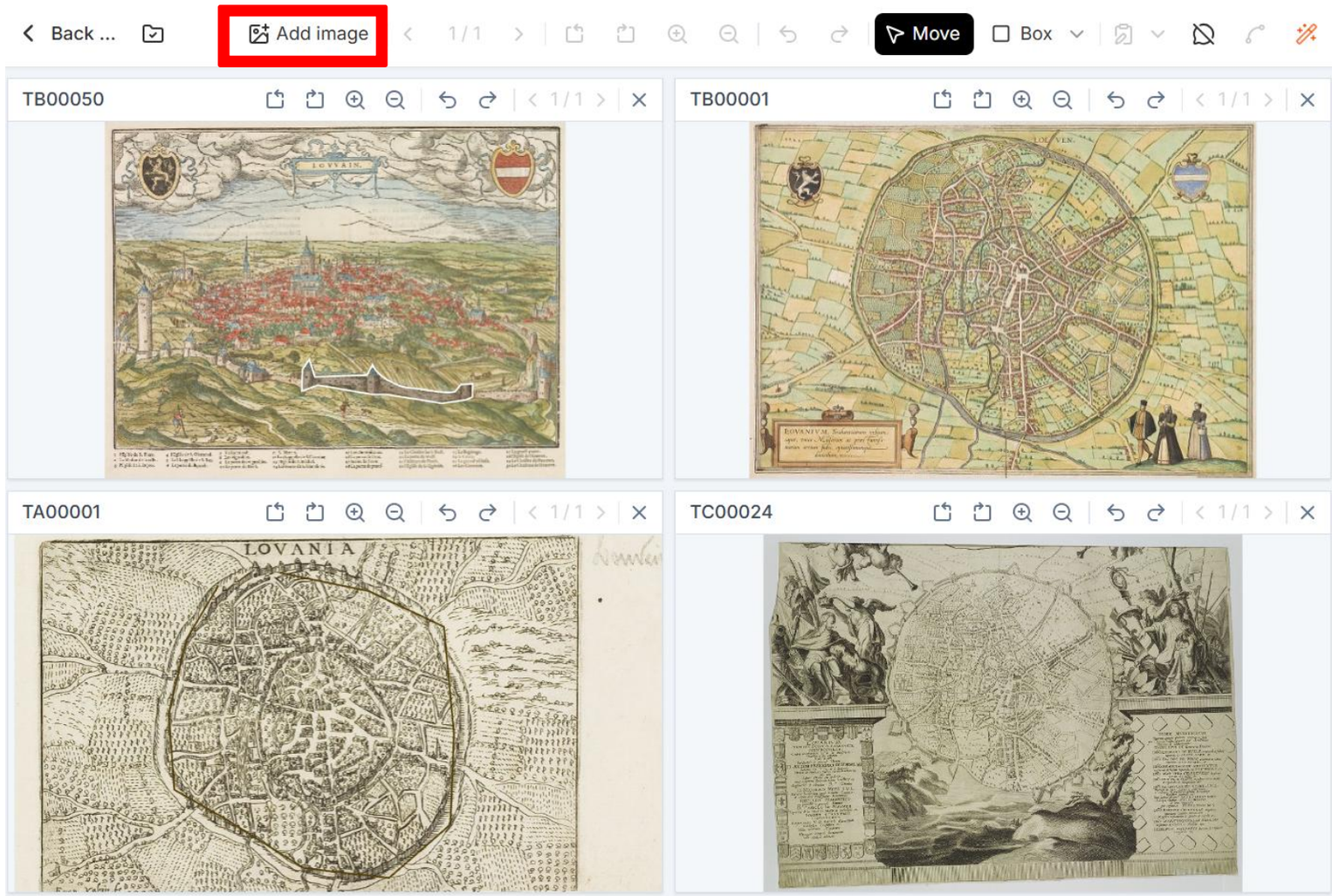
4. To use a color pixel, click the color picker icon and select a part of the image (red circle).



Annotating Multiple Images Simultaneously

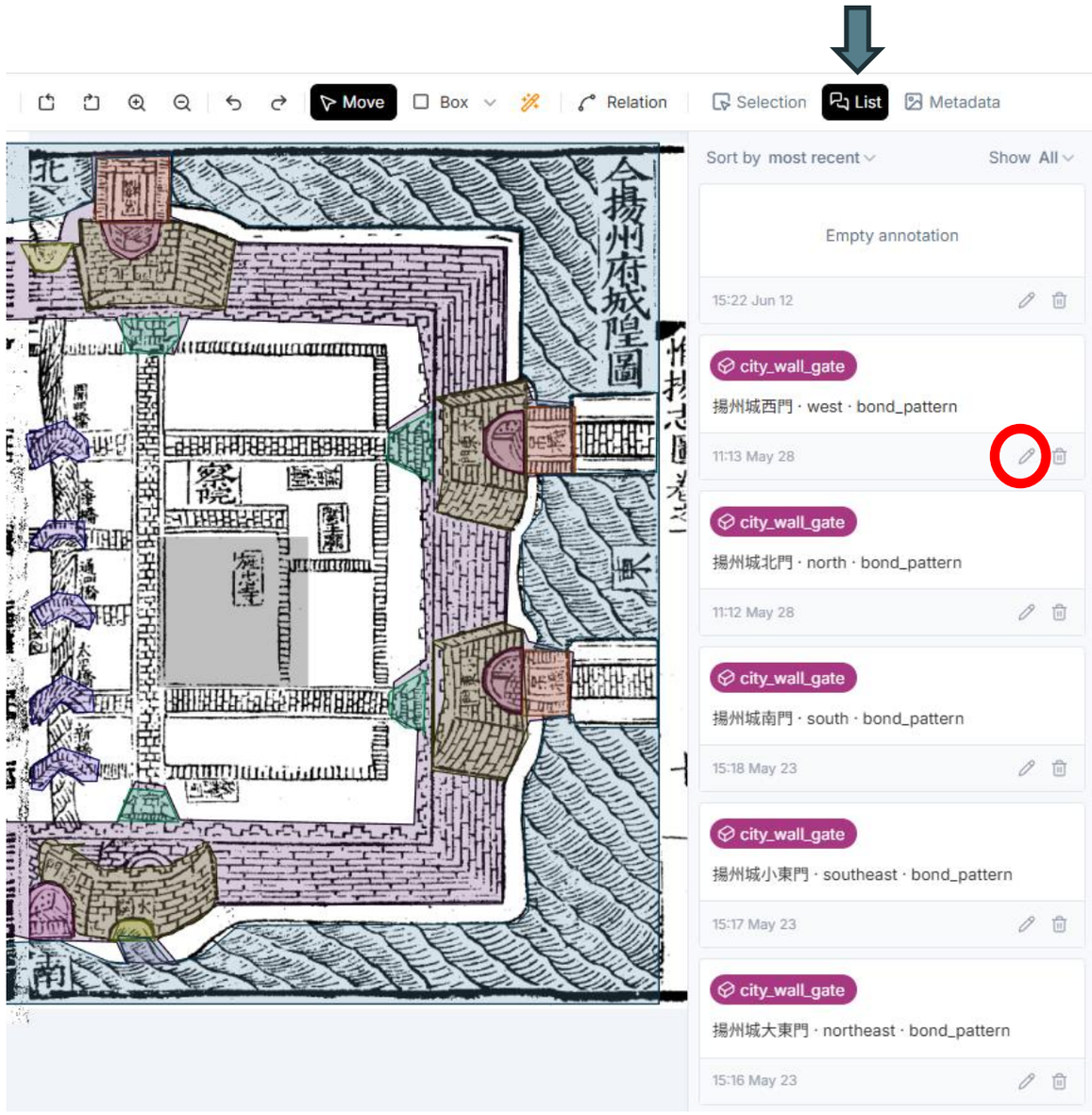
1. Click **Add Image** and select the images you want to annotate together

2. You can drag and drop windows to adjust the layout



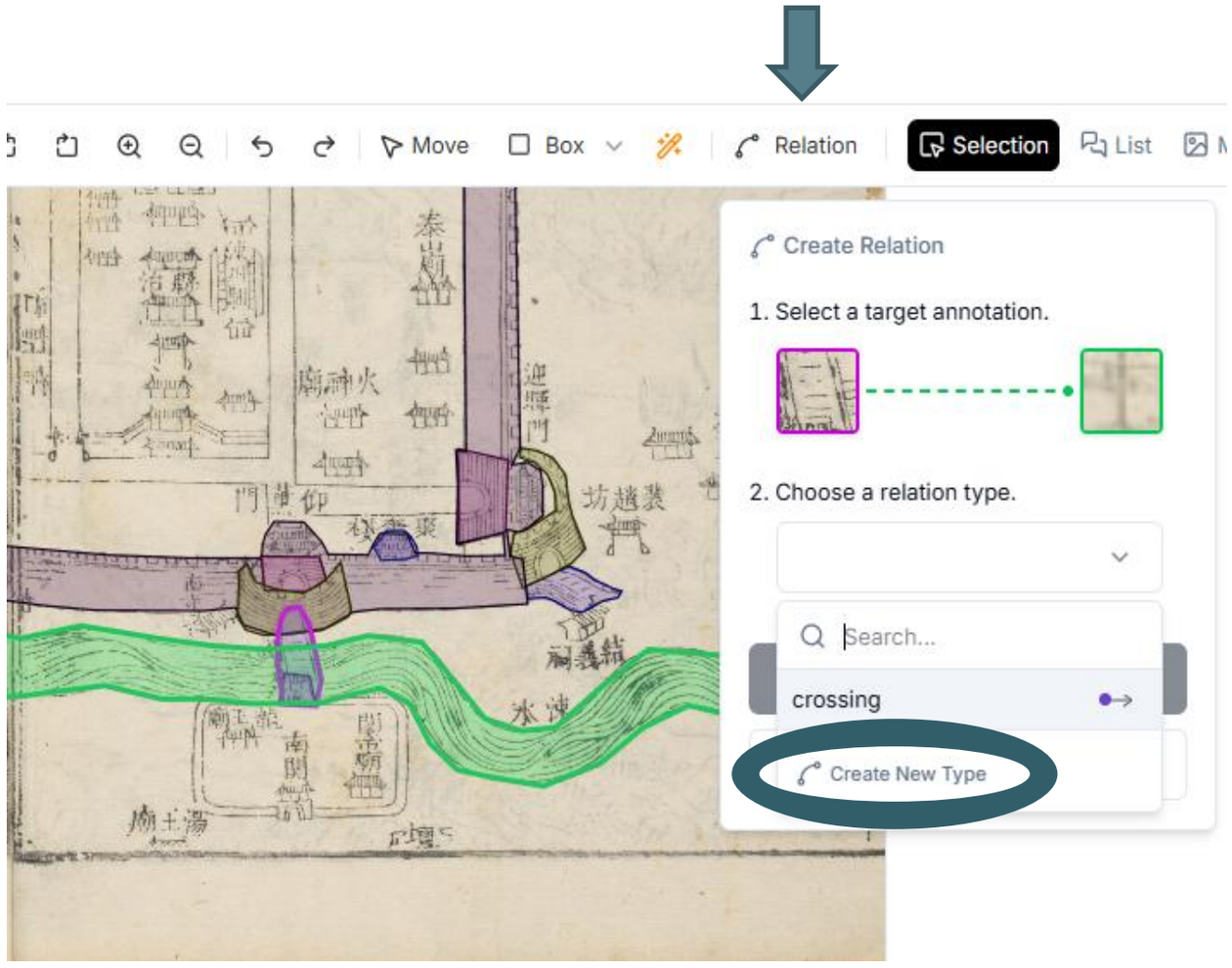
Editing Annotations

- Click a drawn shape to view or edit an annotation
- In **List** view (blue arrow), click the **pencil icon** (red circle) to modify annotations



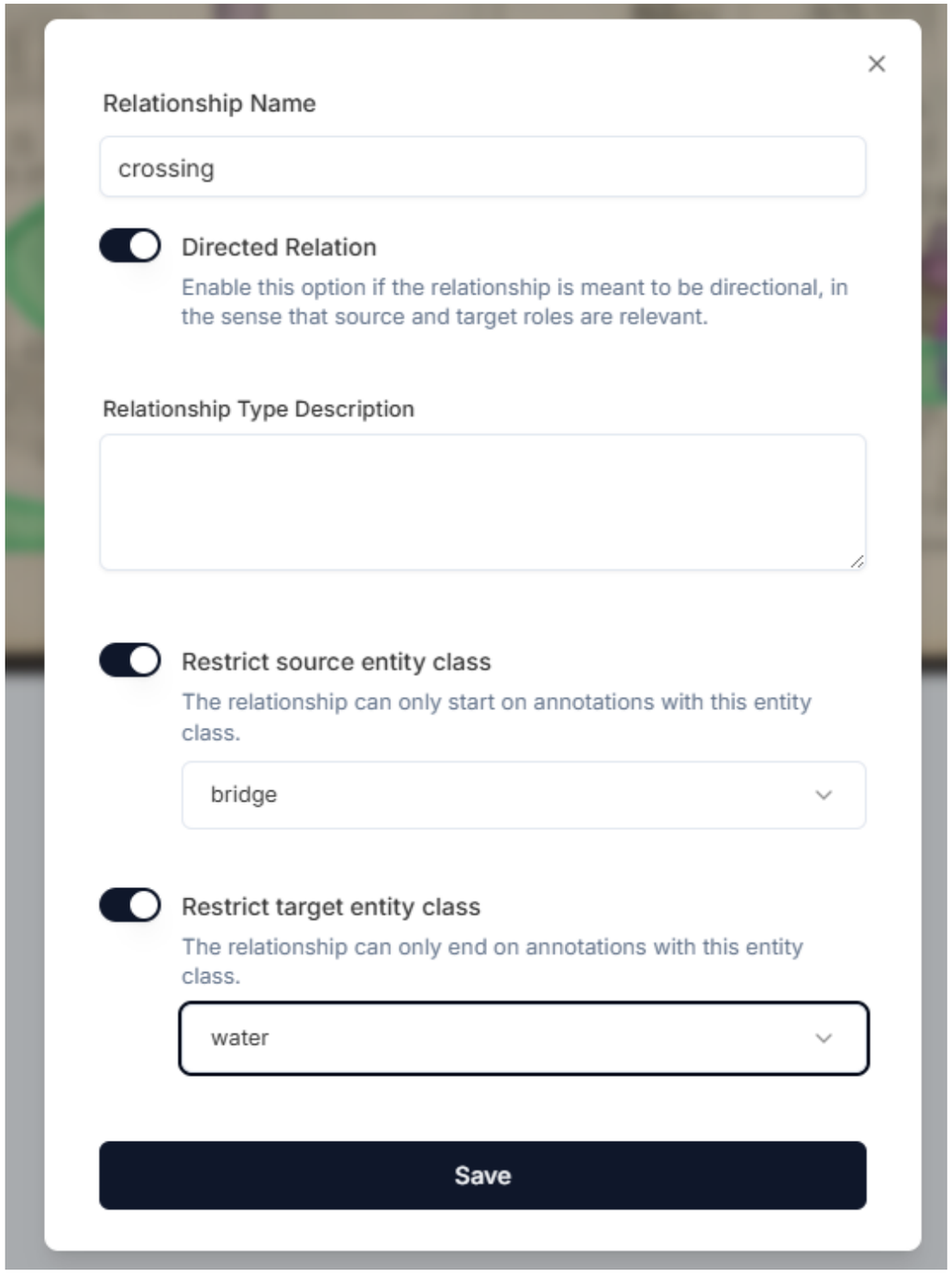
Defining Relationships between Image Regions

1. Select the source entity
2. Click **Relation** in the menu bar
3. Select the target entity
4. **Create New Type** or choose an existing relation type

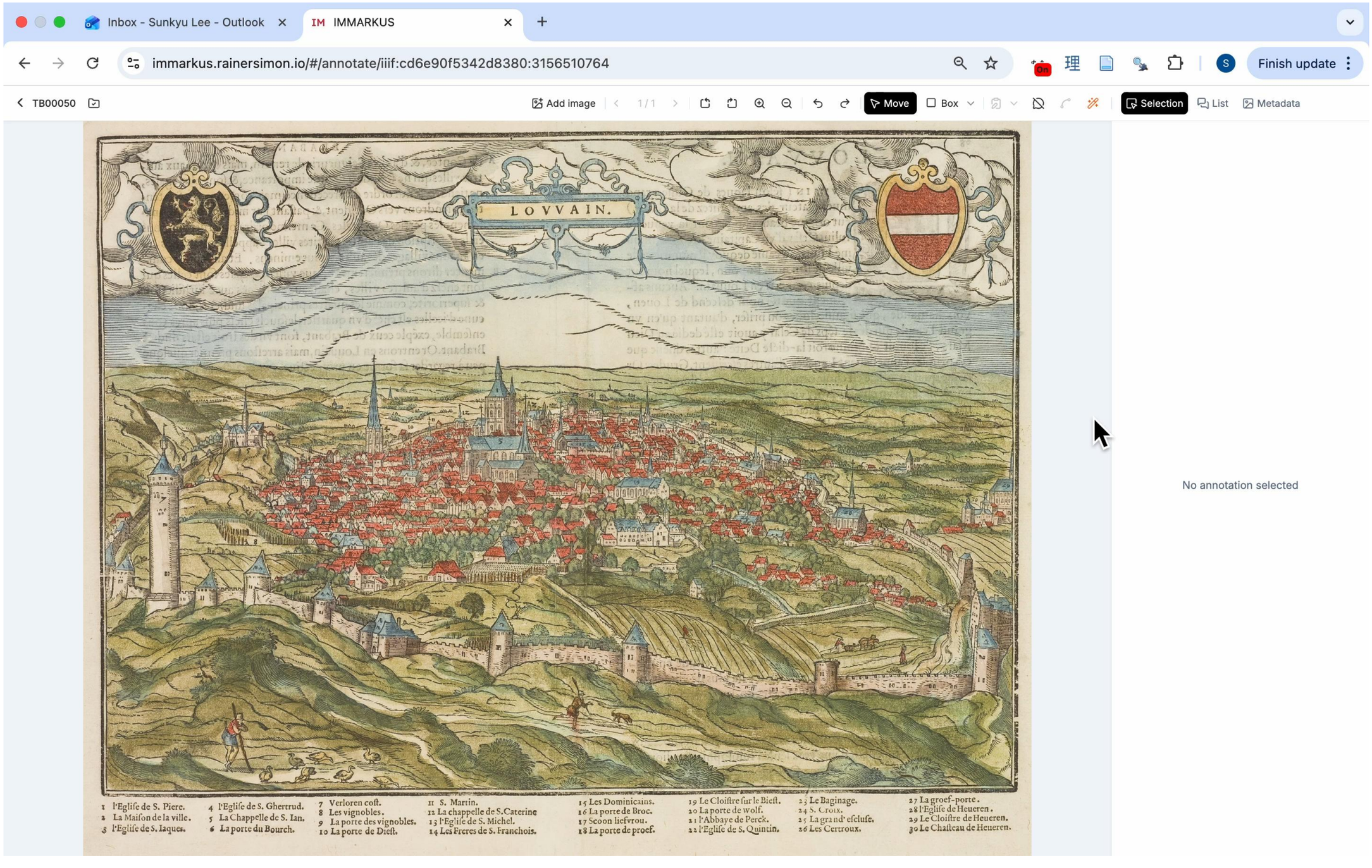


Defining Relationships

1. Enter the **Relationship Name**
2. (Optional) Indicate whether it is directed
3. (Optional) Set restrictions for the source and/or target entity classes
4. Click **Save**

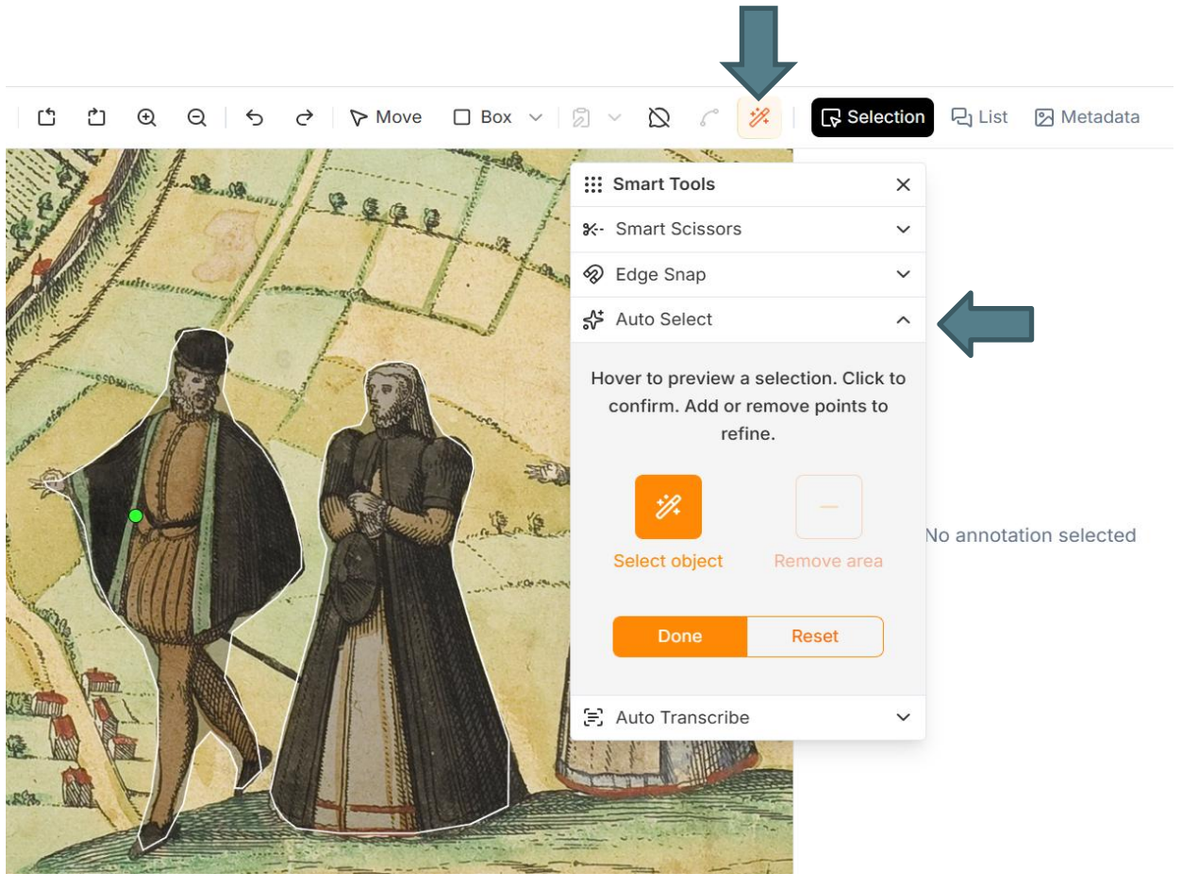


Smart Selection Tools: Auto Select

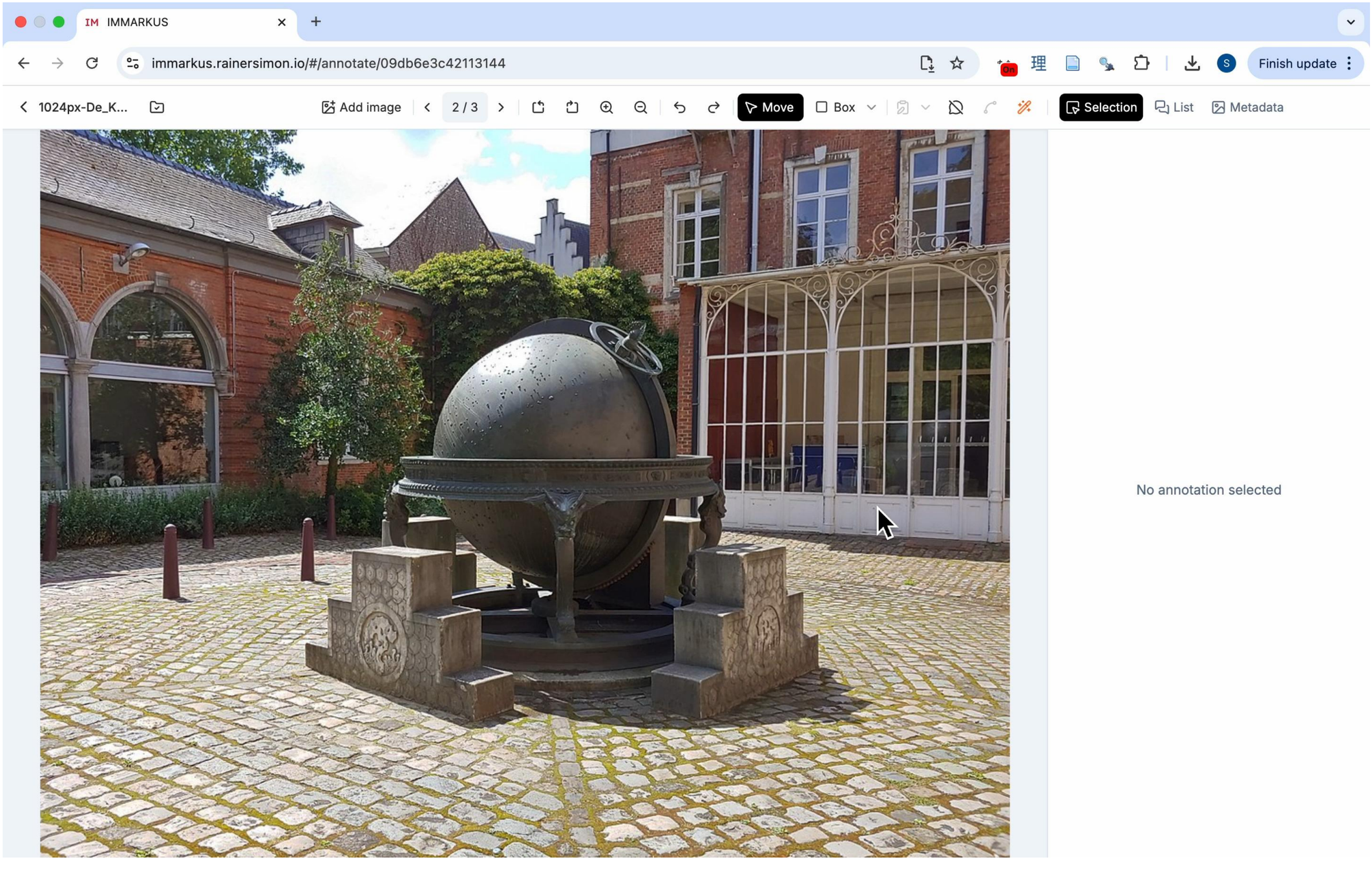


Smart Selection Tools

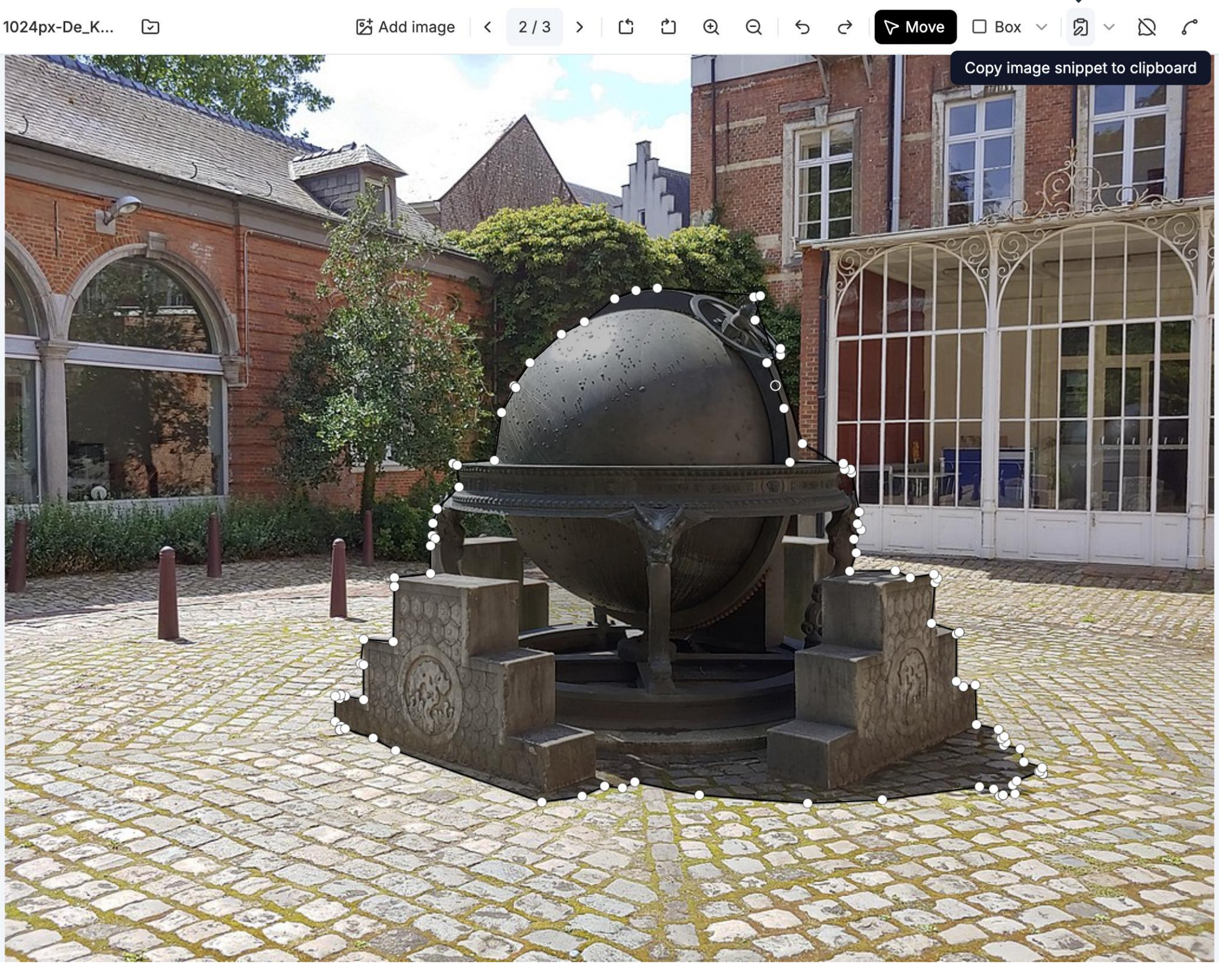
1. Click the 🪄 magic wand icon
2. Click **Auto Select** and **Select object**
3. <u>Wait</u> for the detection model to load
4. Hover to preview the detected object (highlighted area)
5. Click the highlighted area to confirm selection
6. To refine:
   - click nearby points to add areas (green dots)
   - click **Remove area** and then click areas (red dots) to exclude them
7. Click **Done** to generate a polygon
8. Click the ✕ close icon to exit the tool



Smart Selection Tools: Smart Scissors



Copying Image Snippets

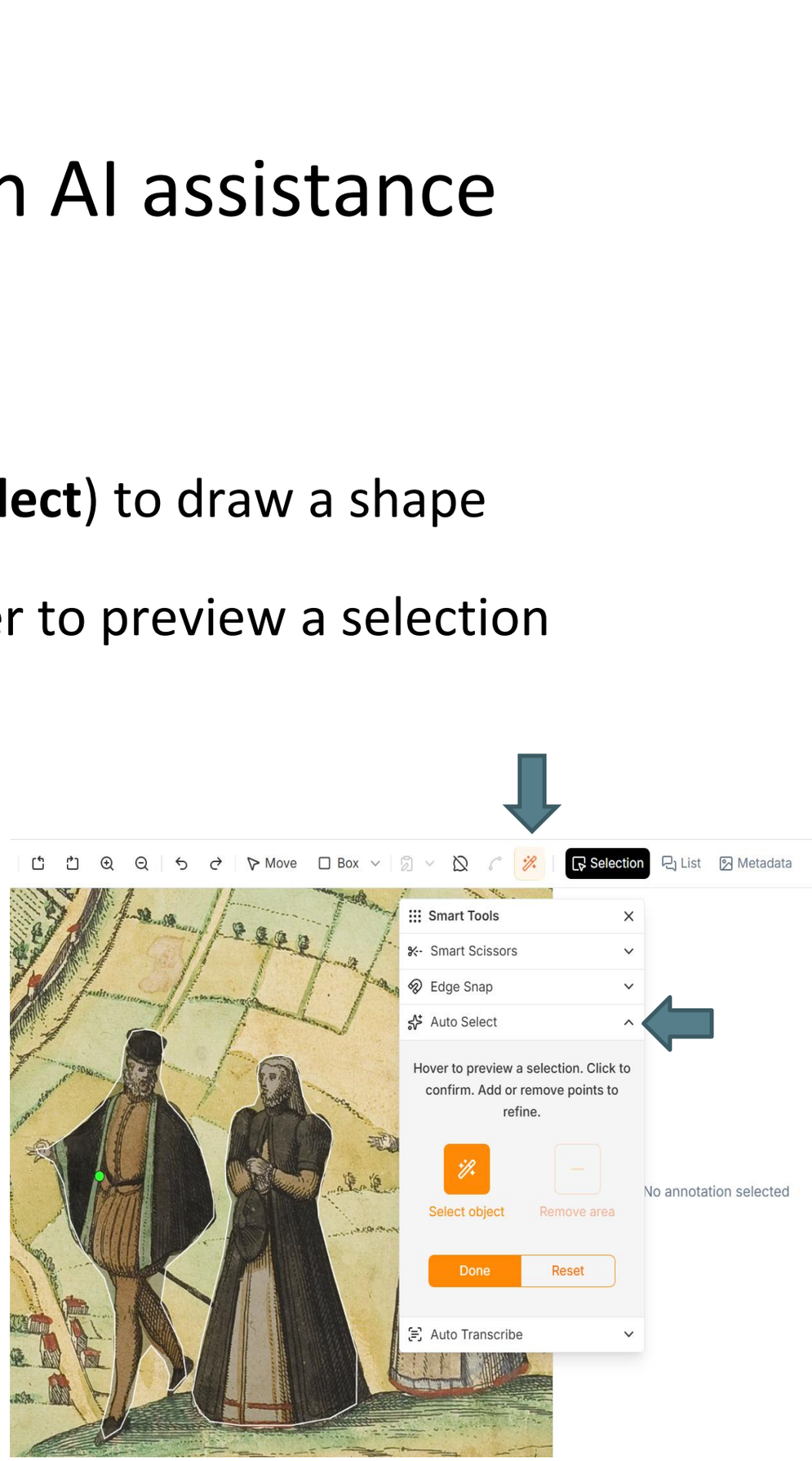


Practice 2. Annotating Images with AI assistance

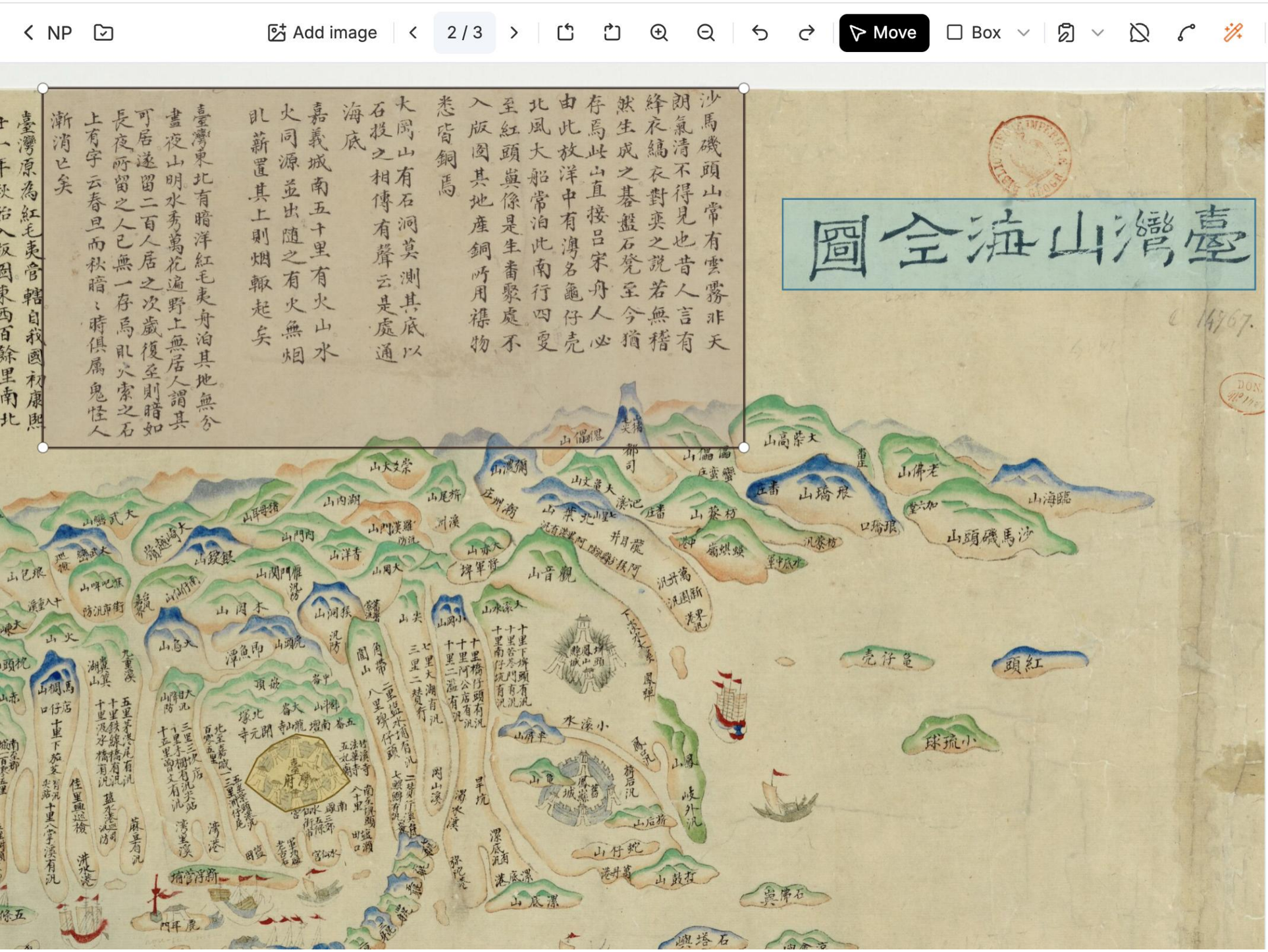
Use the **magic wand** to annotate images

1. Try using smart tools (**smart scissors** or **auto select**) to draw a shape
   - Wait for the detection model to load and hover to preview a selection
   - Click on the highlighted area to confirm
   - Click **Done**
2. **Add tags** or **notes** to the shape you drew
3. Click **List** to view all annotations

➢ Stuck? Try again after refreshing the page!



Transcribing (& Translating) Text from Images

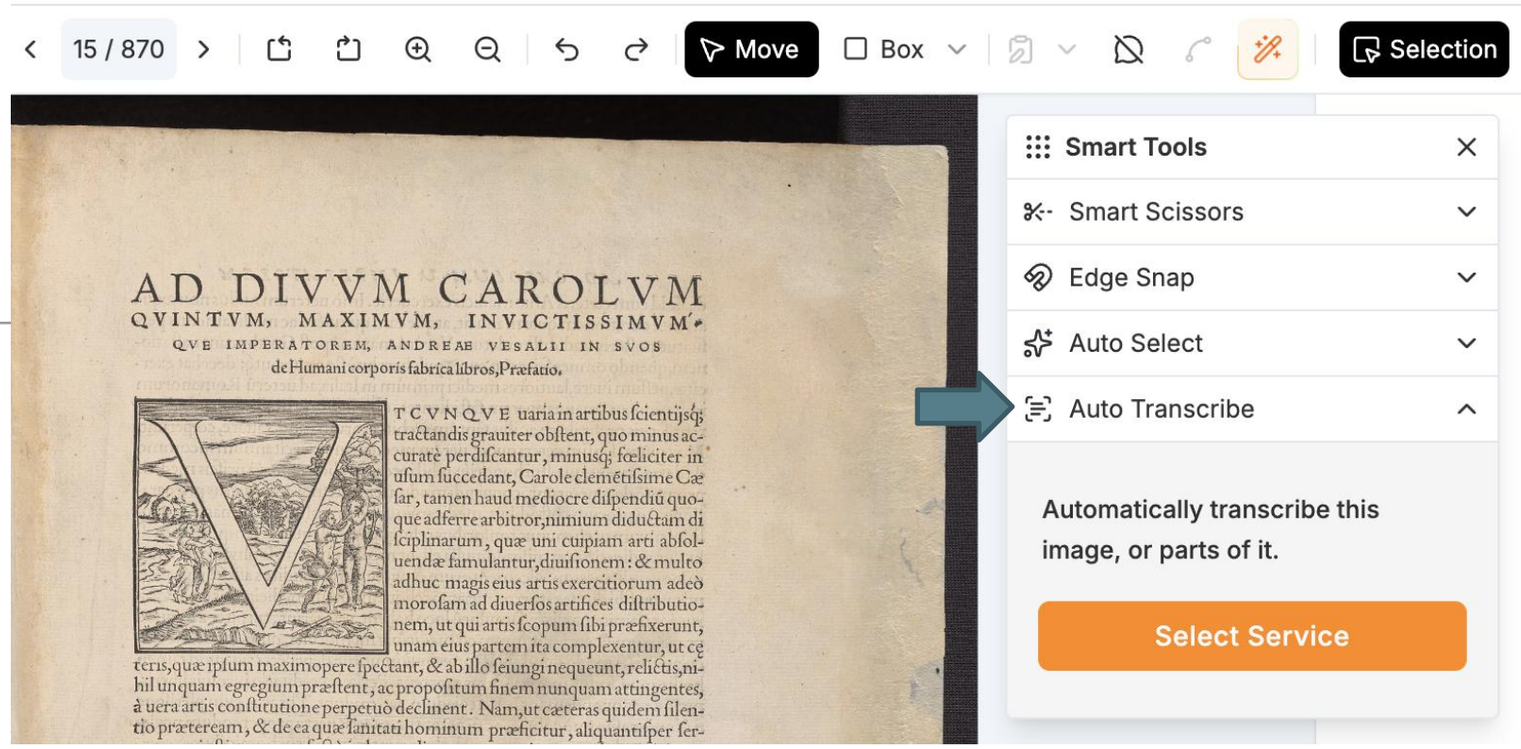


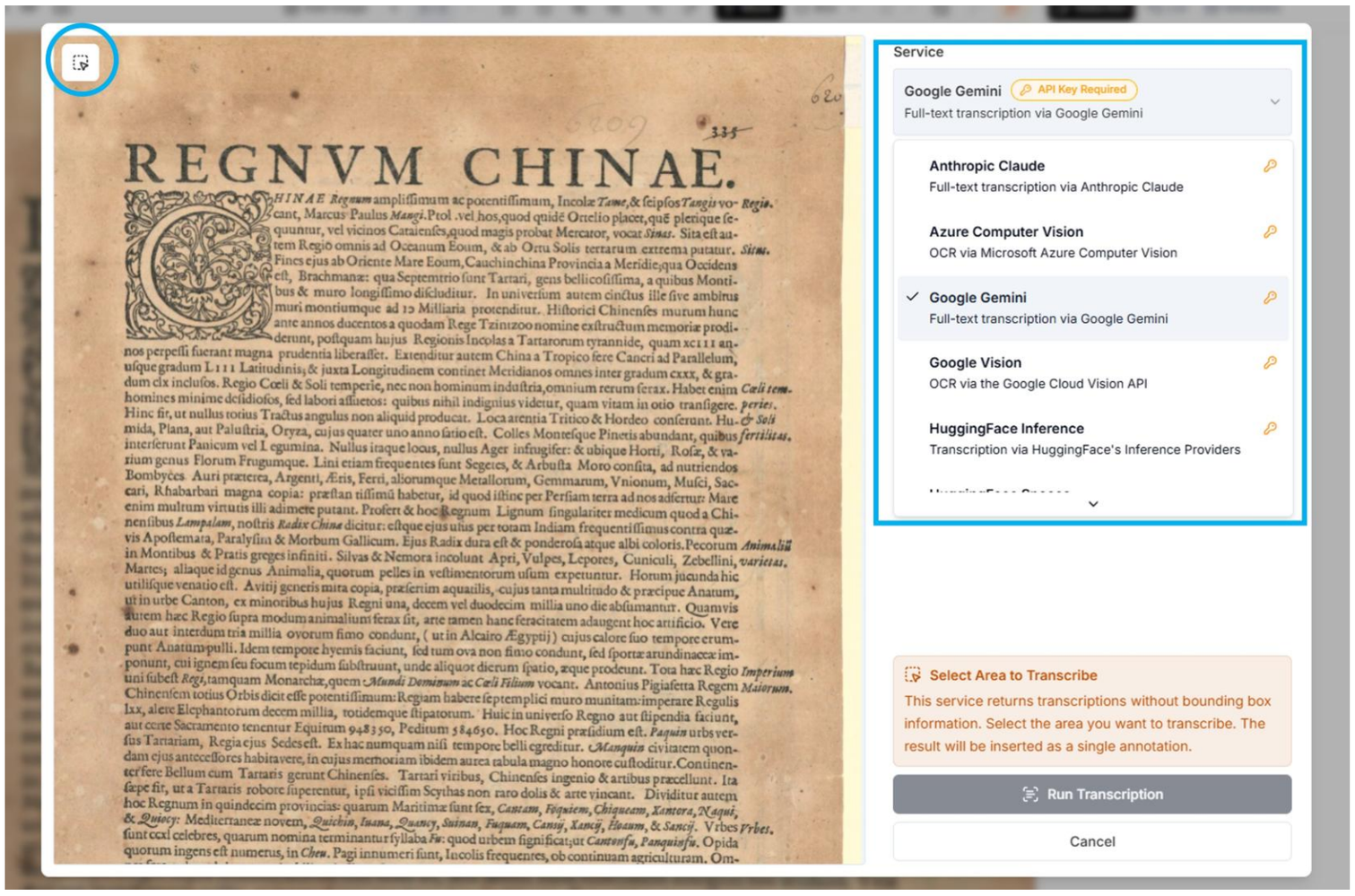
Auto-Transcribe

1. Click **Auto Transcribe**
2. Click **Select Service**
3. Select a transcription service

! Some services require an API key (see IMMARKUS Wiki for instructions) !

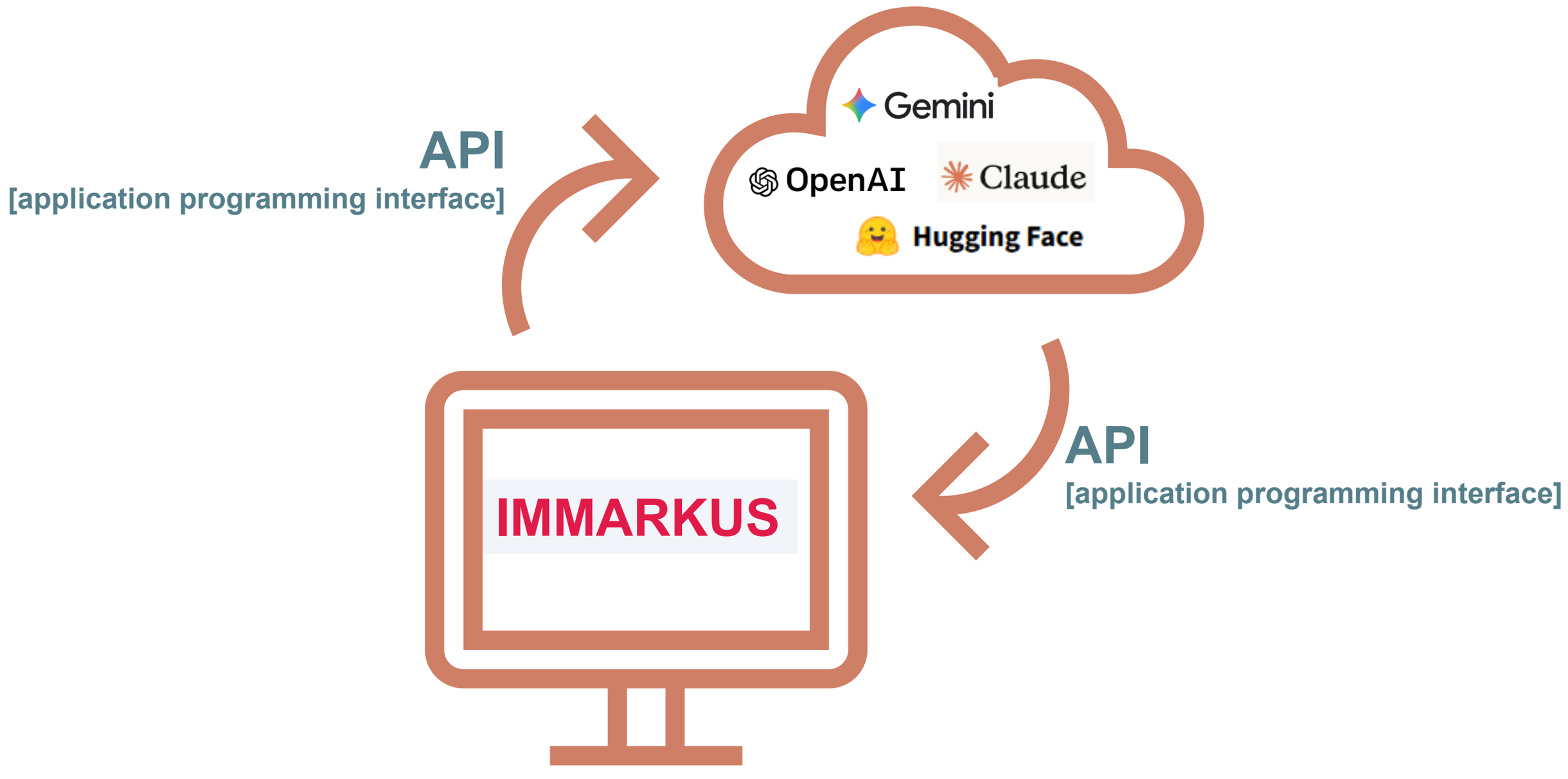
4. Click **Run Transcription**





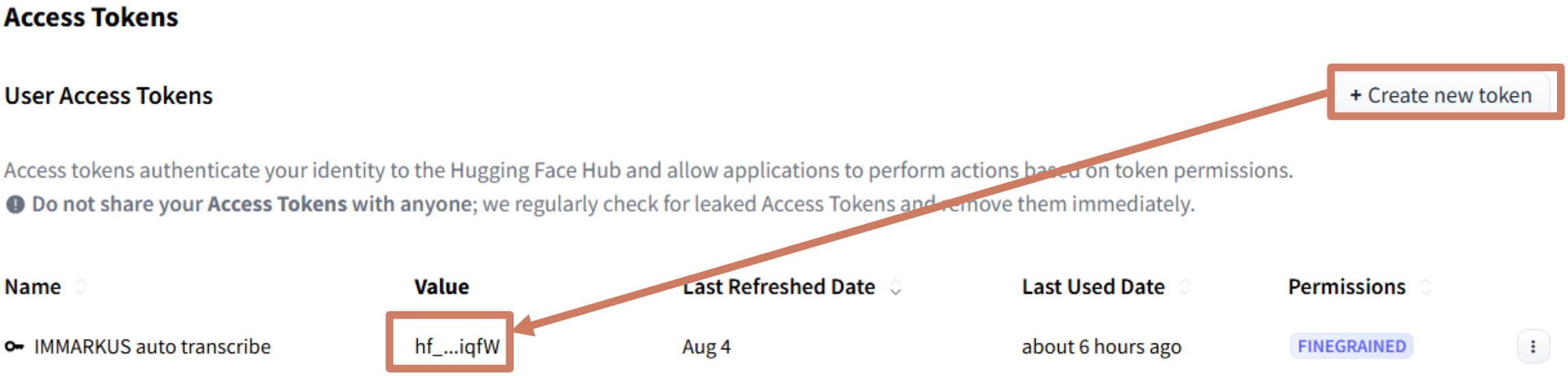
What is an API key?

API: a mechanism for computers or services to communicate with each other



What is an API key?

API **key**: a unique "digital key" provided by an AI service that unlocks its features and allows your app (e.g., IMMARKUS) to access them

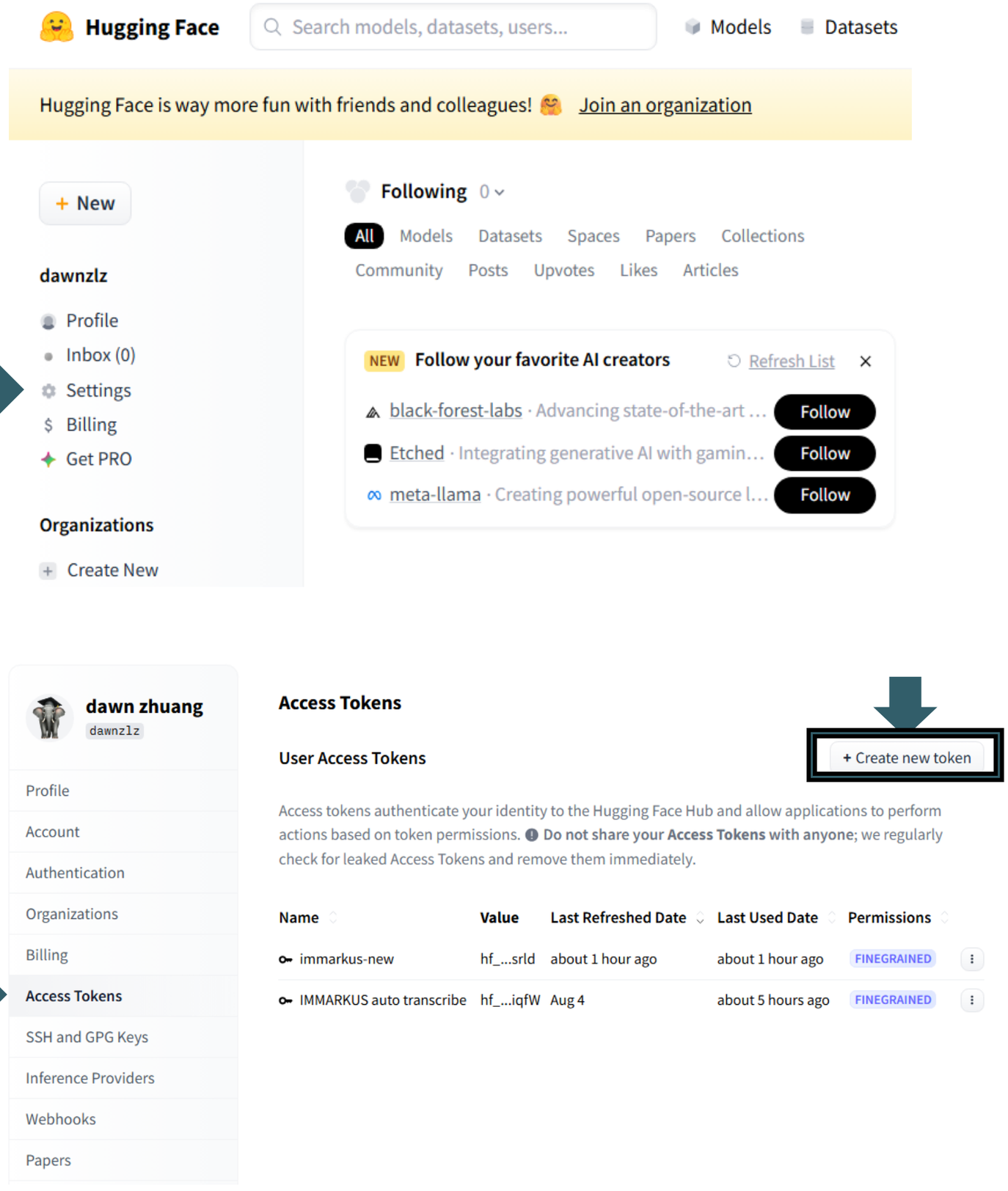


Hugging Face

open-source AI platform and community that currently offers an easy, low-cost way to run transcription models using your own API key

How to Get an API key

1. Click the link: https://huggingface.co/
2. Sign up a or log in your **Hugging Face account**
3. Click **Settings**
4. Click **Access Tokens**
5. Click **Create new token**



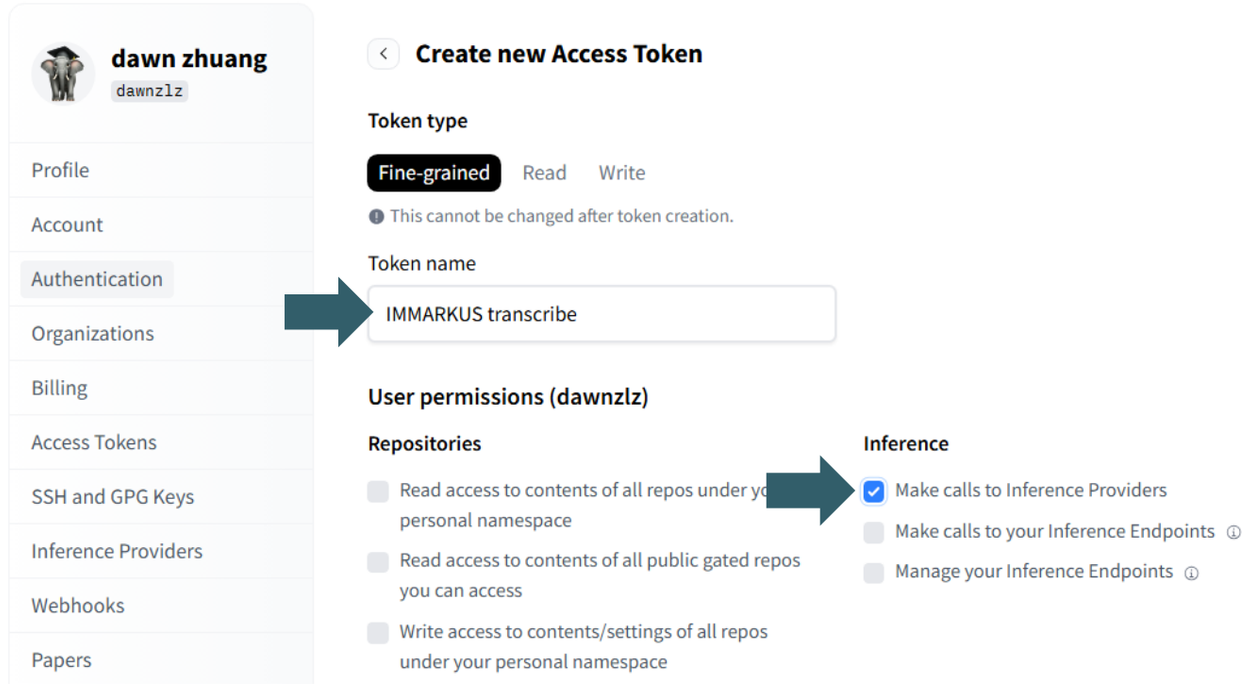
How to Get an API key

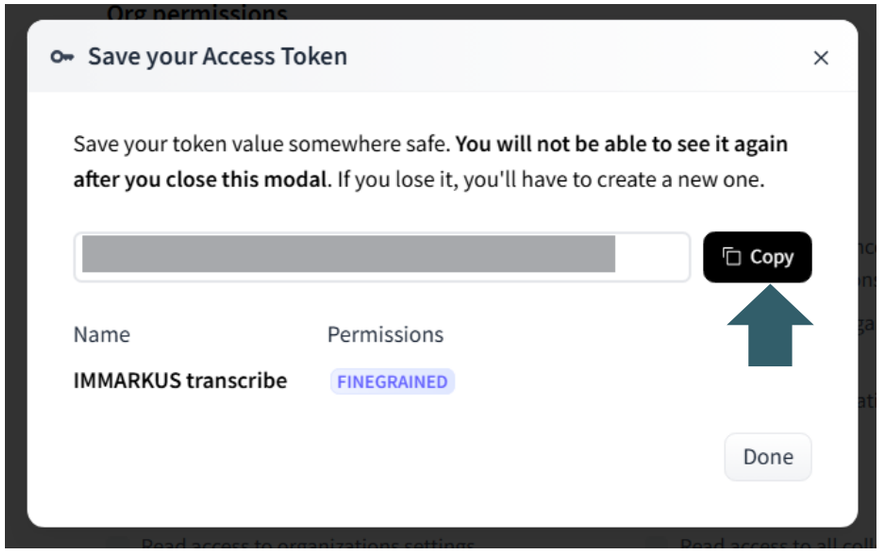
6. Name your token

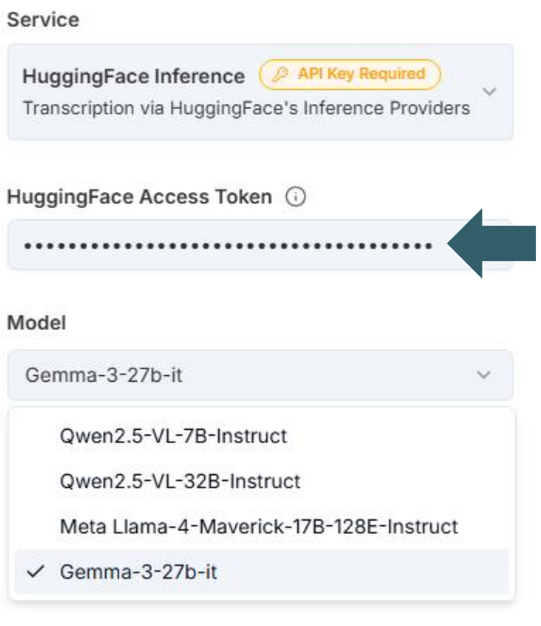
7. Check **Make calls to Inference Providers** under **Inference**

8. Click **Create token**

9. Copy the token (API key) and paste it to the IMMARKUS interface under service **HuggingFace Inference**

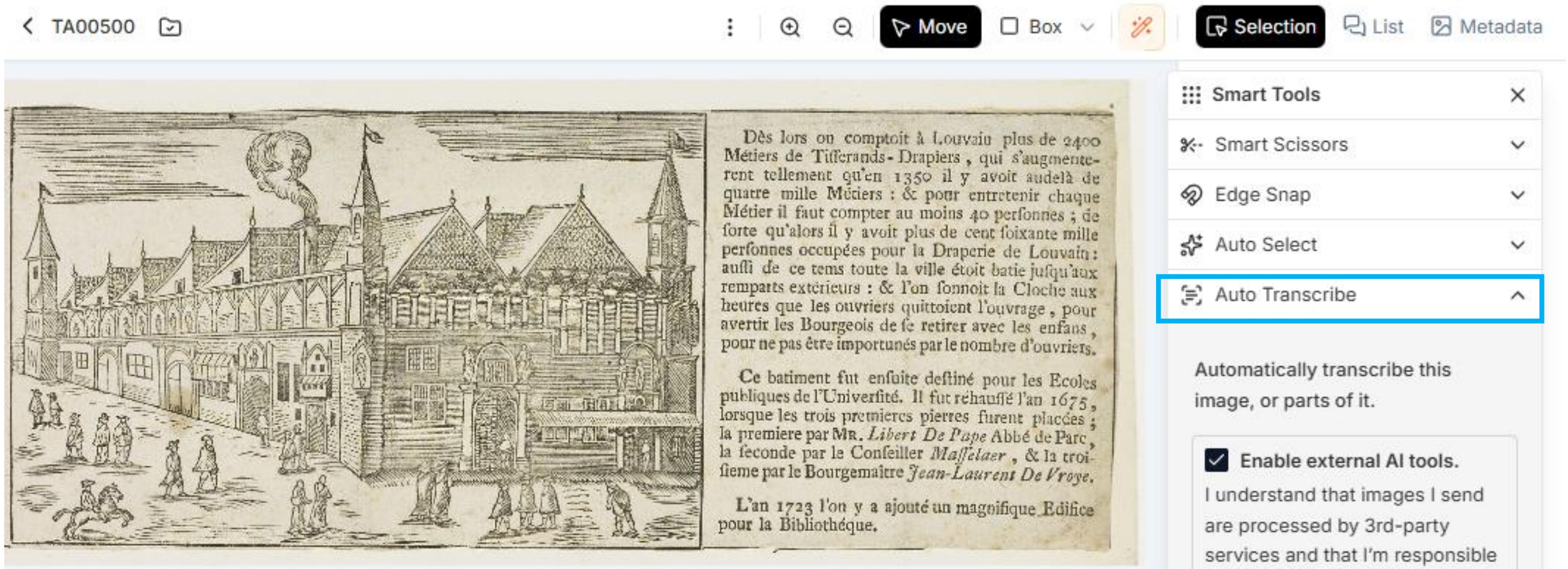






Transcribing Text from Images

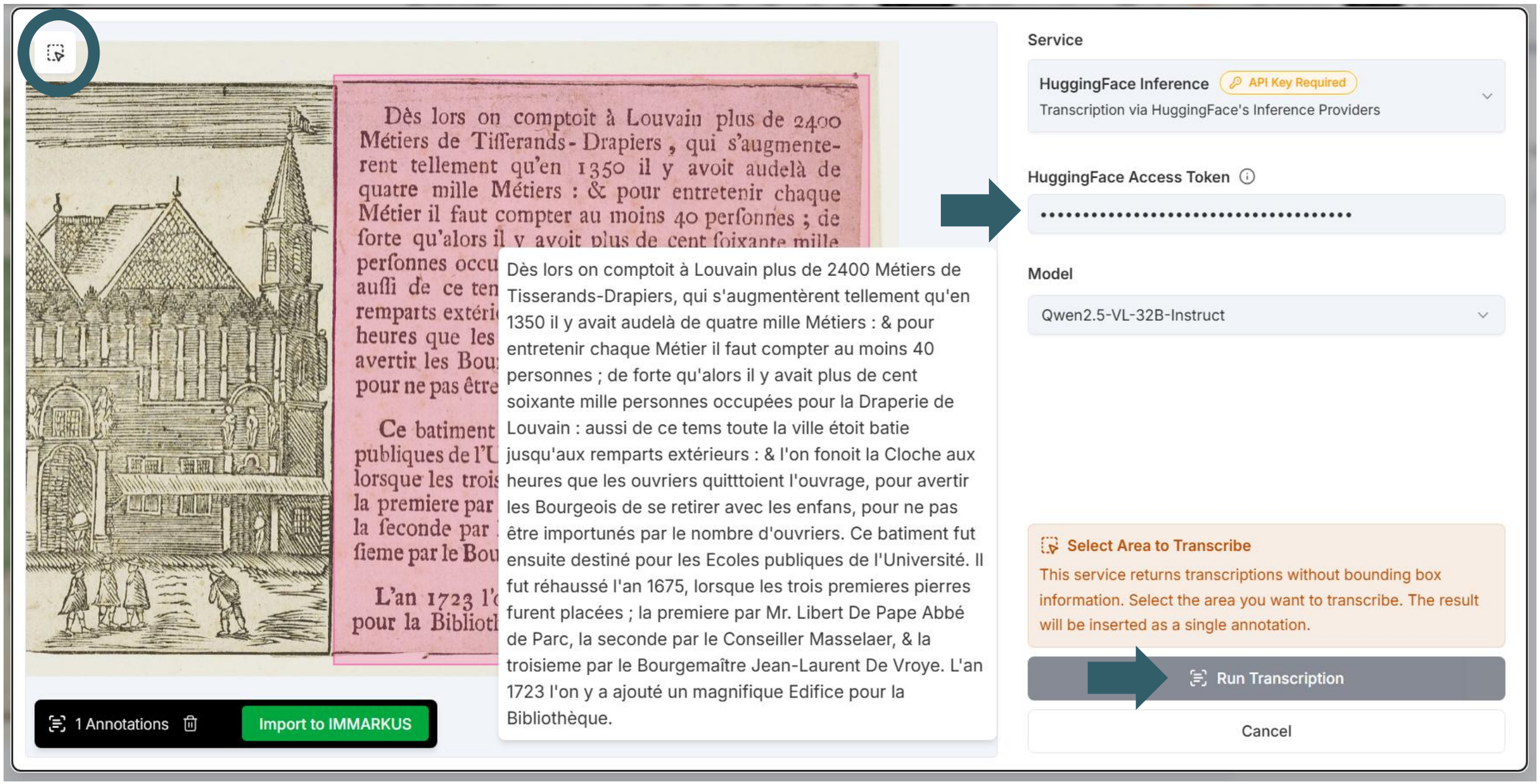
1. Open the Auto Transcribe feature and select a service



Transcribing Text from Images

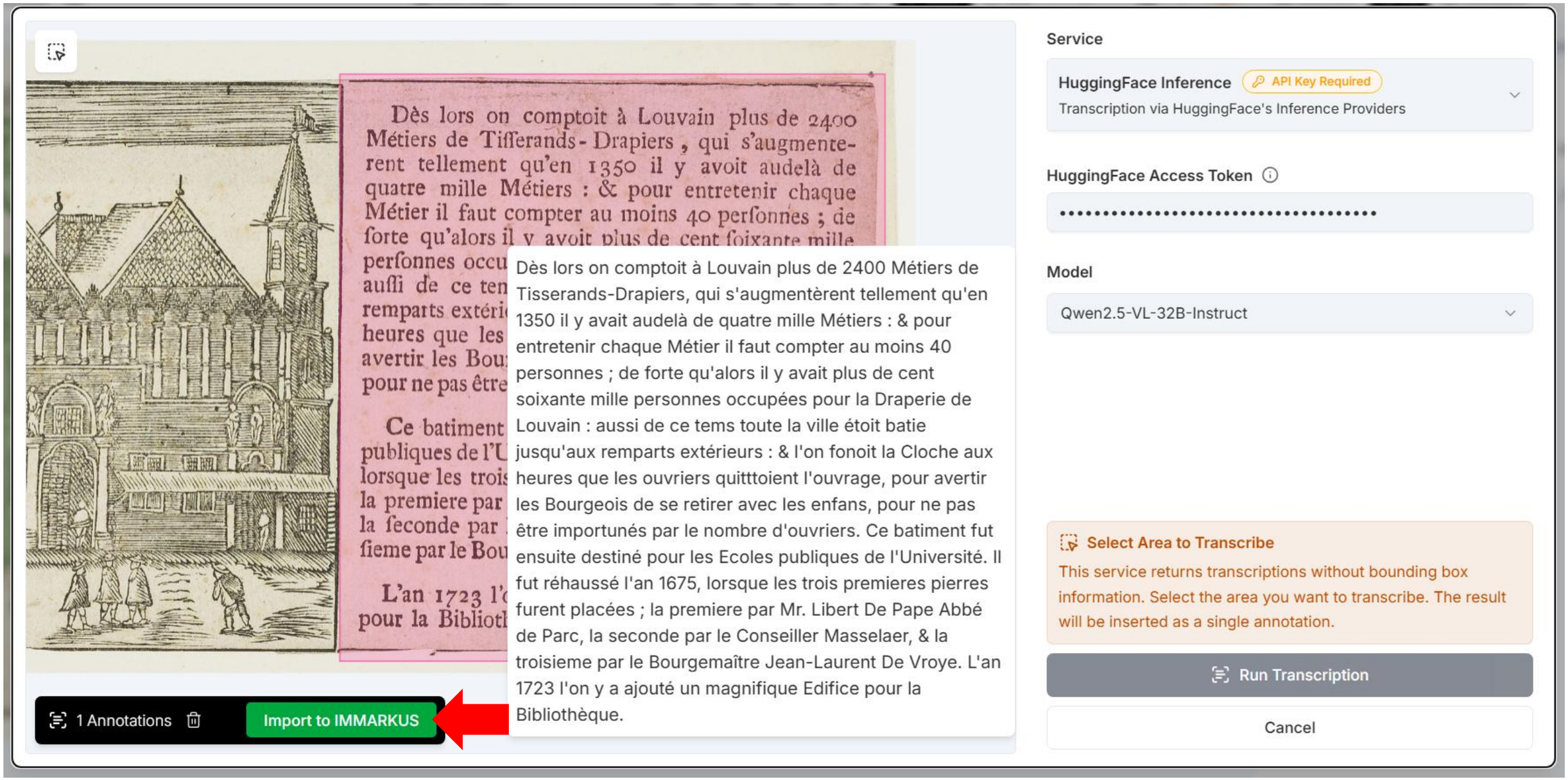
2. Set up your API key and select an area to transcribe

3. Click **Run Transcription**.



Transcribing Text from Images

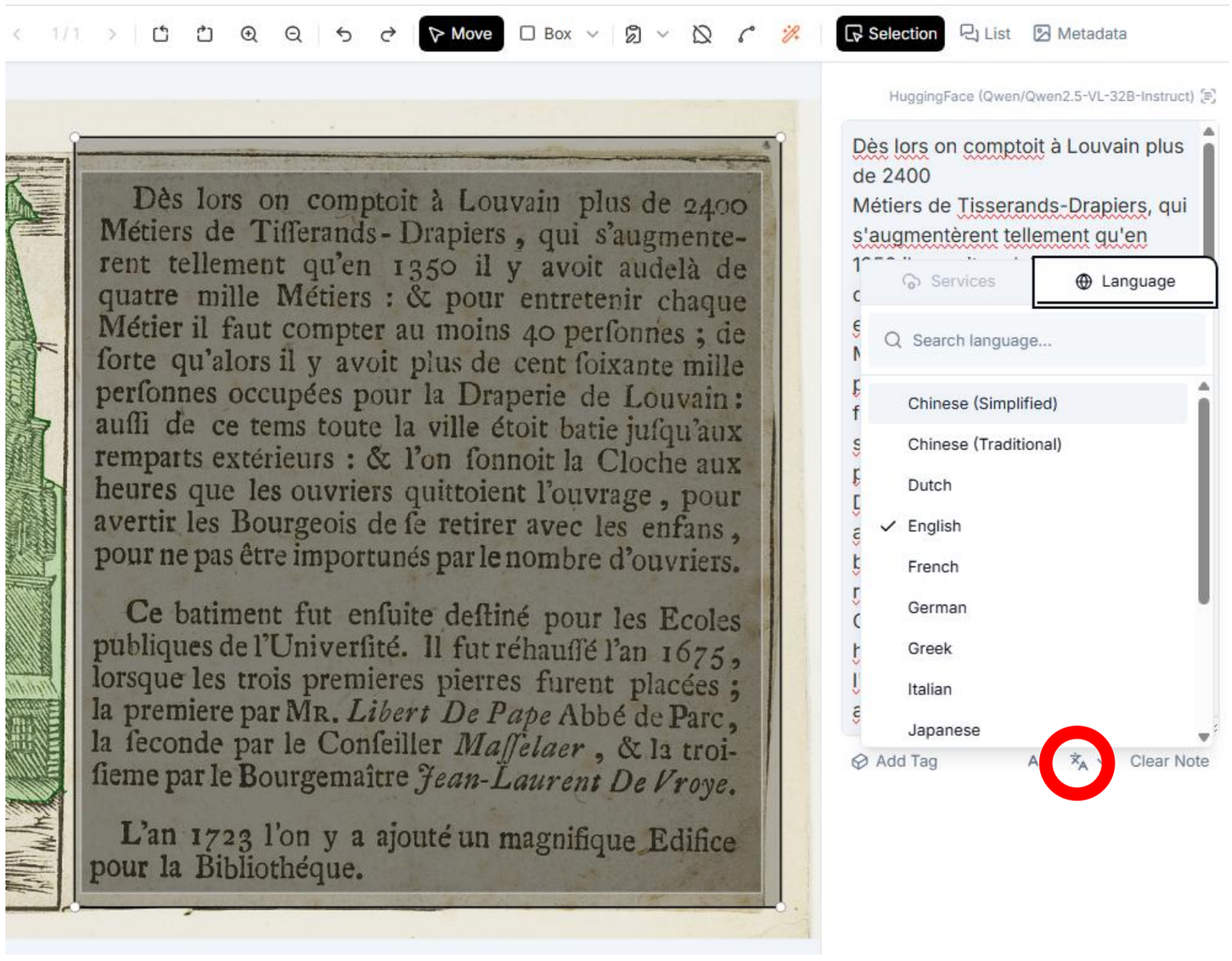
4. Hover over the selected area to view the transcription, and import it into IMMARKUS to store, edit, or translate it



Transcribing Text from Images

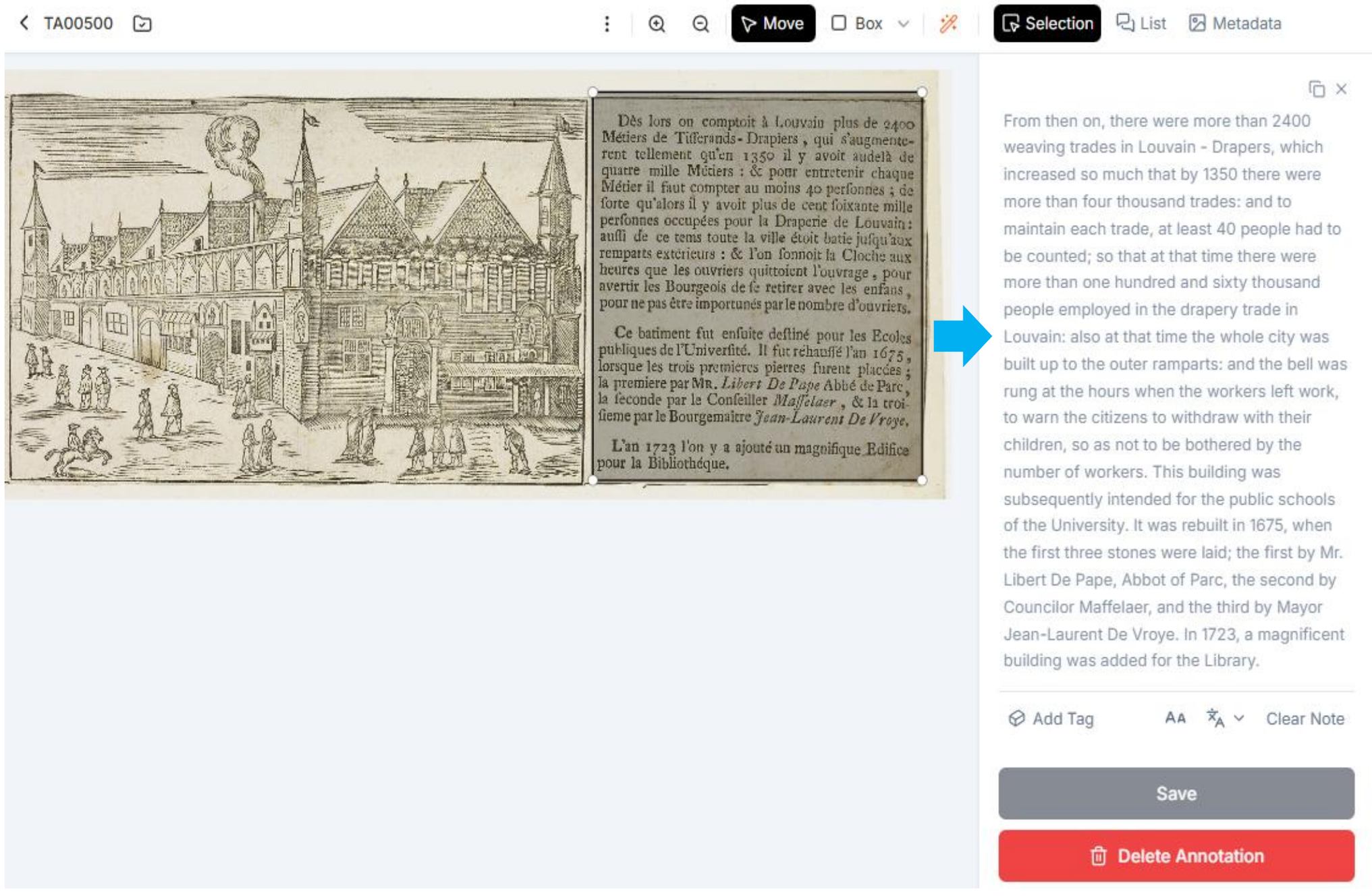
5. After importing, click **Show Translation (red circle)**

6. Select the translation service model and the target language



Transcribing Text from Images

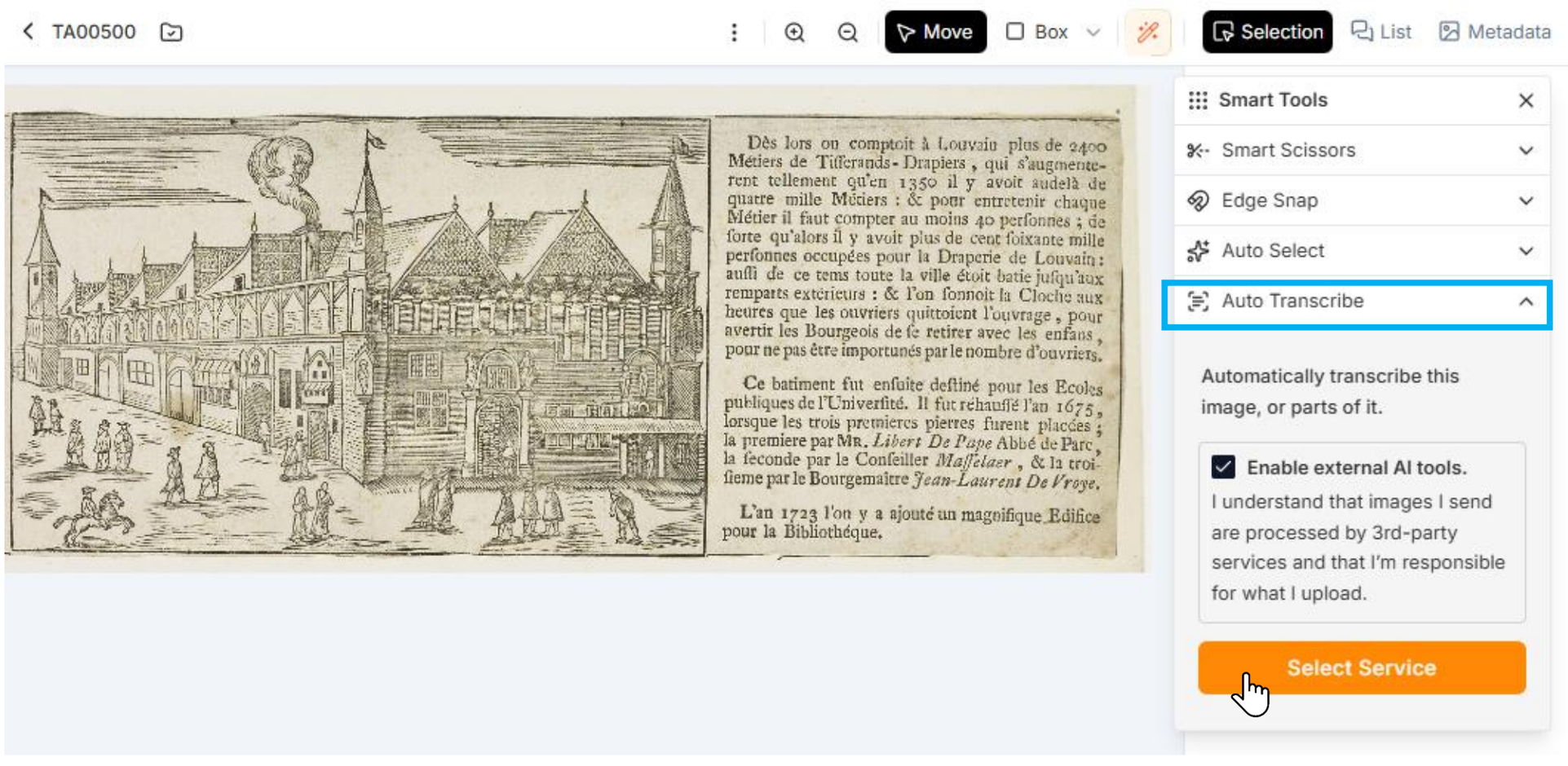
7. View the translated version of the transcription



Break (15 minutes)

- **Questions or comments?**

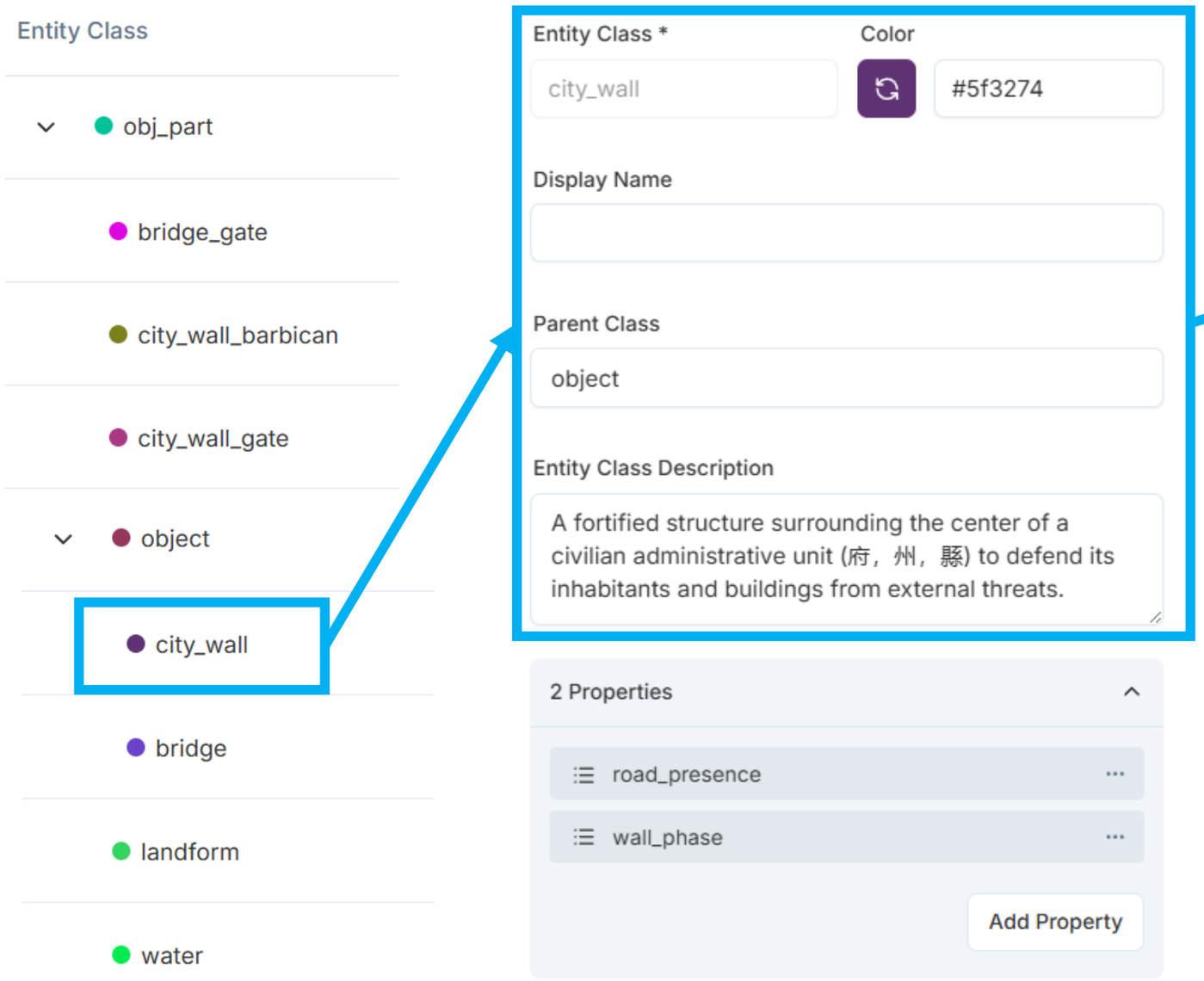
- You can also try Auto Transcribe and review the results.

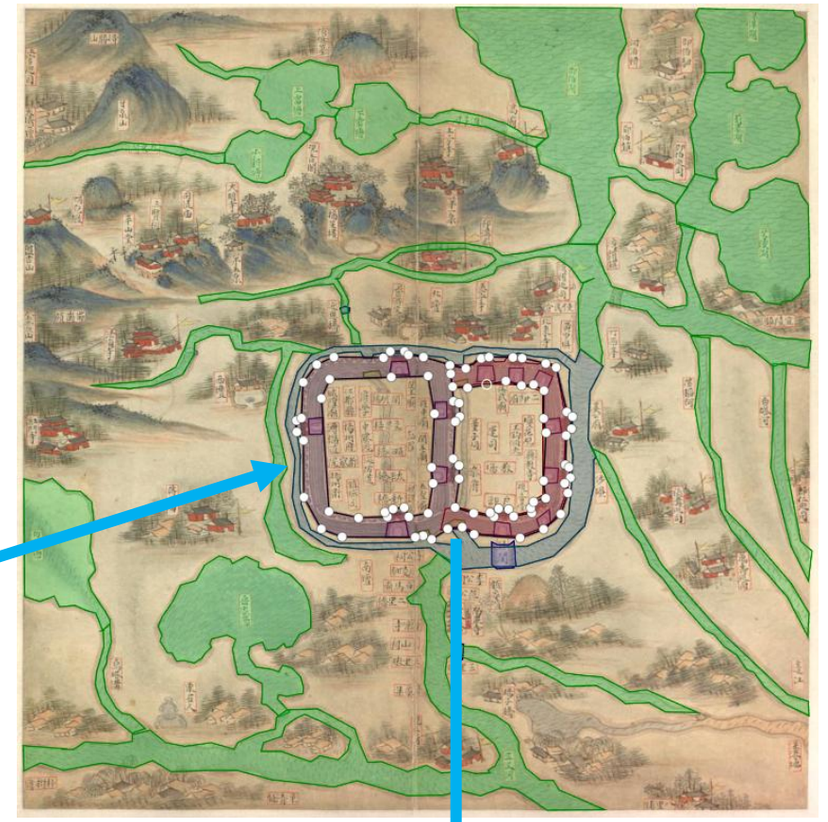


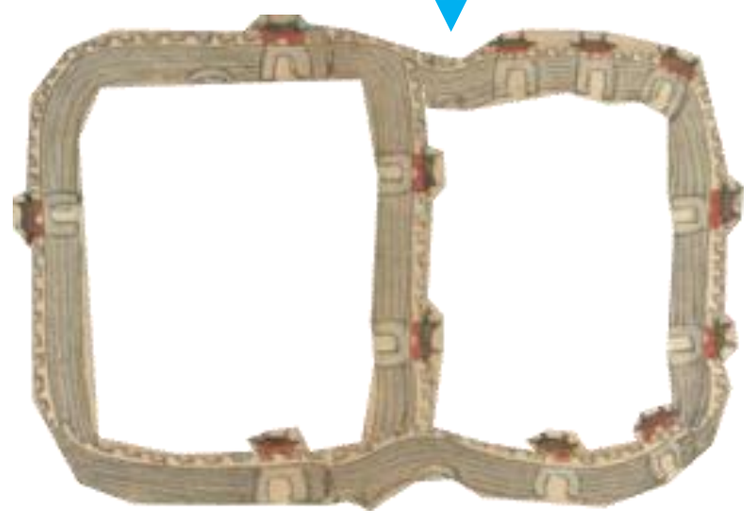
3. What Is a Data Model?

A data model defines:

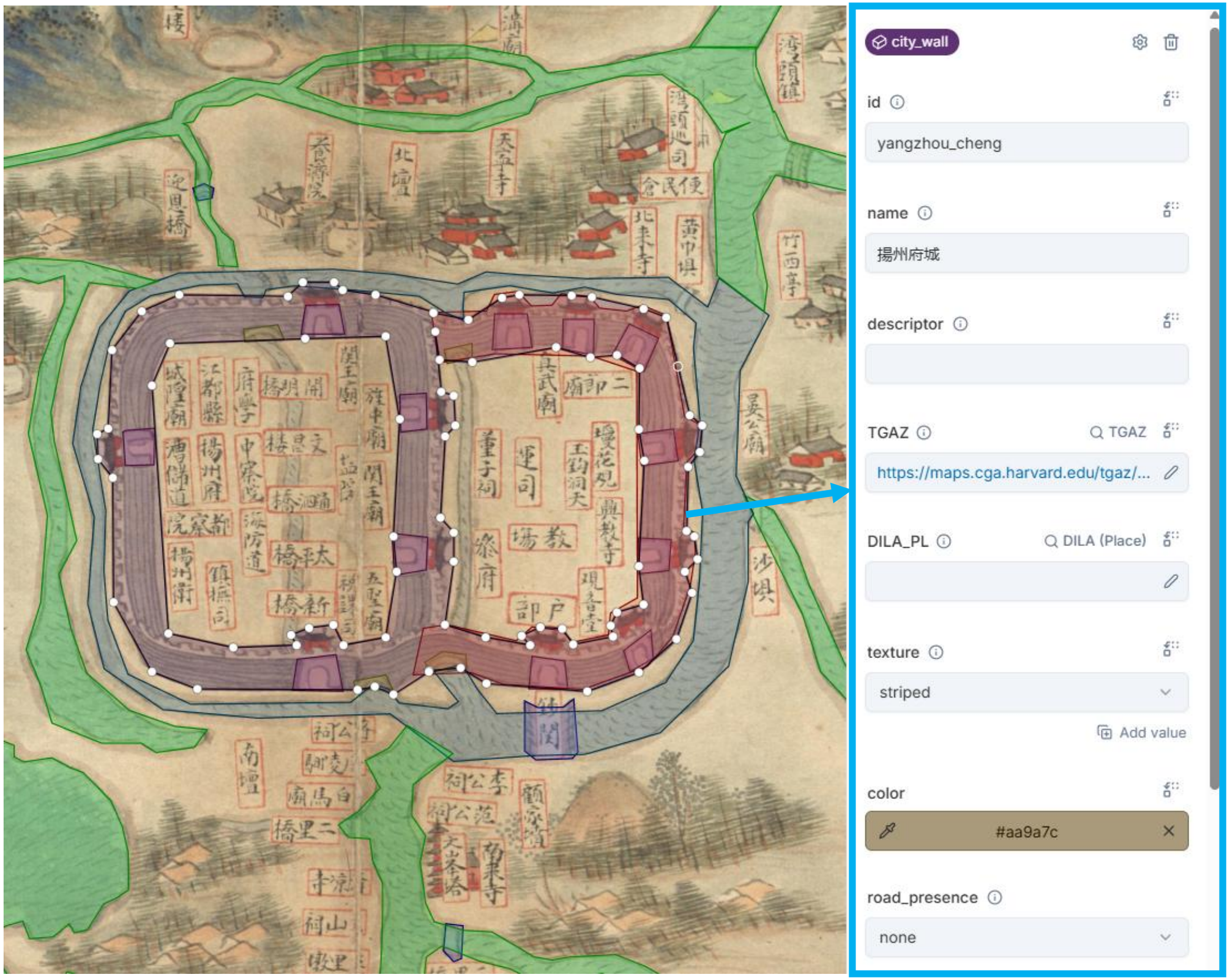
- What **things** you record (**Entity**)



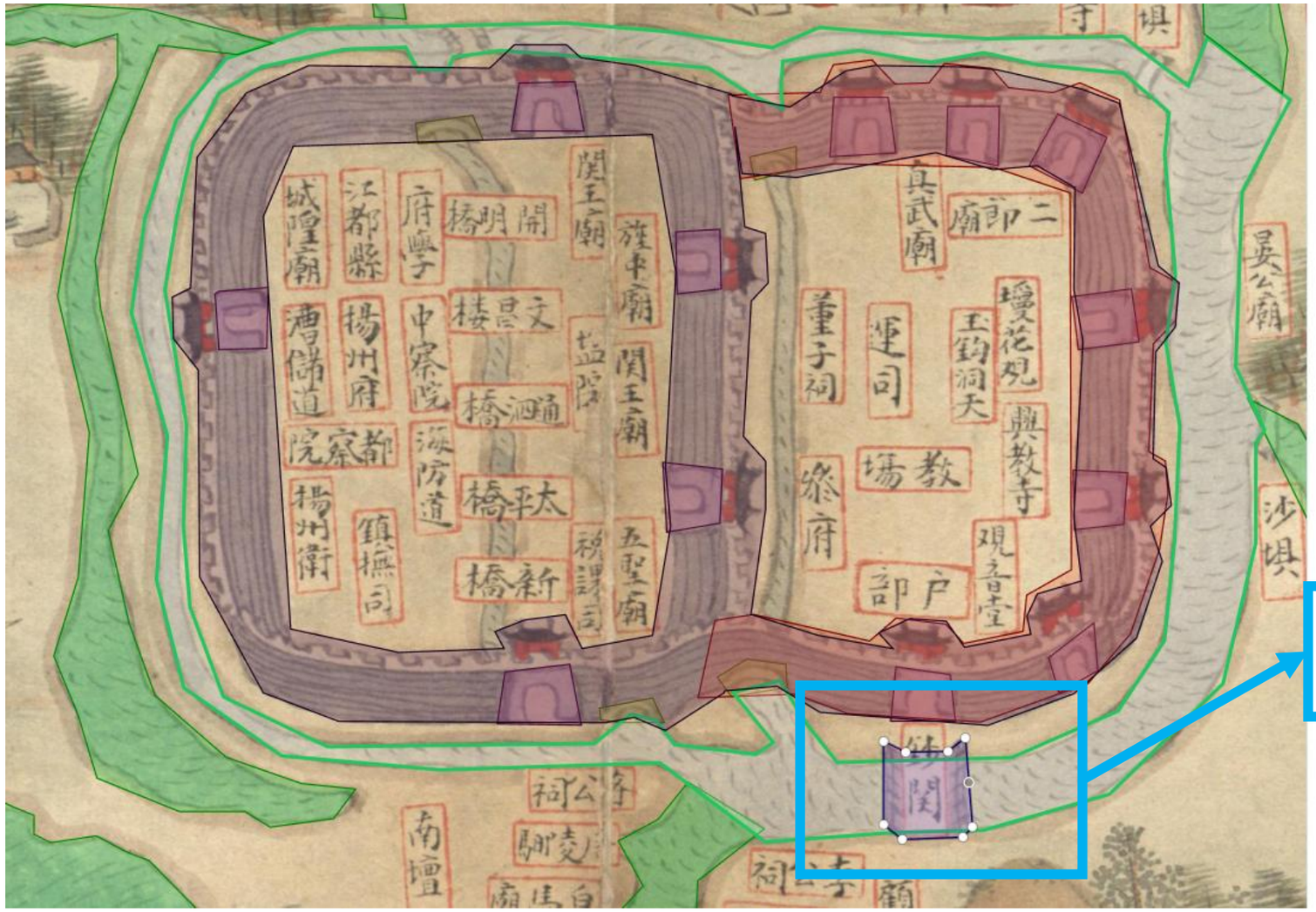




- What **details** each entity has (**Property**)



- How they **relate** (**Relationship**)



Relationship Name

crossing

Directed Relation

Enable this option if the relationship is meant to be directional, in the sense that source and target roles are relevant.

Relationship Type Description

Used to connect a bridge with the feature it crosses such as a river, moat, or road.

Restrict source entity class

The relationship can only start on annotations with this entity class.

bridge

color

#816f59

bridge_type

floating bridge

relation to wall

extramural

bridge_pillar_quant

bridge_cover

no

Related Annotations

crossing

Add Tag

Add Note

Save

Delete Annotation

A data model defines:

- What **things** you record (**Entity**)
- What **details** each entity has (**Property**)
- How they **relate** (**Relationship**)

Example:

Figure (Mythological or Human)

- ID
- Name
- Garment_type
- Garment_color
- Holding (A **figure** holding an **artifact**)

Infrastructure

- ID
- Name
- Type
- Dimension_height
- Dimension_width
- Crossing (An **infrastructure** crossing **another feature**)

Landform

- ID
- Name
- Type
- Location

Artifact

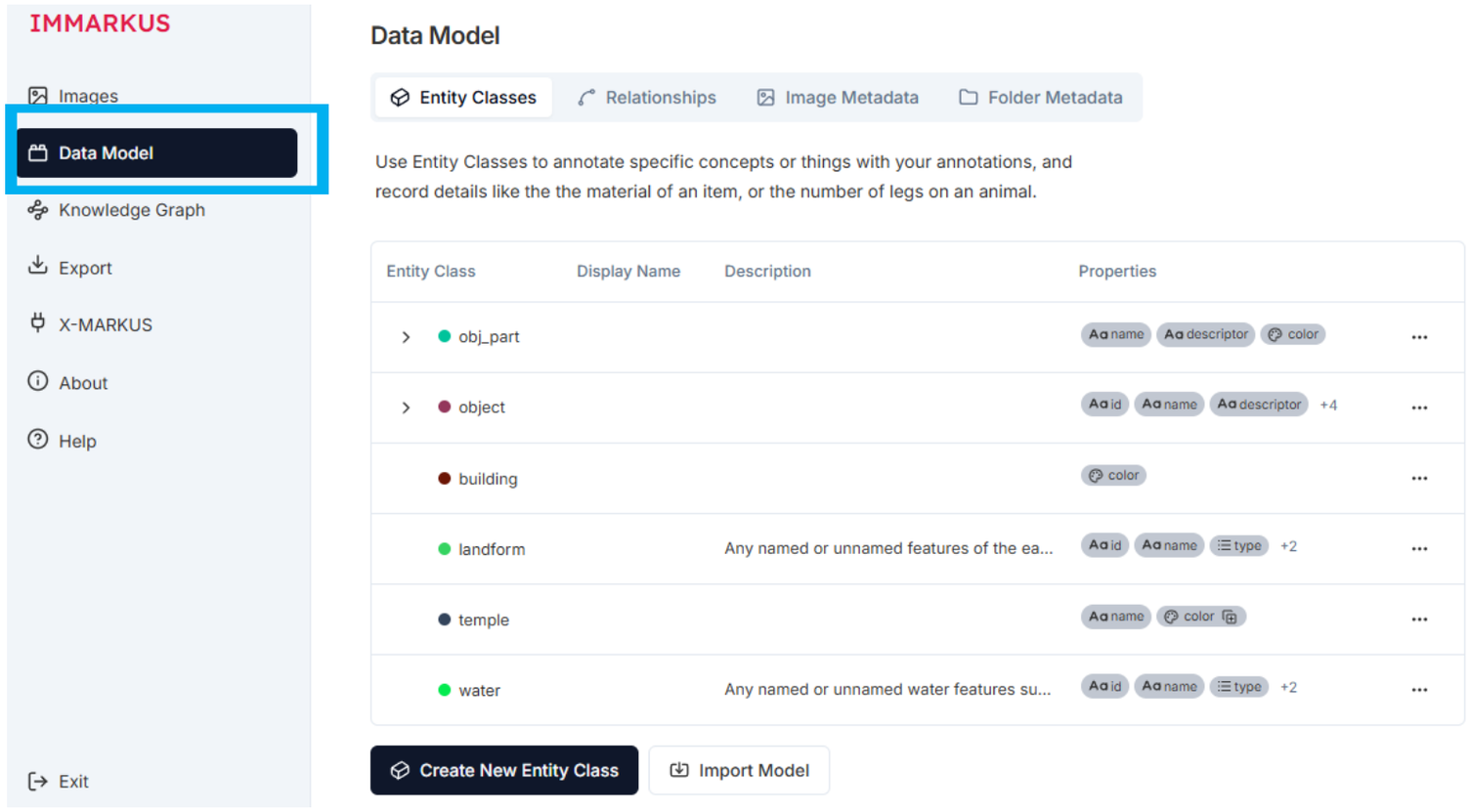
- ID
- Name
- Type
- Material
- Location_current
- Inscription_YN

Why Use a Data Model?

- Ensures consistency across annotations
- Makes annotations searchable and comparable
- Enables complex queries and structured exports

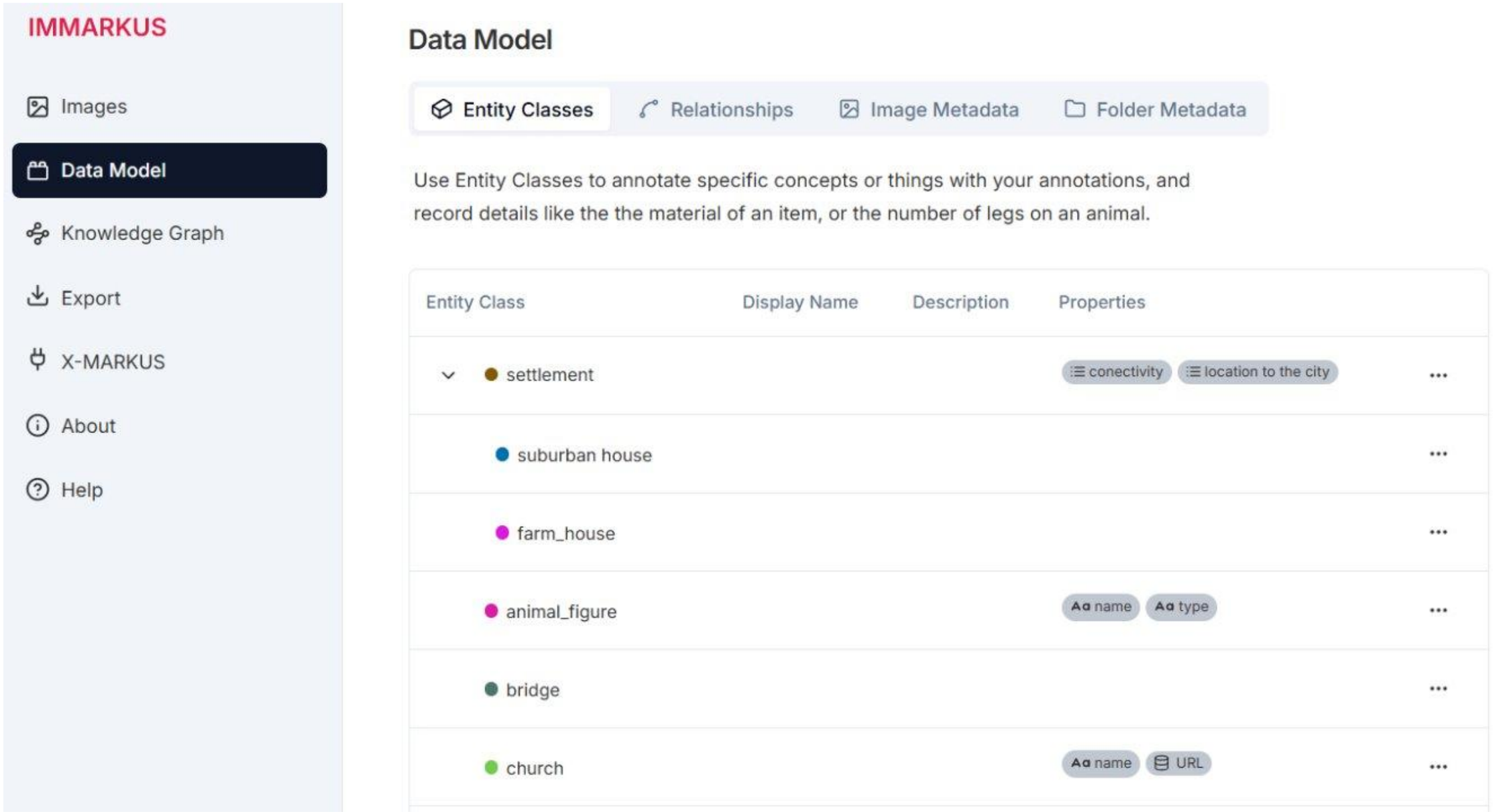
When you annotate, you are already shaping a data model.
To view your current data model:

1. Click on **Data Model** on the left-hand menu bar
2. Navigate what you have created during the annotation practices



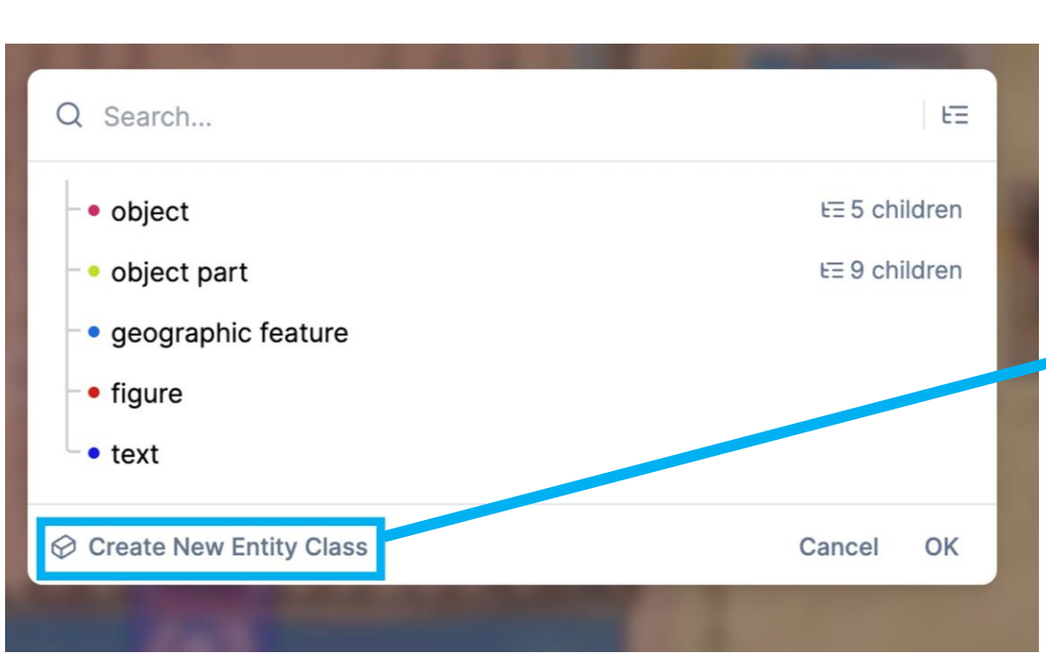
Data Models in IMMARKUS

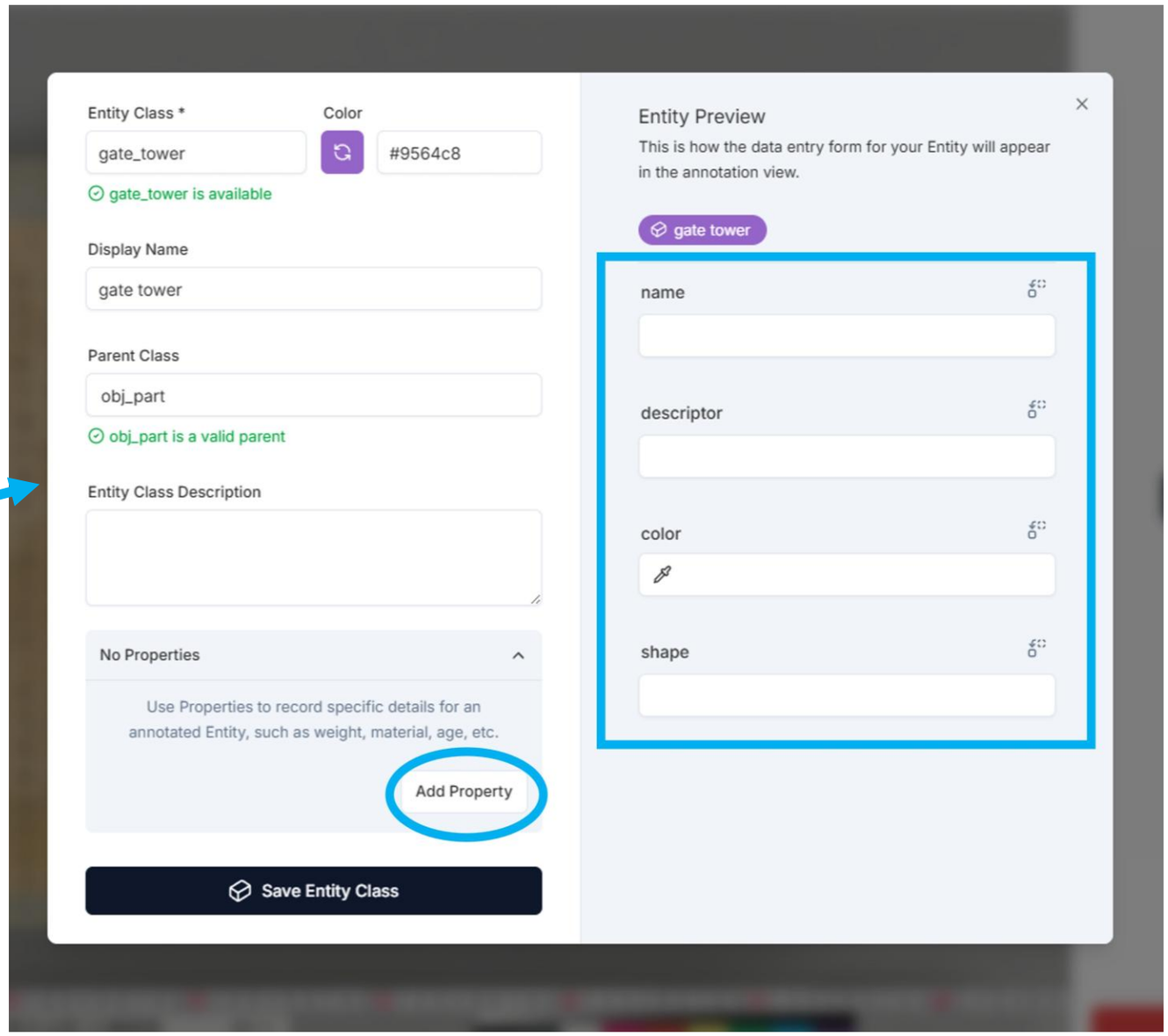
Define schema (entity classes, properties, relationships and metadata) directly in **Data Model Mode**



Data Models in IMMARKUS

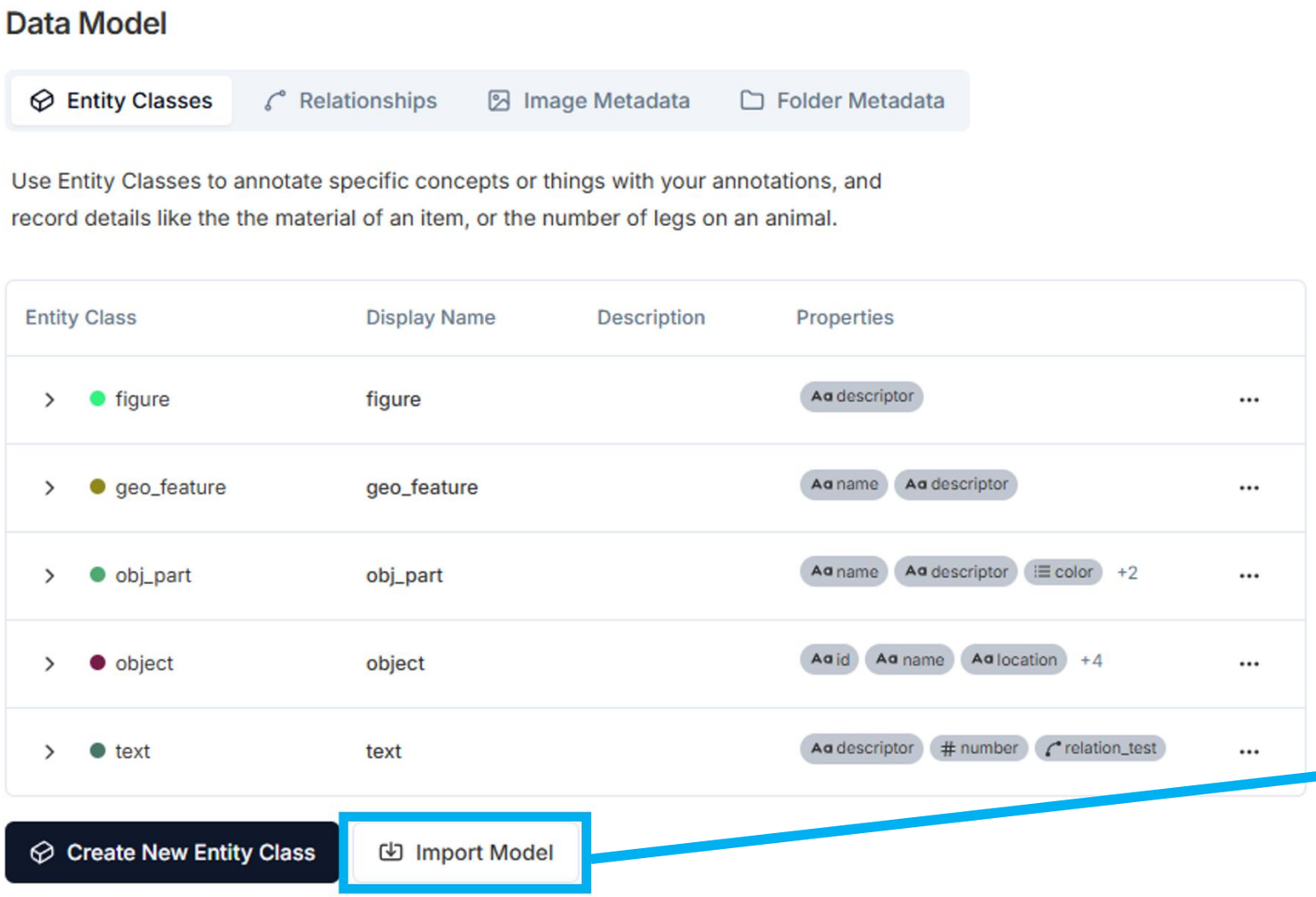
Create or expand schema (new entity classes, properties, and relationships) in **Annotation Mode**

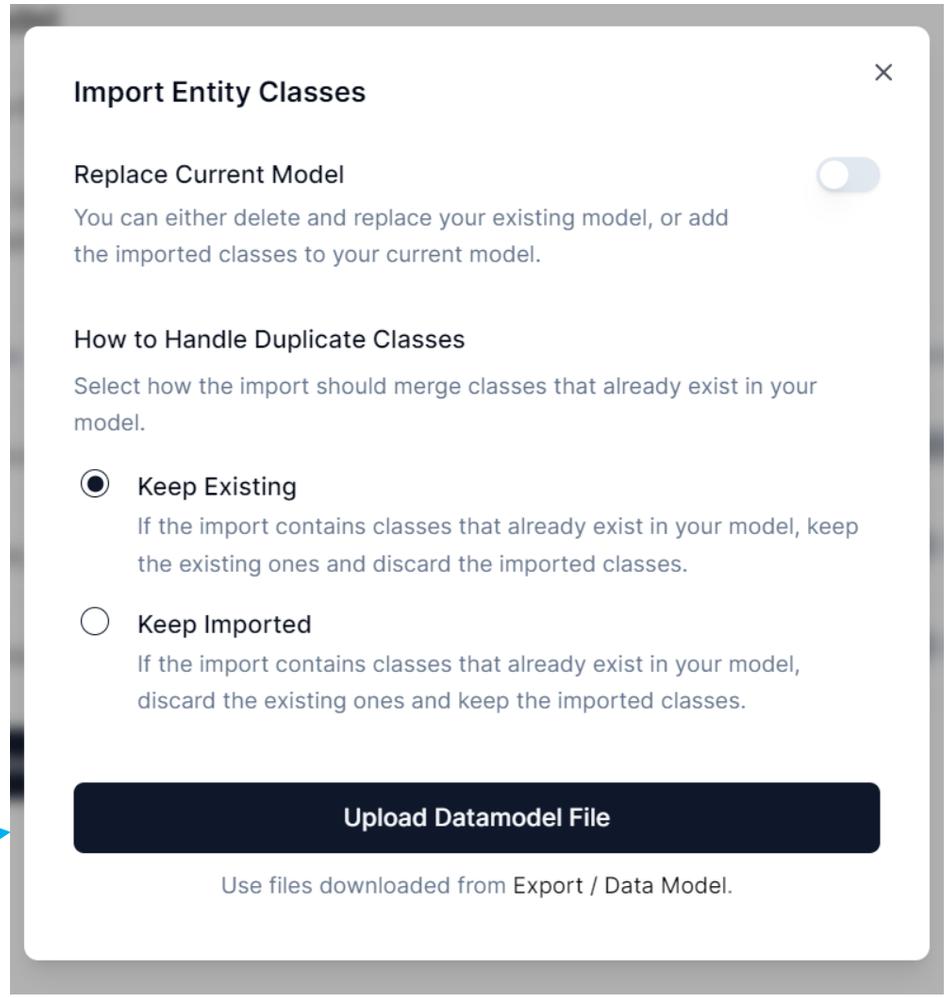




Data Models in IMMARKUS

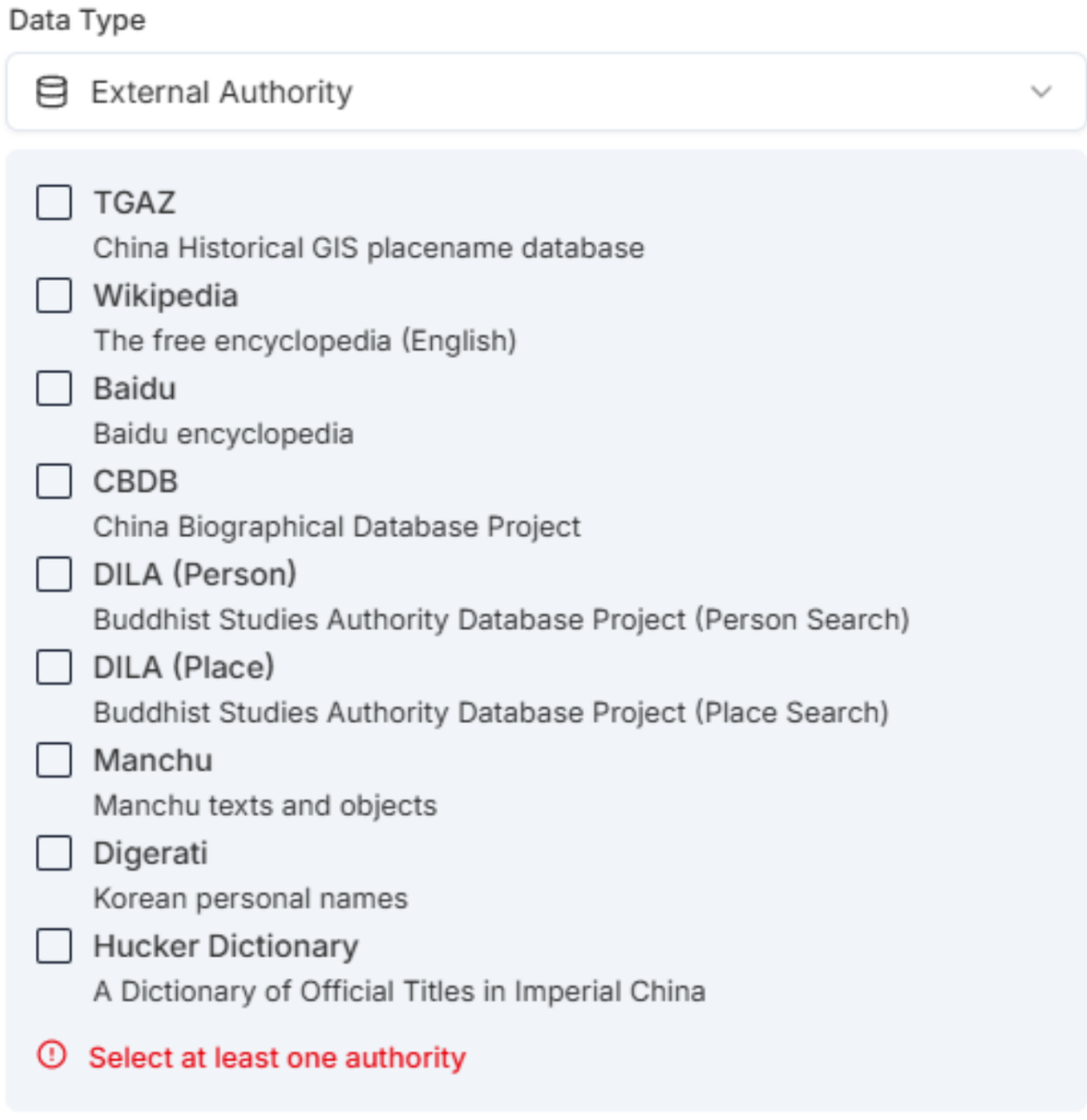
Import / Reuse data model from other projects in **Data Model Mode**





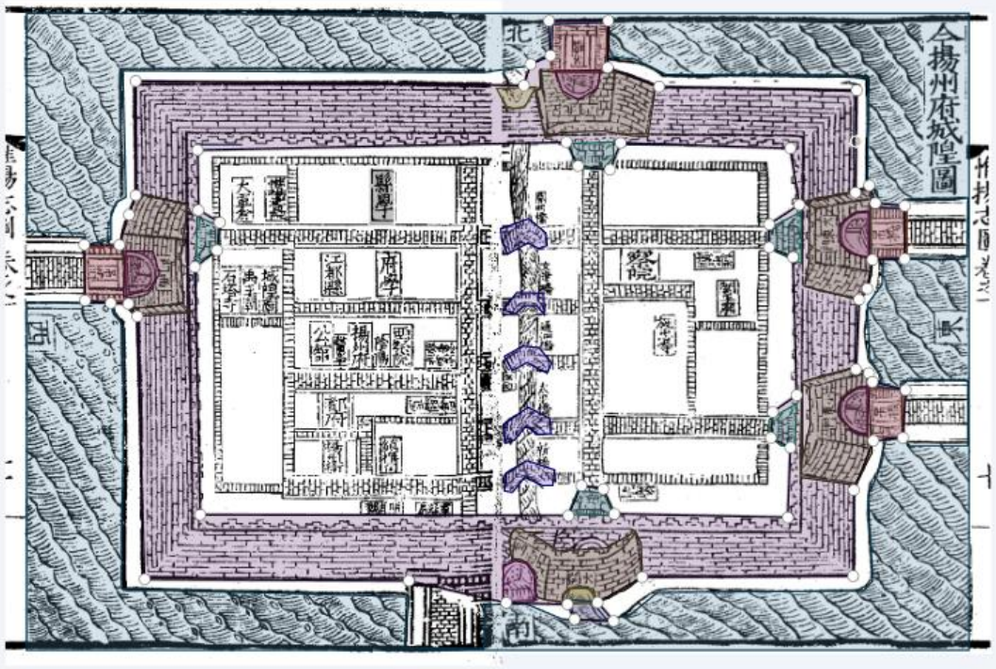
Tips

Make use of **external authorities** to connect your entities to other knowledge bases



嘉靖_惟揚志_48_49_co...

Move | Box | Selection | List | Metadata



city_wall

id
yangzhou_cheng

name
揚州城

descriptor

TGAZ | TGAZ
hvd_33309

DILA_PL | DILA (Place)

texture
bond_pattern
Add value

color

road_presence
intramural

TGAZ API URI :: https://chgis.hudci.org/tgaz/placename/hvd_33309
JSON | XML | RDF

placename:

揚州府 (traditional Chinese)

扬州府 (simplified Chinese)

Yangzhou Fu (Pinyin)

type: 府 府 fu superior prefecture

temporal span: from 1366 to 1911

spatial info: POINT point N 32.39127 E 119.43719 (geo data source: FROM_AC)

part of:

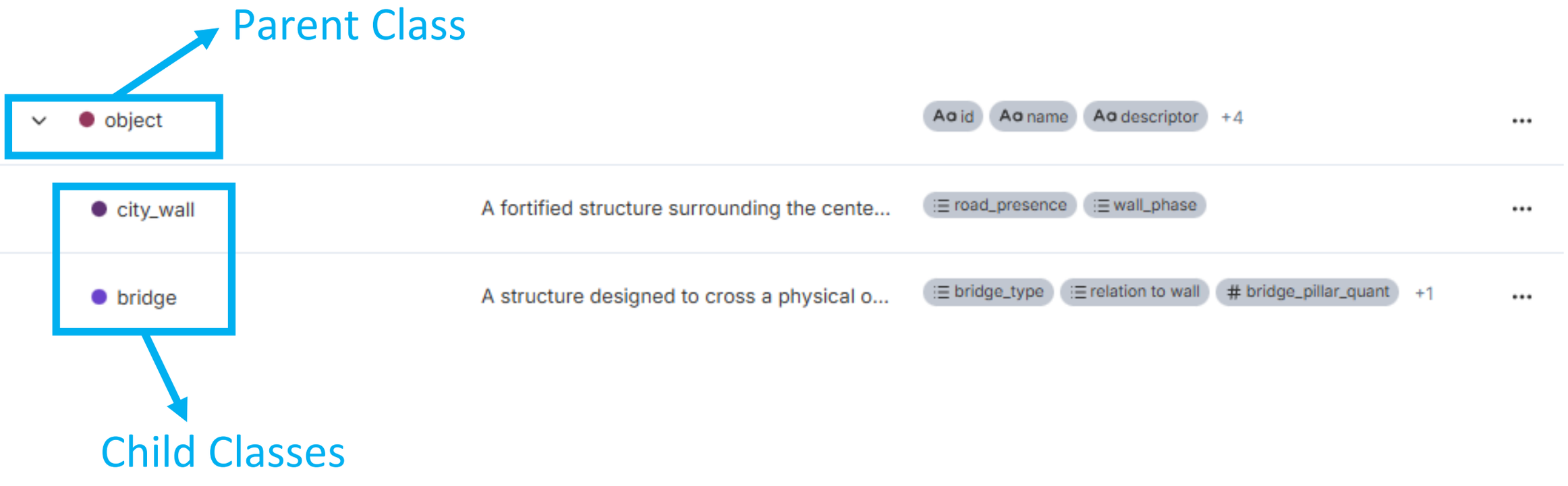
江南行省 Jiangnan Xings from 1366 to 1367
南京 Nanjing from 1368 to 1377
京师 Jingshi from 1378 to 1402
南京 Nanjing from 1403 to 1424
京师 Jingshi from 1425 to 1440
南京 Nanjing from 1441 to 1644
江南省 Jiangnan Sheng from 1645 to 1666
江苏省 Jiangsu Sheng from 1667 to 1911

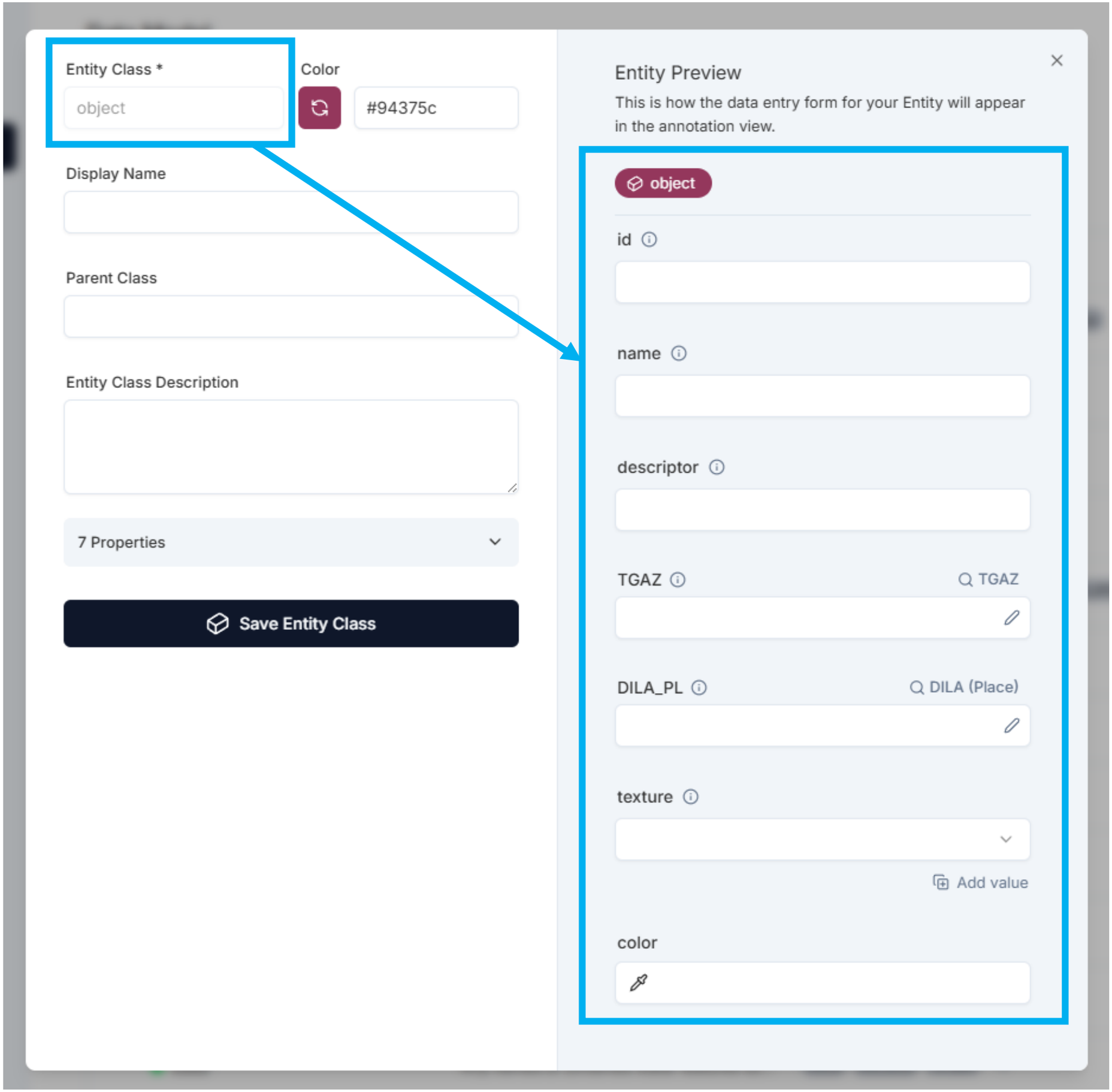
Linking an annotated place to its identifier in the Chinese Historical GIS placename database

Tips

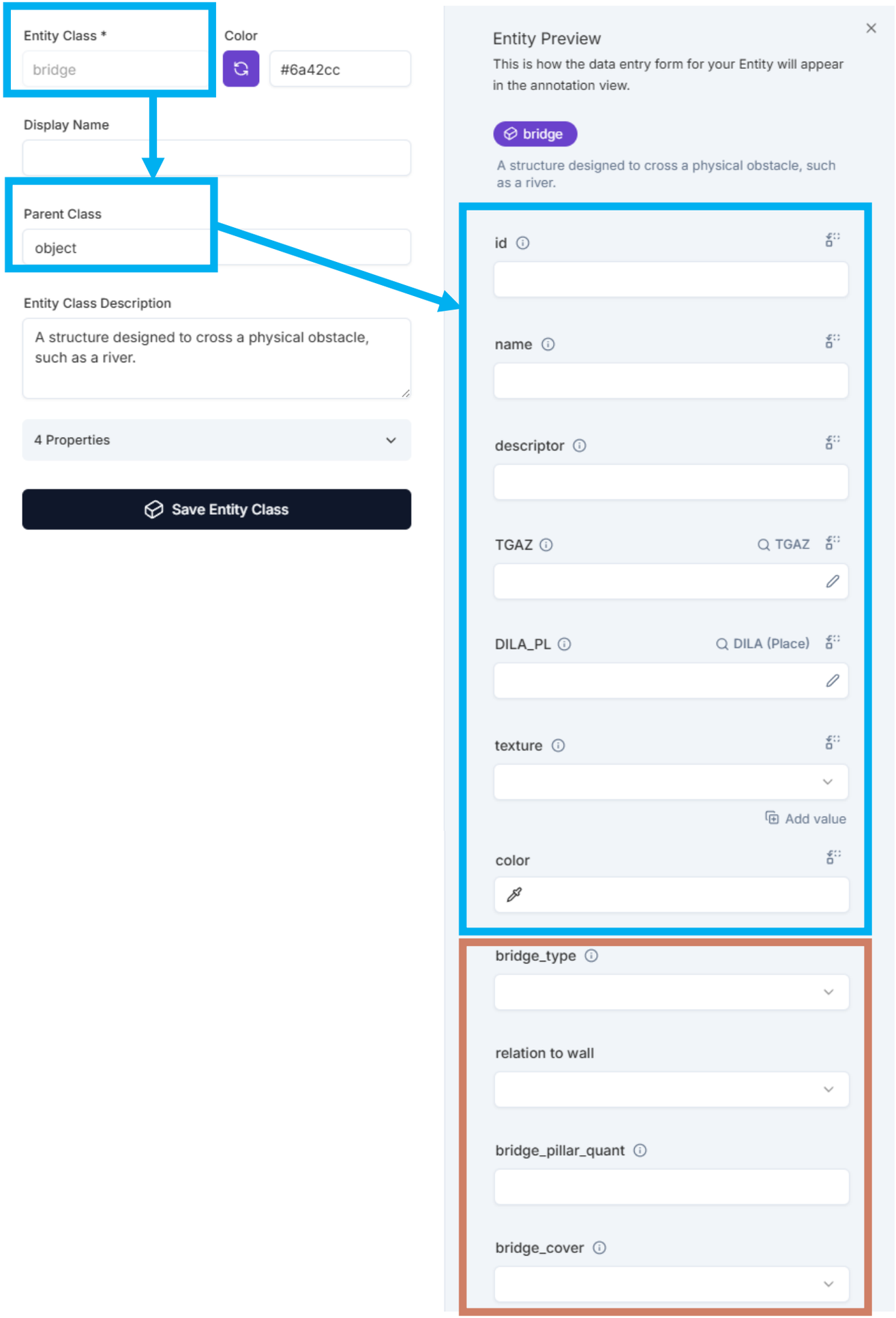
Make use of **parent-child class hierarchies** to avoid duplicating properties for entities that share certain characteristics

- A parent class defines common properties once
- Child classes inherit all properties from parent
- Child classes can also have their own unique properties
- Ensures consistency while allowing flexibility





Parent class “object” has 7 properties

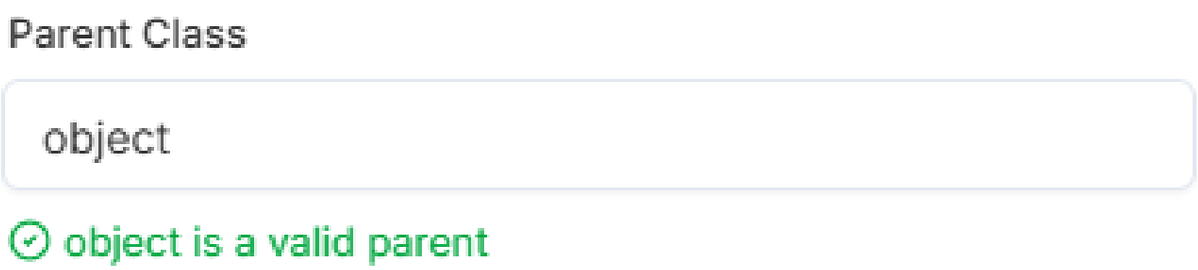


Child class “bridge” **inherits** all 7 properties from its parent class “object”

It also carries its own unique properties

Practice 4. Adding a Child Class to Your Data Model

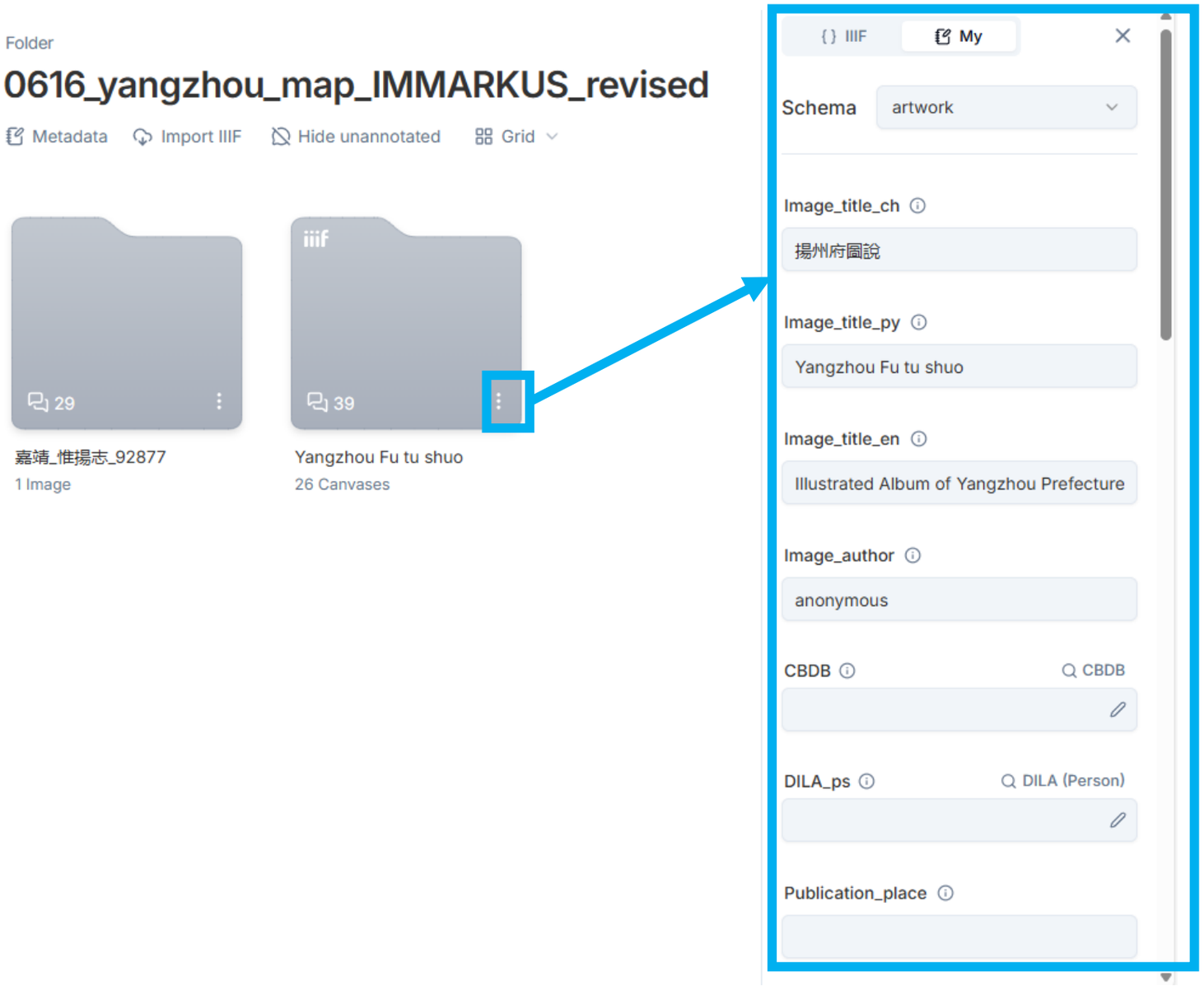
1. Click **Data Model** on the left-hand menu bar
2. Click **Create New Entity Class**
3. Type the name of your new entity class
4. Type one of the existing entity class name in the **Parent Class** field



5. Click **Save Entity Class**

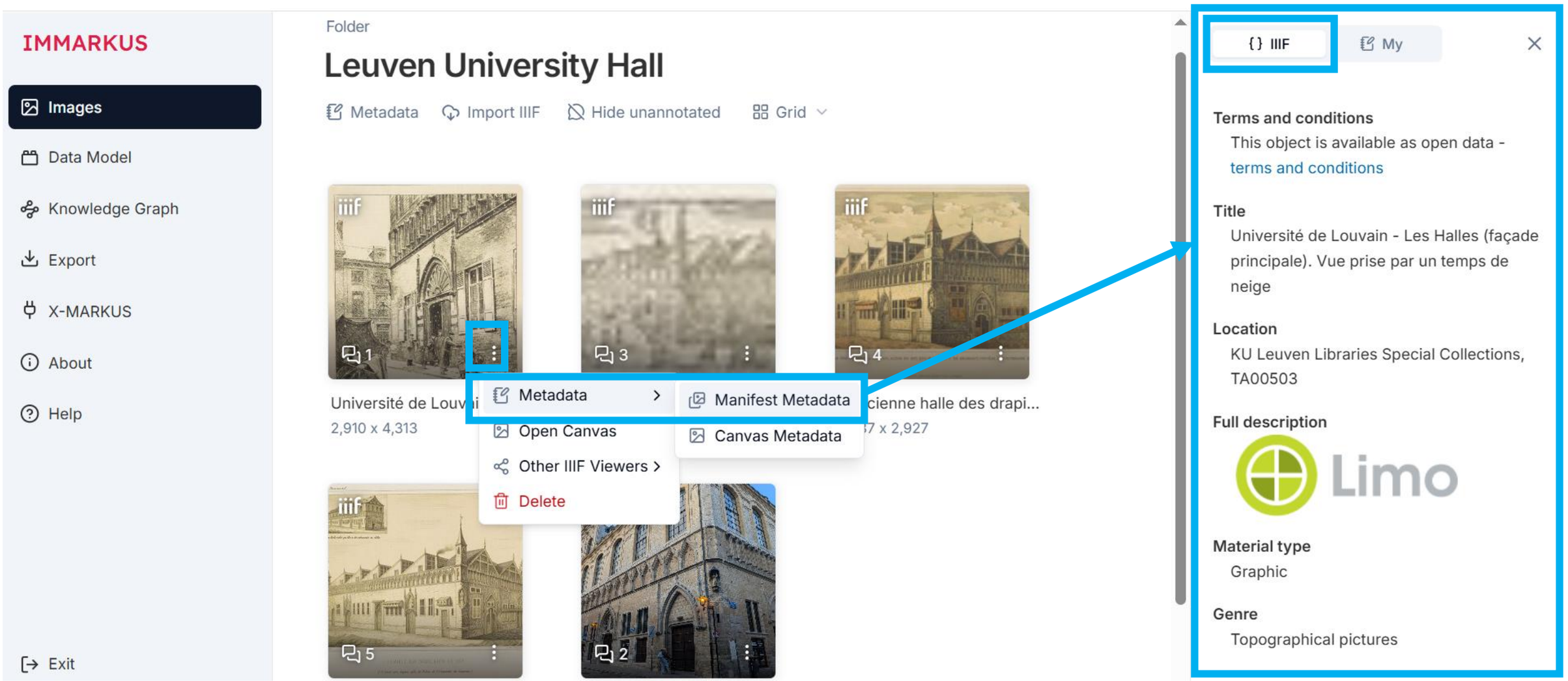
Working with Metadata

- The data about your data: **what** something is, **who** made it, **when** and **where** it comes from
- Supports **citations**, **reuse**, and **data linking**



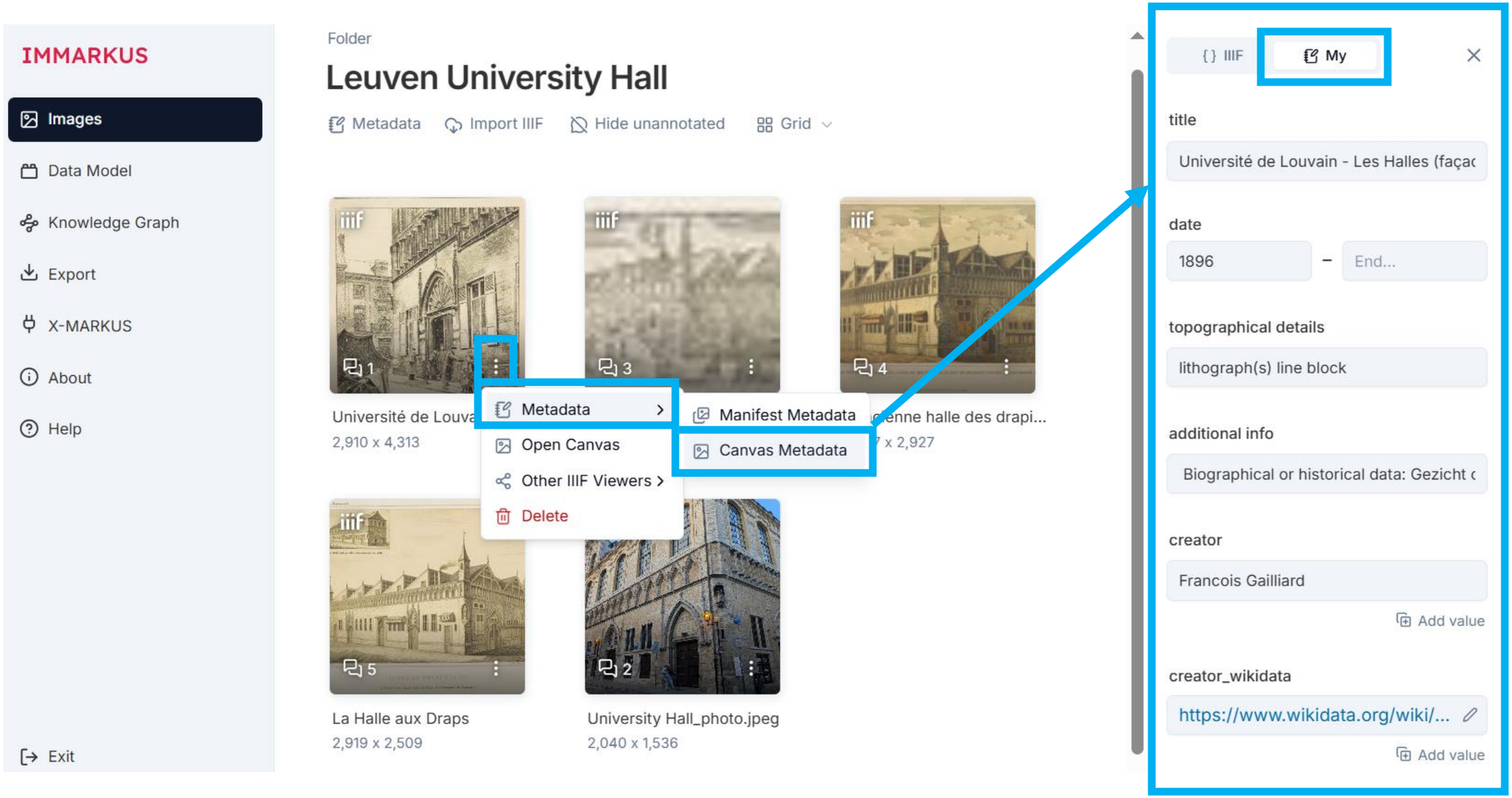
Metadata in IMMARKUS

For IIIF images, the embedded metadata is automatically retrieved and displayed.

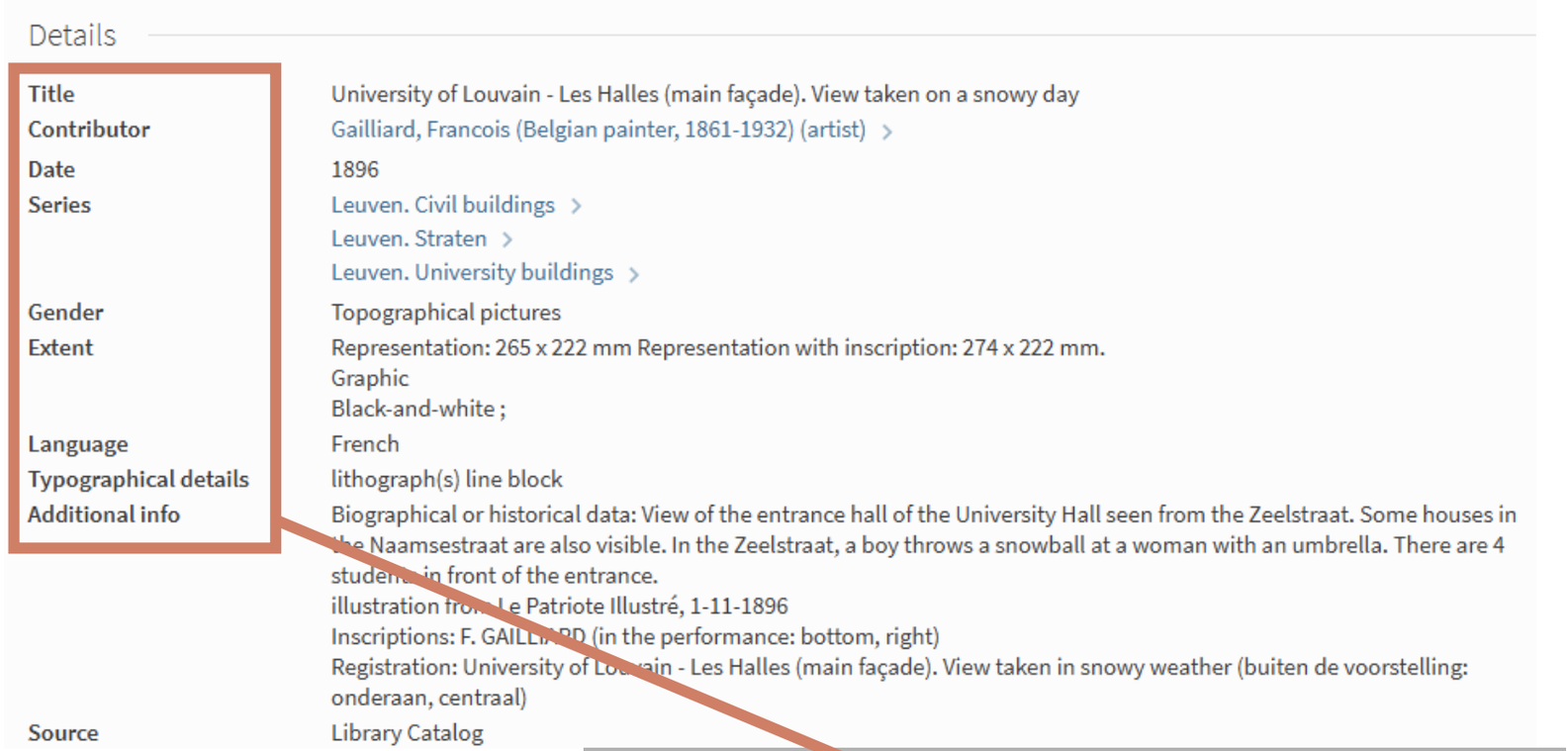


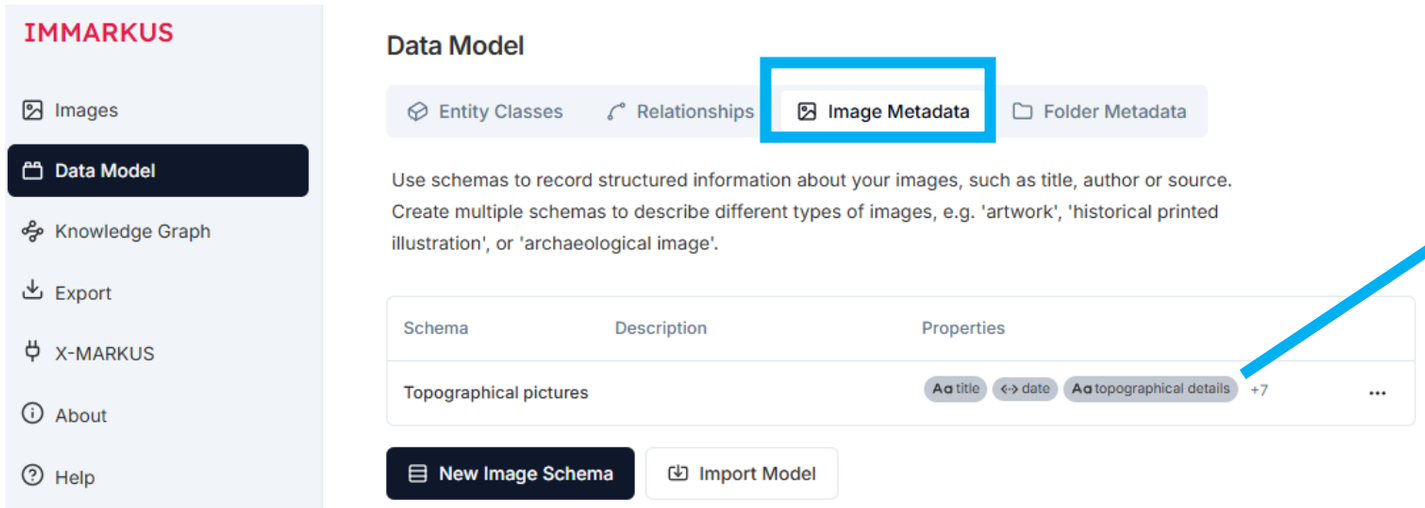
Metadata in IMMARKUS

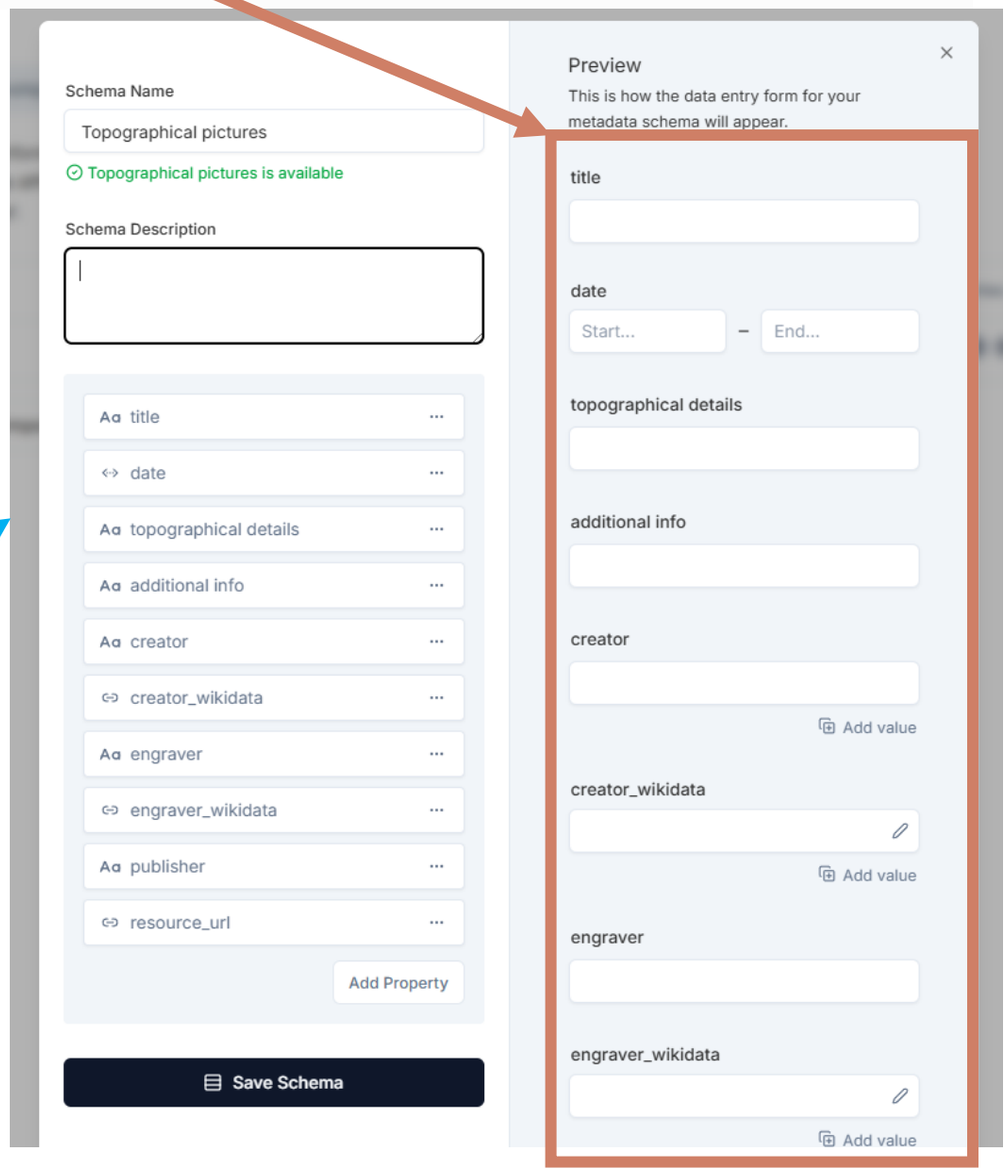
You can also edit and save metadata for IIIF resources using your own schema.



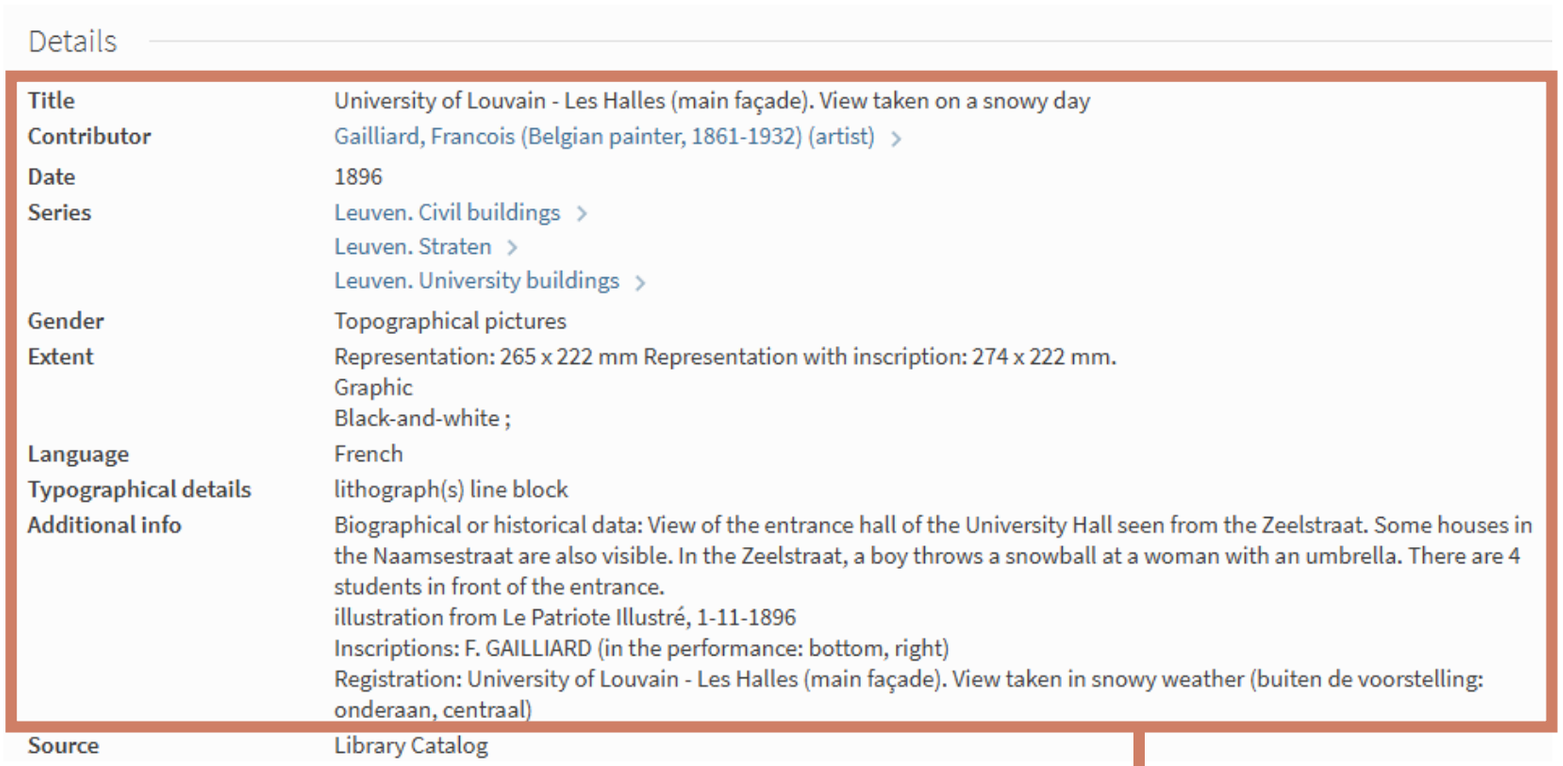
Defining image metadata schema based on the details section of the resource

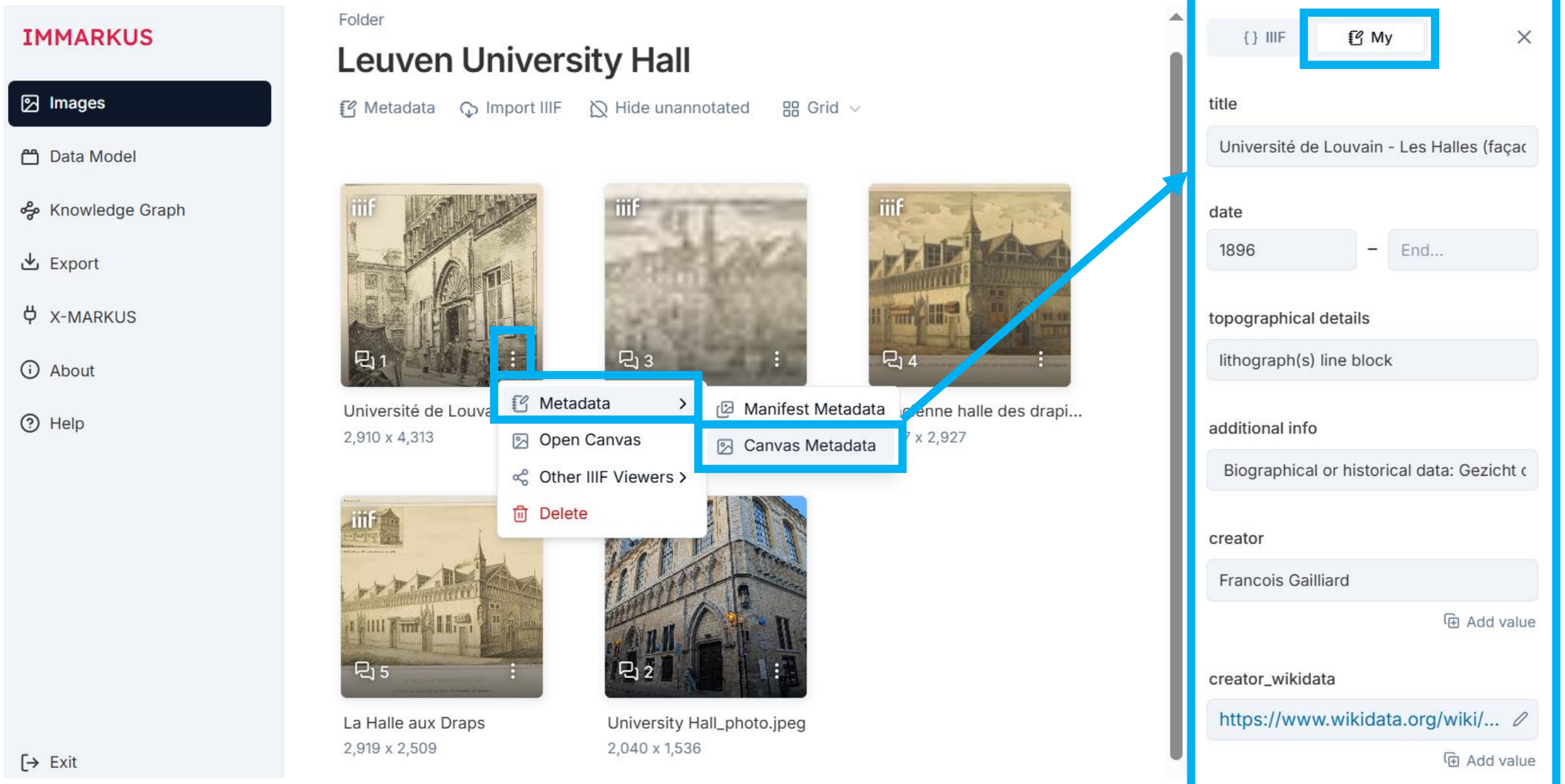




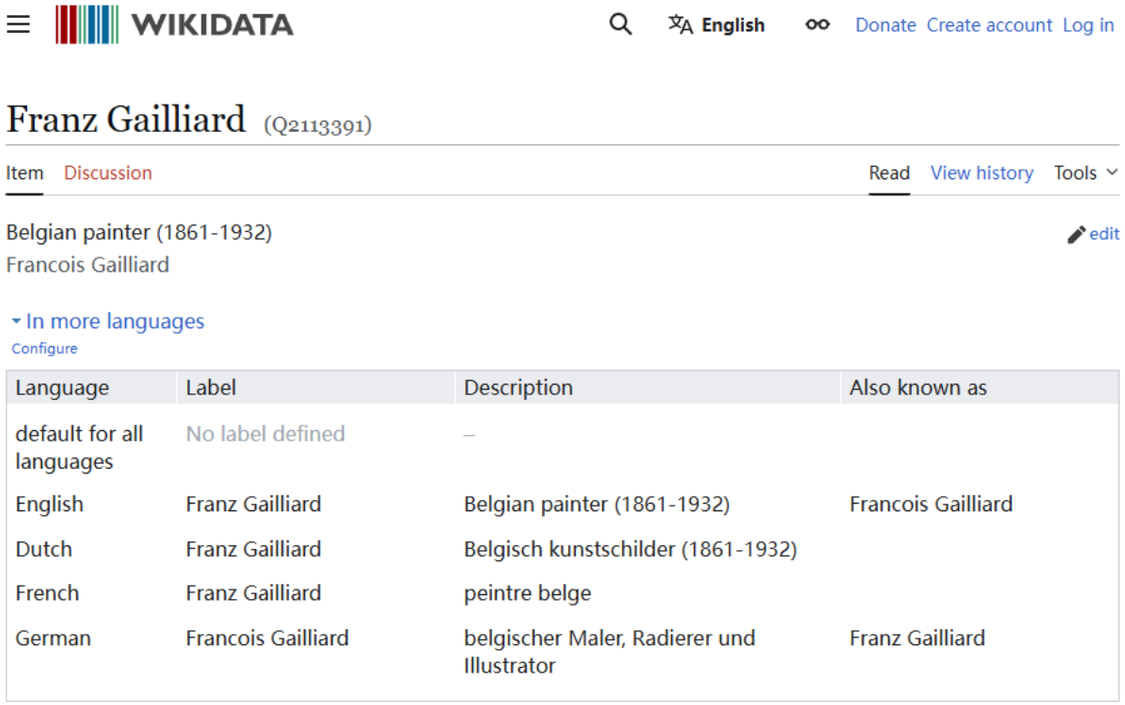


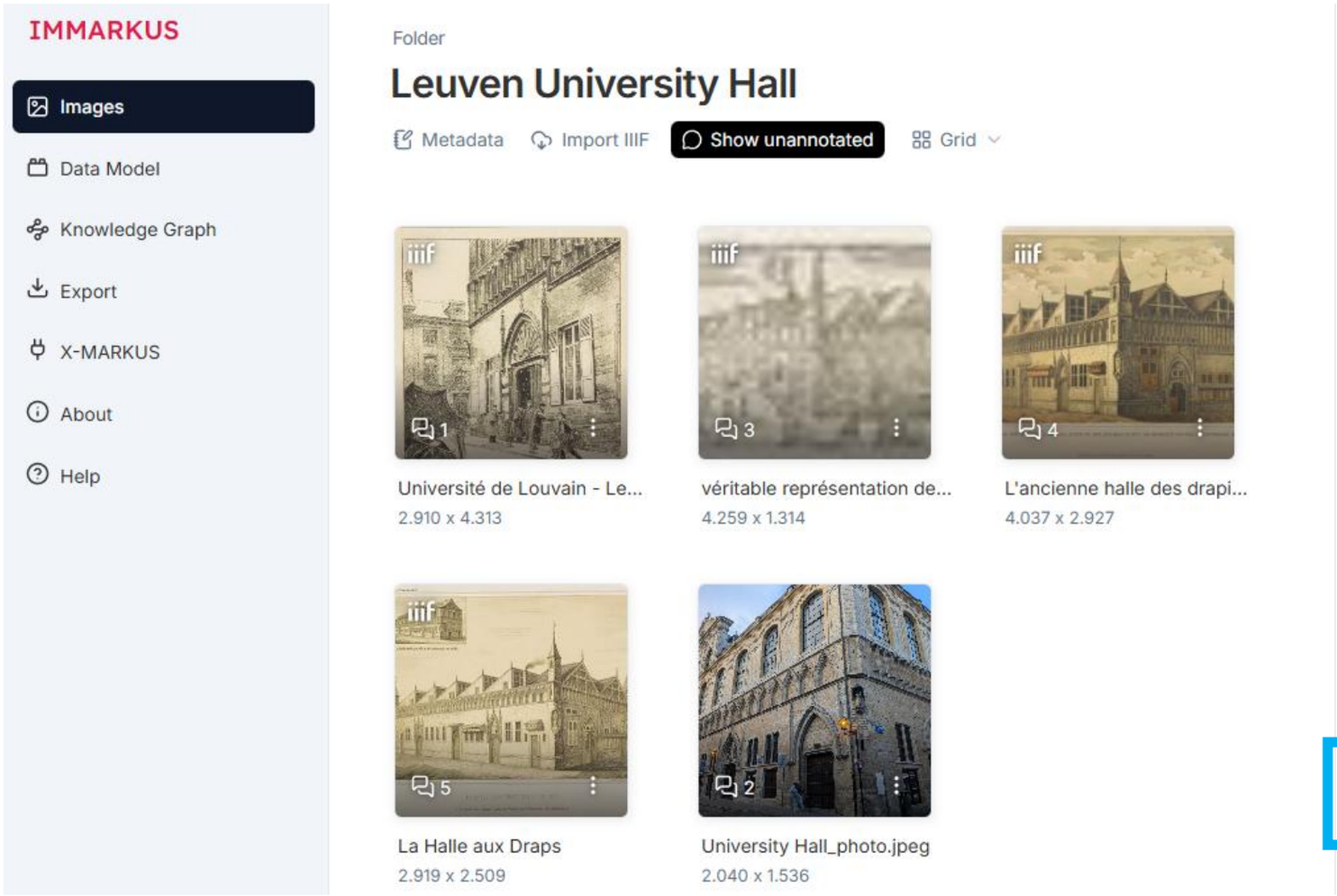
Entering image metadata in the customized schema





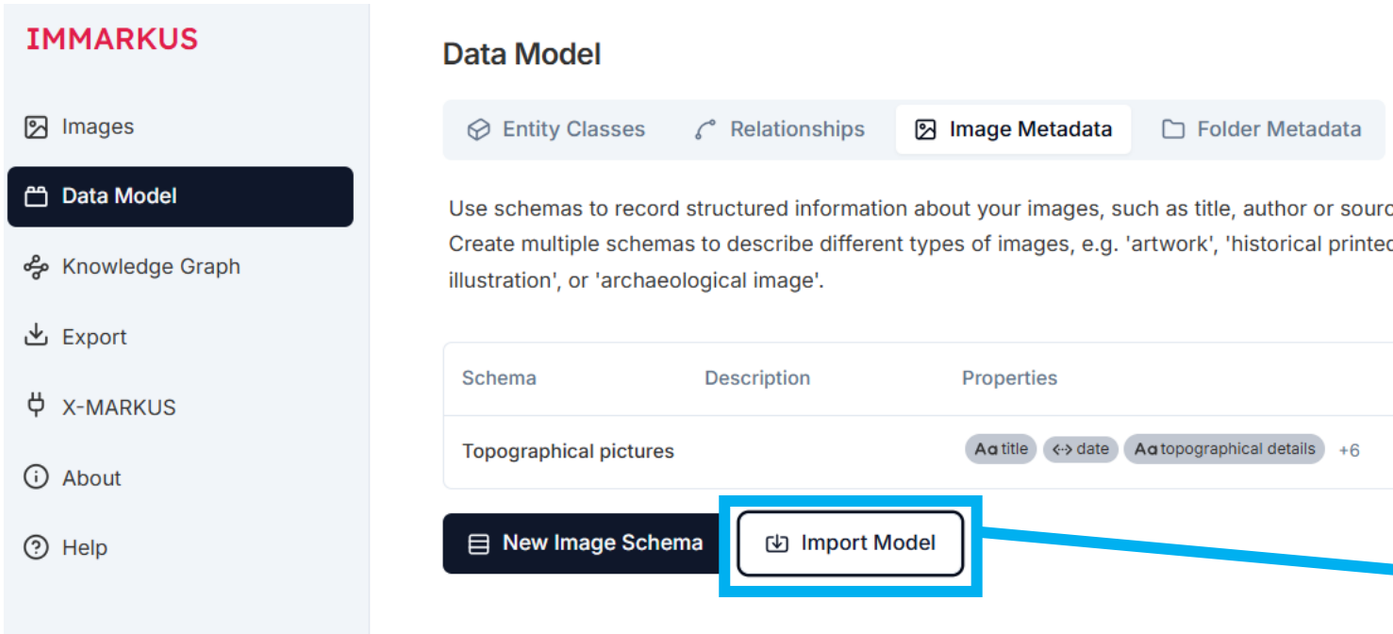
Linking a creator to their Wikidata identifier in the metadata model

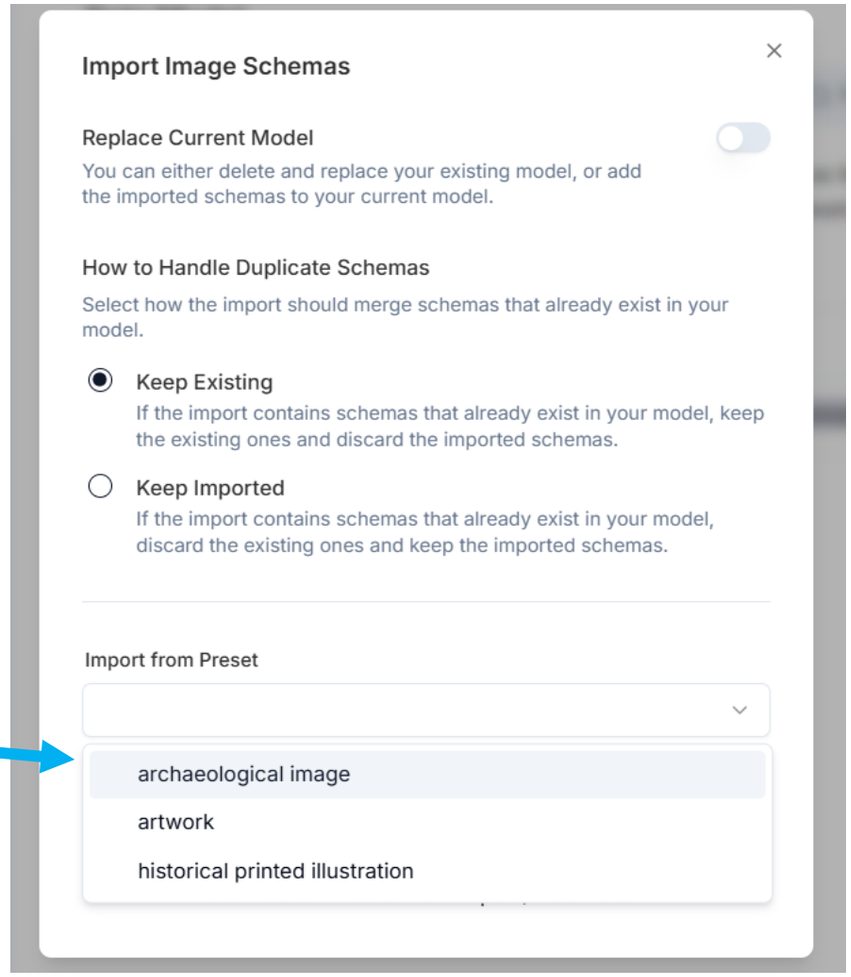




Metadata in IMMARKUS

Or you can import preset schemas (e.g. ‘archaeological image’, ‘artwork’, and ‘historical printed illustration’) in **Data Model Mode**.





Preset image metadata schema for “historical printed illustration”

Schema Name

historical printed illustration

historical printed illustration is available

Schema Description

Aa Volume

Aa Page

Aa Image_title

Aa Image_format

Aa Pixel_h

Aa Pixel_w

Image_no

Image_id

Image_url

Add Property

Save Schema

Preview

This is how the data entry form for your metadata schema will appear.

Volume

Page

Image_title

Image_format

Pixel_h

Pixel_w

Image_no

Image_id

Preset image metadata schema for “artwork”

Schema Name

artwork

artwork is available

Schema Description

Aa Image_title_ch

Aa Image_title_py

Aa Image_title_en

Aa Volume

Aa Page

Aa Image_format

Aa Pixel_h

Aa Pixel_w

Image_no

Image_id

Image_url

Add Property

Preview

This is how the data entry form for your metadata schema will appear.

Image_title_ch

Image_title_py

Image_title_en

Volume

Page

Image_format

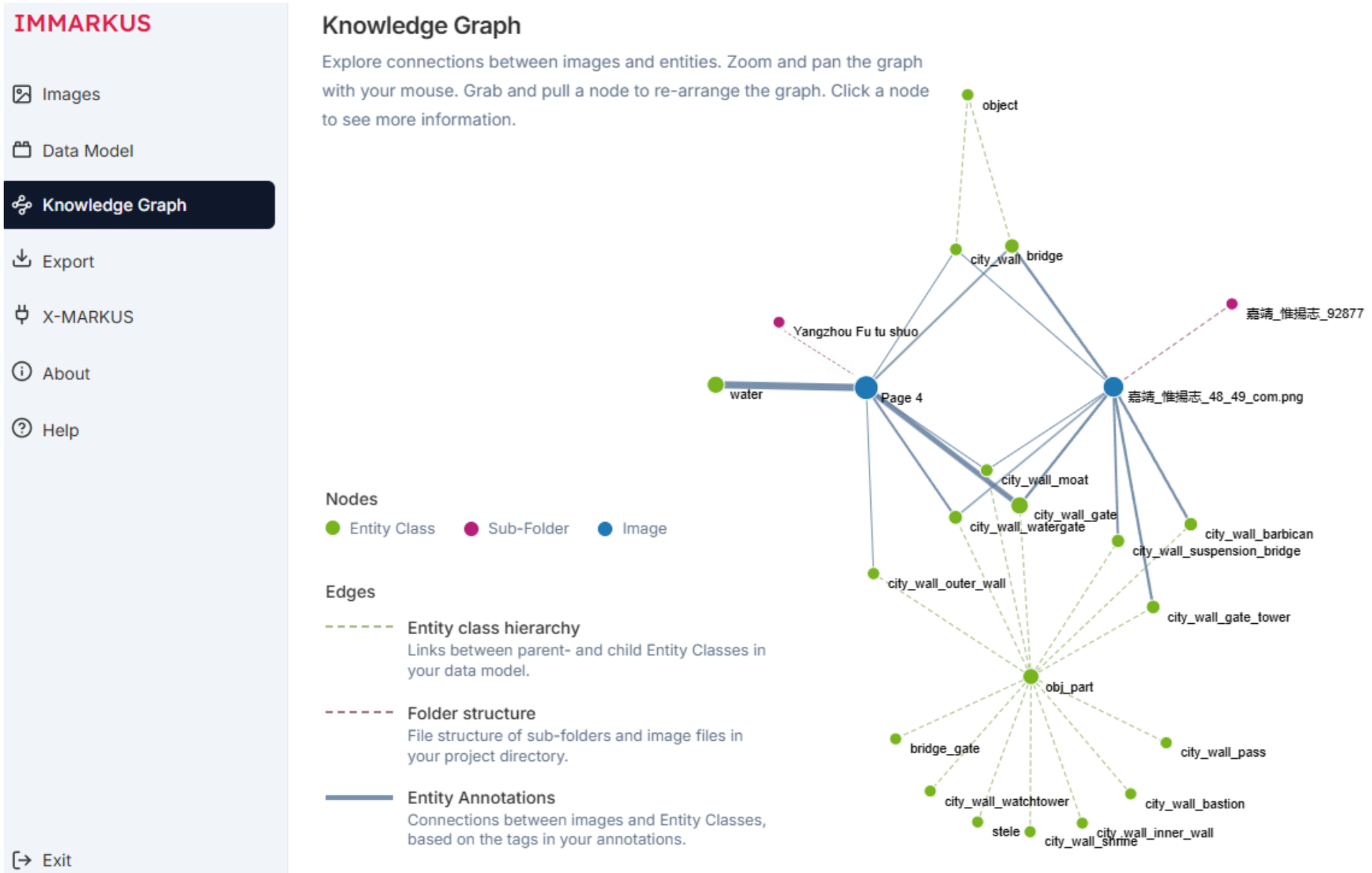
Pixel_h

Pixel_w

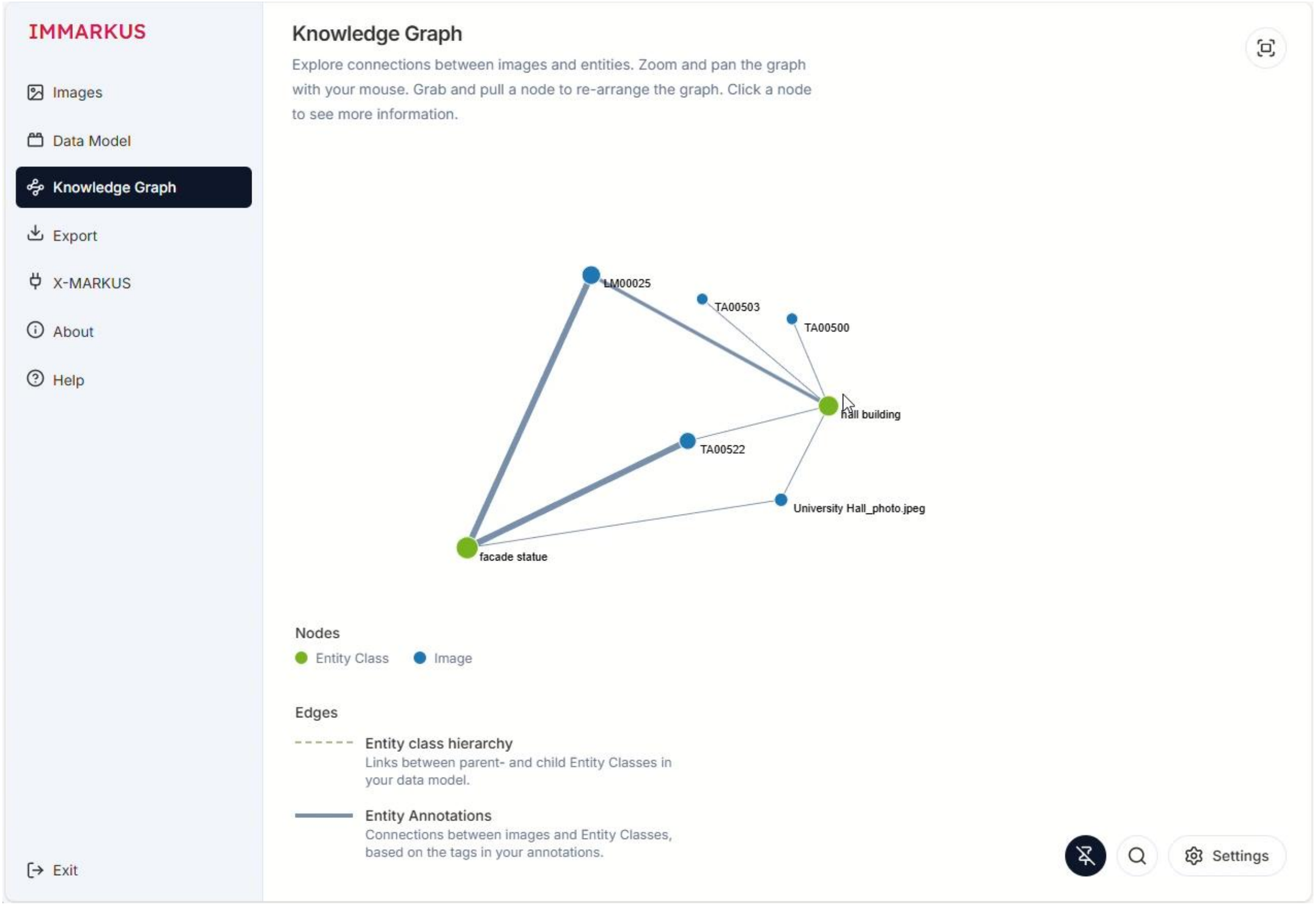
You can modify and expand preset schemas

4. Visualising and Querying Annotations

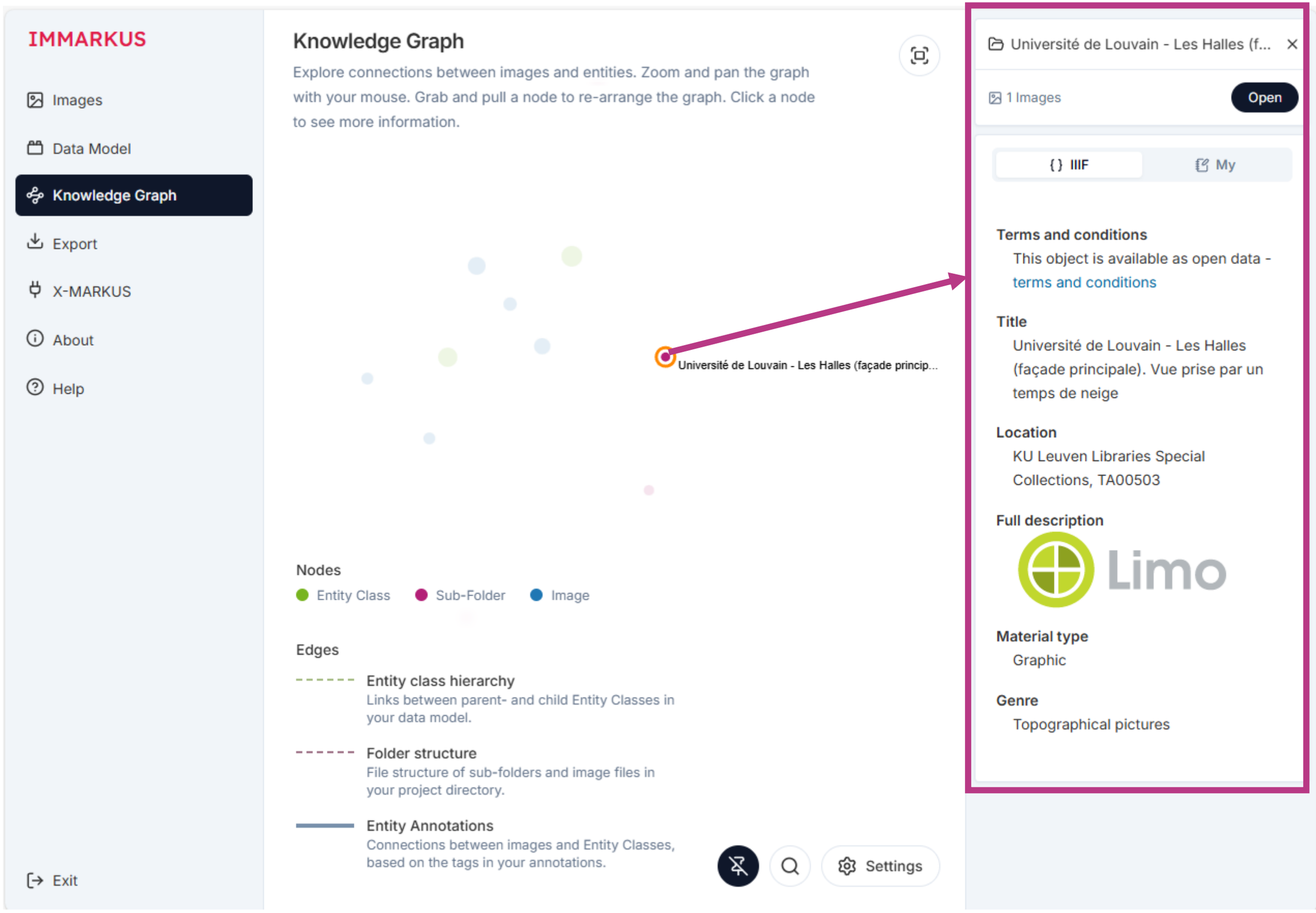
Graph view helps reveal patterns and connections across annotations and their sources.



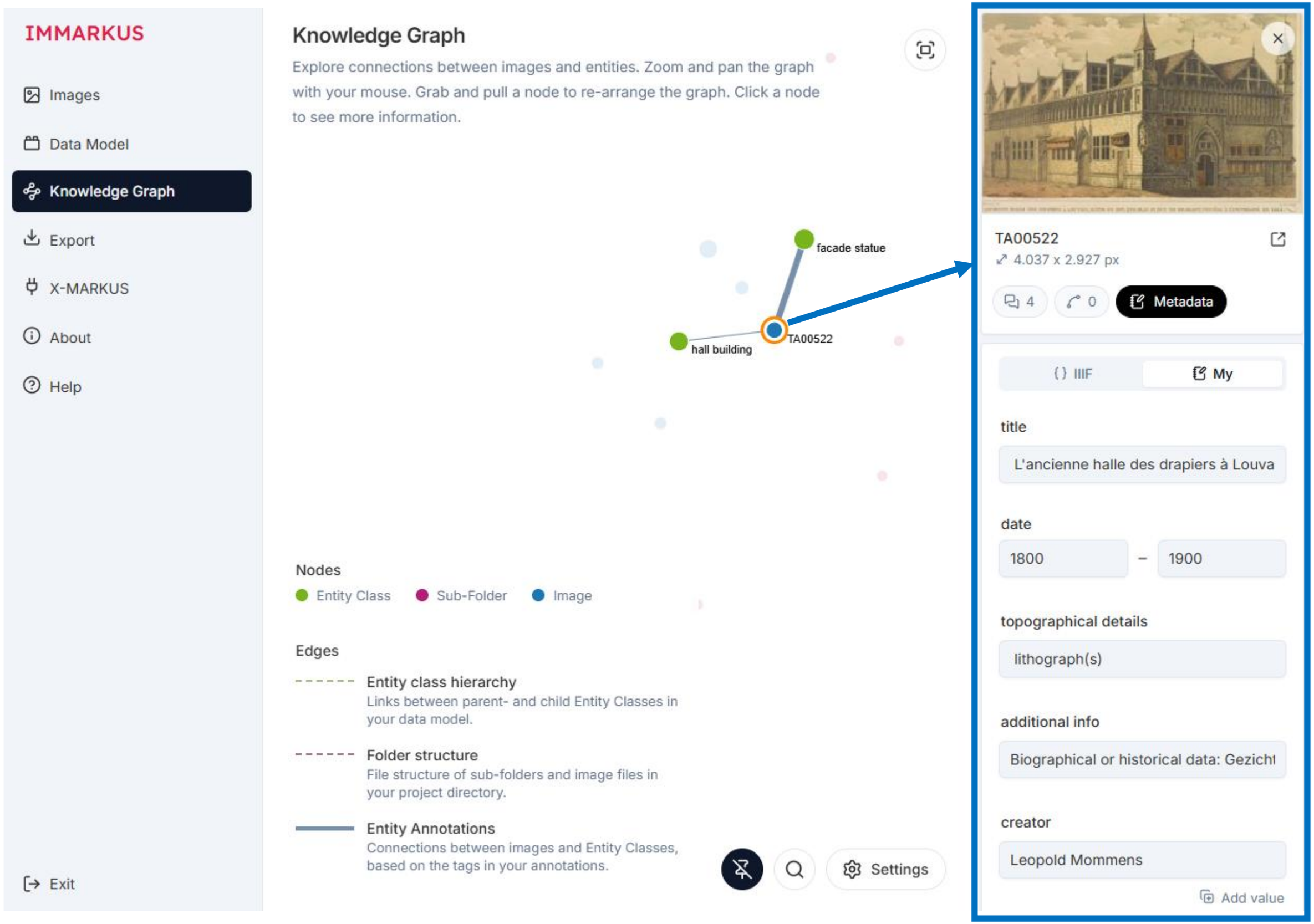
Hovering over and clicking nodes to view the connections and annotations



Clicking sub-folder nodes ● to view the collection details



Clicking image nodes ● to view the image details



Clicking image nodes ● to view the image details or the annotated shapes within it

IMMARKUS

- Images
- Data Model
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- Export
- X-MARKUS
- About
- Help

Exit

Knowledge Graph

Explore connections between images and entities. Zoom and pan the graph with your mouse. Grab and pull a node to re-arrange the graph. Click a node to see more information.

Nodes

Entity Class · Sub-Folder · Image

Edges

- Entity class hierarchy — Links between parent- and child Entity Classes in your data model.
- Folder structure — File structure of sub-folders and image files in your project directory.
- Entity Annotations — Connections between images and Entity Classes, based on the tags in your annotations.

Settings

Clicking entity nodes ● to view its annotated shapes

IMMARKUS

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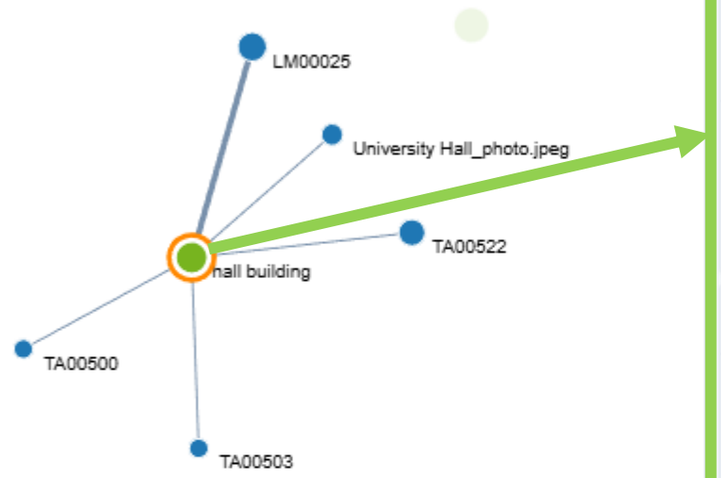
Knowledge Graph

Explore connections between images and entities. Zoom and pan the graph with your mouse. Grab and pull a node to re-arrange the graph. Click a node to see more information.



Nodes

● Entity Class ● Sub-Folder ● Image

Edges

Entity class hierarchy
Links between parent- and child Entity Classes in your data model.

Folder structure
File structure of sub-folders and image files in your project directory.

Entity Annotations
Connections between images and Entity Classes, based on the tags in your annotations.

Settings

hall building

No description

6 Annotations 0

LM00025

La Halle aux Draps · https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1 · 1850 · 1900 · elevation

La halle · https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1 · 1680 · elevation

TA00500

Des Halles · https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1 · 1700 · 1750 · elevation

TA00503

Les Halles · https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1 · 1896 · facade

TA00522

Ancienne Halle des Drapiers · https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1 · 1800 · 1900 · elevation

University Hall_photo.jpeg

University Hall · https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1 · 2025 · facade

Practice 5. Navigating Your Annotations in the Knowledge Graph

---

1. Click **Knowledge Graph** on the left-hand menu bar

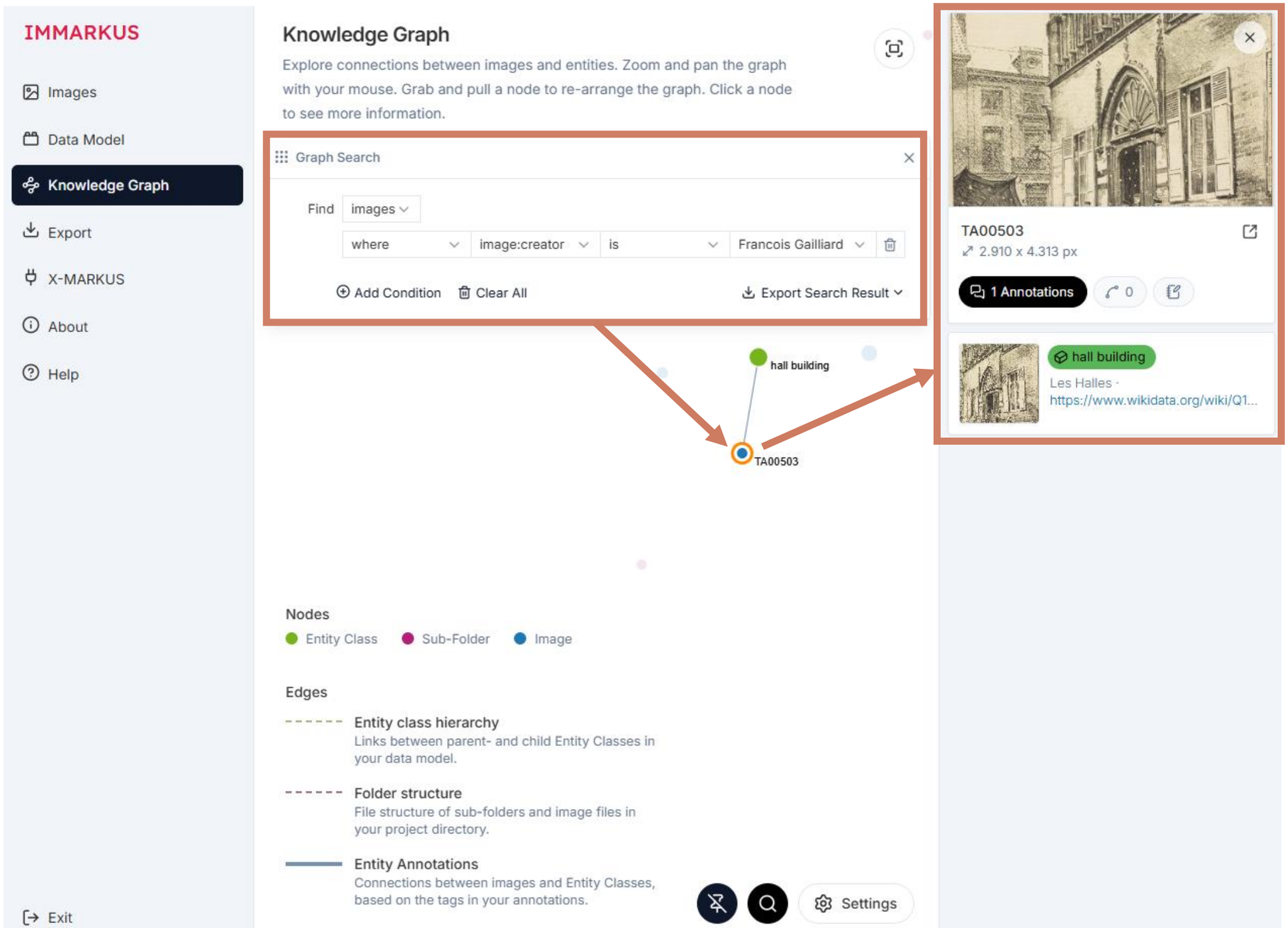
2. Hover over an **Entity Node** 🟢 to see the entity class hierarchy and its connection with the **Image Node** 🔵

3. Click an **Image Node** 🔵 to navigate the annotations associated

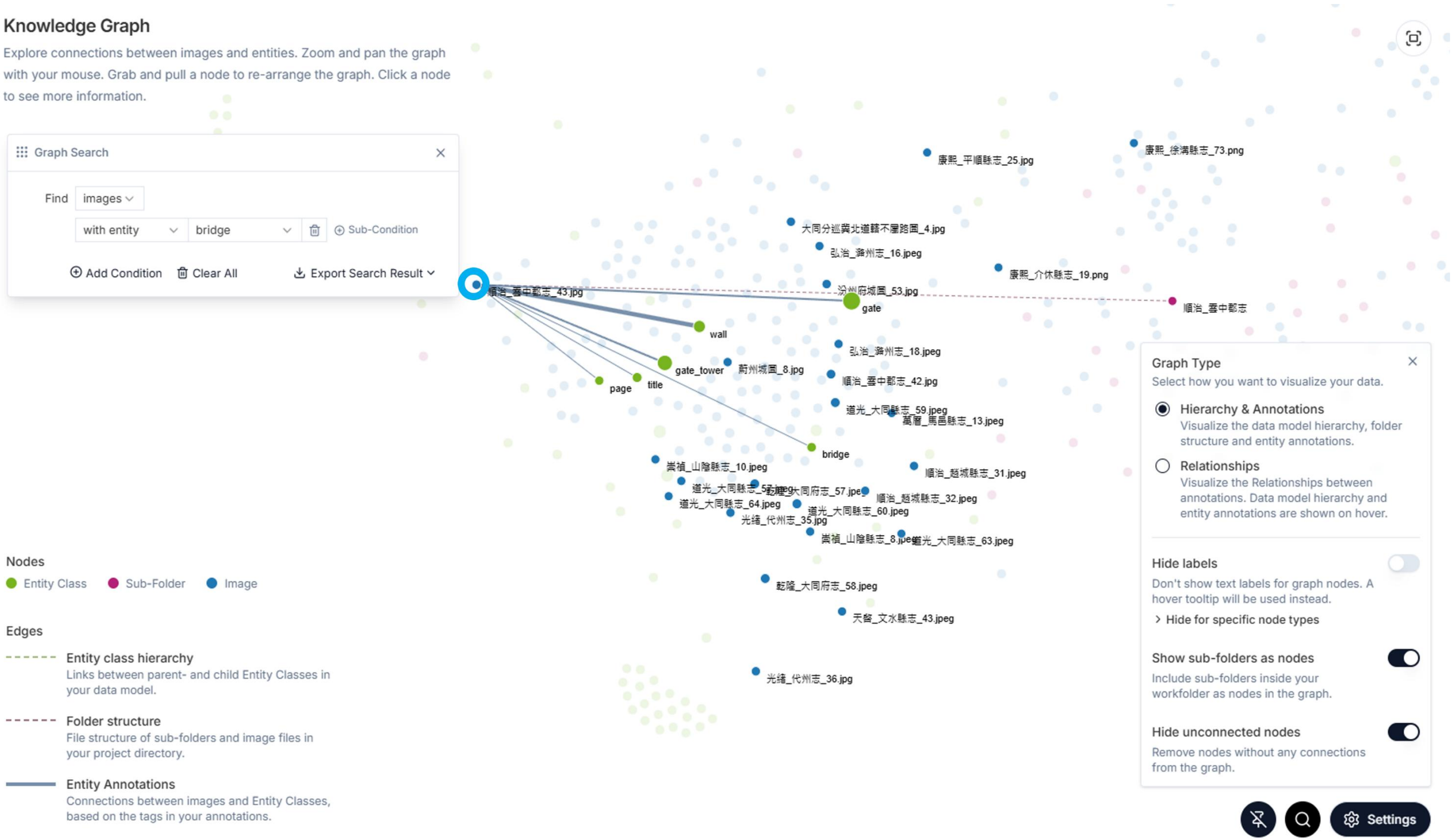
4. Click **Settings**, then toggle on **Show sub-folders as nodes**

5. Click a **Sub-Folder Node** 🟣 to view the metadata fetched from IIIF manifests

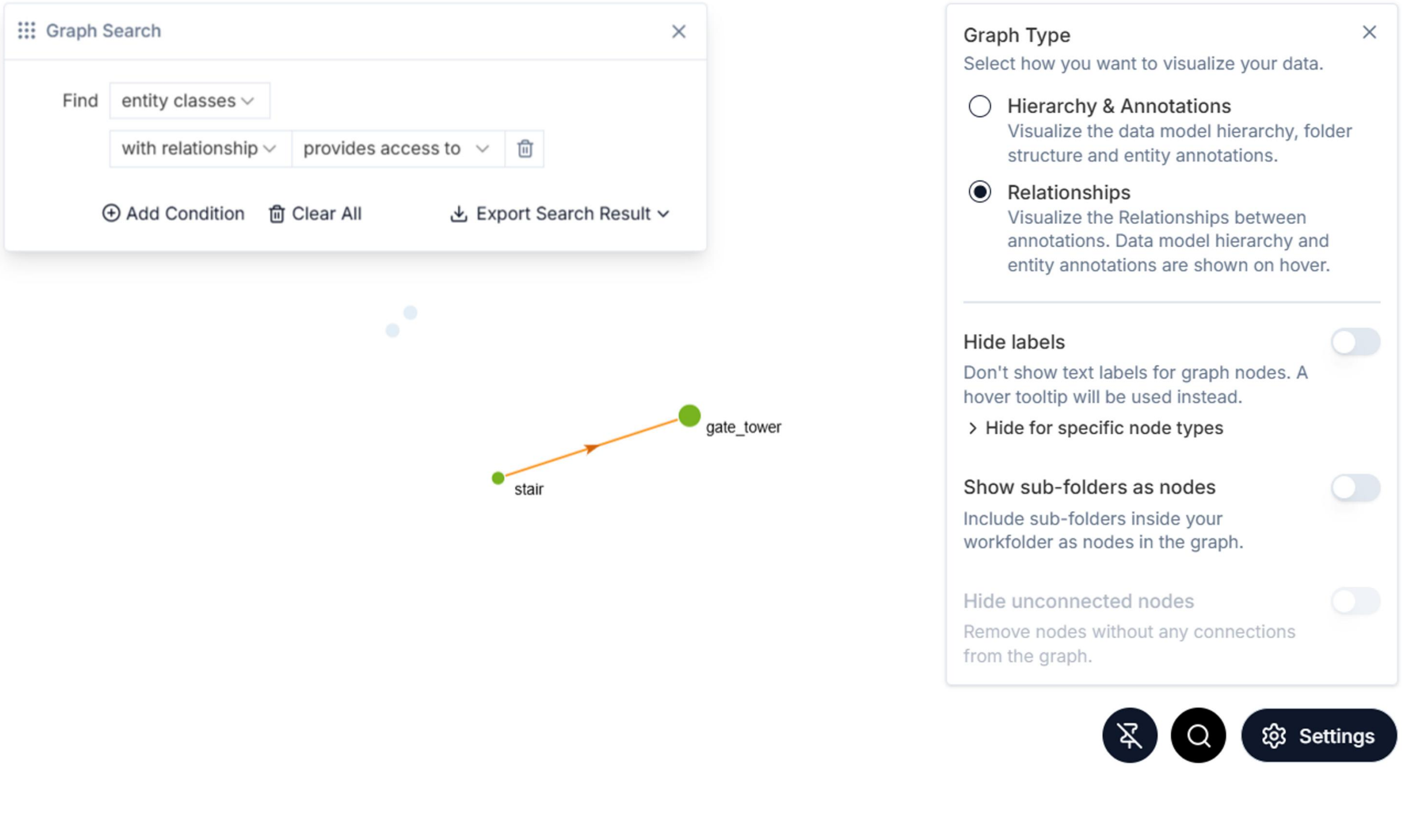
Querying Images and Annotations



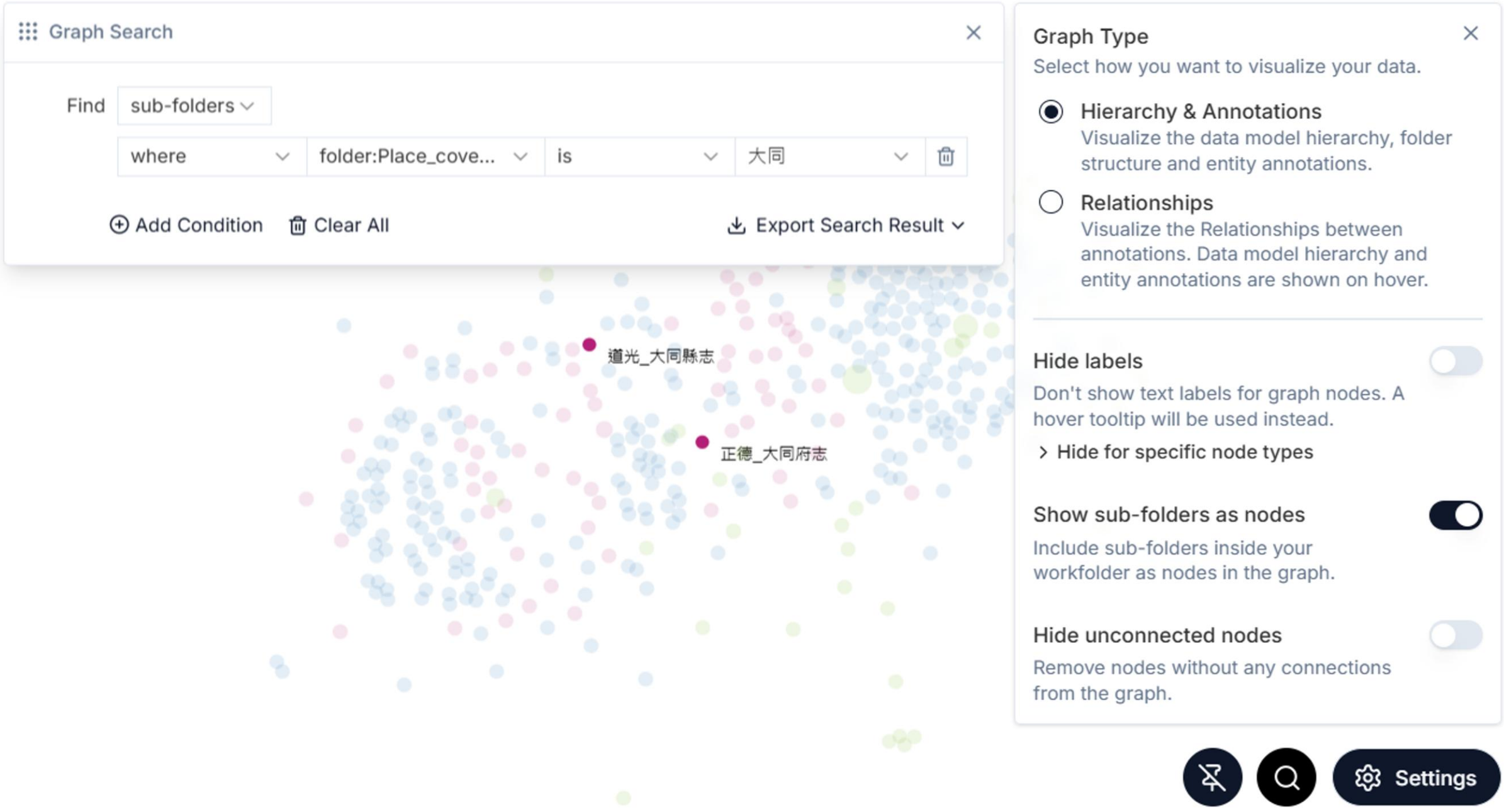
Searching by Entity Class



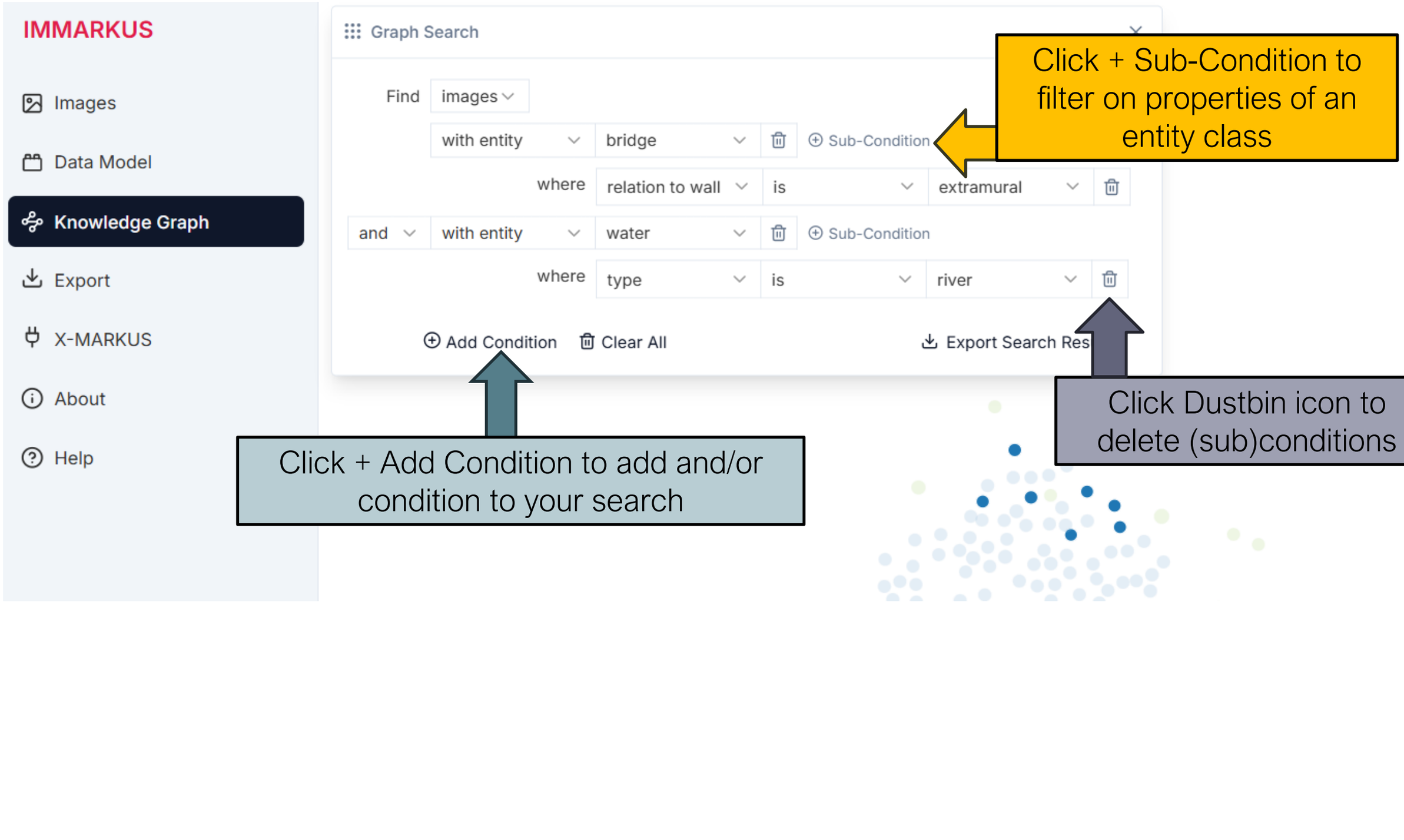
Searching by Relationship



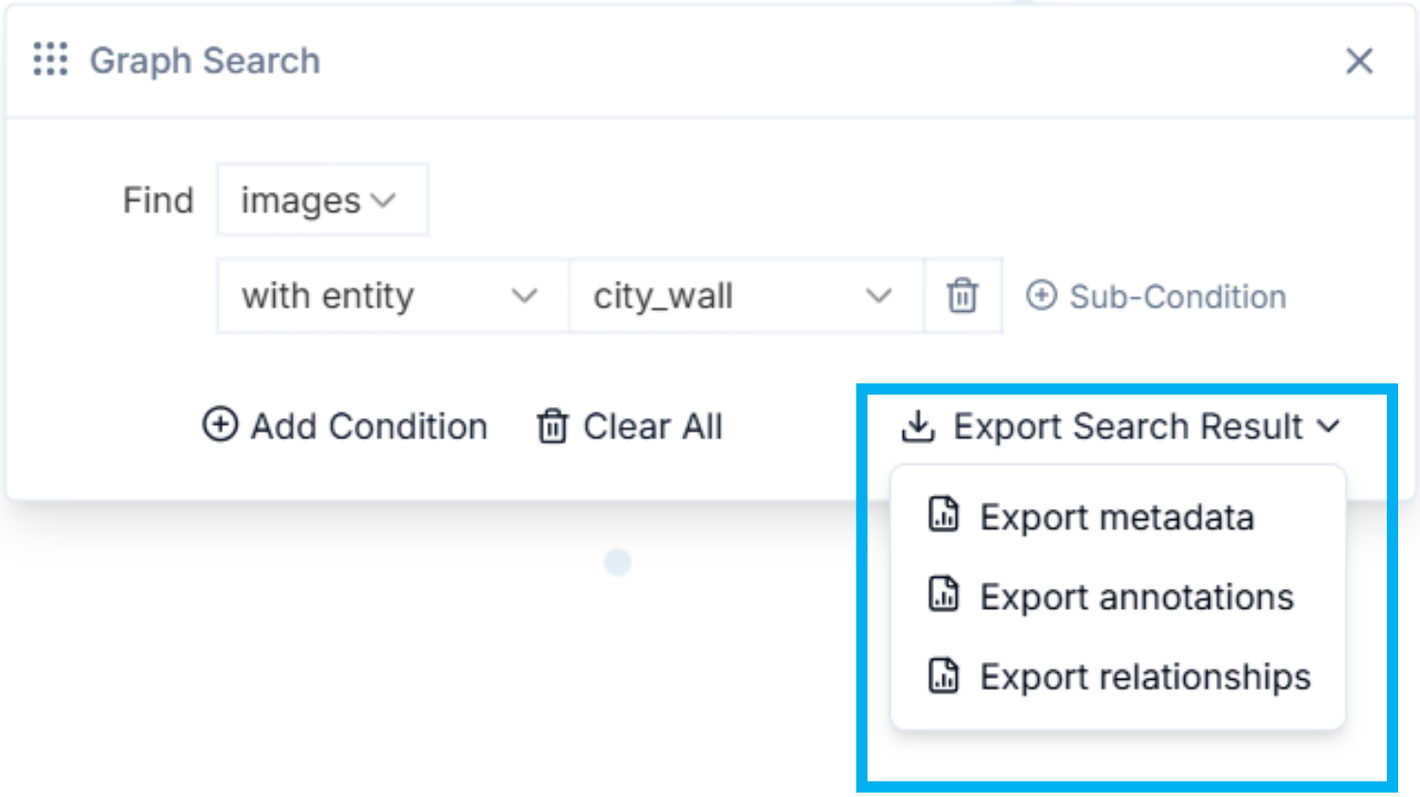
Searching by Metadata



Adding and Managing Conditions

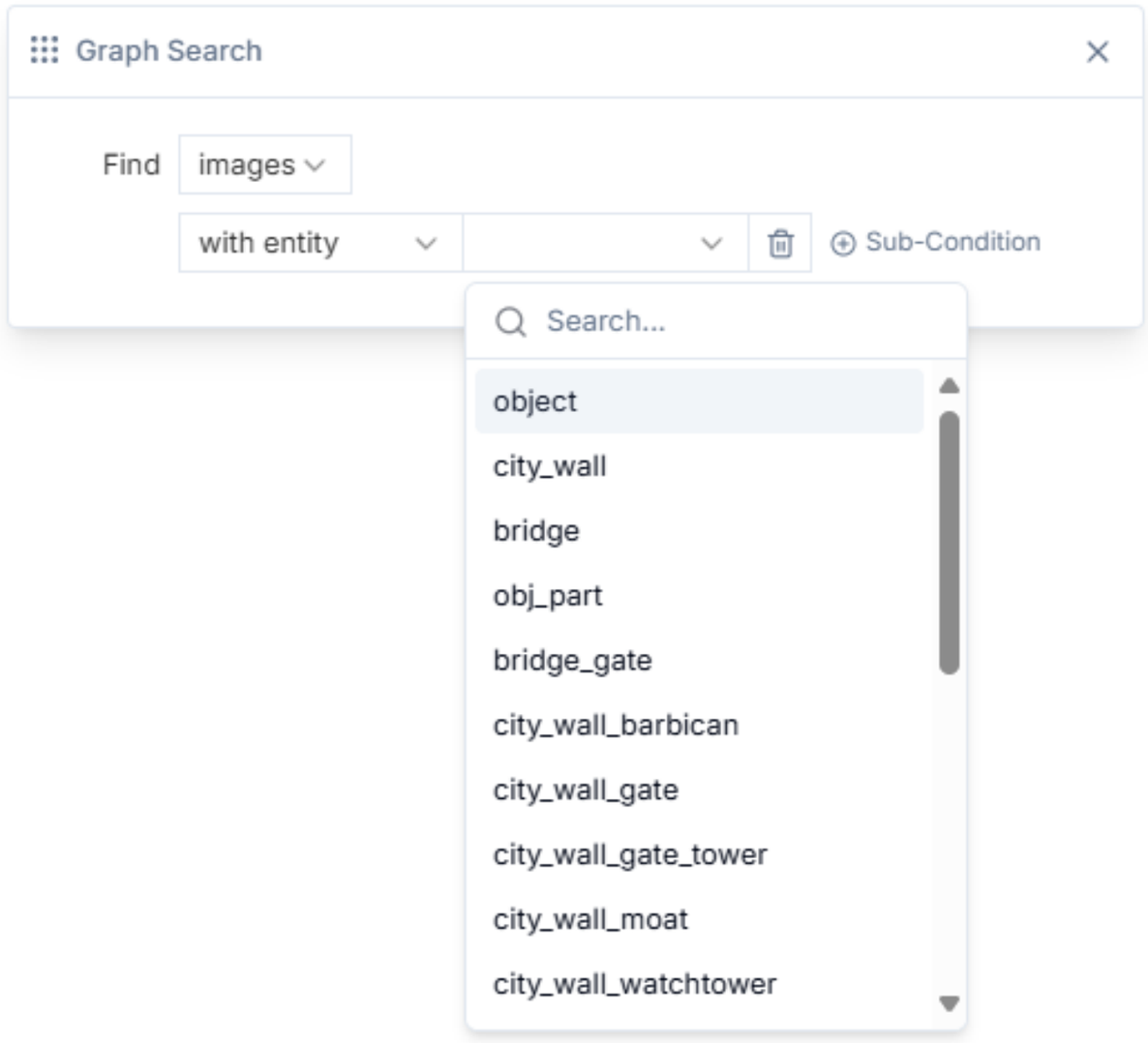


Exporting Graph Search Results

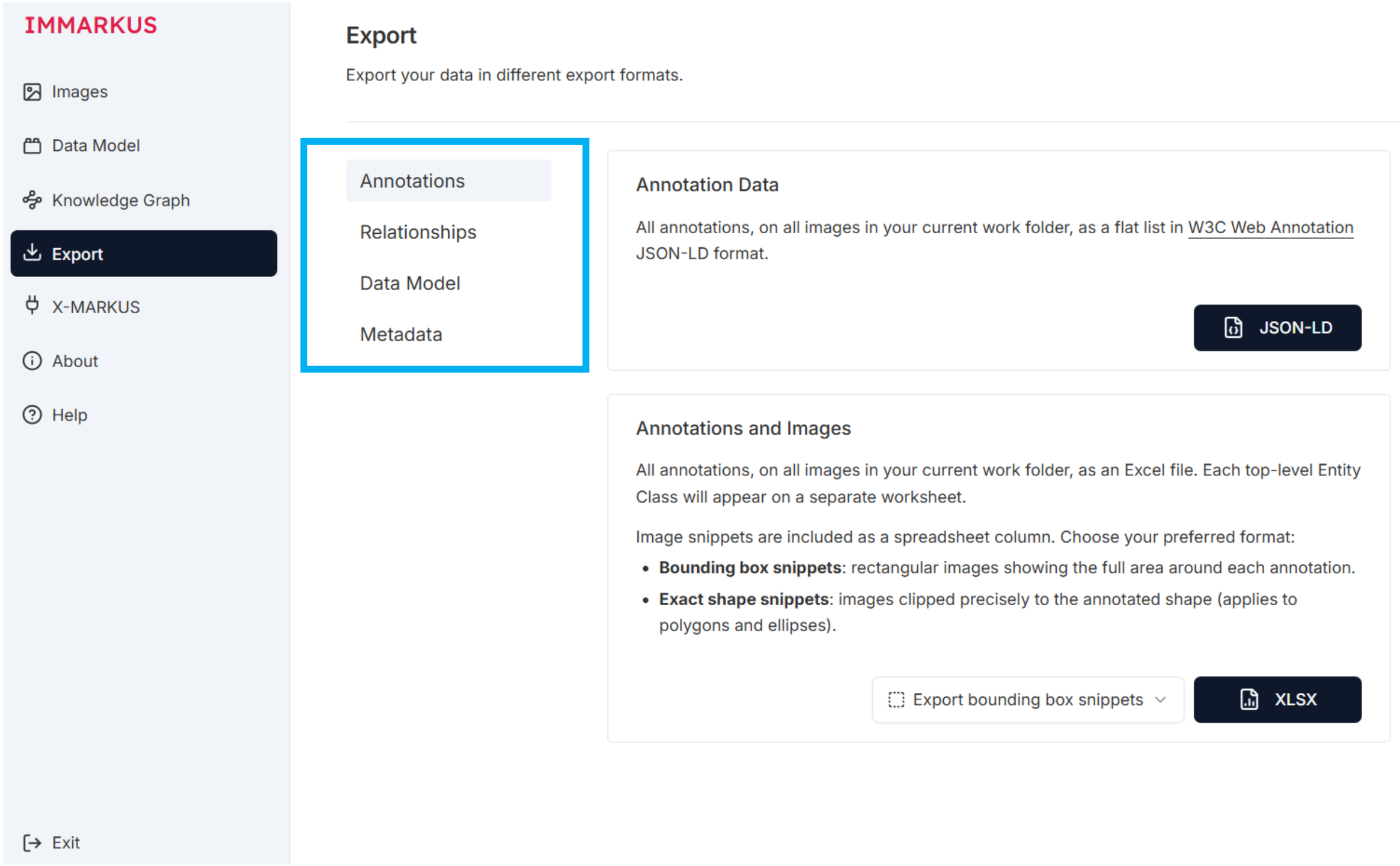


Practice 6. Searching for Images by Entity Tags

1. Click the **Magnifier Icon** 🔍
2. Select **Find images** → **with entity** → **select one [entity]** from the dropdown list
3. The image node that meets the condition will be highlighted in the graph
4. Explore adding a **Sub-Condition** to include more search criteria



5. Exporting Annotations and Models



Exporting Annotations for Further Computation

IMMARKUS

- Images
- Data Model
- Knowledge Graph
- **Export**
- X-MARKUS
- About
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Export

Export your data in different export formats.

- Annotations
- Relationships
- Data Model
- Metadata

Annotation Data

All annotations, on all images in your current work folder, as a flat list in W3C Web Annotation JSON-LD format.

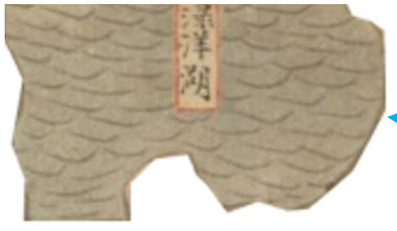
JSON-LD

Annotations and Images

All annotations, on all images in your current work folder, as an Excel file. Each top-level Entity Class will appear on a separate worksheet.

Image snippets are included as a spreadsheet column. Choose your preferred format:

- **Bounding box snippets**: rectangular images showing the full area around each annotation.
- **Exact shape snippets**: images clipped precisely to the annotated shape (applies to polygons and ellipses).



Export bounding box snippets

XLSX

Export bounding box snippets

Export exact shape snippets

Exporting Annotations for Further Computation

Snippet column

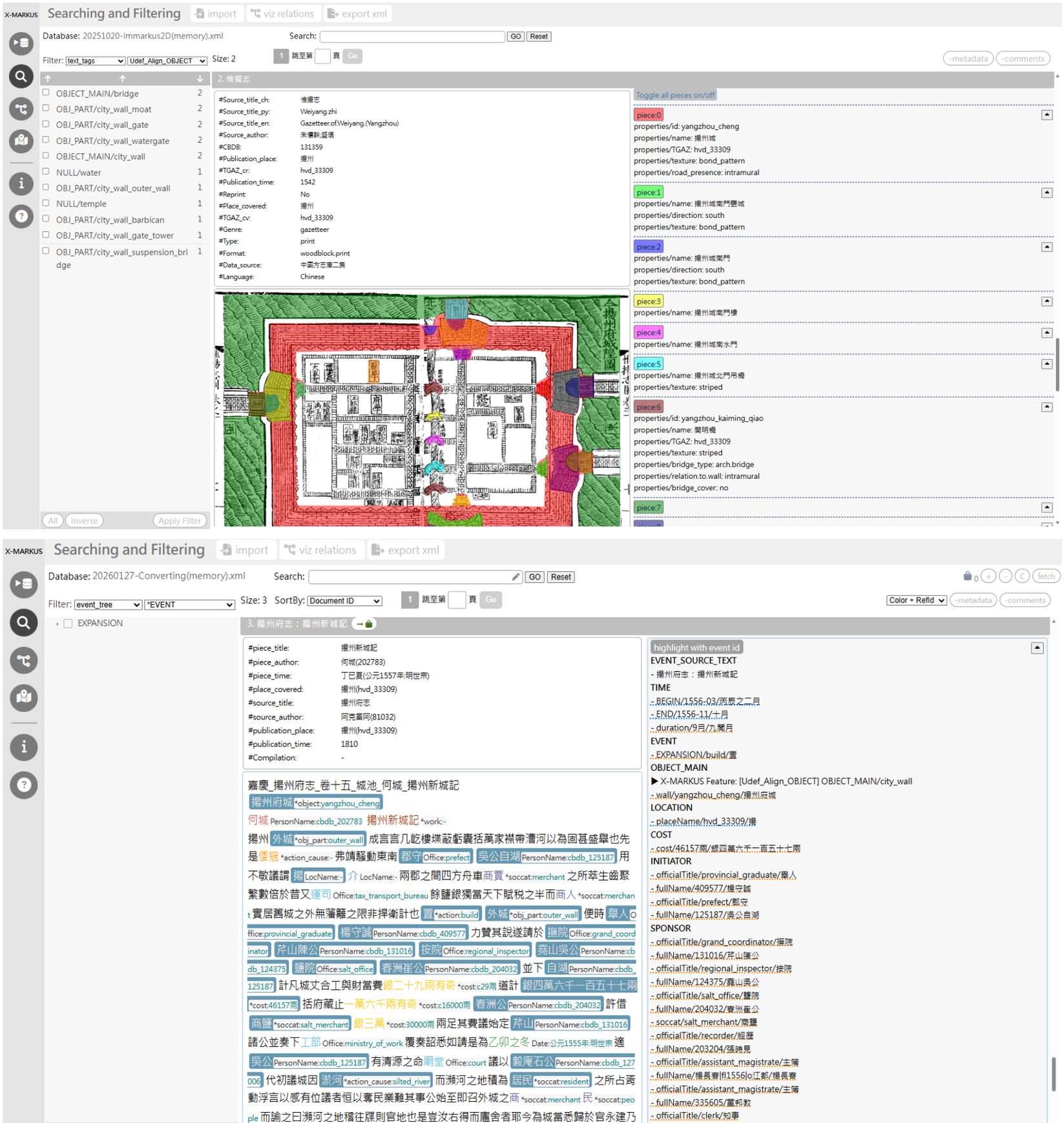
Annotated Properties

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	Snippet	Image Filename	Folder Name	Annotation ID	Created	Entity Class	id	nam	descriptor
2		嘉靖_惟揚志_48_49_(	0616_yangzhou_map_IMMARKUS_revised/嘉靖_惟揚	5b9896cd-9b51-4b04-a3c5-5103f8746a8	2025-05-23T10:42:07.021	city_wall	yangzhou_cheng	揚州城	
3		嘉靖_惟揚志_48_49_(	0616_yangzhou_map_IMMARKUS_revised/嘉靖_惟揚	c2f5e32e-d7ec-40a0-b962-b64bc0cc00c6	2025-05-23T10:27:14.434	bridge	yangzhou_kaiming_qiao	開明橋	
4		嘉靖_惟揚志_48_49_(	0616_yangzhou_map_IMMARKUS_revised/嘉靖_惟揚	7173dbd1-110d-4ae6-8d76-677ce680f0c	2025-05-23T10:27:24.170	bridge	yangzhou_wenjin_qiao	文津橋	
5		嘉靖_惟揚志_48_49_(	0616_yangzhou_map_IMMARKUS_revised/嘉靖_惟揚	fd6f5684-0285-4f63-a6a4-50e0b15f8d69	2025-05-23T10:27:38.385	bridge	yangzhou_tongsi_qiao	通泗橋	
6		嘉靖_惟揚志_48_49_(	0616_yangzhou_map_IMMARKUS_revised/嘉靖_惟揚	f40efc83-17a7-495c-92ae-682ebc173153	2025-05-23T10:27:46.122	bridge	yangzhou_taiping_qiao	太平橋	

object | obj_part | water | Notes

Entity Classes

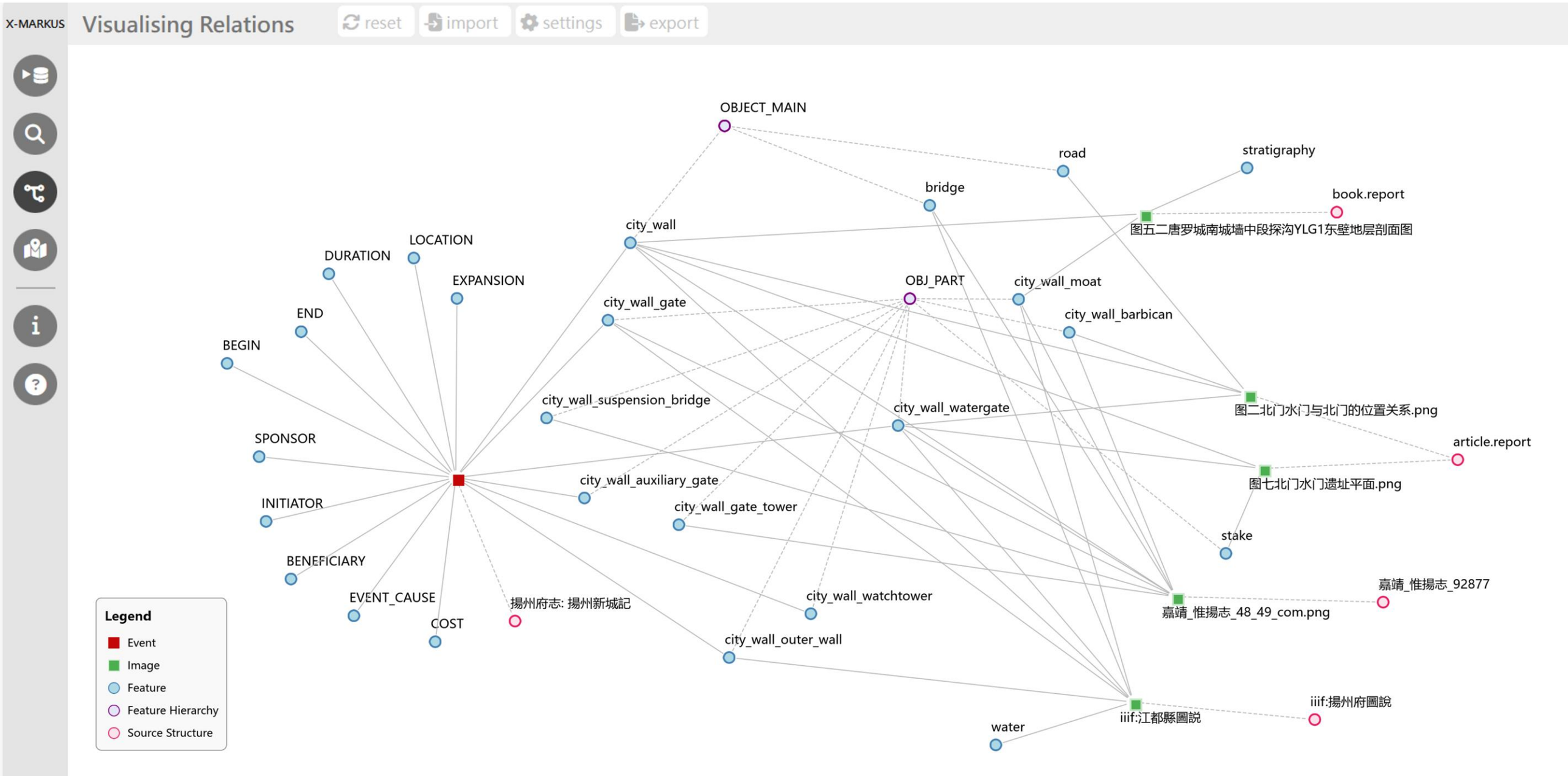
Further Computation Example



IMMARKUS annotations parsed in X-MARKUS
https://xmarkus.xmarkus.org/

Related event annotations parsed in X-MARKUS

Knowledge Graph Showing Entity Connections across Text and Image Corpora

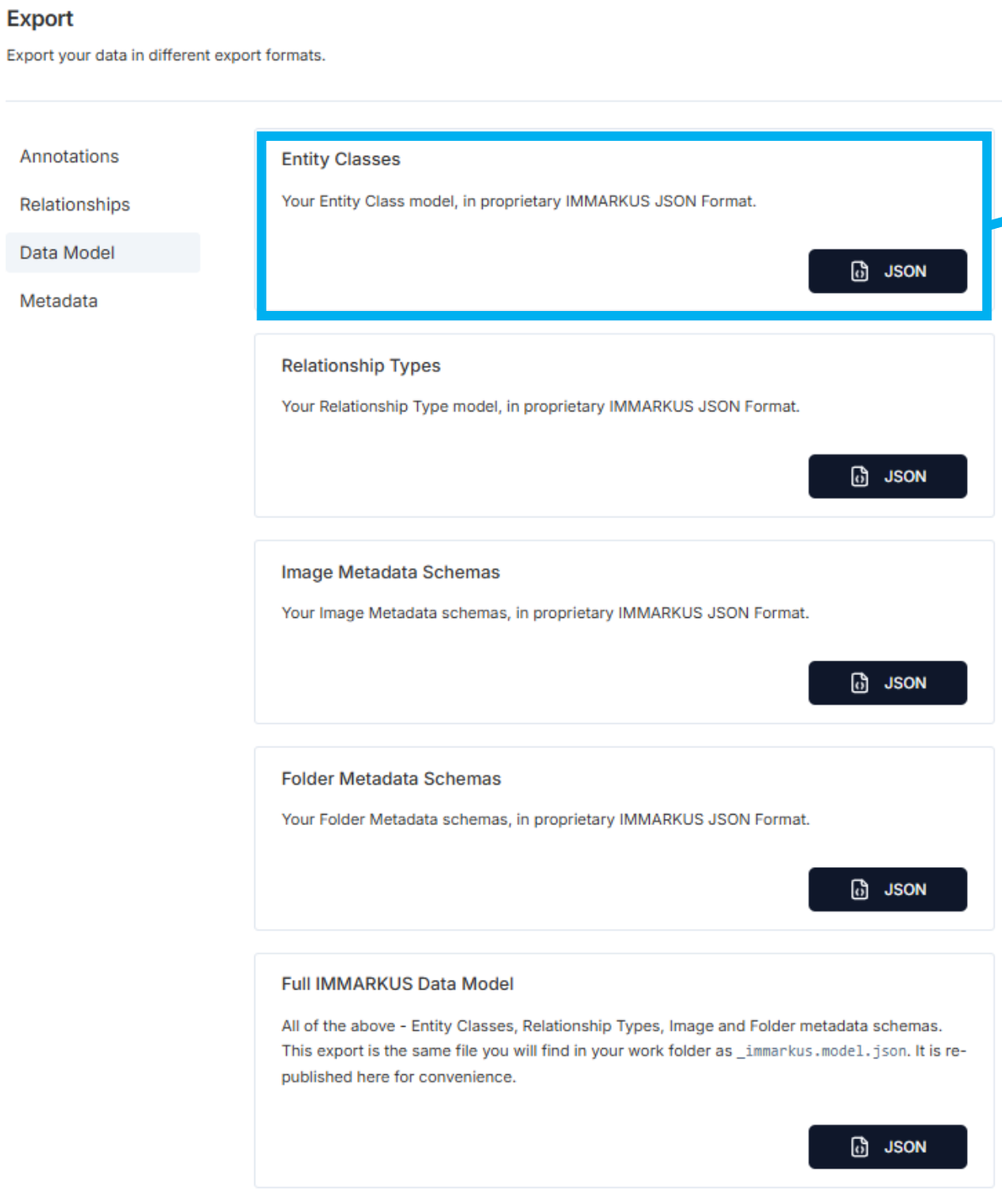


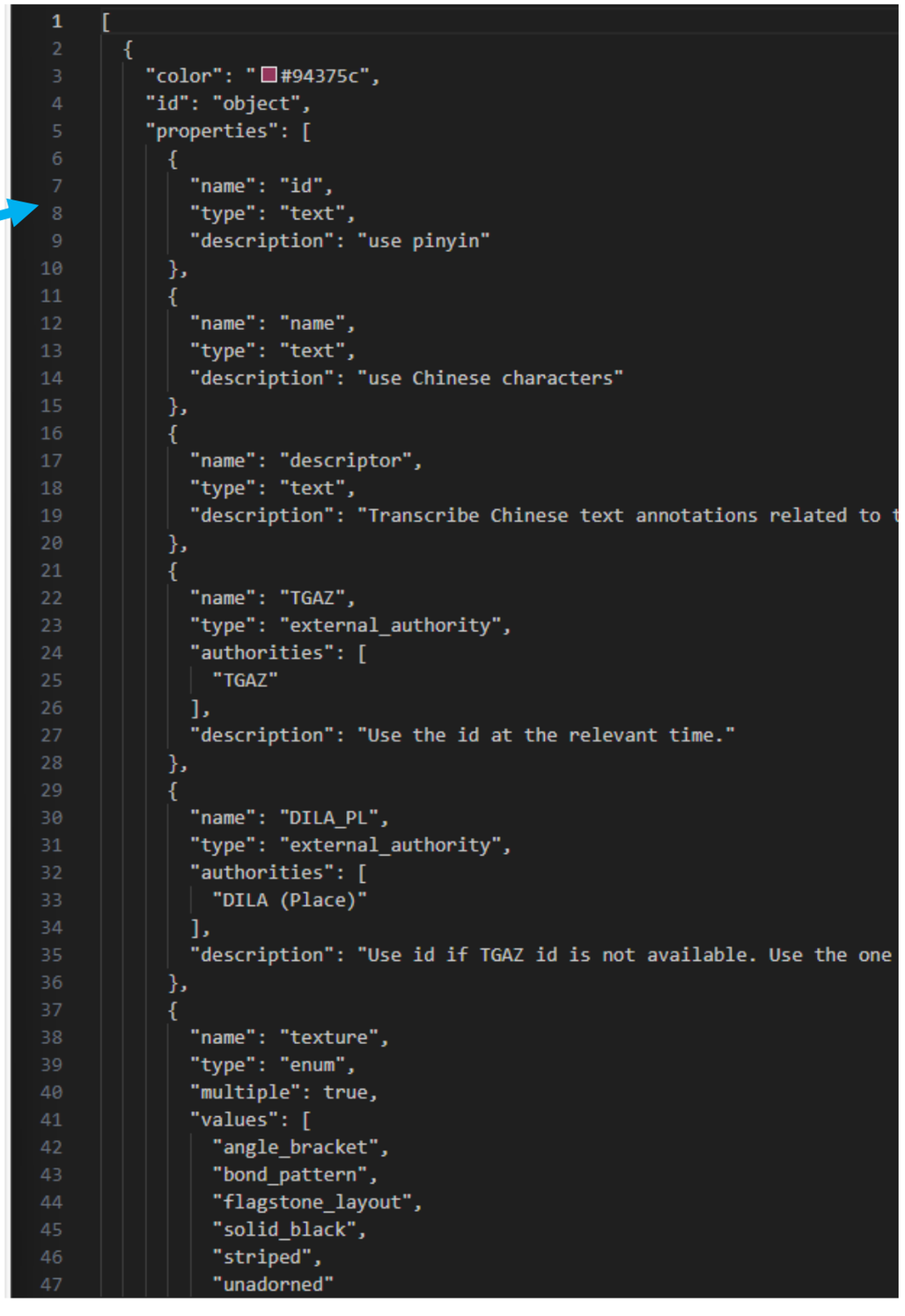
Practice 7. Exporting Your Annotations as an Excel File

---

1. Click **Export** on the left-hand menu bar
2. Select your preferred snippet type, then click **XLSX**
3. Open the downloaded Excel file to view your annotations

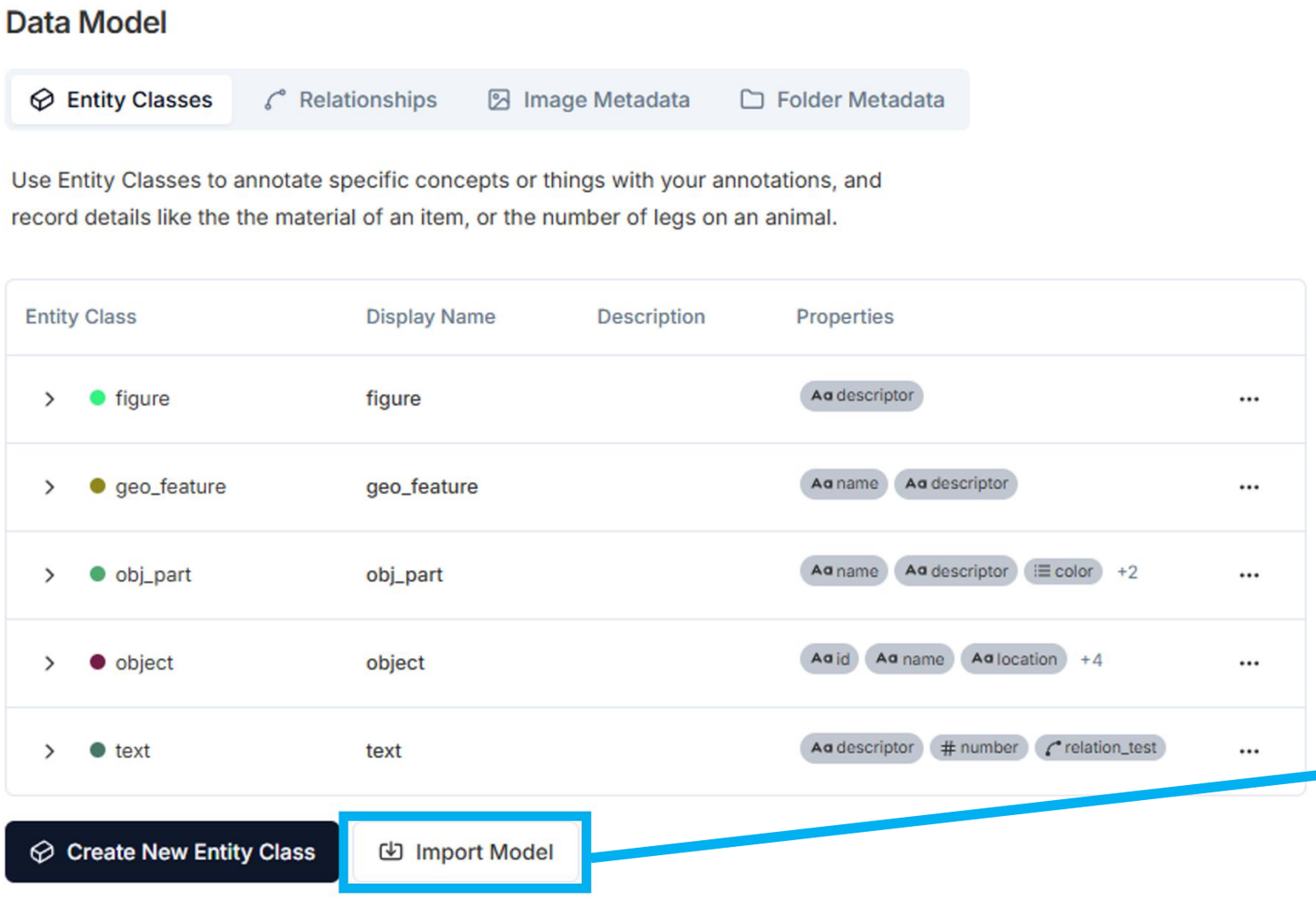
Exporting Data Models for Reuse

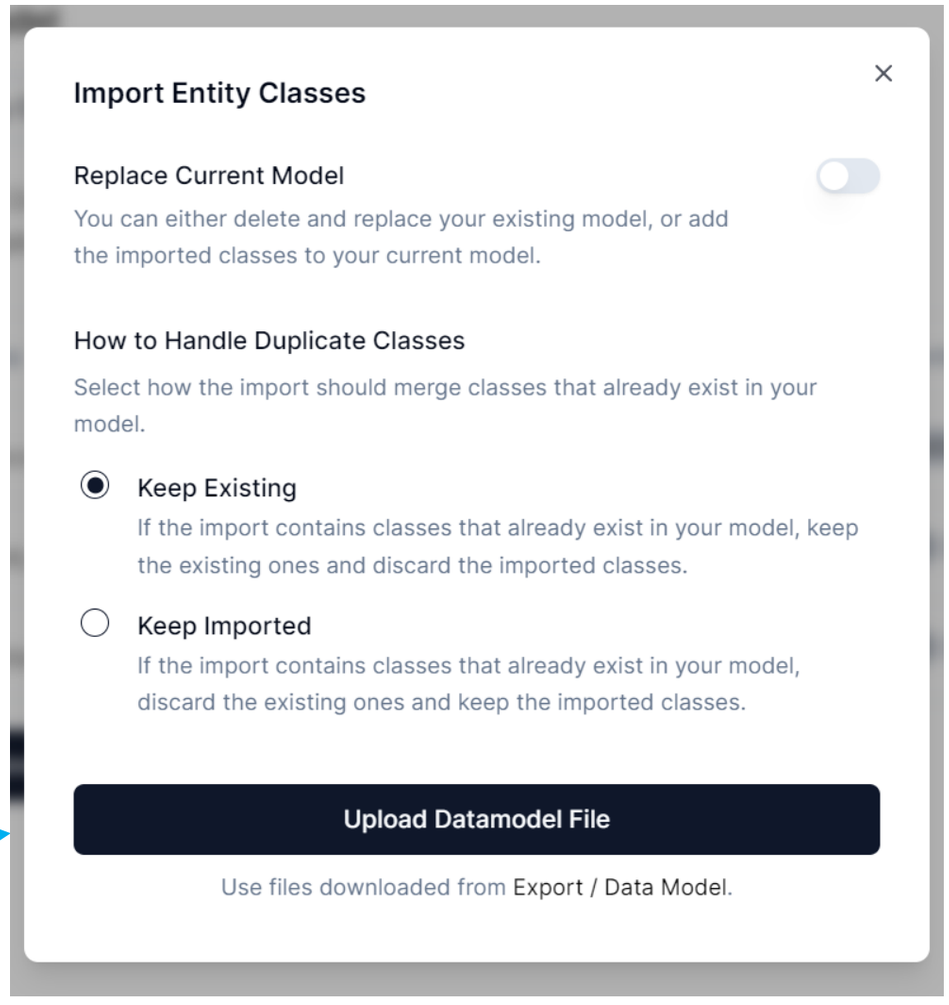




```
[
  {
    "color": "#94375c",
    "id": "object",
    "properties": [
      {
        "name": "id",
        "type": "text",
        "description": "use pinyin"
      },
      {
        "name": "name",
        "type": "text",
        "description": "use Chinese characters"
      },
      {
        "name": "descriptor",
        "type": "text",
        "description": "Transcribe Chinese text annotations related to t
      },
      {
        "name": "TGAZ",
        "type": "external_authority",
        "authorities": [
          "TGAZ"
        ],
        "description": "Use the id at the relevant time."
      },
      {
        "name": "DILA_PL",
        "type": "external_authority",
        "authorities": [
          "DILA (Place)"
        ],
        "description": "Use id if TGAZ id is not available. Use the one
      },
      {
        "name": "texture",
        "type": "enum",
        "multiple": true,
        "values": [
          "angle_bracket",
          "bond_pattern",
          "flagstone_layout",
          "solid_black",
          "striped",
          "unadorned"
```

Exporting Data Models for Reuse





With thanks to

- Hilde De Weerdt, Lee Sunkyu, Iva Stojević, Xi Wangzhi, Dawn Zhuang, Meret Meister, Wang Ran, Pascal van der Bij (KU Leuven)
- Brent/Hou Ieong Ho (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin)
- Rainer Simon
- Bol, Peter K., Michael Fuller, et al. China Biographical Database Project (CBDB) (2004–). http://isites.harvard.edu/icb/icb.do?keyword=k16229&pageid=icb.page12970
- ———, Lex Berman, et al. China Historical GIS (2001–). http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~chgis/
- ———, Center for Historical Geography at Fudan University, ACASIAN at Griffith University, et al. Hartwell China History Project GIS (1992–2001). http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~chgis/
- Tu Hsieh-Chang, Hsiang Jieh, Lin Nungyao et al. National Taiwan University.

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