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# Digital Scholarship 101: Six Tools to Get You Started

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# Digital Scholarship: Getting Started

## Select Tools

### Productivity

Citations Management:

- Zotero
- Easy Bib
- Evernote
- Feedly

Text Annotation:

- Hypothes.is
- Prism
- Adobe Acrobat Reader

### Data Management

- Microsoft Excel
- Google Sheets
- Jupyter Notebook
- Atom
- Notepad
- oXygen
- Github- software development platform
- OpenRefine- cleaning & organizing data

### Content Management & Presentation

- Omeka- online exhibits
- WordPress
- MediaWiki
- Scalar
- Drupal- tutorial [here](#)
- Audacity
- Prezi
- Canva

### Visualization

- Voyant Tools- text analysis
- Timeline.js- timelines
- Tableau- charts & graphs
- Plot.ly- 3D visualization
- Blender- 3D visualization
- TimeMapper- timeline
- Neatline- timeline
- Carto- mapping
- StoryMapJS- maps/timeline
- Gephi- network analysis

## Online Tutorials

- [‘Tooling Up for the Digital Humanities’](#): entryway to digital tools & methods.
- [Programming Historian](#): wide range of technical tutorials for all skill levels.
- [Spatial Humanities Workshops for Scholars](#): Lincoln Mullen, GMU
- [Code Academy](#) offers free coding tutorials
- JSON API Tutorials: [LC for Robots](#)

## Research/Resource Guides

- [CUNY Digital Humanities Resource Guide](#)
- [UT-Arlington DH LibGuide](#)
- [DH at Berkeley](#)
- [University of Washington Digital Scholarship Research Guide](#)
- Miriam Posner’s (UCLA) DH 101 Course [Page](#)
- School of Data [‘Essentials’](#)

## In-Person Training

- [THATCamps](#): The Humanities and Technology Camp
- [Digital Humanities Summer Institute](#): University of Victoria, Canada.
- [Humanities Intensive Learning and Teaching \(HILT\)](#)
- [Cultural Heritage Informatics \(CHI\) Fieldschool](#)
- [Digital Humanities Oxford Summer School](#)

## Support in the DC Area

- Roy Rosenzweig Center for History & New Media, George Mason University
- Center for New Designs in Learning & Scholarship, Georgetown University
- Maryland Institute for Technology in the Humanities (MITH)
- Scholars’ Lab, University of Virginia
- Institute for Advanced Technology in the Humanities, University of Virginia

# Zotero Reference Manager: How-To Guide

## #1: Install

Go to [zotero.org/download/](http://zotero.org/download/)

With the connector, whenever a source comes up in your browser, you can click on the book icon to automatically add the citation to your library.



## #2: Sync w/ Microsoft Word

In Zotero, select “Edit” → “Preferences”

Select the “General” tab.

Uncheck “automatically tag items....”

Select “Cite.” → “Word Processors.”

Select “Use Classic Add Citation dialog.”

Check to make sure the Microsoft Word Add-In is installed; Zotero should now be a tab in your Word control pane.

## #3: Insert Citations

1. In Microsoft Word, open the “Zotero” tab.
2. Select “Add/Edit citation.”
3. Select your citation style, then “ok.”
4. Select a title from your Zotero library.

## #4: Manually Add Items to Library

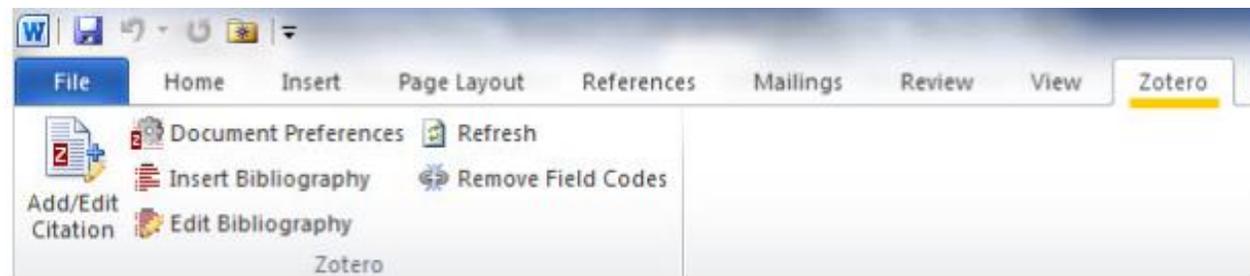
1. Click on the green plus icon in the center column.
2. Select the type of item you want to create from the drop down menu
3. You can then manually enter the bibliographic information into the right column.

## #5: Create Bibliography

**Option 1: Drag and Drop**  
Select references in the center column and drag them into any text field. Zotero will automatically create a numbered and alphabetized bibliography for you.

**Option 2: Right-Click**  
Highlight one or more references and then right-click (or control-click on Macs) to select “Create Bibliography from Selected Item(s).”

**Option 3: Use in Sync with Microsoft Word**  
Use the Microsoft Word Toolbar to “Add Bibliography.”



For further support, see: [https://www.zotero.org/support/quick\\_start\\_guide](https://www.zotero.org/support/quick_start_guide) and <https://guides.library.harvard.edu/zotero>

# Analyzing Texts with Voyant Tools

Step #1:  
Go to [voyant-tools.org](http://voyant-tools.org)

File Upload

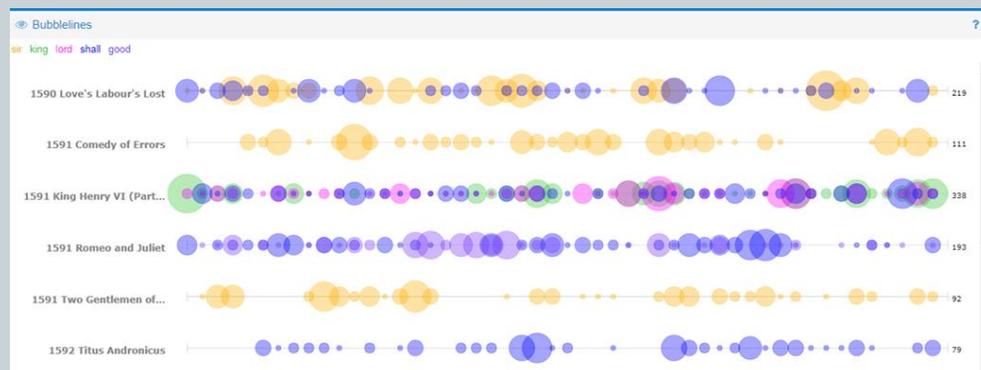
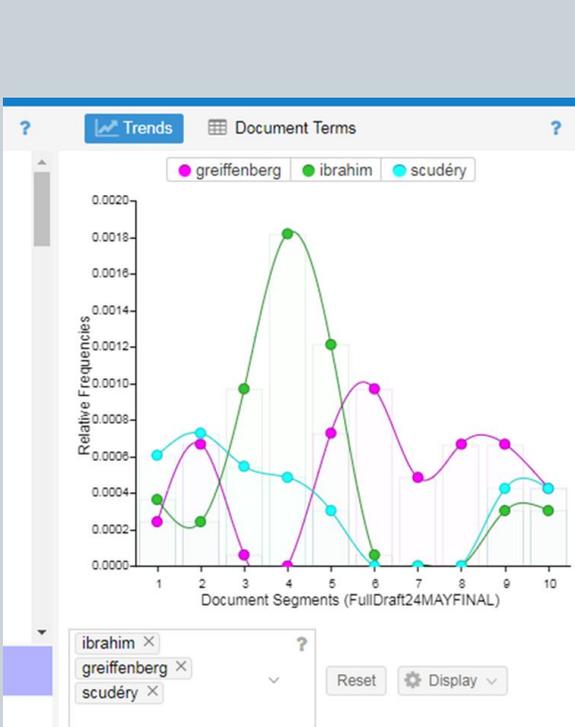
URL

Copying and pasting text directly into  
text box

Step # 2: Upload your text file via one of  
the following options:



Step 3: Explore the tools & visualizations automatically created!



| Term 1 | ← | → | Term 2 | Correlation... | Significanc... |
|--------|---|---|--------|----------------|----------------|
| end    |   |   | let    | 0.017405447    | 0.11070689     |
| hope   |   |   | let    | 0.01593976     | 0.14498681     |
| let    |   |   | shall  | 0.01565857     | 0.8324589      |
| fear   |   |   | shall  | 0.014561328    | 0.60586876     |
| gentle |   |   | let    | 0.014545213    | 0.18450963     |
| leave  |   |   | shall  | 0.013765702    | 0.6360774      |
| eyes   |   |   | shall  | 0.013399787    | 0.63995075     |
| face   |   |   | let    | 0.013167222    | 0.2306856      |
| comes  |   |   | shall  | 0.013113605    | 0.6373036      |

For more information on tools, see Voyant Tool Index: <http://docs.voyant-tools.org/tools/>

# Annotating Online Text with Hypothes.is

## Step 1: Create Account

Create an account on <https://web.hypothes.is> by selecting “Get Started.”

You’ll be asked to create a username, password and associate an email address.

## Step 2: Download & install web browser extension

Go to <https://web.hypothes.is/start> and click “add-on for Chrome.”

A window will pop up and prompt you to install the extension. If the window does not appear, try disabling your ad blocker or enabling pop-ups.

## Step 3: Create Public or Private Annotations

Immediately start create public annotations in your browser!

Or create a private group by selecting “Groups” in the top right corner → “Create New Group” and setting that group to “Private.”

Invite people to the private group by sending them the link to join.

### 1 Sign up to annotate.

You need a free account to start annotating.

[CREATE A FREE ACCOUNT](#)

### 2 Add Hypothesis to your browser.

Install our Chrome extension or add the bookmarklet to your preferred browser.

Click the button below to install the Hypothesis extension for Chrome, or get it from the Chrome webstore.

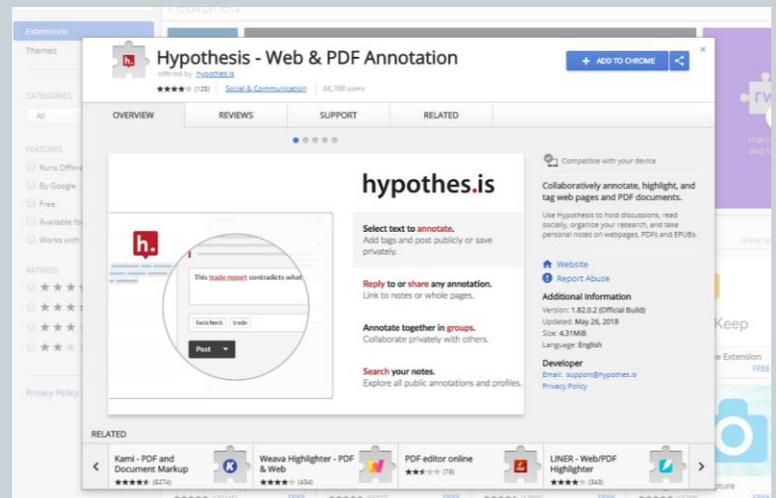
[CHROME EXTENSION](#)

For any browser, drag this button to the bookmarks bar, or right-click/control-click to bookmark the link.

[HYPOTHESIS BOOKMARKLET](#)

### 3 Start annotating.

Go to any page (or open a PDF or EPUB file in your browser), select text, and annotate.

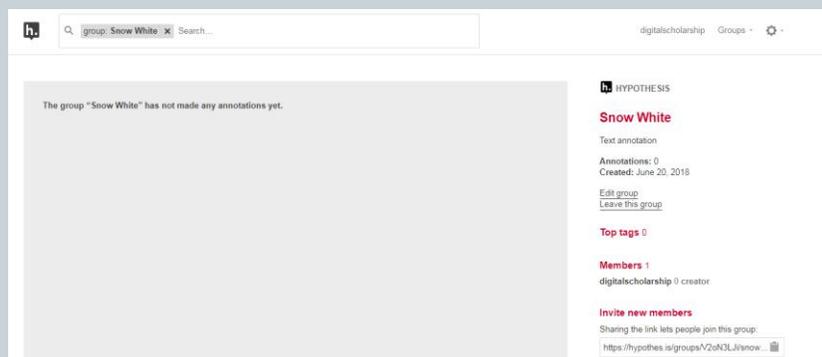


### Create a new group

Name\*  
Snow White 10/25

Description  
Text annotation 15/250

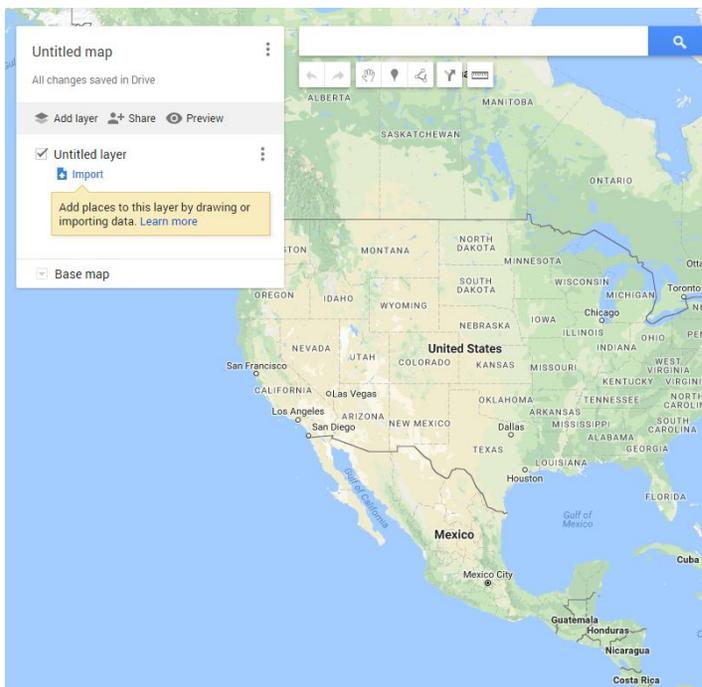
[Create a new group](#)



# Mapping Data with Google My Maps

## #1: Upload Spreadsheet

1. Make sure you have your information entered into a spreadsheet in which at least one row contains geographical coordinates or location data (the name of a city, university, etc.)
2. Make sure you have a google account.
3. Go to [google.com/mymaps](https://google.com/mymaps)
4. Select “create new map.”
5. Import your spreadsheet.



## Choose columns to position your placemarks

Select the columns from your file that tell us where to put placemarks on the map, such as addresses or latitude-longitude pairs. All columns will be imported.

Name ?

Institution ?

Status ?

Departure Date ?

Continue

## Choose a column to title your markers

Pick a column to use as the title for the placemarks, such as the name of the location or person.

Name ?

Institution ?

Status ?

Departure Date ?

Finish

Back

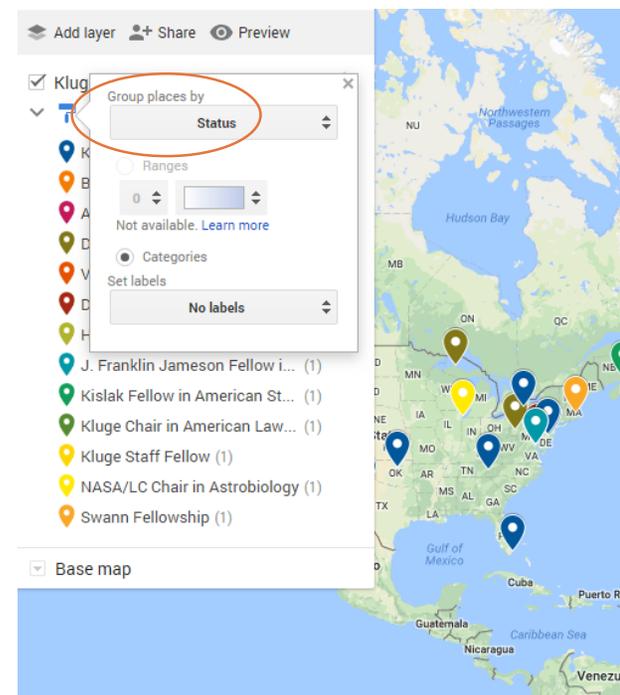
Cancel

## #2: Select Sources for Coordinate Information

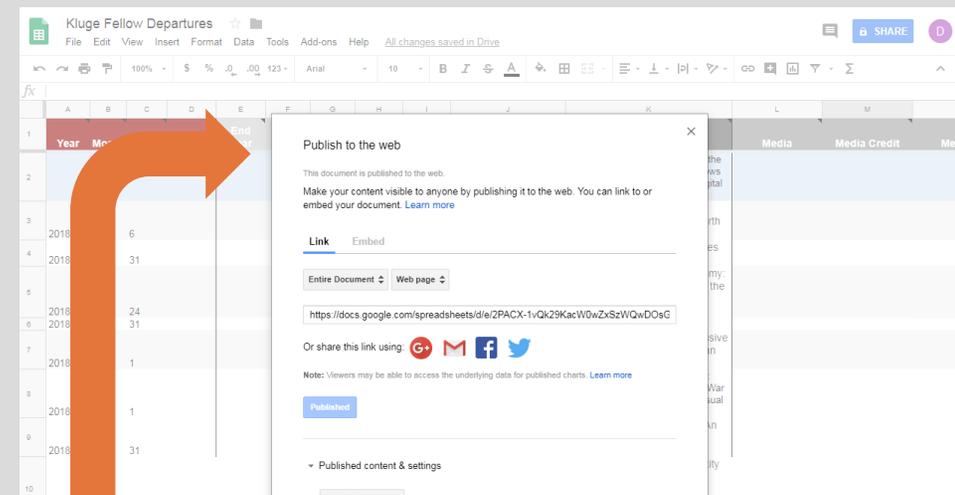
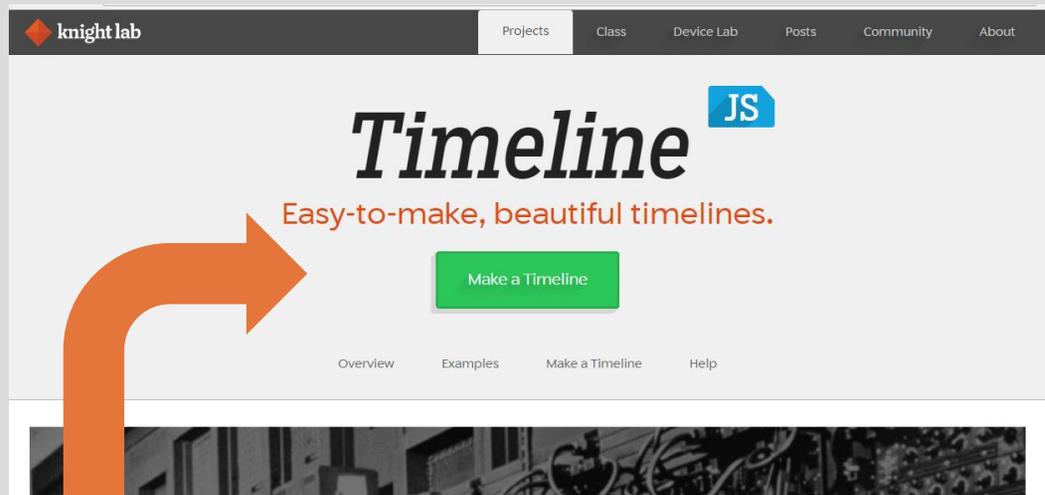
1. Google My Maps will ask you to select a column from your spreadsheet to position your placemarks: select the column containing geographical data.
2. Next, it will ask you to select a column to title your markers: here you can select the “name” column or any other identifier, such as “title,” “project,” etc.

## #3: Style by Data Column

1. To differentiate between coordinates, first select “Uniform Style.”
2. Select “Group Places By” and then select from the drop-down menu the data column you would like to use as your differentiator.
3. Google My Maps will automatically assign a different color to each style—you can edit these by clicking on the paint bucket next to the style name.



# Making an online timeline with Timeline.JS



**Step #1:**  
Select "Make a Timeline" on <https://timeline.knightlab.com>

**Step #2:**  
Download & make a copy of the spreadsheet template in Google Sheets.

**Step #3:**  
Fill in the spreadsheet with your own data, including start and end date, pictures, accompanying links, etc.

**Step #4:**  
Select "Edit" then "Publish to the Web" Copy the URL

**Step #5:**  
Paste your spreadsheet URL into Step 3 on <https://timeline.knightlab.com>

**Step #6:**  
Share or embed the link to your timeline.

|   | Year | Month | Day | Time     | End Year | End Month | End Day | End Time | Display Date | Headline                   | Text  | Media   |
|---|------|-------|-----|----------|----------|-----------|---------|----------|--------------|----------------------------|---|---|
| 1 |      |       |     |          |          |           |         |          |              |                            |   |   |
| 2 |      |       |     |          |          |           |         |          |              | Google Spreadsheet Example | This is a test of using google spreadsheets as a source for the timeline tool. This is a 'title' slide, so it doesn't need a date. It automatically occurs first, and doesn't appear in the timeline below. | <a href="http://www.flickr.com">http://www.flickr.com</a> |
| 3 | 2011 | 11    | 1   |          | 2011     | 12        | 15      |          |              | Another Flickr Example     | It's Easy to Make Your Own Timeline   | <a href="http://www.flickr.com">http://www.flickr.com</a> |
| 4 | 2011 | 11    | 16  | 05:58:44 | 2011     | 11        | 16      | 07:30:00 |              | Vimeo Example              | Illustrate your Timeline with photos, videos, tweets and more.  | <a href="https://vimeo.com/1/">https://vimeo.com/1/</a>   |
| 5 |      |       |     |          |          |           |         |          |              |                            |   |   |
| 6 |      |       |     |          |          |           |         |          |              |                            |   |   |
| 7 |      |       |     |          |          |           |         |          |              |                            |   |   |
| 8 |      |       |     |          |          |           |         |          |              |                            |   |   |
| 9 |      |       |     |          |          |           |         |          |              |                            |   |   |

**3** Generate your timeline

Copy/paste spreadsheet URL into the box below to generate your timeline. (Make sure you've published the spreadsheet.)

Google Spreadsheet URL:

Width:  Height:

**Optional settings (hide)**  
Set language, fonts, starting slide and more.

**Language**

**Fonts**

**Map Type**  
Currently all Google's base maps are supported. When creating a Google map, style it the way you would like it to appear, and then paste the resulting link into your Google Spreadsheet.

For further support, see tutorial: <https://vimeo.com/143407878>

# Downloading a Data Set from an API Request: LOC.GOV

## #1: Make Request in Browser

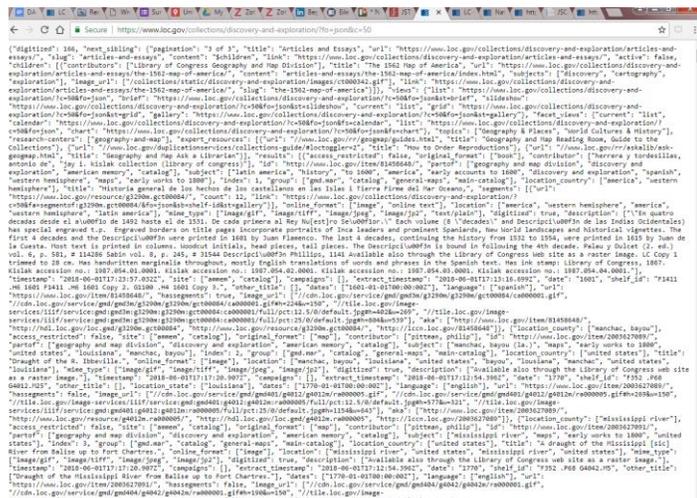
1. Start with <https://loc.gov> as your base url.
2. Enter parameters based on the digital collections you want to search:

-Keyword search: Searching for a general term:

[loc.gov/search?q=\[insert term\]&fo=json](https://loc.gov/search?q=[insert term]&fo=json)

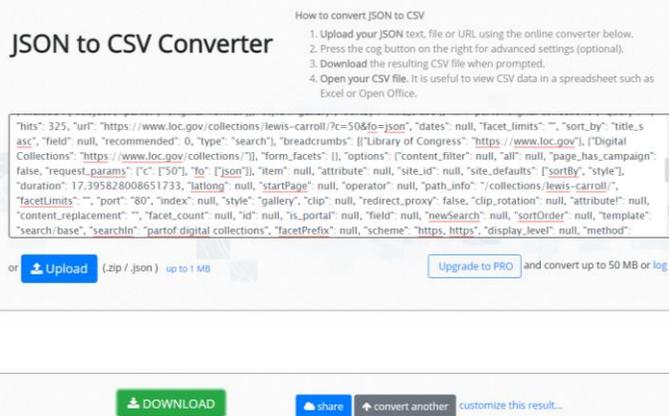
-Searching in a collection: [loc.gov/collections/\[insert collection name\]&\[any additional parameters\]?fo=json](https://loc.gov/collections/[insert collection name]&[any additional parameters]?fo=json)

3. Always include fo=json



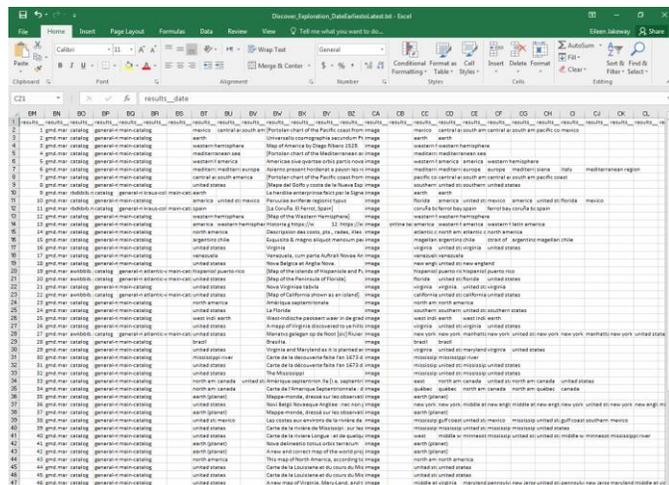
## #2: Convert the JSON Data to a CSV File

1. In your browser, hit CTRL + A (select all) and then CTRL + C (copy)
2. Go to <https://json-csv.com>
3. CTRL + V (paste) into the converter
4. Download the RAW csv file (csv just means it's a list, i.e. an Excel spreadsheet).
5. If the file is too large, try adding &at=results to your url



## #3: Edit or "Clean" in Excel

1. Open in Excel: now you have a structured data set!
2. The fields that will probably be the most useful to you are the 'results' fields. It will give you all kinds of information, ranging from contributors to location to date to original image url.
3. You will still have to do a lot of work sorting through the information you've downloaded to check for inconsistencies, standardizing format, merging data sets, etc.



For further support, see "APIs" and "Getting Started" on the labs page: <https://labs.loc.gov/lc-for-robots/>

For information on how to bulk download images using Jupyter Notebooks & Python, see especially:

<https://github.com/LibraryOfCongress/data-exploration/blob/master/Accessing%20images%20for%20analysis.ipynb>