

IT'S ONLY CRAZY UNTIL YOU DO IT!

Open Science und Open Data während der Promotion

GSHS Research Day | Mainz | 24.11.2023

Thorsten Wübbena, Fabian Cremer, Constanze Buyken
Bereich Digitale Historische Forschung | DH Lab

Ian Kisil Marino
State University of Campinas São Paulo, Brasilien

Was erwartet Sie?

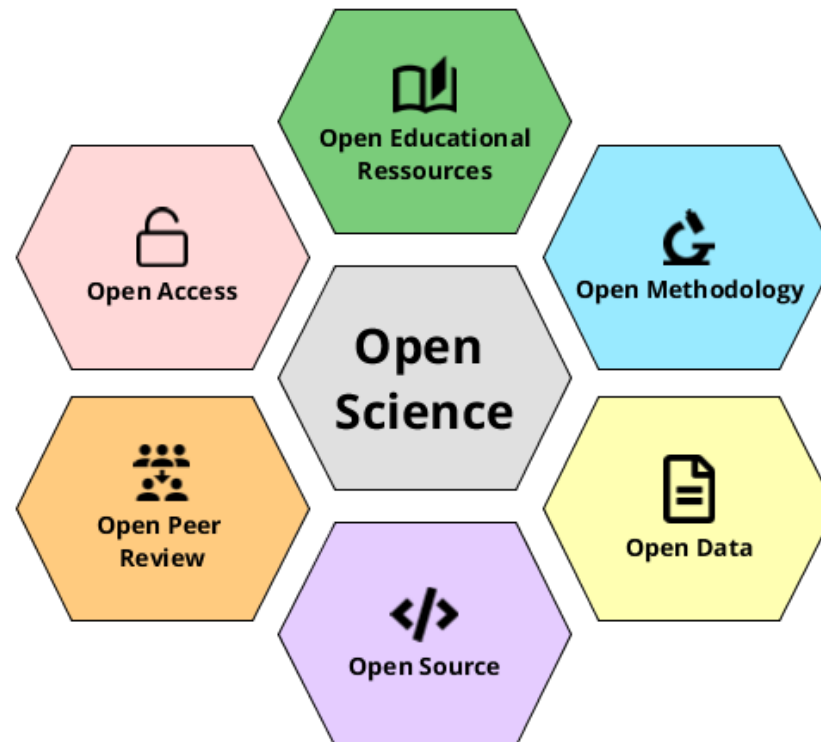
- Open Science am IEG
- Open Science in der Promotionsphase – ein Fallbeispiel
- Pause
- Open Science in Ihrer Promotionsphase:
 - Ihre Perspektive, Fragen und Wünsche
 - Angebote vor Ort: das Repository der UB Mainz
 - Förderung von Open Science und Open Data durch die NFDI
- Fazit

Open Science und Open Data am Leibniz-Institut für Europäische Geschichte Mainz

„Forschungen zu den religiösen und geistigen Traditionen Europas, ihren Wandlungen und Krisen, speziell zu den religiösen Differenzierungen, ihren Wirkungen und den Möglichkeiten ihrer Überwindung“, sowie die „europabezogene Grundlagenforschung, die geeignet ist, den Prozess des Zusammenwachsens Europas und die je individuellen geschichtlichen Wege der europäischen Staaten und Völker“ historisch zu verstehen.



Open Science



Geyslein, [CC BY-SA 4.0](#), via Wikimedia Commons

Open Access am IEG: Monografien

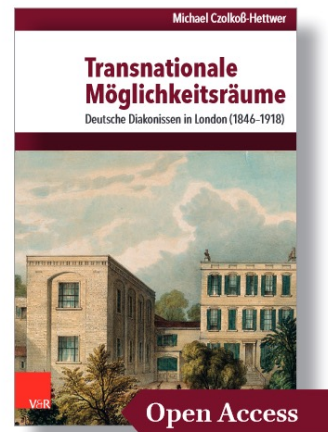


BUCH  **Open Access** 2014
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Entwürfe für eine globale Welt

Isabella Löhr, Andrea Rehling

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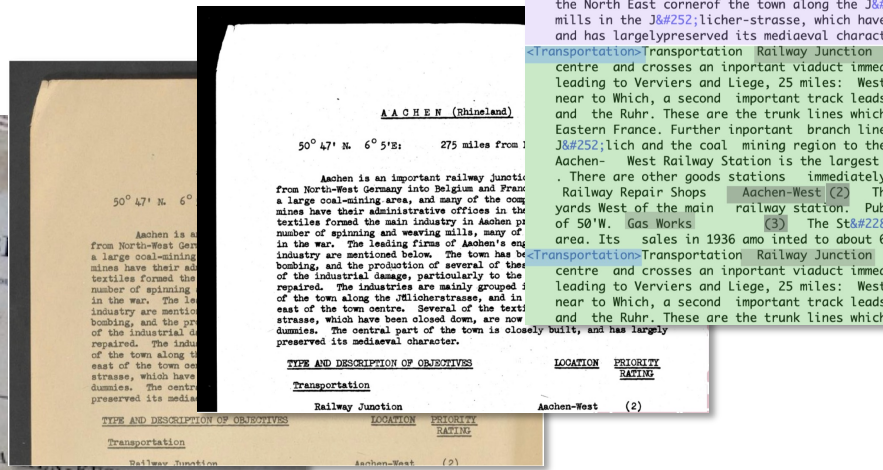
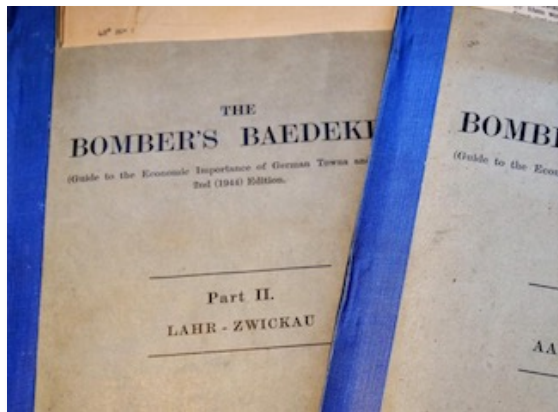
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Open Data am IEG: Institutionelle Sammlung



zenodo

Leibniz-Institut für Europäische Geschichte (IEG) Mainz

Published September 7, 2022 | Version v1

[Dataset](#) [Open](#)

The Bomber's Baedeker. A Guide to the Economic Importance of German Towns and Cities

Wübbena, Thorsten¹ · Gödel, Martina²

[Show affiliations](#)

This dataset contains the final TEI/XML version of the two-volume printed work "The Bomber's Baedeker. A Guide to the Economic Importance of German Towns and Cities" which was produced during the Second World War by the British Foreign Office and the Ministry of Economic Warfare.

This file has been created by the DH Lab at the Leibniz Institute of European History (Mainz) and textloop.

[Previous XML versions \(without TEI\).](#)

Files

bombers_baedeker.xml

[urn:nbn:de:hebis:77-vcol-20056](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:hebis:77-vcol-20056)

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7056750>

Open Source am IEG: Software

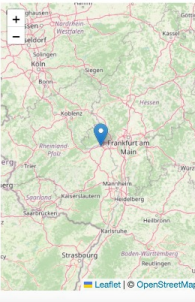
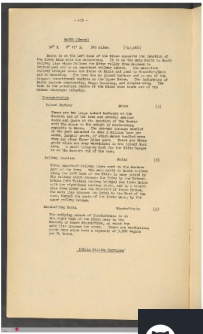
QTEI Demo

459

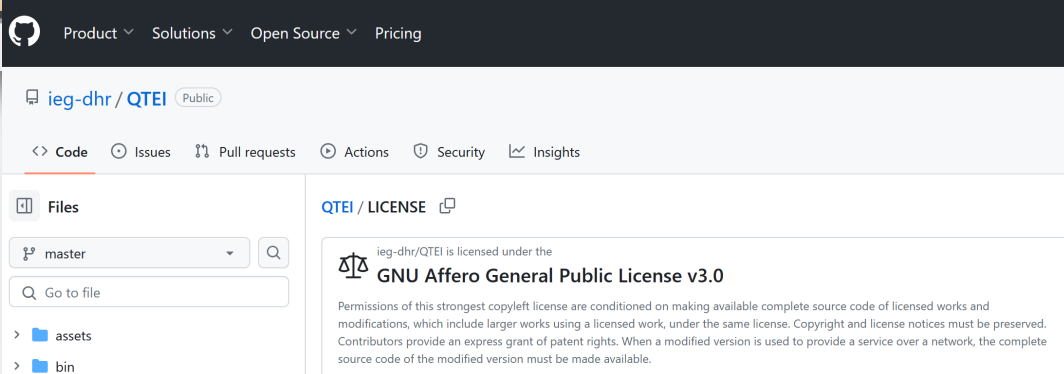
code text facsimile map

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    </population>
  </placeName>
  <p>Mainz is on the left bank of the Rhine opposite the junction of the River Main with the mainstream. It is on the main North to South railway line which follows the Rhine valley from Holland to Switzerland and is an important railway centre. Two main-line railway bridges cross the Rhine at Mainz and lead to Frankfurt/Main and to Mannheim. The town has an inland harbour and is one of the largest transshipment centres on the Upper Rhine. The industries of Mainz include engineering, wagon building, and shipbuilding. The town is the principal centre of the Rhine wine trade and of the German champagne industry.
  </p>
  <Transportation>
```

MAINZ
Mainz is on the left bank of the Rhine opposite the junction of the River Main with the mainstream. It is on the main North to South railway line which follows the Rhine valley from Holland to Switzerland and is an important railway centre. Two main-line railway bridges cross the Rhine at Mainz and lead to Frankfurt/Main and to Mannheim. The town has an inland harbour and is one of the largest transshipment centres on the Upper Rhine. The industries of Mainz include engineering, wagon building, and shipbuilding. The town is the principal centre of the Rhine wine trade and of the German champagne industry.



<https://github.com/ieg-dhr/QTEI>



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ieg-dhr / QTEI Public

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dhlab.hypotheses.org

Doing Digital History with Python III: topic modelling with Gensim, spaCy, NLTK and SciKit learn



by [Monika Barget](#)

Monika Barget
15/01/2021
Lab Report
digital history, Doing digital history with Python, NLP, Python, topic model
1 Kommentar

In April 2020, we start working with historic Python. Today's blog post

Topic modelling is one of the most powerful tools in Natural Language Processing (NLP), the speech and text, by so-called Deep Learning. In its displays word co-occurrences defines

Doing Digital History with Python IV: web automation



Monika Barget
07/05/2021
Lab Report
digital history, Doing digital history with Python, Python, selenium, web automation, web scraping
3 Kommentare

Before digital humanists can do things with data, they first need to collect them, and *web automation* (or more specific methods of *web scraping*) can be a quick way of gathering a large amount of data. While *web automation* denotes every remotely controlled action performed on the web, *web scraping*, *web mining* or *web harvesting* are focussed on reading and processing information (found on websites). This blog post presents useful Python packages for these tasks and explains the advantages of working with browser profiles. [weiterlesen](#)

Introduction to historical (social) network analysis – Part I



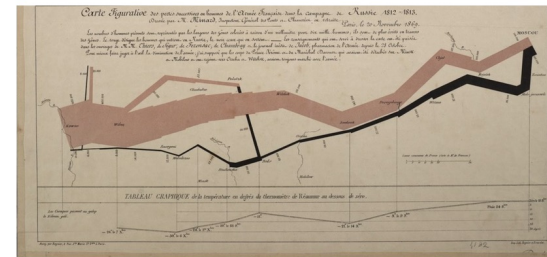
Demival Vasques Filho
28/01/2022
Concept
Historical Network
Research, network analysis,
Network science, network theory, networks, Social Network Analysis
1 Kommentar

by [Demival Vasques Filho](#)

Last September, I presented the talk, I gave papers, in my shaping the network analysis. In the follow up of the event

[weiterlesen](#)

A (not so) short history of historical network research – part 3



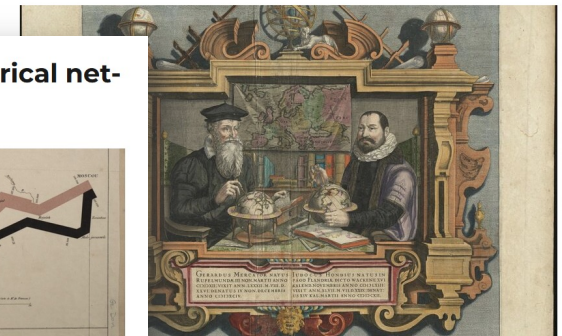
by [Cindarella Petz](#)

Cindarella Petz
09/09/2022
Concept
computational history, digital humanities, Historical Network Research, network analysis, network research, networks, Social Network Analysis, social network research
Schreibe einen Kommentar

Finally, we have arrived at a comfortable depth after recounting the [history of computational thought in historical research \(part 1\)](#) and the [development of network research \(part 2\)](#).¹ It is time now to delve into networks in history in part 3 of this series! [weiterlesen](#)

1. This series draws in large parts on the chapters on historiographical perspectives on the digital humanities and network research of my dissertation (Petz 2022). [↗](#)

Geohumanities II: Gestaltung und Druck einfacher Karten in QGIS



by [Monika Barget](#)

Als Ergänzung zur Einführung in die Erstellung von GeoJSON-Dateien beschäftigt sich der heutige Blogbeitrag mit der Visualisierung dieser Geodaten im Open Source Geoinformationssystem QGIS. Das Tutorial führt Schritt-für-Schritt durch die Erstellung einer einfachen Karte und gibt Hinweise auf weiterführende Lernressourcen. [weiterlesen](#)

Open Methodology|Data am IEG: Artikel Supplement

<https://doi.org/10.1080/24701475.2022.2110564>

Articles

Moderation and authority-building process: the dynamics of knowledge creation on history subreddits

Daniela Linkevicus de Andrade & Demival Vasques Filho

Pages 369-390 | Received 22 Feb 2022, Accepted 03 Aug 2022, Published online: 16 Aug 2022

Cite this article | <https://doi.org/10.1080/24701475.2022.2110564>

Full Article | Figures & data | References | Citations | Metrics | Reprints

Abstract

For the last 30 years, the web has been used as a space of debate and knowledge. The digital space has the potential to provide a multitude of different voices. However, it also raises questions about editing, authority relations on the web, moderation gains special prominence, organisation, and establishment of norms; moderators heavily influence the process. Here, we investigate knowledge creation considering moderation practices in history subreddits by analysing how moderators and users. For that, we use a mixed-methods approach by interpreting analysis based on the subreddits' dialogues (2011–2020). The study indicates that the rules have become progressively more appropriate ways for posting submissions and commenting but authority figures, moderators engage in processes of sharing and dominate knowledge creation.

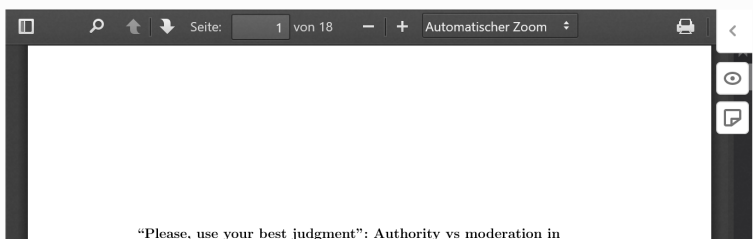
Keywords: [Reddit](#) [moderation](#) [authority](#) [network analysis](#) [web history](#)

SOC ARXIV SocArXiv Papers

"Please, use your best judgment": Authority vs moderation in knowledge creation on history subreddits

AUTHORS
Daniela Linkevicus de Andrade, Demival Vasques Filho

AUTHOR ASSERTIONS
Conflict of Interest: No | Public Data: Available | Preregistration: No



dvasques83 / reddit_extraction_pushshift (Public)

Code | Issues | Pull requests | Actions | Projects | Security | Insights

v1.0.0 | Go to file | Code | About

new repository on Jul 27, 2022 2

LICENSE	Initial commit	last year
README.md	new repository	last year
extractor.py	new repository	last year
requirements.txt	new repository	last year
utils.py	new repository	last year

README.md

About: An easy-to-use script for extracting submissions and comments from the Pushshift Reddit API

- Readme
- MIT license
- Activity
- 3 stars
- 1 watching
- 0 forks

Report repository

<https://zenodo.org/doi/10.5281/zenodo.6912379>

<https://doi.org/10.31235/osf.io/8vdja>

Open Data am IEG: Promotionsprojekt



Open Science in der Promotionsphase – ein Fallbeispiel

Ian Kisil Marino:

The pandemic and the digital.

Digital archives and COVID-19 memory in a global scale

- 1. Historians and open science**
- 2. Historical sources and research data**
- 3. My case**
- 4. Outcomes**
- 5. Challenge (discussion)**

Michel de Certeau
**L'écriture
de l'histoire**

History and Theory 50 (February 2011), 1-19

© Wesleyan University 2011 ISSN: 0018-2656

PERFORMING HISTORY: HOW HISTORICAL SCHOLARSHIP
IS SHAPED BY EPISTEMIC VIRTUES

HERMAN PAUL

ABSTRACT

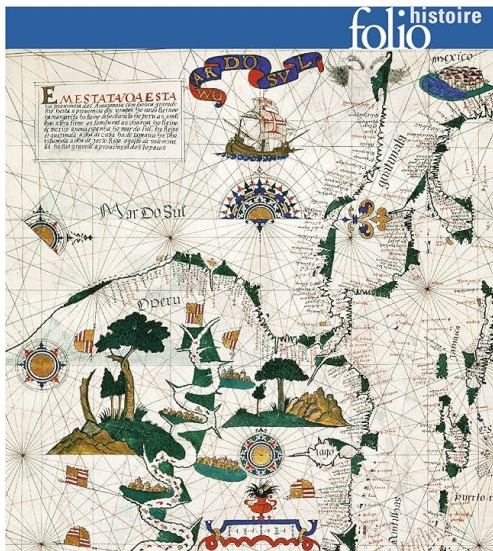
Philosophers of history in the past few decades have been predominantly interested in issues of explanation and narrative discourse. Consequently, they have focused consistently and almost exclusively on the historian's (published) output, thereby ignoring that historical scholarship is a practice of reading, thinking, discussing, and writing, in which successful performance requires active cultivation of certain skills, attitudes, and virtues. This paper, then, suggests a new agenda for philosophy of history. Inspired by a "performative turn" in the history and philosophy of science, it focuses on the historian's "doings"

The hidden "epistemic virtues" of our "social place":

Originality, individualism, competition.

Problem:

„Cultural clash" to open science values?



Histoire & Mesure, 1986, 1-1, 7-18

OUTILS ET DEMARCHES

Jean-Philippe GENET

Histoire, Informatique, Mesure

Un constat : l'introduction de l'informatique dans la pratique du travail historique est aujourd'hui chose faite (1). En a-t-on tiré toutes les conséquences ? Les premières expérimentations ont été tentées il y a maintenant près de trente ans (2). N'est-il pas temps d'engager une réflexion d'ordre épistémologique sur l'histoire faite avec l'ordinateur dont il faut se demander si elle peut, et surtout si elle doit être la même que celle faite sans ordinateur ? Il est déjà évident que l'informatique, *lingua franca* des sciences sociales, a fait entrer dans le champ de l'histoire des méthodes venues d'autres disciplines, telles la lexicologie quantitative ou l'analyse des données, et permis une généralisation du recours aux méthodes quantitatives (3). Ici apparaît, troisième élément de cette triade, la mesure, dorénavant utilisée plus facilement et que l'on peut pratiquer dans des champs de recherche où elle était inhabituelle.

Plutôt donc que de passer en revue les « applications » de l'informatique à l'histoire et à l'archéologie (4), ce que nous voudrions mettre en évidence ici, c'est la différence fondamentale qui s'est introduite, parfois subrepticement, dans une pratique scientifique donnée, ou qui est susceptible d'y être encore développée. L'informatique, on le répète à

A common misunderstanding:

research data and historical sources *are not* the same thing!

Sources:
„evidential paradigm”.

Research data:
information retrieved from the sources (organized, normalized as data).

THE AMERICAN ARCHIVIST

Archival Theory and Digital Historiography: Selection, Search, and Metadata as Archival Processes for Assessing Historical Contextualization

Joshua Sternfeld

Abstract

Digital history, a field within the digital humanities, has challenged the disciplinary boundary that in recent decades has come to separate the work of historians and archivists. A new theory and methodology that draws from both disciplines can create a shared vocabulary for the production, use, and evaluation of *digital historical representations*, a broad term that encompasses an array of products such as archives, databases, geospatial visualizations, and mobile applications. This article argues that archival theory, when combined with historiography and technical or computational standards, contributes to a new theory called *digital historiography*. Digital historiography is defined as the interdisciplinary study of the interaction of digital technology with historical practice. Three archival processes—selection, search, and the application of metadata—form the theory's foundation for determining a

Takeaways:

1. „Good history“ is based on sources. Research data can help, but not substitute the sources.
2. Open science: sharing *your work*, not *your sources*. It does not hurt authorship and originality but reinforces them.

Case study

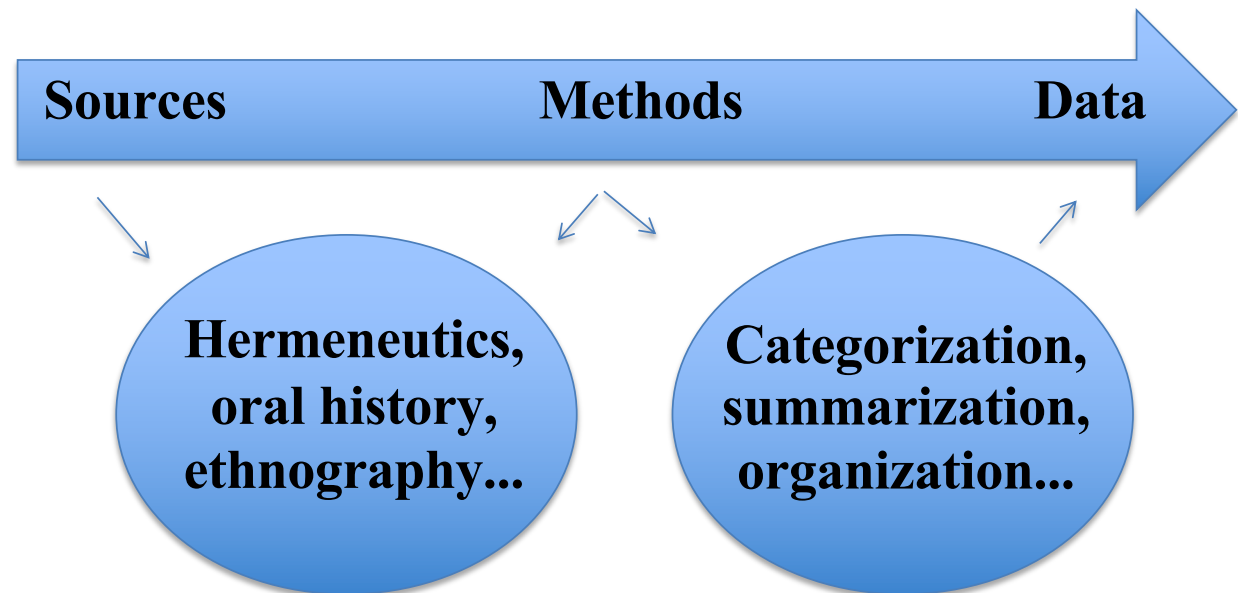
The pandemic and the digital. Digital archives and COVID-19 memory in a global scale



Case study

Sources: the digital archives regarding the pandemic, investigated via oral history, questionnaires, and digital ethnography.

Research data: the description of the archives. A description *created by me*, based on my sources, following *my criteria*.



Case study

Name	Country	Holder	Category of the Holder	Strategies to compose the collection	Tools of collection	Availability of the collection	Types of documents
Transparência COVID-19 2.0	Brazil	Brasil	Civil Society Organization	Data scrapping	Not identified	Website	data
Coronarchivos	Colombia	Universidad Nacional de Colombia; Universidad de Cundinamarca	University	Crowdsourcing; Autorial content	Google Forms	Website	Photograph; Written testimony; Video testimony; Audio testimony; Statistic data
Epidemic spreading in Complex Networks	Brazil	Wesley Cota	Independent	Data scrapping	Not identified	Website	Statistic data; Statistic data
Proyecto Había una vez una Pandemia. Uruguay en tiempos de Covid 19	Uruguay	Museu Nacional do Uruguai	Museum	Crowdsourcing	E-mail	Website	Photograph; Photograph; Written testimony
							Written testimony; Video

Case study

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Proyecto Había una vez una Pandemia. Uruguay en tiempos de Covid 19	Uruguay	Museu Nacional do Uruguai	Museum	Crowdsourcing	E-mail	Website	Photograph; Photograph; Written testimony
							Written testimony; Video

Sharing: normalizing data and publishing on a digital repository.





Coronarchive database

Version 1.0

Marino, Ian Kisil; Montezino, Amanda Amarante; Concentino, Leonardo Lehmann; Nicodemo, Thiago Lima, 2023, "Coronarchive database", <https://doi.org/10.25824/redu/TKYHCZ>, Repositório de Dados de Pesquisa da Unicamp, V1

 Cite Dataset ▾

[Learn about Data Citation Standards.](#)

Description ?

The Coronarchive project includes a collaborative database held at the Center of Digital Humanities IFCH-Unicamp which monitors digital archives regarding the COVID-19 pandemic in Latin America. The database has been built collaboratively since 2020, and contains information about memory initiatives, crowdsourcing ventures, social media collections, oral history projects, and scholarship research, among other archives that have been collecting and preserving evidence about life under COVID-19 in Latin America. The Coronarchive provides an analytical taxonomy that increases the usability of the database by researchers and piques the interest of lay citizens. Theoretically, what justifies such a venture is the social need to understand both the transnationality of the pandemic and the agents involved in its archiving. The Coronarchive develops archivistic perspectives in accordance with the historical conditions of its time by incorporating digital technologies and transcending national borders. Consequently, the project advances over relatively unknown territory by monitoring projects that represent innovative and unmapped agents, methods, and resources within the digital age. In addition, the scope of the Coronarchive provides representativeness for Latin America, one of the regions in which the impacts of the Novel Coronavirus have been more intense, not only for the disease but for its political and economic unfolding. (2023-03-29)

Subject ?

Arts and Humanities; Social Sciences

Keyword ?

COVID-19 pandemic, History, Archives, Digital humanities, Latin America

Related Publication ?

Marino, Ian Kisil. "Digital archives of the COVID-19 pandemic: research notes." Billet. Digital Humanities Lab (blog), September 12, 2022.

Files

Metadata

Terms

Versions



1 File




[Coronarchive_database_29.03.23.xlsx](#)

MS Excel Spreadsheet - 50.4 KB - Mar 30,
2023 - 9 Downloads

MD5: 3243860ab74e8b0b9c10837259ca2fab

Data

 Download

1. Transparency and self-reflection:

what do I do with my sources? Historical writing is a process of datification itself (as we translate information from the sources into a narrative). Doing open science data offers the possibility of being transparent and ethical regarding the often hidden processes of retrieving information from our sources.

2. Sharing and collaborating:

Our data may inspire new research.



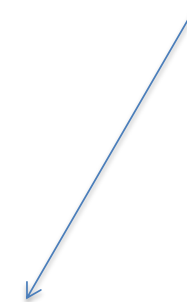
Coronarchive database

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 Cite Dataset ▾

[Learn about Data Citation Standards.](#)



Dataset Metrics ?

9 Downloads ?

3. “Making your presence felt”:

publishing results before your dissertation is finished; establishing your contribution to your field as soon as possible; reinforcing your authorship through your data while communicating your relationship to your sources.

Outcomes

<input type="checkbox"/>	TÍTULO	CITADO POR	ANO
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ideias 12, e021011-e021011		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Arquivo, memória e Big Data: uma proposta a partir da Covid-19 IK Marino, PT da Silveira, TL Nicodemo Cadernos do Tempo Presente 11 (01), 90-103	4	2020
<input type="checkbox"/>	Internacionalização e ação social: o caso da Construtora Norberto Odebrecht IK Marino, PG Moura Tiempo y economía 8 (2)	2	2021
<input type="checkbox"/>	Archivo digital en América Latina a escala global TL Nicodemo, IK Marino America Latina y La Historia Global: Repensar el Mundo	2	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Solucionismo digital? Convite a uma reflexão autocrítica IK Marino Caminhos da história digital no Brasil	2	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Coronarchive database IK Marino, AA Montezino, LL Concentino, TL Nicodemo Marino, Ian Kasil	1	2023
<input type="checkbox"/>	COVID-19 and Digital Archives in Latin America IK Marino, TL Nicodemo Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Latin American History	1	2022
<input type="checkbox"/>	Digital Resources: Digital Informal Archives in Contemporary Brazil IK Marino, PT da Silveira, TL Nicodemo Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Latin American History	1	2022

Challenge (discussion):

“In my research, what can become a sharable research data?”

1. Identifying information that may be of interest to other historians;
2. What can I share that will not compromise my greatest findings?
3. Developing a methodology for creating research data.

5-Minuten-Pause



Sanduhr vor dem Naturhistorischen Museum Mainz

Immanuel Giel, [CC BY-SA 3.0](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Sanduhr_vor_dem_Naturhistorischen_Museum_Mainz.jpg), via Wikimedia Commons

Open Science in Ihrer Promotionsphase

- Welche(n) Baustein(e) von Open Science können Sie sich vorstellen?
- Wo sehen Sie mögliche Vorteile für sich?
- Was hindert Sie daran, Open Science umzusetzen?
- Was müsste gegeben sein, damit Sie Open Science betreiben?

Vor Ort: Open-Science-Repository

Gutenberg Open Science ist das fächerübergreifende Open-Science-Repository für die Angehörigen der JGU, geeignet für:

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Open Data:

- strukturierte Datensammlungen, Abbildungen, Tonaufnahmen, Videos, Transkripte und vergleichbare Materialien
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- Automatisierte Pflichtmeldung der Netzpublikation bei der DNB
- Zuordnung persistenter Identifikatoren: URN (DNB) und DOI (Datacite)
- Verwendbare Nachnutzungslizenzen: Creative Commons und weitere freie Lizenzen, z.B. GNU, MPL, MIT
- Kostenfreie Nutzung
- Automatisierte Übertragung von Publikationen in das Forschungsinformationssystem der JGU, von dort in den ORCID-Account



Vor Ort: Open-Science-Repository

Weitere Informationen:

Individuelle Beratung bei allen Fragen zu Gutenberg Open Science:

publikationssysteme@ub.uni-mainz.de

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Nationale Forschungsdateninfrastruktur

- Ziel: Verbesserung des (digitalen) Forschungsdatenmanagements in Deutschland
- Organisation in disziplinspezifische Konsortien

Mehr dazu: <https://www.nfdi.de/>



Konsortium für die historisch arbeitenden Geisteswissenschaften

- Vereint systematisch Forschungs-, Gedächtnis- und Informationsinfrastruktureinrichtungen in einer digitalen Forschungsinfrastruktur
- Betreibt die digitale Transformation der historisch arbeitenden Community
- Entwickelt die digitale historische Quellenkritik für die Geisteswissenschaften und die NFDI

Mehr dazu: <https://4memory.de/>



**FORSCHUNGSDATEN
VERÖFFENTLICHEN**

mit dem
NFDI4Memory-FAIR-Data-Stipendium
am IEG Mainz

Was ist das »NFDI4Memory-FAIR-Data-Stipendium«?

Mit dem »NFDI4Memory-FAIR-Data-Stipendium« (kurz: »4Memory-FDS«) bietet das IEG in Kooperation mit dem Infrastrukturprojekt NFDI4Memory Stipendien zur Unterstützung von Datenpublikationen in den historisch arbeitenden Wissenschaften an.

Was sind Forschungsdaten?

Forschungsdaten bilden die Grundlage und sind zugleich Ergebnis der historischen Forschung. Als Forschungsdaten werden alle Quellen, Materialien und Ergebnisse in digitaler Form verstanden, die im Kontext einer Forschungsfrage gesammelt, erzeugt, beschrieben und/oder analysiert werden und zum Zwecke der Archivierung, Zitierbarkeit und zur weiteren Verarbeitung aufbewahrt werden können. In den historisch arbeitenden Geisteswissenschaften können Forschungsdaten vielfältige Formen aufweisen und im gesamten Forschungszyklus entstehen. Darunter fallen: Digitalisate kultureller Objekte sowie durch Transkription, Kommentar, Übersetzung, Auszeichnung, Kontextualisierung oder Visualisierung angereicherte oder erzeugte Repräsentationsformen; Wissenssammlungen und Datenbanken, einschließlich Verzeichnisse und Vokabularien; Softwareanwendungen, Algorithmen und Programmcode.

Mehr dazu:

<https://www.ieg-mainz.de/digitale-historische-forschung/forschungsdaten>



[Infosheet NFDI4Memory-FAIR-Data-Stipendium](#)

- Wäre für Sie ein solches Stipendium interessant?
- Wann wäre ein FD-Stipendium während der Promotionsphase sinnvoll?
- Was müsste ein FD-Stipendium für Sie bieten?

Fazit

Open Science und Open Data während der Promotion:
How crazy is it?

VIELEN DANK FÜR IHRE AUFMERKSAMKEIT!



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