

JANE ADDAMS DIGITAL EDITION

Jane Addams Digital Edition, Cathy Moran Hajo (ed.), 2015.

<https://digital.janeaddams.ramapo.edu/> (last accessed: 25/08/2020).

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ABSTRACT

The Jane Addams Digital Edition has the aim of publishing Jane Addams' correspondence and writings from 1901 to 1935. So far, only the documents from 1901-1917 have been published, counting up to 7422 items. The core feature of the project is its network and contextual nature: documents are connected through tags and subjects, while metadata allows associating them to referenced people, organizations, publications, events, and collections. However, the edition is missing a comprehensive philological analysis on the documents: the explanation of the editorial method is reduced to few lines about transcription rules; many documents lack editorial notes or sources; and there is no scholarly research on texts. About the digital side of the edition, it is not clear if the possibilities provided by the technical infrastructures chosen are exploited to pursue interoperability and sustainability. Also, the close link with other printed editions prevents JADE from defining a real digital paradigm. The shortcomings of this edition, both on the scholar side and the digital one, lead to the conclusion that it is more similar to a collection of texts or a premature publication than an authentic Scholarly Digital Edition.

1. PRELIMINARY INFORMATION ABOUT THE EDITION

The subject of Jane Addams Digital Edition (JADE from hereon) is the work and the life of Jane Addams investigated through her last writings, such as letters, speeches, articles, records (not yet) and interviews. The relevance of these documents lies in the key role that Jane Addams had for American history between the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, although she was not primarily an author or writer. Indeed, she was an activist, reformer, social worker, sociologist and public administrator. Especially, she introduced the settlement movement model in the United States: she is best known for her commitment to social improvement through cooperative efforts and social work, as well as her membership of both the women's right to vote movement and the pacifist movement.

Located in the Ramapo College of New Jersey's Salameno School of Humanities and Global Studies, JADE was born thanks to the editor Cathy Moran Hajo, professor of Digital History at Ramapo College, and it is constantly growing in behalf of the effort of a heterogeneous team. Other editors are Victoria Sciancalepore, a graduate of Ramapo College majoring in Science in Library and Information Science, and Stacy Pratt McDermott, writer and researcher. The staff also includes Edward Bradley, scholarly editor for the transcriptions, and Renee Delora, Education Coordinator. Moreover, many undergraduate and graduate students, volunteers and scholars have taken part in the project.

The project has been supported with financial resources provided by different institutions and foundations, such as the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Gladys Krieble Delmas Foundation, the Ruth McCormick Tankersley Charitable Trust and the New Jersey Council for the Humanities; for a total budget of 50,000\$. The material support for the implementation of the project content also has different sources, from private people's contributions to libraries' and associations' public materials. Thus, the project was implemented by collecting all the materials – both from previous analogic editions and from individual archives or new ones (cf. § 2) – and transcribing them, in addition to comparing, linking and analyzing them in their historical and contextual frame.

All this information is easily accessible in different pages of the resource, as well as contact information: the main editor's institutional email is present in many sections.

2. SUBJECT AND CONTENT

JADE is strictly related to previous paper editions, but it is not clear in which way and specifically with which ones. It is hard to understand the relations of interdependence between the digital edition and the printed ones, as well as distinguishing the latter from the former. This confusion concerning the identification of the materials and their internal links appears to be one of the worst downsides of JADE since it negates the possibility for the user to understand correctly its intellectual and editorial context.

In the first place, JADE is part of the Jane Addams Papers Project, born in 1975 thanks to Mary Lynn Bryan at the University of Illinois. Specifically, the Jane Addams Digital Edition is the only digital publication of the Jane Addams Papers Project, which led to two print publications until now:

- 1) a microfilm edition: *The Jane Addams Papers 1860-1960*, published by University Microfilms International in 1984. It is a collection of all Jane Addams' correspondence, manuscripts, articles, speeches, statements and Hull-House Association Records. This edition appears to be the main source of context information and the documents present in JADE, but the latter is constituted also by unpublished ones;
- 2) a six-volumes collection of selected papers, the *Jane Addams Selected Papers*: only three volumes have published so far by the University of Illinois Press, covering Addams' production between 1860 and 1900. The editing of the remaining volumes is carried out in current days, at the same time as the editing of the digital edition, since both of them concern documents of the period between 1901 and 1935.

For its content, JADE is directly linked to the last three volumes of *Jane Addams Selected Papers* collection; but as regards papers grouped in the digital edition, most of them come from the *Jane Addams Papers Microfilm Edition*, so the reference archives are those of the microfilm edition. But the editors of JADE are also «searching for additional documents that have become available since the microfilm was published, obtaining scans or copies from the archives and individuals who own them» ([about page](#)). In this way, they are «taking advantage of digital databases too, online finding aids, newspapers, and archives, websites, and catalogs now available» ([Document search section of Jane Addams Papers Project page](#)). Hence, there is already a [list of collections](#) among which publishers are looking for new documents at the moment, but there is also a [list of collections](#) whose papers have already been indexed or added to the digital edition. However, in the latter list of collections, not for each collection is available the reference archive or its finding aid: for some documents it is necessary to visit their specific page to know from which archive and collection they come from. The main source of most documents is the [Swarthmore College Peace Collections](#) (Swarthmore, Pennsylvania), notably the [Jane Addams Papers](#) collection (2134 documents) and the [Women's International League For Peace And Freedom Papers, Woman's Peace Party](#) collection (1368 documents). Unfortunately, single document source is not always defined in the single document page, or there is only mentioned the physical collection it comes from, but previous editions are not cited. Another issue related to document selection is that there are unjustified documents related to Jane Addams: the reasons for the presence of that document often are not explained, neither is the kind of relationship the document has with the subject of the edition (e.g. [A Mother's Heart](#)).

JADE contribute to the current state of the knowledge of Jane Addams' works mainly consists of trying to complete the largest and most comprehensive collection possible of everything that has been written by Jane Addams or is connected to her. Furthermore, a more specific and useful knowledge organization of the materials is guaranteed by providing the context for the documents, thus adding identifications of people, places, events, organizations. Interconnection among documents and, generally speaking, pieces of information about the subject of the edition is enhanced in every page of the resource. Therefore, the relevance of JADE is to be found in the primacy that holds as one of the few digital places of archiving and transmission of Jane Addams's works. However, it is necessary to point out that it is an incomplete edition, therefore some of the works and materials have not been digitized yet. Even if most of the documents uploaded are complete, the whole selection is not integrated

within the context of the corpus yet. Looking at things more closely, there are 7422 full-text documents including correspondence, speeches, articles, statements and miscellaneous writings, transcription of newspaper coverage of speeches, descriptions and transcriptions of each document itself; but also images and additional material like exhibits. A full bibliography is provided.

3. AIMS AND PERSPECTIVES

Talking about documentation, there is a complete description of the aims and purposes of the edition, but not about the methods. As mentioned before, the first aim is to collect all Jane Addams' works in continuity with previous paper editions, providing context for the documents by identifying people, places, events and organizations linked to Addams. On the other hand, academic purposes are linked with the growth of university research and students' academic knowledge and skills, for whom the edition serves as a lab to gain practical experience in historical research, writing, public history, and digital humanities.

This digital project contributes to several fields of research and study: above all, social history and contemporary history, as well as women's history and public history. From this point of view, this digital project is very useful for what concerns the rise of historical issues underlying Jane Addams' writings, thus encouraging the opening of a broader historical discourse on social and political issues. The preferred point of view on the documents is the historical one rather than a philological one, since each document is provided with its cultural contextual information but lacks a consistent philological analysis (i.e. lack of editorial notes, explanations and comparisons among different editions).

In most pages of the website, JADE suggests as a self-classification the definition of "digital edition", but because of the correlation with the Jane Addams Papers Project, the resource is referred to simply as "project". About the target audience, it is specified that the aim is to get to the broadest audience possible, but looking at the structure and the specific content of the resource, it is clear that the preferred target user is someone familiar with the topic: thus maybe scholars, history experts, teachers, students and genealogists.

4. APPROACHES AND STRUCTURES

The edition specifically focuses on different types of documents and there are not favored ones: all are considered to be equal of value, and this is clear by the structure of the resource, according to which you need access to the [documents section](#) to access all of them, which by default are presented in chronological order, without preferences in the presentation order. One of the best features of this edition is document representation (fig. 1).

For each document we can find: its scanner digital image, usually high-quality images where zoom is possible but not manipulation; and its accurate transcription, without significant errors. Thanks to the clear and usable interface, it is also very simple to switch from one to the other. The transcription is faithful to the original, also in its graphical digital representation, thus the reader can suppose that the transcribed texts are document-centric and diplomatic, but there is not a proper edited text and the editorial guidelines are incomplete, focusing only on transcription rules, explained in the [about page of the digital edition](#). Taking into account the *Obligation Of The Woman College Student To Christianity*

Today as an example, its scanner digital image shows the corrections made by the authors (fig. 2) which are graphically reproduced also in the document transcript (fig. 3), without adding any editorial note or comment.

On the other hand, in the Addams Project's Editorial Guidelines, it is merely stated that «the goal of transcriptions is to enable readers to understand and search its primary sources. Combined with metadata, the transcription will help our users locate specific words, phrases, topics, and combinations with ease», remarking the editors' intention to investigate documents for their cultural and historical relevance. The edition does not contain critical commentary on the textual tradition and there is not any textual variance (or if there is, then it is not presented).

Interpretation finds its space in the description box beside each transcription, where there can sometimes be found, in addition to the actual description of the documents, brief editorial and historical notes or explanations. Anyway, this edition does not explicit the interpretation of rules or assumptions anywhere. Each item of the collection is correlated with essential metadata and additional data, such as the title, creator, date, subject, location, people, organizations and events mentioned, collection, tags and map. This kind of descriptive metadata is the privileged path to provide context for the documents and is the main tool for a historical kind of investigation and not a philological or textual analysis.

Documents are automatically indexed by date, from the least recent to the latest, in a list. But they can be sorted also in alphabetical order, sticking with the list visualization (fig. 4). There is not only this way to browse through documents: it is possible to visualize them in a map (fig. 5) or selecting them through tags (fig. 6), providing two helpful tools for a global and complete understanding of the subject. Furthermore, in each document description and additional explanatory data, in most cases there are the reference to its position in the map and its tags, which can acts as indices when clicking on them since it is shown the collection of documents which shares common tags. The map is well-implemented but it is missing an explanatory text. Instructions about it, as for many other tools, are available on the help page, but few sentences in the actual map page would have been enough for the user to understand how documents are located.

Through these three different kinds of indexing methods or tools to explore the edition (list, map, tags) it is quite simple and intuitive to browse through the entire content. Thus, it is immediate to have a deeper understanding of the different perspectives from which the topic is analyzed and presented to the user. We cannot talk about fast accessing the whole content since there are thousands of documents, but providing different ways of accessing them is helpful in any case. That is because each way allows reaching some documents before others, thus ensuring a variety in content presentation. Thanks to these indexes, «site navigation and hyperlinked metadata creates branching paths for Jane Addams [Digital Edition] users to intuitively explore» (Dehner 2017).

5. TECHNICAL IMPLEMENTATION

The ambiguities in the definition of the editorial method are reflected in the difficulty, for the user, to understand how it is implemented technically, that is what data model is applied and which data formats are used. This is related to the inaccessibility of basic data in traditional

ways (e.g. in XML), because the editors have chosen to use specific technical infrastructures to manage data in a (semi-) automatic way: MySQL, Omeka and PHP. Even if, when dealing with these kinds of documents, it is usually preferred to use an XML/TEI encoding (Dumont 2018, 110), the editors have avoided it (Hajo 2017).

Omeka was chosen for several reasons, which are the upsides of this content management platform. First of all, it has a very easy-to-use interface for non-expert users. Secondly, it was chosen for JADE historical analysis purpose, since Omeka allows to expose metadata for developing spatiotemporal context for documents, creating branching paths through the edition. In the third place, Omeka offers the possibility of exporting data for software manipulation and data visualization thanks to Omeka plugins. Also, Omeka enables us to manage the project's internal workflow, tracking information on each document as it passes through our permissions and copyright checks, metadata and transcription, and proofreading (Hajo 2017).

However, Omeka was developed for creating digital archives and exhibits, not scholarly digital editions: the huge number of documents eventually constituting JADE is the last reason why the editors have chosen Omeka (Hajo 2016), leading to the doubt that JADE might be more similar to an archive than to an SDE. The sharp focus on documents' historical and contextual relevance brings editors to a conscious disregard for the single document and its text: they are aware that by using Omeka they lose the possibility of expressing textual variance, since only a TEI encoding enables the reader to see the complexities of variations in the text (Hajo 2016). A second potential downside of this web publishing and content management platform is how it can be used to bypass the markup, leading to some perplexities about the compatibility, sustainability and interoperability of JADE. Indeed, even if Omeka is compatible with OAI-PMH technical interface, which allows reusing JADE data in other technically-similar contexts, it is not documented in the SDE if this option is implemented, or if some other Omeka plugins are used to pursue interoperability. Also, the compatibility of Omeka with the Linked Open Data environment is evident since the metadata path for each object can be exported to RDF/XML and we have several examples of the extension of Omeka functionalities towards LOD (e.g. Ozmeka, cf. Sefton 2015); but the user cannot know if JADE is implemented exploiting these possibilities, since there is no mention of these topics in JADE documentation (all the fragmentary information about technical infrastructures is retrieved from the SDE blog articles). However, Omeka interoperability issues and possibilities are still a matter of discussion within the digital humanities community (Pastore 2017; Scheinfeldt 2008; Maron and Feinberg 2018; Salarelli 2016), as it is the dichotomy between editors who focus on markup and editors who focus on easy-to-use developing tools that do not require specialist knowledge, eventually sidestepping markup (Celani and Bordalejo 2016, 6-9).

6. PUBLICATION AND GENERAL PRESENTATION

JADE provides a brief introduction on the subject of the edition right on the home page. More detailed explanatory texts are, most of the time, easily accessible and are about the development of the project or the biography of Jane Addams. The content clarification is not

missing anywhere, but in some parts it could be more detailed and precise (maybe only because the project is not finished yet).

To make it even easier for the user to navigate, there is a help system reachable through the main navigation bar. This help page provides specific and clear instructions and explanations of each part or tool of the resource. In different parts of the resource it is possible to obtain more or less detailed information about the edition and its technical representation (mainly in the project blog), and also about the corresponding paper publications. All the sources and the selection of the materials are specified both in the individual page of each document and through external links. However, most important editorial principles are not sufficiently explained.

The conceptual and relational problem among digital and paper editions dedicated to Jane Addams works, as discussed in Section 2, reflects on the architectural structure of the website, which is divided into two parts: the digital edition (fig. 7) and the website of the Papers Project (fig. 8). The latter conceptually refers to the entire collection of Addams' written works, but within the website acts as a "behind the scenes" to all the publications dedicated to Jane Addams by the project developments, including the digital edition.

Specifically, the interface of the JADE is arranged and usable without preliminary reading: it is quite intuitive. All the content of the edition is provided through the interface since the types of items that make up the content correspond to shortcuts in the main navigation bar, which is the primary means to navigate through the whole resource and access different parts of the edition. However, despite the intuitive structure, in some cases the current position of the user is not evident: probably this is because JADE seems to have an unordered structure and not a hierarchical one that could be more easily displayed. Is given the same importance to all the types of elements that compose the edition, therefore nested and structured pages are rare.

This intra- and inter-connected structure of the digital publication allows a non-linear search and browsing through the documents, relying on the indexes. While the browse option was already discussed, what should be said first about the search function is that a simple interface search bar is present in each page of the resource; and it is possible both a simple search and an advanced search. About the former option, the user can select the exact match by word or the keyword match, which is a fundamental distinction to obtain precise research. On the other hand, the latter offers the possibility to search for keywords, narrow by specific fields, add a field search by collection and search by type or tags. Furthermore, under the search bar, there is a "more options" link that allows the user to search using various query type. In each part of the searching operation, there is a link to the help page and auto-suggestions when having to choose among options (fig. 9). It is necessary to state that sometimes, especially after searching several times, it is impossible to use the search, i.e. it is not technically possible to type something inside the search box.

The edition is Open Access and Open Source: all data underlying JADE is freely available for access and reuse, but when necessary rights and restrictions for reuse are always specified. In the footer it is specified that material created by the Jane Addams Project can be used, but with attribution (it is necessary to see individual items for copyright in documents). A license model in use is the Creative Commons License.

7. SPECIFIC FEATURES AND REPRESENTATIONS

For what concerns additional features, different kinds of visualizations are provided, which are: word frequency by year, Jane Addams' social networks and n-gram: relative word frequencies over time. In the first visualization are provided with the bar graphs representing the 20 most commonly used words in each year, allowing the user to have a broad idea of the significant topics at different times in Addams' life. The visualization of Addams' social networks deals with maps representing her international network of colleagues: each map is built by mapping the tags that represent social movements that Jane Addams and her colleagues worked in. About the visualization of the n-grams, there is a single graph representing the trends of the most common words found in JADE, in different periods (fig. 10). In each visualization page there are its full explanation and very useful tips.

Other interesting additional features are the exhibits, used to provide additional resources, such as the National History Day Guides, or videos from an Addams Conference, or a guide to Reading Jane Addams' handwriting.

Facebook and Twitter buttons are not active at the moment, the blog of the edition – containing striking and engaging articles, such as Visualizing Jane Addams' Social Networks – and the user active participation in the project are more enhanced as social integrations. On each document page there is the comment section where everyone can submit a note; but there is also a specific participate page listing all the activities for which the editors are looking for expert volunteers to help both for the digital edition and the editing of the future printed editions.

Since the JADE is not complete yet, it is affirmed that there will be further implementations and additions, thanks to individual and institutional support for its sustainment, for instance that of Ramapo College of New Jersey.

8. CONCLUSION

A first critical issue regarding this edition concerns its similarity with an archive or a digital-texts collection, as it brings together a huge number of works of Jane Addams without a deep editorial and philological investigation (§ 2). But when comparing JADE to real archives, bearing in mind the Sahle comparison of editions and archives (Sahle 2016, 34), it is clear that this is an editorial project. The user can understand that there is a conceptual model behind the collection, which emerges in the specific selection of tags and indices. Besides, it is enriched by contextual elements (people, organizations, institutions etc.) and documents are coherently and organically connected. This lead to the concerning related to a missing philological study of the documents, as well as a critical analysis of them. Even when present, editorial notes and descriptions are mainly contextual and critically insufficient. There is not a complete justification of the editorial method and the rules, methods and theories of transcription are reduced in few lines in the about page (§ 4).

The edition cannot even be correctly cited since the reader cannot know when the latest updates have occurred. Also, as we have seen (§ 5), digital implementation using Omeka web publishing platform arouses some doubts regarding JADE possibilities for consistent interoperability on the Web and in Linked Open Data environment. But this is an aspect of

primary importance to define a true digital paradigm for a scholarly edition, as well as for having the right tools to enhance and preserve the SDE on the Web (Tomasi 2012).

Thus we can say that there are shortcomings both on the academic side and on the digital one. Considering this double deficiency, and considering that the content is modeled on the same indices and tags of the paper and microfilm edition, the user can have the impression of dealing with a digitized version of it (as probably JADE is intended to be by the main editor, as it is reported in Hajo 2017), and not an independent and higher quality scholarly digital publication. Also because JADE is being developed along with the *Selected Papers* volumes, so the constant comparison with either published or next-to-be-published printed editions carries with it the risk of stifling in a still paper paradigm.

These facts, plus the fact that it is an unfinished edition, lead to the option that JADE might be a preliminary publication or more a project than an edition. Checking the criteria stated by Patrick Sahle (Sahle 2016, 35-36), both the content and the usability are not good enough to call this project an edition: the incomplete part published documents among the whole document collection supposed to, document quality is not always excellent (sometimes it is missing the transcription, or the scanner image, or both, or even the editorial notes). These limitations lead to uncertainty about the academic reliability of the content and if the scholarly research can be based on the edition without the need to go back to the originals.

However, JADE is reaching the goals set by the editors, maintaining a historical-cultural approach in the investigation of texts (§ 3). For the technical part, JADE has all the tools to become the best realization possible of an edition on Jane Addams' writings, both in its general structure and in single document representations: well-structured interface, user-friendly and easy to use, useful browsing and searching, different types of indices, thus coherent explorations thanks to metadata (§ 4). Besides, the presentation of the documents surpasses the possibilities of a printed edition (§ 6). Some additional features, such as the visualizations and some blog articles, merit special attention for noteworthiness (§ 7), such as to hypothetically envision their integration in the edition, to make them essential and not just contextual elements of JADE, to move towards an authentic digital paradigm.

Yet many improvements should be done to represent in the best way the content of the edition. For instance, about the presentation of the subject, it could be added also in the home page a brief biography of Jane Addams, to involve in an immediate but more immersive way a new reader, making him aware of the importance of the project and Addams' writings. Also, it is not provided with a general overview of the collection: there is not a way for displaying the global structure of the collection, such as a synoptic table or a broad and complete timeline, which would be useful given the high number of collected items.

Even if it is a shared opinion that a digital scholarly edition is a process rather than a product (Sahle 2016, 29), and the "work-in-progress" type of publication is widespread nowadays (Pierazzo 2016, 51), an SDE should never lack that scholar maturity necessary to be called such. These are only a few suggestions for the improvement of what it seems to be a preliminary publication, but eventually, all the structure of the edition itself should be rethought to make it intellectually and scholarly independent from the microfilm publication, and mostly to become a true Scholarly Digital Edition.

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IMAGES

ROCKEFELLER MILLIONS FOR CHILDREN SPURNED, JUNE 25, 1906

TRANSCRIPT

IMAGE

CREATOR

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD

DATE

1906-06-25

DESCRIPTION

Newspaper clipping enclosed in a letter from Addams to Lindsey. Recalls Lindsey declining money from the Rockefeller family, fearing that it was not honest money.

EDITOR'S NOTES

This article was published in multiple newspapers; a version from the *Wichita Daily Beacon*, June 27, 1906 was used to correct the transcription.

SUBJECT

ADDAMS, JANE, PUBLIC OPINION

MISSIONARY WORK

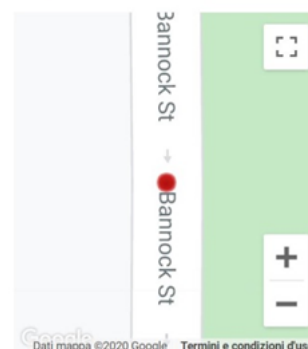
COLLECTION

BBLP-DLC - BEN B. LINDSEY PAPERS

TAGS

CHARITY

MAP



VIEW MORE RECORD DETAILS

PUBLISHED IN (1) ENCLOSED IN (1) MENTIONS (5)

COMMENTS (0) MENTIONED IN (1)



ADDAMS, JANE (1860-1935)



HULL-HOUSE



LINDSEY, BENJAMIN BARR (1869-1943)

Fig. 1. Document representation.

OBLIGATION OF THE WOMAN COLLEGE STUDENT TO CHRISTIANITY TODAY, AUGUST 8, 1901

TRANSCRIPT

IMAGE

CREATOR

ADDAMS, JANE

DATE

1901-08-08

DESCRIPTION

A draft of Addams' article about the challenges facing college women who want to contribute to society.

SUBJECT

ADDAMS, JANE, AND HULL-HOUSE
ADDAMS, JANE, RELIGIOUS VIEWS
ADDAMS, JANE, VIEWS ON WOMEN'S ROLES
ADDAMS, JANE, WRITING
EDUCATION
WOMEN, POLITICAL CULTURE

Fig. 2. Author’s corrections representation through the image of the document.

OBLIGATION OF THE WOMAN COLLEGE STUDENT TO CHRISTIANITY TODAY, AUGUST 8, 1901

TRANSCRIPT

IMAGE

CREATOR

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SUBJECT

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ADDAMS, JANE, WRITING
EDUCATION
WOMEN, POLITICAL CULTURE

Fig. 3. Author’s corrections representation through the transcript of the document.

☒ EXACT MATCH BY WORD
 ☐ KEYWORD
 [ADVANCED SEARCH](#)
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6624 RESULTS

ITEM TYPE: TEXT

[TAGS](#)
[MAP](#)
[LIST](#)

Sort by: **TITLE** **DATE ▲**

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THE CONSERVATIVE, DECEMBER 9, 1841 (EXCERPT)

Emerson discusses the role of education in a lecture to the Masonic Temple in Boston.

Education Lectures

Fig. 4. Browsing through listed documents: they can be sorted by title or date.

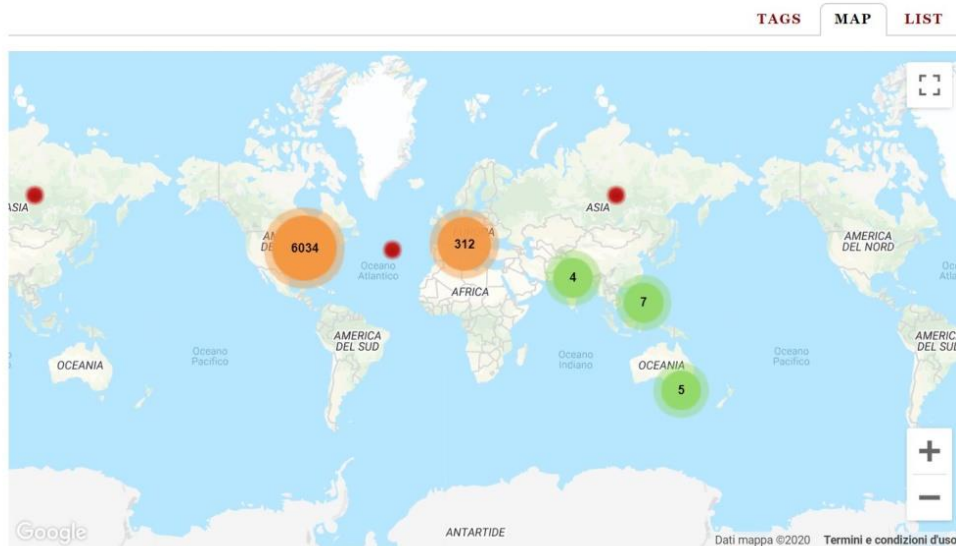


Fig. 5. Browsing through geolocalized documents.

[TAGS](#)
[MAP](#)
[LIST](#)

Browse tags for all documents:

ABOLITION (2)

AFRICAN-AMERICANS (73)

AGRICULTURE (8)

AMERICANIZATION (5)

ANARCHISM (20)

ANTI-SEMITISM (1)

ARBITRATION (11)

ARCHITECTURE (1)

ARMENIA (3)

ART (4)

ARTICLES (1)

AUSTRALIA (6)

AUSTRIA (2)

AUTOBIOGRAPHY (6)

AWARDS AND HONORS (18)

BELGIUM (1)

BIBLICAL FIGURES (3)

BIOGRAPHY (7)

BIRTH CONTROL (2)

BOOKS (411)

BULGARIA (1)

BUSINESS (51)

CANADA (3)

CARTOONS (1)

CELEBRATIONS (16)

CENSORSHIP (6)

CHARITIES (25)

CHARITY (85)

CHICAGO (2)

CHILD LABOR (171)

CHILD WELFARE (104)

CHILDREN (101)

CHINA (7)

CIVIL RIGHTS (15)

CIVIL SERVICE (19)

CLUBS (7)

CONFERENCES (300)

CONGO (1)

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS (14)

CONSCRIPTION (13)

CONSERVATION (2)

CONSUMERISM (14)

COSTA RICA (1)

COURTS (32)

CRAFTS (5)

CRIME (58)

CRIME ENFORCEMENT (47)

CRITICISM (129)

DEATH (77)

DEMOCRACY (37)

DEMOCRATIC PARTY (8)

DENMARK (2)

DIPLOMACY (56)

DISASTERS (2)

ECONOMICS (12)

EDUCATION (365)

ETHICS (12)

ETHNIC GROUPS (7)

ETHNICITY (18)

Fig. 6. Browsing through tags or keywords which identify each document.

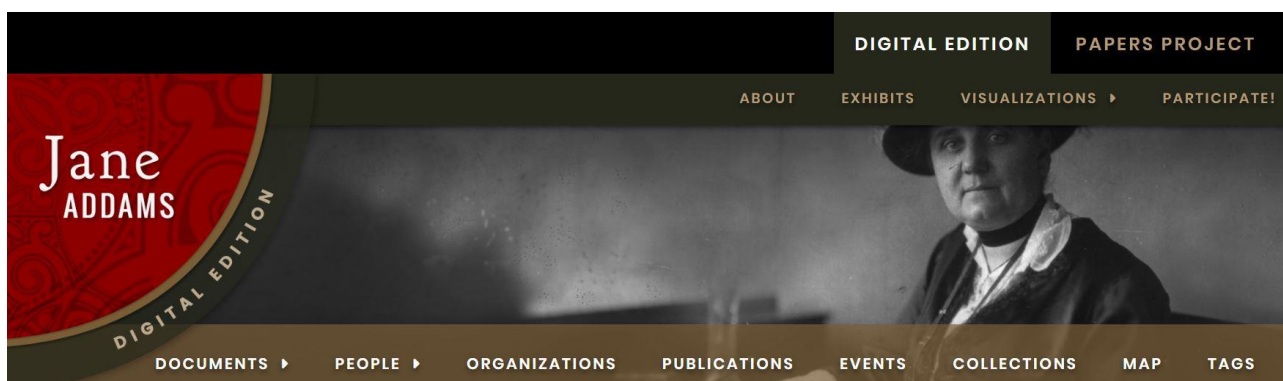


Fig. 7. Structure of the website: the Digital Edition.

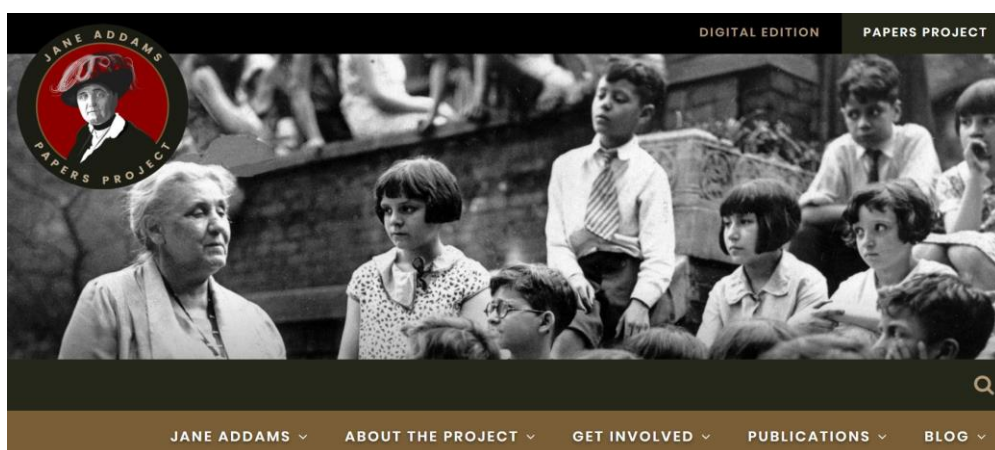


Fig. 8. Structure of the website: the Papers Project.

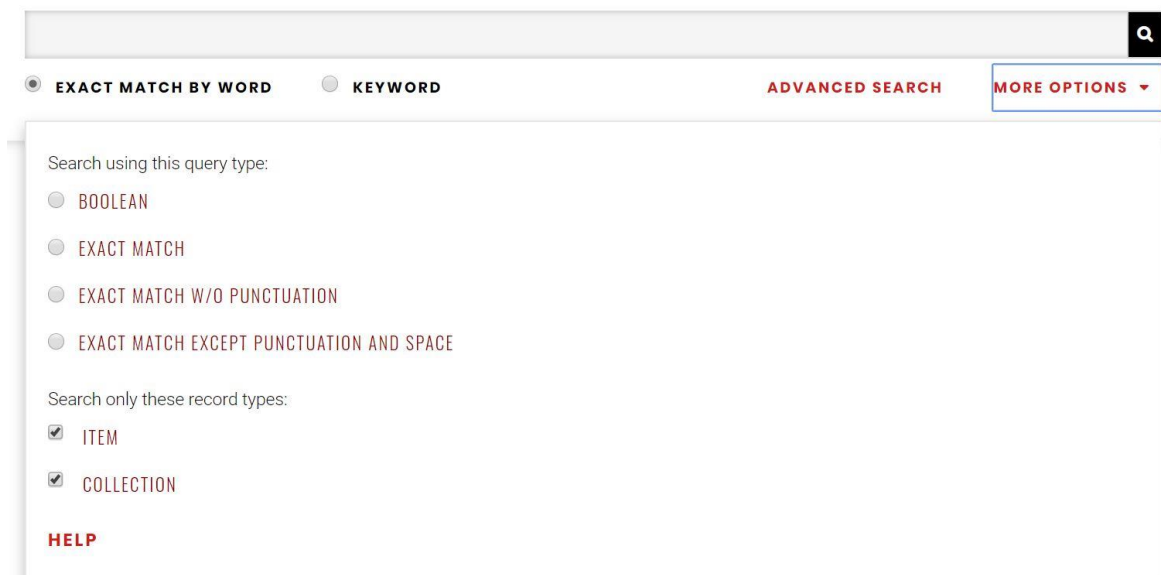


Fig. 9. Search function.

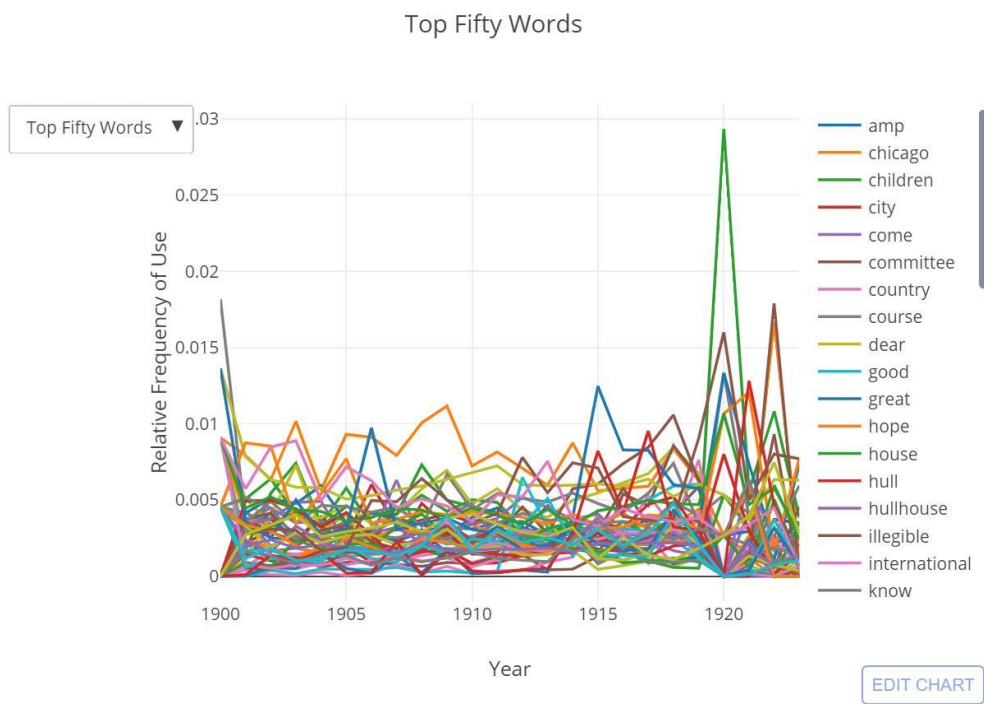


Fig. 10. Example of n-grams: Top Fifty Words.