Searching for “tangible heritage” OR “material heritage”

Everything in this demo starts from the Library Homepage www.lib.uct.ac.za

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PRIMO

Primo is the gateway to the library catalogue plus a selection of our journal databases.
Designed for first years to search like a chunk of Google, it can bomb you with results:

There are various filters on the left, and you can use a drop down menu to change the Search Everything default - you can restrict it only to those (93) print and electronic items specifically acquired by the library and on our catalogue, for example:
Clicking on the title of the record:

Which will bring you the full record, any shelf numbers not already apparent from the shorter record, and hotlinks to any electronic full text.
Each result on Primo has an “action option” (…).
From which the reference can be exported to the Referencing software that UCT supports (RefWorks or Endnote) or emailed or cut and pasted directly into a bibliography.

By far the best way to narrow a search on Primo, or any other database, is to add more keywords:

(“tangible heritage” OR “material heritage”) AND (Religious OR Sacred) AND Space AND Africa
It is possible to create very precise searches just using keywords.

The trick is to combine them with **Boolean Operators, wildcards and brackets.** Most of our databases, including our library catalogue, take Boolean operators.

Consider this search string:

\[(\text{child}^* \text{ OR wom}?\text{n OR gender}) \text{ AND religion AND poverty AND Africa}^* \text{ NOT “African American”}\]

The * is a wildcard - it calls up anything that follows the root “child” - so it will being up child and children or childhood......

The ? is a mid-word wildcard - calls up women and woman...

The OR expands you options - women or gender must come up in the results, it doesn’t matter which....

The (brackets) keep the OR words together and relate them to the AND which follows - otherwise the search would call up anything to do with women, regardless of whether it had to do with poverty and Africa....

Any words linked with AND must be included in the search results - OR broadens a search, AND tightens it.
Not excludes a term. Be careful of this. First search without it, to get an idea of what you are missing.

“Inverted commas” enclose a precise phrase.

To use Boolean operators (AND, OR, NOT) in PRIMO, you must enter them in CAPITAL LETTERS, otherwise PRIMO ignores them.

On many databases other than Primo, btw, you could also combine those Booleans with Command Language Searching, the most useful terms of which are: SU, AU, AB and TI

SU put before a word means that the word must be in the subject field.
AU put before a word means that the word (a name actually) must be in the author field - useful when searching for works by somebody often referred to in other papers.
AB put before a word means that the word must be in the abstract field.
TI simply means that the word must be in the title.

(SU child* OR SU wom?n OR SU gender) AND SU religion AND AB poverty AND AB Africa* NOT “African American”

Even so, though, the search on Primo is a very broad one and, because it covers a number of resources from different providers, the search protocols may vary and may bring up imprecise results.

At postgrad level it might be best to use Primo for searching the library catalogue, and to search specific databases more directly.

Apart from anything else, some of the most useful databases for Religious Studies are on the EBSCO platform, which is not searched by Primo.

Cross-Searching the EBSCO databases.
Among the EBSCHO databases of interest are Academic Search Premier, Africa-Wide Information, ATLA Religion Database with ATLASerials, Humanities International Complete, Philosopher’s Index, PsycINFO, SociINDEX with Full Text.

But you might as well click the select all option, since databases like Art & Architecture Complete might be of interest in this search.
Stat with a quick, broad, exploratory, search:

“tangible heritage” OR “material heritage”

The results are manageable, with fewer false hits than on the Primo search:
“tangible heritage” OR “material heritage” AND (Relig* OR Faith OR Sacred)

Resulted in:
If the full text file is not immediately visible, clicking the Find It link will tell us if there is full text on our other databases:
Results can be added to a folder:
From which they can be emailed (with any of the full text from EBSCO as an attachment), or saved (but not as full text, just as abstracts and hotlinks) or from which the references can be exported to referencing software, such as the Refworks or Endnote referencing programs supported by UCT.


This article discusses the evocation of the sacred in the realm of material heritage practice, drawing on the creation of Freedom Park, a monumental, state-driven post-apartheid heritage project...

Subjects: CULTURAL property — Management; ETHNOSCIENCE; MATERIAL culture; PARKS; POST-apartheid era; RELIGION; Historical Sites; SOUTH AFRA


Another good database for African-interest searches, or searches on any topic that may want to include SA scholarship, is SA-ePublications.

**SA-ePublications**

SA ePublications, holds some unique SA material, but is a bit clunky to search. It is to search with a very simple search grammar (i.e. not too many complex terms or Booleans).
You can click on the title to get the full text, mark records for emailing to yourself, or export the references to RefWorks or Endnote:
So far we have been finding books and articles, but in addition to this, and beyond it, we have tools which can also map the shape of a literature:

**SCOPUS: Mapping the Shape of the Literature**
SCOPUS can be sued for finding some very high quality references, but is also particularly useful for finding the shape of the literature - what was written, when, by whom ....
Results are by date order, but can be sorted in other ways - by the most highly cited, for example... an important consideration in tracking down influential authors or articles.
When the “Analyze Search Results” link was pressed, Scopus, brought up the graph below - the SHAPE of the literature:
Clicking at any point on the graph can reveal the sources at that point:

21 sources at this point, which again can be ordered by most highly cited:
SCOPUS can help you visualise and present the search results in other ways too:

“Source”, helps bring up the major journals covering this topic - there may be some you might like to go through in detail, issue by issue.
“Author” - lists the most prolific authors:

“Affiliations” - lists the institutions working on the topic, ranked by output on it - useful if planning travels or collaboration.

*Country/Territory* shows which countries are most active in the field:

*Document type* can be very useful in indicating the shape of the discipline - a very conference-paper driven topic is often a sign of a new discipline.
A breakdown by Subject Area is very useful too, in part in gauging the shape of the discipline, but also in weeding out less relevant foci. Clicking on a segment in any of these graphs or chats brings up the material in that segment;
The full text of an article can be pursued either by a direct Full text link (it is probably on the Science Direct database) or by the SFX link to see if it is full text on any of our other 180 or so databases.
Results can be marked and the references can be exported to various referencing software platforms. Directly to RefWorks, or in a format which can be less directly exported into Endnote - the two referencing software systems supported by UCT.
SCIVAL

Some rather more complex metrics can be derived from a related Elsevier database - SciVal.
You will need to set yourself up with a login for SciVal

This is used mainly at the University or academic Department level, actually, and is rather more complex that the average journal database - so mostly you would stick with SCOPUS.
But a search on SciVal is constructed under the Topics And Research Areas - DEFINE A NEW RESEARCH AREA option:
Define a new Research Area

1. Create definition  2. Refine definition  3. Save definition

Save your Research Area as
Tangible Heritage Demo

Add tags (optional)

This Research Area will be updated approximately every two weeks with new publications matching the definition.

View Research Area Summary

Save and finish  Save and define another Research Area
Some useful info on whether UCT academics or other African institutions, publish in this area:

Under the important COLLABORATION tab, I could find no existing corporate collaborators with UCT for this topic (a useful bit of info if seeking funding) ...
... though I could find four for another search on poverty-gender-Africa study publications done by UCT, of which there were four - all in the USA.
And in general there are many institutions and academic bodies already collaborating with UCT, some of which might be considered for a funding or partnership approach if they work in a similar area of heritage studies:
SciVal and Scopus are related in that they are both Elsevier products, but their search engines, and year-coverage, differs.

Scopus has a rather more efficient search engine and, if you are signed into both, you can save a SCOPUS search as a list on SCOPUs and then export it to SciVal to work with there.
To a list:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Journal</th>
<th>Pages</th>
<th>View abstract</th>
<th>View full text</th>
<th>Related documents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reclaiming Tangible Heritage Cultural Aesthetics, Materiality, and Ethnic Belonging in the Maya Diaspora</td>
<td>Bareiss, D.</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology</td>
<td>23(1), p. 113-130</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preserving cultural heritage: Addressing gaps in the antiquities act</td>
<td>Sadikin, H.</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Economic and Political Weekly</td>
<td>59(9), p. 12-14</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Save the 182 selected documents to a new list.

Enter name of new list: TangibleHeritage List

Save List
And can now export that list to SciVal.

One alert, about coverage differences:
Import Publication Set

1. Review publications
2. Save Publication Set

179 out of 180 publications successfully imported

Name your Publication Set as
Tangible Heritage Publication Set - 3 April
48 of 300

Add tags (optional)

Previous step
Save and finish
Harzing’s Publish or Perish

Google Scholar is much broader in content than the databases covered so far - and if searched by way of Harzing’s, can present results ranked by Citation.

Harzing’s Publish or Perish can be downloaded from the internet free of charge and lives on your PC. [https://harzing.com/resources/publish-or-perish](https://harzing.com/resources/publish-or-perish)

Once you have it loaded, from the interface select Query”

It does not appear to handle OR operations very well with regard to *phrases* (the ANY option covers is the equivalent of OR for individual words, just as the ALL option is the equivalent of the Boolean AND), so do two separate searches for “tangible heritage” and “material heritage”
Given the size of Google Scholar, it is wise to be as precise as possible in adding terms

Click “Lookup”:

The results are ranked by Cites (though this can be changed)
The easiest way to find out if we have access to the electronic full text or print of a book reference is to check the title in Primo.

The easiest way to see if we have the full text of an article, *if you are on campus*, is to right click on it and select Open Article in Browser, since our subscription databases connect with Google Scholar :)
From the COPY option, results can be saved in a variety of formats, including files for import into Reference Management software:
And, while we are on Google, have a look at

Google Books NGRAM viewer

The ultimate zeitgeist tracker…. https://books.google.com/ngrams

"...it’s essentially a graphing application that measures, over a set period, the occurrences of a particular word or phrase (in the terminology of computational linguistics, an n-gram) in the thirty million or so volumes that have so far been scanned by Google in the company’s effort to digitize the world’s books." according to a rather nice article on Digital Humanities

: http://www.newyorker.com/online/blogs/books/2014/03/bright-lights-big-data.html

The phrase “Digital Humanities” refers to an increasing trend of using technology to crunch large amounts of data, just as the Sciences and Social Sciences do routinely, and a number of such studies have been derived from studying the occurrence of words and concepts across the span of Google’s digital books.
Clicking here:

Lists the titles:
This appears simple but in fact is capable of some very precise searching: The page has a guide shows just what possibilities exist: https://books.google.com/ngrams/info

RefWorks, Endnote, and Chicago author-date referencing

The Research Help tab on the library homepage will bring up a drop down menu with links to Referencing help and to the two reference management tools:
The Referencing Help page has links to a number of styles, including Chicago.
The Chicago author-date style is favoured by the Religious Studies department at UCT.

**Chicago author-date**

*It is essential to realise that Chicago offers a choice between two styles - The Notes and Bibliography, aka Footnote style, a number in the text, accompanied by a footnote or an endnote with the reference, and Author-Date Style, like Harvard, with the author and date cited in brackets in the text, leading to the full reference in the Reference List at the end.*

The in text punctuation is different from Harvard, with no comma between the author name and the date, but with a comma followed by page numbers where needed.

**Be sure to click on the author-date option on this web, page, which defaults to the footnote style otherwise.**

http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools_citationguide.html

**The page numbers fetish in Chicago**

Another very good guide to the Chicago author date system is available from Trinity:

http://lib.trinity.edu/research/citing/Chicago_Author_Date_16th_ed.pdf

With regard to page numbers in the parenthetical in-text reference it simply states that “Page numbers should be included whenever possible.”

The online guides are handy, but it is important to stress that *The Chicago Manual of Style* itself has many more examples, and a lot more detail.
Chicago is a very precise system, with a lot of formal rules - *Nothing Beats Having a Copy of the Correct Edition Under Your Elbow When Checking or Compiling Your Referencing*.

The author-date section, chapter 15 of the 16th edition, stretches from pages 785 to 810, and so is not too large a section. However, be aware that “Because this system is similar in many respects to the notes and bibliography system discussed in chapter 14, much of the information from that chapter is not repeated here” according to section 15.1 on page 786.

You would do well to glance through sections 15.2 and 15.3 on that page as well, if using an example from chapter 14 as a model.

Alternatively, you can use RefWorks or Endnote to have your referencing magically done for you.

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The University of Cape Town subscribes to RefWorks, a web-based reference management service used for storing and organizing references.

Log in to RefWorks

Never used RefWorks before?

**UCT email address**

**Non-UCT email address**

If you have a university email address, you can register for an account on or off campus. This includes all UCT staff, students and alumni.

If you have a non-university email address you should first contact your subject librarian for an access code. (Please add your student or staff email address to the request.) When on campus, you can sign up immediately. When you are off campus, you will be expected to enter the access code.
Endnote is most commonly used in the Sciences – a slightly more complex interface, but well suited to collaborative work.

RefWorks is more popular in Humanities where work tend to be more individual.

I really would encourage the use of one of these since they are used not only for generating a bibliography, but for generating in-text citations as you type.

I will use the example of RefWorks below:

Generating a bibliography from a folder full of references that you have saved is straightforward:


But the real magic comes from in-text citing as you type and generating bibliography for those citations at a touch of a button.

To get set up with RefWorks, go to the library homepage and mouse over Research Help and select RefWorks:
The Knowledge Commons in the Library is really good at helping people set up RefWorks accounts.

One you have a RefWorks account and have exported some references to it from PRIMO or EBSCO, or Sa-ePublications, you can Mouse over the citation icon,”, and select QuickCite.
This opens a window which you can keep open over your word document as you type.

It will ask you to select the citation style you want to use:
And then, as you type you can click the citations you want to include in your text:

And then click Bibliography on the pop up to produce the Bibliography for the citations you have used:


Simple as that 😊