

Title: Create time layered map in TimeMapper

Date: 9th October 2020

Author: Feiyan Yu

Purpose: Outlines the process in TimeMapper to create an interactive time layered map for demonstrating John Forrest's first exploration into interior Western Australia. The data is provided in Excel sheet format which is the annotation results from John Forrest's book *Explorations in Australia* using annotation tool Recogito/TMT developed by TLCMap project.

Tags: TLCMap, time layered map, TimeMapper

http://timemapper.okfnlabs.org/you_feiyan/chapter2#0

Explorations in Australia - Chapter 2. FIRST EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF LEICHARDT. by yu_feiyan using TimeMapper

April 17, 1869 — April 19, 1869
Day 1 - Day 3. Newcastle

Sir, In pursuance of instructions received from you, the exploring party under my command consisted of the following persons, namely, Mr. George Monger, as second in command; Mr. Malcolm Hamersley, as third in command; probation prisoner, David Morgan, as shoeing smith, and two natives (Tommy Windich and Jimmy Mungaro). The latter native gave Mr. J.H. Monger the information respecting the murder of white men in the eastward. Reached Newcastle on the 17th and left on Monday, 19th, with a three-horse cart and teamster and thirteen horses, making a total of sixteen horses. Reached Mombekine, which is about sixteen miles East-North-East from Newcastle.

Source: Explorations in Australia - Chapter 2. FIRST EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF LEICHARDT.

London: SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, LOW, & SEARLE, CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET 1875
LONDON: GILBERT AND RIVINGTON, PRINTERS, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE.

HEAVY WORK IN THE BOG.
DISCOVERY OF LAKE BARLEE.
DISAPPOINTED EXPEDITIONS.
A DIFFICULTY WITH THE NATIVES.
BIVOUACKING.
AN OLD NATIVE.

Day 1 - Day 3. Day 3. Mombekine ()

APRIL 17 APRIL 18 APRIL 19

Explorations in Australia - Chapter 2. FIRST EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF LEICHARDT. by yu_feiyan using TimeMapper - License - Source Data

1. Introduce TimeMapper

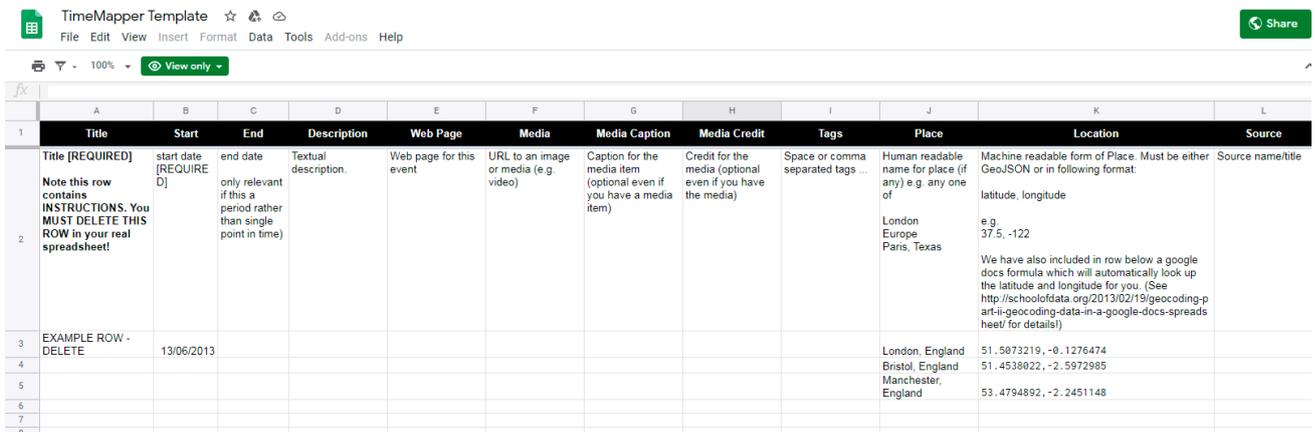
[TimeMapper](#) is an open source web-based tool that lets you create elegant and embeddable time maps from spreadsheets. A time map created with TimeMapper has three major components. First component is the main window where texts, images and other media can be displayed (top left part of the above figure). Second component is the timeline shown in the bottom left part of the figure. The right side of the figure is the last component, a geomap. The three components are interrelated, actions on any component will lead to the reactions on other two components. For example, click on any location icon on the geomap, the timeline and the main window will change to the content relevant to the location.

2. Get started with TimeMapper

2.1 Create a Spreadsheet

2.1.1 TimeMapper projects are generated from Google Sheets. Each item on a time map – an event, an individual, or anything else associated with a location and time, is a spreadsheet row. To create a time map in TimeMapper, you'll need a google account. Register [here](#) if you haven't got one.

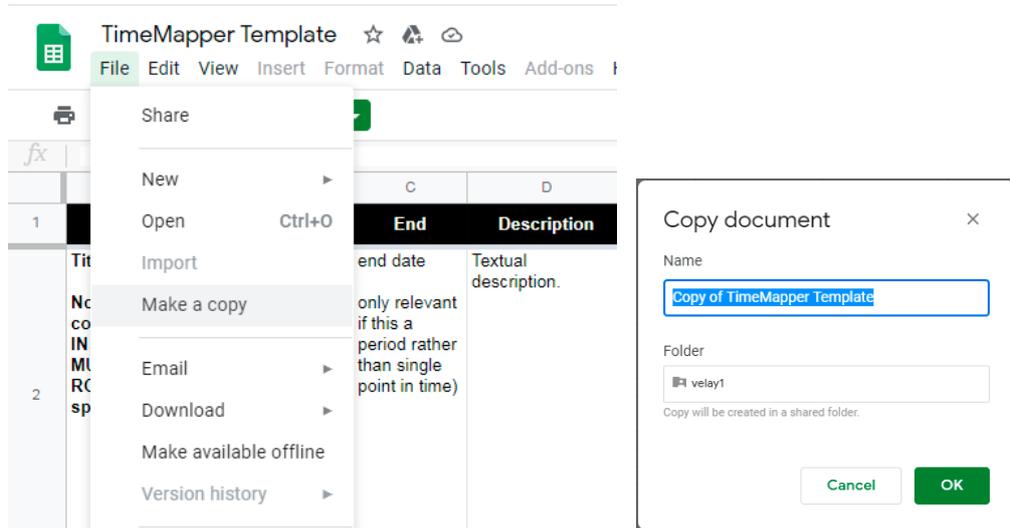
2.1.2 Download the TimeMapper template from [here](#). The template contains all the columns that TimeMapper understands, but you don't have to use all of the columns. The required columns for each item are a *Title* and a *Description* for displaying on the main window, a *Start* date for generating the timeline, and a *Location* containing geographical coordinates for the geomap.



The screenshot shows a Google Sheet titled "TimeMapper Template" with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Format, Data, Tools, Add-ons, Help) and a "Share" button. The spreadsheet has columns A through L. Row 1 contains the following headers: Title, Start, End, Description, Web Page, Media, Media Caption, Media Credit, Tags, Place, Location, and Source. Row 2 contains detailed instructions for each column. Row 3 is an example row with the following data: Title: EXAMPLE ROW - DELETE, Start: 13/06/2013, End: (empty), Description: (empty), Web Page: (empty), Media: (empty), Media Caption: (empty), Media Credit: (empty), Tags: (empty), Place: London, England; Bristol, England; Manchester, England, Location: 51.5073219, -0.1276474; 51.4538022, -2.5972985; 53.4794892, -2.2451148, Source: (empty). Rows 4 through 8 are empty.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	Title	Start	End	Description	Web Page	Media	Media Caption	Media Credit	Tags	Place	Location	Source
2	Title [REQUIRED] Note this row contains INSTRUCTIONS. You MUST DELETE THIS ROW in your real spreadsheet!	start date [REQUIRED]	end date only relevant if this a period rather than single point in time)	Textual description.	Web page for this event	URL to an image or media (e.g. video)	Caption for the media item (optional even if you have a media item)	Credit for the media (optional even if you have the media)	Space or comma separated tags ...	Human readable name for place (if any) e.g. any one of London Europe Paris, Texas	Machine readable form of Place. Must be either GeoJSON or in following format: latitude, longitude e.g. 37.5, -122 We have also included in row below a google docs formula which will automatically look up the latitude and longitude for you. (See http://schoolofdata.org/2013/02/19/geocoding-part-ii-geocoding-data-in-a-google-docs-spreadsheet/ for details!)	Source name/title
3	EXAMPLE ROW - DELETE	13/06/2013								London, England Bristol, England Manchester, England	51.5073219, -0.1276474 51.4538022, -2.5972985 53.4794892, -2.2451148	
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												

2.1.3 The first row of cells explains what each of the columns means, once familiar, you can delete the example rows and start to put in your data. To be able edit the template, you need to save a copy to your own google drive or local drive. Click on **File/Make a copy**, give it a name and save to your drive.



2.1.4 Open the data file *Explorations in Australia.xlsx*. Extract the relevant columns into your downloaded TimeMapper template. The *Tag* field includes the date info that can be put in the *Start* column, and the *Location* field can be put in the *Location* column. To fill in the *Description* column, go to the original *journal* and extract the journal content to each row.

QUOTE_TRANSCRIPTION	VOCAB_LABEL	LAT	LNG	Location	TAGS
Newcastle	Newcastle Bridge	-31.54917	116.4625	-31.54917,116.4625	17/04/1869
Mombekine	Mombekine	-31.42376	116.6848	-31.42376,116.6848	19/04/1869
Goomalling	Goomalling, Shire Of	-31.29987	116.8312	-31.29987,116.8312	20/04/1869
Walyamurra Lake	Walyormouring Lake	-31.14904	116.8734	-31.14904,116.8734	21/04/1869
Kombekine Lake	Lake Koombekine	-31.0832	116.9909	-31.0832,116.9909	21/04/1869
Naaning	Naaning Well	-31.1807	117.1817	-31.1807,117.1817	22/04/1869
Pingeperring	Benjaberring	-31.14361	117.2897	-31.14361,117.2897	23/04/1869
Dwartwoollaking	Dwartwoollaking Spring	-31.14764	117.5456	-31.14764,117.5456	24/04/1869
Yarraging	Yarragin Well	-31.03958	117.9501	-31.03958,117.9501	26/04/1869

Title	Start	Location	Description	Source	Web Page	Media	Media Caption	Media Credit
Day 1 - Day 3. Newcastle ()	17/04/1869	-31.54917,116.4625	Sir, In pursuance of instructions received from you, the exploring party under my command consisted of the following persons, namely, Mr. George Monger, as second in command; Mr. Malcolm Hamersley, as third in command; probation prisoner, David Morgan, as shoeing smith, and two natives (Tommy Windich and Jimmy Mungaro). The latter native gave Mr. J.H. Monger the information respecting the murder of white men in the eastward. Reached Newcastle on the 17th and left on Monday, 19th, with a three-horse cart and teamster and thirteen horses, making a total of sixteen horses. Reached Mombekine, which is about sixteen miles East-North-East from Newcastle.	Explorations in Australia - Chapter 2. FIRST EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF LEICHARDT.	http://gutenberg.net.au/ebooks/e00051.html	http://gutenberg.net.au/ebooks/e00051-images/forrest1.jpg	LONDON:GILBERT AND RIVINGTON, PRINTERS, ST JOHN'S SQUARE.	London:SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, LOW & SEARLE.CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.1875
Day 3. Mombekine ()	19/04/1869	-31.42376,116.6848	Reached Mombekine, which is about sixteen miles East-North-East from Newcastle.	Explorations in Australia - Chapter 2. FIRST EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF LEICHARDT.				
Day 4. Goomalling ()	20/04/1869	-31.29987,116.8312	Continued journey to Goomalling, sixteen miles, which we reached at 1 p.m., and devoted the remainder of the afternoon to weighing and packing rations, etc., for a final start.	Explorations in Australia - Chapter 2. FIRST EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF LEICHARDT.				
Day 5. Walyamurra Lake (Walyormouring Lake)	21/04/1869	-31.14904,116.8734	Leaving Goomalling at 10.30 a.m., we travelled in a northerly direction for nine miles, and reached Walyamurra Lake; thence about East-North-East for seven miles, we encamped at a well on north side of Kombekine Lake. The water was very bad from opossums being drowned in it, and there was hardly any feed.	Explorations in Australia - Chapter 2. FIRST EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF LEICHARDT.				
			Leaving Goomalling at 10.30 a.m., we travelled in a northerly direction for nine miles, and reached Walyamurra Lake; thence about East-North-East for seven miles, we encamped at a well on north side of Kombekine Lake. The water was very bad from opossums being drowned in it, and there was hardly any feed.	Explorations in Australia - Chapter 2. FIRST EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF				

20

20 Publications of titles have been received from you, the exploring party under my command consisted of the following persons, namely, Mr. George Monger, as second in command; Mr. Malcolm Hamersley, as third in command; probation prisoner, David Morgan, as shoeing smith, and two natives (Tommy Windich and Jimmy Mungaro). The latter native gave Mr. J.H. Monger the information respecting the murder of white men in the eastward. Reached Newcastle on the 17th and left on Monday, 19th, with a three-horse cart and teamster and thirteen horses, making a total of sixteen horses. Reached Mombekine, which is about sixteen miles East-North-East from Newcastle.

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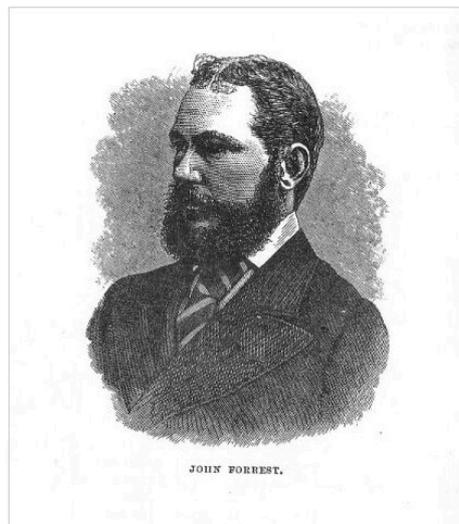
2.1.5 Copy the following text into the *Source* column:
Explorations in Australia - Chapter 2. FIRST EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF LEICHARDT.

2.1.6 The *Title* column includes the day of the journal and place name extracted in the original text (*QUOTE_TRANSCRIPTION* filed), followed by the place name recorded in the gazetteer closed in a bracket (*VOCAB_LABEL* field). Edit each row separately.

2.1.7 Copy the following link into the first row of the *Media* column. It displays John Forrest's portrait next to the text in the first page.
<http://gutenberg.net.au/ebooks/e00051-images/forrest1.jpg>

Copy the text "**LONDON: GILBERT AND RIVINGTON, PRINTERS, ST JOHN'S SQUARE.**" into the first row of the *Media Caption* column. It creates a caption under the image.

And copy the text "**London: SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, LOW, & SEARLE, CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.1875**" into the first row of the *Media Credit* column.



London: SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, LOW, & SEARLE, CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET. 1875
LONDON: GILBERT AND RIVINGTON, PRINTERS, ST JOHN'S SQUARE.

April 17, 1869 — April 19, 1869

Day 1 - Day 3. Newcastle

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<http://gutenberg.net.au/ebooks/e00051.html>

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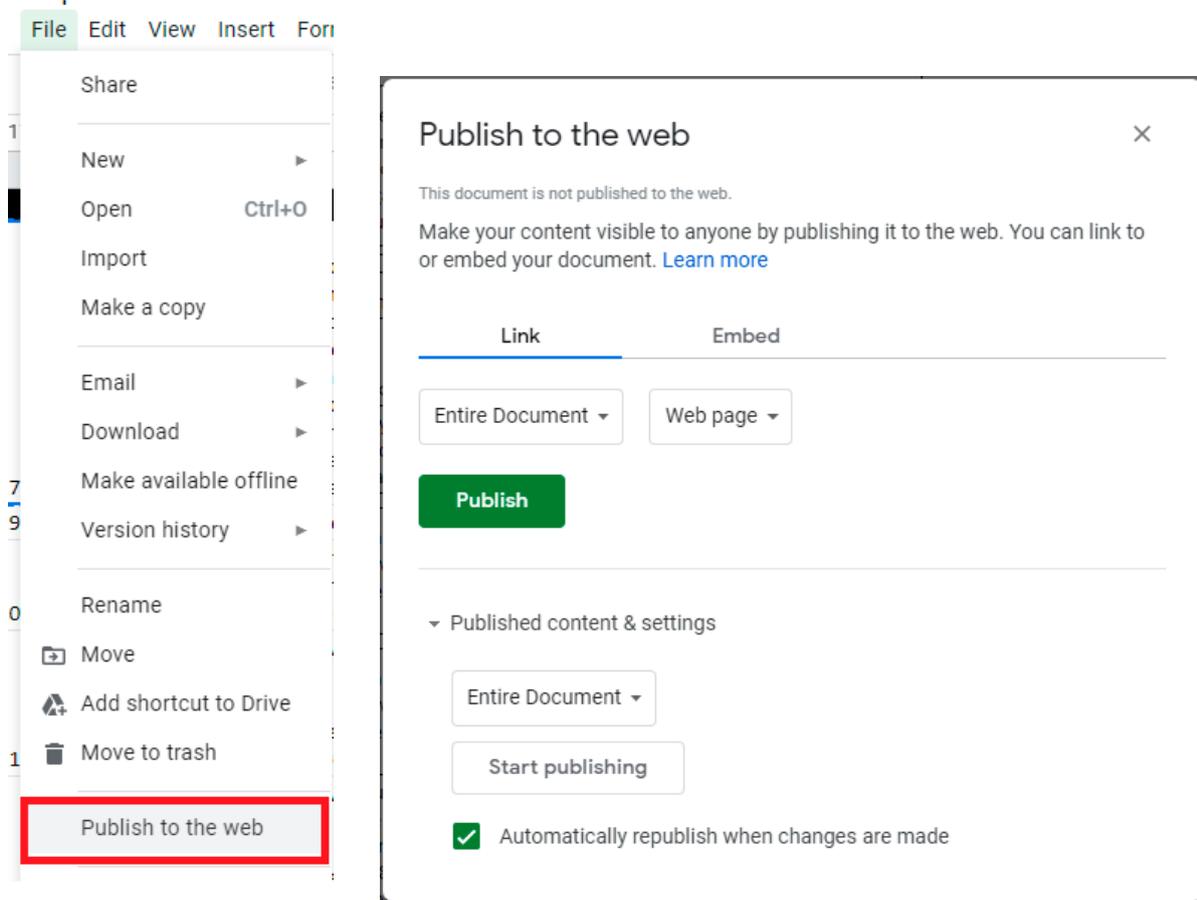
Source: Explorations in Australia - Chapter 2. FIRST EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF LEICHARDT.

➤
APRIL 19,
1869
Day 3.
Mombekine ()

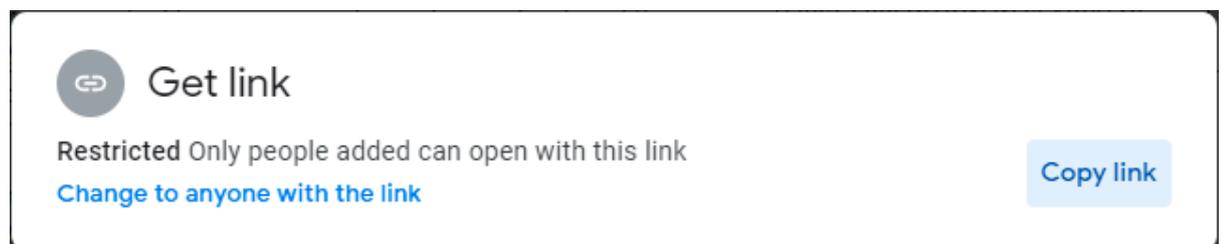
2.1.8 Copy the following link into the first row of the *Web Page* column. It creates a link under the displayed title which can direct you to the original text.

<http://gutenberg.net.au/ebooks/e00051.html>

2.2 Once finished, input your data into the template and happy with it, publish it to the web. Go to **File/Publish to the web** and hit **Start publishing**.



2.3 Click on the green Share button  in the top right corner. And change the share setting by clicking on **Change to anyone the with link**. Copy the link on the pop-up window.



3. Create a time map in TimeMapper

3.1 Click on the link [here](#) to go to TimeMapper website. You'll need a twitter account to login.

Once you login, click on the  button to start creating a time map.

- 3.2 Under the *Data Source* field, paste the link that you have copied in step 2.3 into the red area. The blue areas will be automatically populated once you pasted in the document link. Editing them if you wish. The green areas are also populated as default settings, keep the settings. And hit the **Publish** button.

2. Connect and Customize

Data Source

(If nothing happens check you are not blocking popups ...)

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1MN9pK5BpSuo7iDZR3uxFT0ArN0tY5tMaf8E>

Important: you must "publish" your Google Spreadsheet: go to File Menu in your spreadsheet, then 'Publish to the Web', then click 'Start Publishing'. See [the FAQ](#) below for more details

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Title

Slug

The url of your new timemap. This must be different from the name for any of your existing timemaps. Choose wisely as this is hard to change!

Type of Data View Timemap
 Timeline
 Map

Choose the visualization type of your data - TimeMap (Timeline and Map combined), Timeline or Map.

More Options

Ambiguous Date Handling mm/dd/yyyy – month first (US style)
 dd/mm/yyyy – day first (non-US style)

How to handle ambiguous dates like "05/08/2012" in source data (could be read as 5th August or 8th of May).
If you do not have any dates formatted like this then you can ignore this!

Start from First event
 Last event
 Today

Where on the timeline should the user start.

3. Let's Publish It!

Note: All data has been pre-prepared in [GoogleSpreadsheet.xlsx](#) file.