

NEH Application Cover Sheet

Digital Humanities Start-up Grants

PROJECT DIRECTOR

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Field of Expertise: History: Latin American History

INSTITUTION

The Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, MD UNITED STATES

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Title: *The Black Press Research Collective Newspaper Project:
Visualizing the History of the Black Press in the United States*

Grant Period: From 5/2014 to 5/2015

Field of Project: History: African American History; Interdisciplinary: African American Studies;
Communications: Journalism

Description of Project: The Center for Africana Studies at Johns Hopkins University and the Black Press Research Collective (BPRC) proposes in this Level I Digital Humanities Start-Up Grant to convene humanities scholars, computer programmers and data visualization specialists for a two-day workshop in October 2014 to identify data on the Black Press for digital visualization and to select visualization authoring software and tools for the process.

BUDGET

Outright Request	\$29,116.88	Cost Sharing	\$0.00
Matching Request	\$0.00	Total Budget	\$29,116.88
Total NEH	\$29,116.88		

GRANT ADMINISTRATOR

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List of Project Participants

Staff

Project Director: Franklin W. Knight (Leonard and Helen R. Stulman Professor of History, Director of Center for Africana Studies)

Co-Project Director: Kim Gallon (Assistant Professor of History, Director of Africana Studies, Muhlenberg College, Visiting Scholar, Johns Hopkins University, Founder of Black Press Research Collective)

Consultant

Project Consultant: Moira Hinderer (Visiting Scholar, Johns Hopkins University)

Participants

Mark Cyzyk (Scholarly Communication Architect, Sheridan Libraries, Johns Hopkins University)

James Danky (Director Emeritus, Center for the History of Print & Digital Culture, School of Journalism and Mass Communication, University of Wisconsin-Madison)

John Gartrell (Director, John Hope Franklin Research Center for African and African-American History and Culture, Duke University)

Jacqueline Goldsby, (Professor of English and American Studies, Yale University)

James Grossman (Executive Director of the American Historical Association, Associate Professor History, University of Chicago)

Debra Newman Ham (Professor of History, Morgan State University)

Elliot King, (Professor and Chair, Communication Department, Loyola University Maryland, Administrator of Media History Exchange)

JaZette Marshburn (Archivist, *Afro-American Newspapers* Archives and Research Center)

Christine Murray (Social Services Data Librarian, Van Pelt Library, University of Pennsylvania)

Geoff McGhee (Creative Director for Media and Communications, Bill Lane Center for the American West, Stanford University)

Scott Nesbit (Associate Director of The Digital Scholarship Lab at the University of Richmond)

Earnest L. Perry, (Faculty Chair and Associate Professor of Journalism, Missouri School of Journalism, University of Missouri)

Jane Rhodes (Professor and Chair of American Studies, Dean for the Study of Race and Ethnicity, Macalester College)

Thomas Smith (Founder and Project Manager, Project Gado)

Andrew Torget, (Assistant Professor of History, University of North Texas)

Patrick Washburn (Professor Emeritus, E.W. Scripps of Journalism, Ohio University)

Abstract

In a little over a decade, historical and contemporary black newspapers have been digitized at a rapid rate. Yet a critical body of scholarship of these newspapers' impact continues to lag behind the technological developments, which have made these newspapers available to scholars and students. This dearth, in part, results from insufficient digital tools, which might assist researchers in understanding the geographic scope and social magnitude of the Black Press.

The Center for Africana Studies at Johns Hopkins University and the Black Press Research Collective (BPRC) propose to develop a two-day workshop to discuss the development of mapping and geocoding tools and data visualization authoring programs to assist scholars in producing traditional and digital humanities scholarship on the Black Press. The workshop will bring together key Black Press scholars, librarians, archivists and data visualization experts to develop plans to create data visualizations from select data on the Black Press. The workshop will result in a white paper on the state of scholarship on the Black Press and proposals to develop a set of visualizations of its history.

Statement of Innovation

Data is socially constituted. This relatively simple but meaningful statement is the basis for the project's innovation. The widespread use of data visualization in the digital academic world continues to inspire new ways to display crude data. Yet, necessary forums for discussions about techniques for selecting, acquiring and showcasing specific data situated in African American history have not occurred. This workshop seeks to provide the opportunity for humanities scholars and technological experts to critically engage means to identify, collect and visualize data on the Black Press.

Statement of Humanities Significance

The BPRC Newspaper project is integral to the humanities as it seeks to recover the history of African American journalism in United States, making this information much more accessible to researchers, educators and students at all levels. The project also deepens the growing relationship between digital humanities and African American studies. It will establish a new platform for discussing the ways that race is relevant to digital humanities and how digital humanities projects must consider the history of racial inequity and injustice.

Proposal Narrative

Project Description

In 1989 Harvard University's W.E.B. Du Bois Institute held a small conference to address areas of critical need in African American studies. Over the course of two days of deep reflection it became apparent to the conference attendees that a national bibliography of African American newspapers and periodicals was vital to future scholarship in the field. Ten years later, American historian and bibliographer, James Danky and archivist, Maureen Hady, with the help of generous funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), published the seminal reference source, *African-American Newspapers and Periodicals: A National Bibliography* of African-American Newspapers and Periodicals: A National Bibliography (Harvard University Press, 1998). What these scholars, librarians, archivists and the NEH understood almost twenty-five years ago was that the Black Press is at the heart of the African American cultural, political, and social tradition. Newspapers such as the *Chicago Defender* almost single-handedly inspired a half million southern African Americans to move North in the first two decades of the twentieth century. Today, African American studies scholars are at another important moment, a digital one, which requires them to assess where the field is in relationship to the digital humanities. The Black Press Research Collective Newspaper project seeks to follow the model established by the W.E.B. Du Bois Institute and propose a two-day workshop for sixteen scholars and technical experts to discuss tools and processes to visualize data embedded in text and records such as circulation, geographic location, political affiliation, and types of news coverage, which is embedded in text and records. This proposal is also modeled on "Visualizing the Past" a 2009 NEH funded workshop convened by the University of Richmond in partnership with James Madison University to discuss visualization tools and techniques. Future scholarship in African American studies will be significantly weakened without a dedicated workshop on methods for visualizing the Black Press.

From its inception in 1827, the Black Press has been instrumental in reinforcing the democratic ideals on which American society was founded. The term Black Press refers to serial print newspapers published by black-owned businesses and represents one of the most radical newspaper traditions in the United States. Many famous and influential African American men and women (e.g. Frederick Douglass, Ida B. Wells, Langston Hughes, and Mary McLeod Bethune) shared their ideas through the Black Press. The Black Press covered local, national, and international (many of the larger papers had international correspondents) not covered by white-owned publications. This history makes data on the Black Press an essential resource for anyone seeking to understand American history and African Americans' contributions.

Yet, the history of the Black Press is largely absent on all fronts of digital humanities scholarship. While projects such as the joint venture between the NEH and the Library of Congress, "Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers" have digitized and made 1,105 newspapers published between 1836-1922 freely available to users, only 34 or 3 percent of them are black papers.¹ As a result, the vast majority of digitized black newspapers, particularly the most prominent and influential ones, are located in proprietary databases such as *Accessible Archives*, *Readex: African American Periodicals* and *Proquest Historical Newspapers-Black Newspapers*. These databases are subscription-based. This means that most students, teachers and the general public have a difficult time accessing information pertaining to historical black newspapers. In other instances, when black newspapers are freely accessible to the general public, the papers lack sufficient digital curation and technology necessary for effective searching and use.

The proposed workshop draws on an umbrella definition of data visualization, which defines the term as anything that converts data sources into a visual representation (e.g. charts, graphs, maps, tables and trees). In 186 years of publication, the Black Press has produced a mountain of data. This data includes information contained within publications, such as the topics covered, editorial politics, authors published, and content of letters to the editor.

Additional data relating to subscribers, distribution, financing, and advertising policy are available in the archival business records created by black-owned publications. Discussions between workshop participants will develop a more specific definition of data that will capture additional nuances of the Black Press.

Data visualization transforms the history of the Black Press into an illustrated landscape of African American protest against discrimination. It enables users to see spatial change such as where black newspapers were published and to explore the economic, cultural, and political context in which they were produced. Examples of these types of visualization already exist on the BPRC web site and are displayed in the appendices. In this regard, visualization will put the study of the Black Press into a vastly altered context, changing what we think we know about the history of journalism, the African American experience and the history of the United States.

The workshop seeks to answer a series of questions: What types of data visualization are most conducive to the history of the Black Press? How might data visualization shape present and future scholarship on the Black Press? What are some best practices of data visualization processes and how might they be used to create appropriate and relevant visualizations of the Black Press? What properties of the history of the Black Press should be realized as data visualizations? What is the range of expressive potentials of data visualization for the Black Press?

Another objective of the proposed workshop is to identify strategies to “free” data from traditional archives to generate new discoveries of the history of the Black Press. Workshop discussions will also focus on the need to gain access to various sources of data. In this regard, the setting of the workshop is ideal for a critical dialogue about the role of archives in visualizing the Black Press. The Center for Africana Studies at Johns Hopkins University has been instrumental in processing and creating a digital archive for one of the oldest black newspapers in the United States, the *Afro-American (Afro)*. The University is also a short walk from the *Afro-American Newspapers Archives and Research Center (AANARC)* and will allow participants the opportunity to see first-hand how data on the *Afro* is stored and arranged.

Environmental scan

As of late academic institutions and private entities have developed data visualization projects of American newspapers. Initiatives such as the University of North Texas and Stanford University’s “Mapping Texts: Visualizing Historical American Newspapers” and “Mapping Journalism’s Voyage West” at the Rural West Initiative at Stanford University are key examples. Both projects employ existing data from the Library of Congress directory and digitized collections for their visualizations. These projects, while effective tools for generating a broad understanding of newspapers’ history, do not capture the very specific and specialized history of the Black Press. Moreover, they rely on datasets, which tend to have little information on black newspapers.

Some of the most innovative NEH funded digital humanities projects feature the use of newspapers. Ryan Corden’s project the “Celestial Railroad” traces the publication history of Nathaniel Hawthorne’s story in nineteenth century newspapers. Lauren Klein’s “Topic Modeling for Humanities Research” utilizes Black Abolitionist newspapers. The proposed workshop participants will consider these projects’ methods in their discussions on ways to best visualize the Black Press. Still, projects such as these are less interested in the newspapers themselves but what type of information they yield. Although this is extremely important, digital humanities scholarship that fosters deeper knowledge of the unique role black newspapers played in the development of American culture is essential.

In this regard, it is a problem that the only visualization (excepting those on the BPRC site) of the history of the Black Press is the “Southern Distribution of the Chicago Defender” map in the *Electronic Encyclopedia of Chicago*. This visualization provides a good start but lacks user interactivity and searching capability.

History and Duration of the Project

The proposed workshop stems from and incorporates two established initiatives dedicated to uncovering and digitizing archival data about the Black Press.

The first is the Diaspora Pathways Archival Access Project (DPAAP), collaboration between the Center for Africana Studies and the Sheridan Libraries at The Johns Hopkins University in partnership with the *Afro-American Newspapers* Archives and Research Center. Instituted in 2007 and funded by Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the DPAAP created online access to descriptions of repository content in the AANARC to scholars, teachers, students, and community users through an open, web-based, searchable database built upon the Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting (OAI-PMH).

Kim Gallon formed the second initiative, the Black Press Research Collective (BPRC <http://blackpressresearchcollective.org>) in 2013. It is a virtual portal for archival materials and resources on black newspapers in the United States. Private funding was used to develop the project. The BPRC features basic map visualizations, charts and graphs of data on the Black Press using open source products such as Swivel, Mapbox.com, Google Charts, Wordle and Many Eyes. Interviews with scholars and newspaper publishers of black newspapers are also featured on the site using the Google+ open source software.

Detailed Agenda of the Workshop and Work Plan

The two-day workshop will be organized into four primary areas: 1) First Day (morning): an overview of archival resources, historiography and Black Press praxis. This area of the workshop will include presentations from several key Black Press scholars and current and former Black Press archivists; 2) First Day (afternoon) An example of an early Black Press visualization will be presented. A tour of the *Afro-American Newspapers* Archives and Research Center will be conducted. The day will conclude with participants developing proposals for processes to identify and collect data sets on the Black Press. 3) Second Day (morning). This part of the workshop will offer scholars and project directors the opportunity to review and consider the technical processes involved in archiving, digitizing and visualizing newspapers 4) Second Day (afternoon) This concluding area of the workshop will consist of a proposal for data visualization authoring tools, interaction design, and computer programming.

Three broad tasks are necessary in planning for workshop:

Task 1: Co-Project Director Kim Gallon and Project Consultant, Moira Hinderer will conduct workshop preparation from May 2014 - September 2014 which will include: (a) communicating with the list of participants (15 out of 16 are confirmed), sending event notices and invitations, workshop logistics (b) creating a workshop web page for the BPRC site (c) blogging and uploading preparatory materials to the web page

Task 2: Implementation of workshop in October 2014 will include the two-day workshop, which will be held at the Center for Africana Studies, Johns Hopkins University. The workshop will cycle through the four areas described above. Participants will complete a narrative evaluation of the workshop experience and the proposed processes for data visualization.

Task 3: workshop follow-up from January 2015 - May 2015 will be conducted by project director, Franklin Knight, co-project director, Kim Gallon and project consultant Moira Hinderer and include online discussions and collaborations on a white paper and report on the workshop.

Staff: Project Director, Franklin Knight will provide administer support while Co-Project director Kim Gallon and Project Consultant Moira Hinderer will oversee the organization and facilitation of the workshop.

Final product and dissemination

The proposed workshop will result in a white paper, which will reflect on the future of Black Press scholarship in the digital humanities. The white paper and a list of Black Press archives and data sets will be generated and made available to the public through the BPRC site and Johns Hopkins JScholarship site, the institutional repository for digital materials related to its research. These resources will help to jumpstart innovative inquiries and research into the Black Press.

Notes

¹ The number of African American newspapers listed in the Library of Congress, the National Digital Newspaper Program database is 42 but when duplicate titles or changes in the titles of accounted for, the number of individual African Americans newspaper is actually 33.

ORIGINAL

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES RATE AGREEMENT

EIN: (b) (4)

DATE: 06/13/2013

ORGANIZATION:

The Johns Hopkins University
353 Garland Hall
3400 North Charles Street
Baltimore, MD 21218-2688

FILING REF.: The preceding
agreement was dated
05/22/2012

The rates approved in this agreement are for use on grants, contracts and other agreements with the Federal Government, subject to the conditions in Section III.

SECTION I: INDIRECT COST RATES

RATE TYPES: FIXED FINAL PROV. (PROVISIONAL) PRED. (PREDETERMINED)

EFFECTIVE PERIOD

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>RATE(%)</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>APPLICABLE TO</u>
FINAL	07/01/2008	06/30/2010	64.00	On-Campus	Organized Research
PRED.	07/01/2010	06/30/2011	61.50	On-Campus	Organized Research
PRED.	07/01/2011	06/30/2015	62.00	On-Campus	Organized Research
FINAL	07/01/2008	06/30/2010	26.00	Off-Campus	Organized Research
PRED.	07/01/2010	06/30/2015	26.00	Off-Campus	Organized Research
FINAL	07/01/2008	06/30/2010	46.20	On-Campus	Instruction
PRED.	07/01/2010	06/30/2011	46.20	On-Campus	Instruction
PRED.	07/01/2011	06/30/2015	50.00	On-Campus	Instruction
FINAL	07/01/2008	06/30/2010	26.00	Off-Campus	Instruction
PRED.	07/01/2010	06/30/2015	26.00	Off-Campus	Instruction
FINAL	07/01/2008	06/30/2010	32.20	On-Campus	Other Spon Act
PRED.	07/01/2010	06/30/2011	32.20	On-Campus	Other Spon Act
PRED.	07/01/2011	06/30/2015	36.00	On-Campus	Other Spon Act
FINAL	07/01/2008	06/30/2010	18.80	Off-Campus	Other Spon Act
PRED.	07/01/2010	06/30/2011	18.80	Off-Campus	Other Spon Act

ORGANIZATION: The Johns Hopkins University

AGREEMENT DATE: 6/13/2013

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>RATE(%)</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>APPLICABLE TO</u>
PRED.	07/01/2011	06/30/2015	21.00	Off-Campus	Other Spon Act
PROV.	07/01/2015	Until Amended			Use same rates and conditions as those cited for fiscal year ending June 30, 2015.

*BASE

Modified total direct costs, consisting of all salaries and wages, fringe benefits, materials, supplies, services, travel and subgrants and subcontracts up to the first \$25,000 of each subgrant or subcontract (regardless of the period covered by the subgrant or subcontract). Modified total direct costs shall exclude equipment, capital expenditures, charges for patient care, student tuition remission, rental costs of off-site facilities, scholarships, and fellowships as well as the portion of each subgrant and subcontract in excess of \$25,000.

ORGANIZATION: The Johns Hopkins University

AGREEMENT DATE: 6/13/2013

SECTION I: FRINGE BENEFIT RATES**

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>RATE(%)</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>APPLICABLE TO</u>
FIXED	7/1/2013	6/30/2014	34.50	All	Faculty/Staff Employees
FIXED	7/1/2013	6/30/2014	8.00	All	Temporary, Ltd, Casual
FIXED	7/1/2013	6/30/2014	8.00	All	Post Grad Students
PROV.	7/1/2014	Until amended			Use same rates and conditions as those cited for fiscal year ending June 30, 2014.

** DESCRIPTION OF FRINGE BENEFITS RATE BASE:

Salaries and wages excluding vacation pay.

ORGANIZATION: The Johns Hopkins University

AGREEMENT DATE: 6/13/2013

SECTION II: SPECIAL REMARKS

TREATMENT OF FRINGE BENEFITS:

The fringe benefits are charged using the rate(s) listed in the Fringe Benefits Section of this Agreement. The fringe benefits included in the rate(s) are listed below.

OFF-CAMPUS DEFINITION: For all activities performed in facilities not owned by the institution and to which rent is directly allocated to the project(s), the off-campus rate will apply. Actual costs will be apportioned between on-campus and off-campus components. Each portion will bear the appropriate rate.

TREATMENT OF PAID ABSENCES:

Holiday, sick leave pay and other paid absences except for vacation pay are included in salaries and wages and are claimed on grants, contracts and other agreements as part of the normal cost of salaries and wages. Separate claims for the costs of these paid absences are not made.

Fringe benefits include: FICA, Unemployment & Workers' Compensation, Retirement, Health/Life/Dental/Disability Insurance, Tuition Remission, TIAA/CREF, Staff Development, Benefits Administration, Special Programs, Accrued Vacation and Continuing Professional Education.

The Off-Campus indirect cost rate is not applicable to the direct costs of GCRC nursing and dietary personnel. The direct costs associated with these nursing and dietary personnel are considered patient care costs and the related indirect costs are reimbursed through the JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL'S patient care Rate Agreement.

The rate agreement does not cover the Applied Physical LAB (APL) of the JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY. Rates for APL are established separately.

Equipment means an article of nonexpendable tangible personal property having a useful life of more than one year, and an acquisition cost of \$5,000 or more per unit.

NOTE: This agreement updated the fringe benefit rates section only.

ORGANIZATION: The Johns Hopkins University

AGREEMENT DATE: 6/13/2013

SECTION III: GENERAL

A. LIMITATIONS:

The rates in this Agreement are subject to any statutory or administrative limitations and apply to a given grant, contract or other agreement only to the extent that funds are available. Acceptance of the rates is subject to the following conditions: (1) Only costs incurred by the organization were included in its facilities and administrative cost pools as finally accepted; such costs are legal obligations of the organization and are allowable under the governing cost principles; (2) The same costs that have been treated as facilities and administrative costs are not claimed as direct costs; (3) Similar types of costs have been accorded consistent accounting treatment; and (4) The information provided by the organization which was used to establish the rates is not later found to be materially incomplete or inaccurate by the Federal Government. In such situations the rate(s) would be subject to renegotiation at the discretion of the Federal Government.

B. ACCOUNTING CHANGES:

This Agreement is based on the accounting system purported by the organization to be in effect during the Agreement period. Changes to the method of accounting for costs which affect the amount of reimbursement resulting from the use of this Agreement require prior approval of the authorized representative of the cognizant agency. Such changes include, but are not limited to, changes in the charging of a particular type of cost from facilities and administrative to direct. Failure to obtain approval may result in cost disallowances.

C. FIXED RATES:

If a fixed rate is in this Agreement, it is based on an estimate of the costs for the period covered by the rate. When the actual costs for this period are determined, an adjustment will be made to a rate of a future year(s) to compensate for the difference between the costs used to establish the fixed rate and actual costs.

D. USE BY OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES:

The rates in this Agreement were approved in accordance with the authority in Office of Management and Budget Circular A-21, and should be applied to grants, contracts and other agreements covered by this Circular, subject to any limitations in A above. The organization may provide copies of the Agreement to other Federal Agencies to give them early notification of the Agreement.

E. OTHER:

If any Federal contract, grant or other agreement is reimbursing facilities and administrative costs by a means other than the approved rate(s) in this Agreement, the organization should (1) credit such costs to the affected programs, and (2) apply the approved rate(s) to the appropriate base to identify the proper amount of facilities and administrative costs allocable to these programs.

BY THE INSTITUTION:

The Johns Hopkins University

(INSTITUTION)

(SIGNATURE)

(NAME)

(TITLE)

(DATE)

ON BEHALF OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

(AGENCY)

(SIGNATURE)

Darryl W. Mayes

(NAME)

Deputy Director, Division of Cost Allocation

(TITLE)

6/13/2013

(DATE) 0447

HHS REPRESENTATIVE: Steven Zuraf

Telephone:

(b) (6)

Data Management Plan

Project Title: The Black Press Research Collective Newspaper Project: Visualizing the History of the Black Press in the United States

Project Director: Franklin W. Knight

Co-Project Director: Kim Gallon

Institution: Johns Hopkins University

Budget: \$30,000

Beginning: 05/01/2014

Ending: 05/01/2015

Duration: 12 months

In conjunction with the Sheridan Libraries at Johns Hopkins University, the Co-Project Director, Kim Gallon will administer and manage the Data Management Plan (DMP), which pertains to data collected during the proposed two-day workshop for “The Black Press Research Collective Newspaper Project: Visualizing the History of the Black Press in the United States.”

All data will be housed in JScholarship a repository, designed to gather, distribute, and preserve digital materials produced by Johns Hopkins University academic departments and programs.

Specific examples of data collections

can be viewed at, <https://jscholarship.library.jhu.edu>.

Data Generated by Research

The data will consist of participants’ paper and video presentations, notes taken during discussion sessions, and handouts. This data will also include Microsoft Powerpoint slide presentations, audio recording and video recordings of the workshop. In addition, a list of digital tools and best practices for data visualization as well as a list of major Black Press archives and available data sets will be assembled and formatted in an Excel spreadsheet

The Co-Project Director will create a web page for the Center for Africana Studies web site at Johns Hopkins University and the BPRC site to publicize the workshop and direct the public to where they can access the data.

Collection and Capture of Data

The Co-project Director will collect data generated by the workshop by asking participants to submit their PDF-formatted presentations, documents and other supporting materials. All participants will be asked to sign paper presentation release and video presentation release forms indicating their permission for the use of their presentations. Video and audio of the presentations and discussion sessions will be captured in an uncompressed format. This format will be converted to an open format such as MP4.

The Co-project Director will compile a list of digital tools and best practices for data visualization as well a list of major Black Press archives and available data sets generated by workshop participants.

Metadata

The Co-Project Director will create descriptive metadata to accompany the audio, video and photographs of the workshop’s participants’ presentations and lists of digital tools and practices.

Access, Sharing and Re-use of Data

There are no reasons, which might prohibit the sharing and re-use of select data. Data will be made publicly available through the JScholarship site by January 1, 2015. There will be no restrictions or permissions required for accessing select data. Access to the data will be for educational, research and non-profit purposes.

Security, Storage, Management and Back-Up of Data

Data collected during this study will be archived and stored in the JScholarship repository. The data will be stored in the Center for Africana Studies virtual community. Data will be made publicly available through the JScholarship repository site. As a result of this arrangement, there are no specific financial and known considerations, which might impact the long-term management of the data. The project directors will review this DMP upon accession of the data in order to ensure and demonstrate compliance. The DMP will be reviewed annually by the project directors and any future advisory board or governing group.

Data will be displayed in a secure manner and will be physically stored on a password-protected server at Johns Hopkins University. No data will be reside on any other portable or external media

Preservation, Review and Long-Term Management of Data

Within three years from the end of the grant period the data will be permanently archived in the JScholarship repository at Johns Hopkins University.

Appendices

Screenshots of BPRC site and visualizations

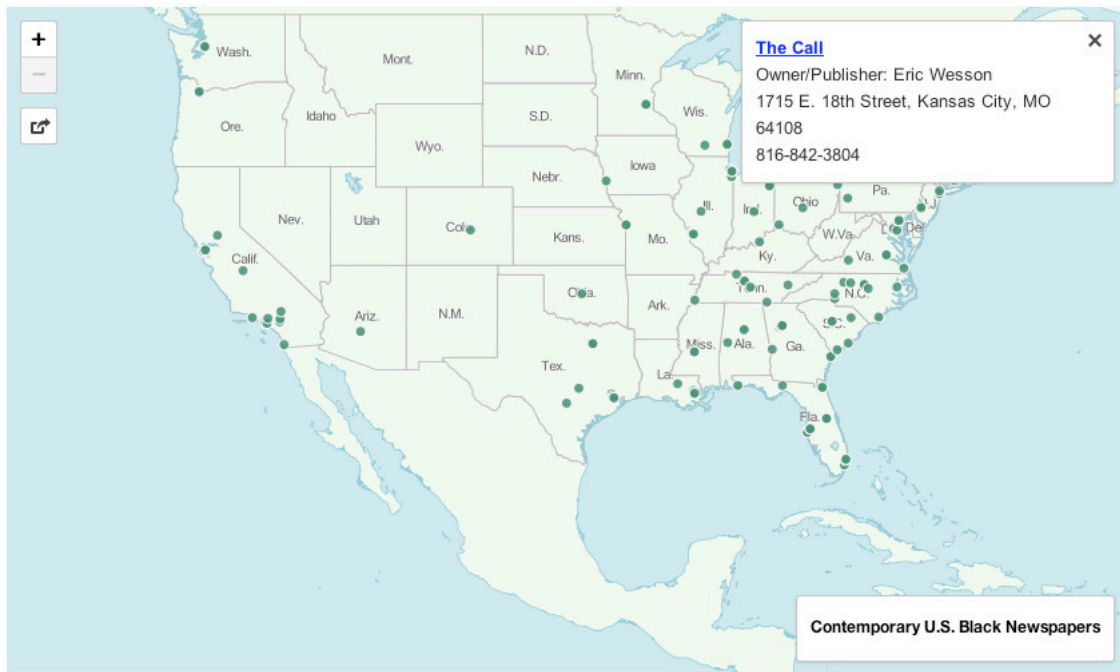


This is the homepage of the Black Press Research Collective. It is the only portal for information on the Black Press. It provides scholars, students, researchers and the general public with scholarly resources and data on historical and contemporary black newspapers.

[illegible]

45

Contemporary Black Newspapers



In this example, the visualization shows the names and locations of contemporary black newspapers. This type of data visualization provides a way for students and researchers to obtain a greater geographical sense of the present day Black Press.



In this example, the visualization shows the titles of historical black newspapers. This type of data visualization presents patterns in language and highlights how the Black Press used language to define its mission.

Workshop Itemized Schedule:

October 24th

8:30- 9:00 am – Registration and Refreshment

9:00-9:15 – Welcome (Franklin Knight) and Setting of Day 1 Workshop Goals: (Kim Gallon)

9:15-9:45 – An Overview of Archival Resources and History of the Black Press (James Danky)

10:15-10:45 am – State of Scholarship on the Black Press (Jane Rhodes)

10:45 am- 11:00 am – Break

11:00-11:30 am - *Afro-American Newspapers* Archives and Research Center: a Case Study (John Gartrell and JaZette Marshburn)

11:30- noon – Working in the *Chicago Defender* archive (Earnest L. Perry)

12:00- 1:00 pm – Catered Lunch Break

1:00- 1:30 pm An Early Data Visualization of the Black Press (James Grossman)

1:30-2:00 – “Mapping the Stack Projects” (Jacqueline Goldsby)

2:00- 2:30 pm – Tour of the *Afro-American Newspapers* Archives and Research Center

2:30- 3:00 pm – Breakout Sessions – Hands on workshop (led by Moira Hinderer)

3-3:15 pm – Break w/ refreshments

3:15-3:45 – Breakout Sessions – Hands on workshop (led by Debra Newman Ham)

3:45- 4:00- Concluding remarks for day 1

October 25th

8:30- 9:00 am –Refreshment

9:00-9:15 – Welcome Setting of Day 2 Workshop Goals: (Franklin Knight and Kim Gallon)

9:15-9:45 – Visualization and the Digital Humanities (Scott Nesbit)

10:15-10:45 am – Journalism’s Voyage West – A Newspaper Data Visualization Project (Geoff McGhee)

10:45 am- 11:00 am – Break

11:00-11:30 am - Mapping Texts: Using the National Digital Newspaper Program (Andrew Torget)

11:30- noon – Media History Exchange (Social Media and Journalism Scholarship)

12:00- 100 pm – Catered Lunch Break

1:00 pm – 1:30 pm – Omeka and WordPress: Using open source software in the digital humanities (Mark Cyzyk)

2:00- 2:30 pm – Digitizing the *Afro* archive: Project Gado

2:30- 3:00 pm - Breakout Sessions – Hands on workshop (led by Christine Murray)

3-3:15 pm – Break w/ refreshments

3:15-3:45 pm – Breakout Sessions – Hands on workshop (led by Mark Cyzyk)

3:45 – 4:00 pm – Concluding remarks and wrap-up discussion for workshop

4:30-5:00 – Workshop Evaluations

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