Computational Archival Science (CAS) Projects:

1. Legacy of Slavery
   In partnership with the Maryland State Archives, the project explores using digitized records from the Legacy of Slavery collections (Manumissions, Certificates of Freedom, Runaway Slave ads, Census data, etc.) in order to explore visualization, linking, and interpretation of historical records.

   **Public event:**
   Students participating in this project will be invited to a 2-day Data Challenge at the Maryland State Archives in Annapolis, MD. The event will take place on Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 28 / 29, 2019. The event will mirror a June datathon held at The National Archives (TNA) in Kew, UK ([https://dcicblog.umd.edu/cas/2019/07/16/uk-us-computational-archival-science-datathon-in-london/](https://dcicblog.umd.edu/cas/2019/07/16/uk-us-computational-archival-science-datathon-in-london/)). Students participating in this event will be participating in two ongoing funded research projects, and interacting with the research partners:

2. Japanese American WWII Camps
   In partnership with [Densho.org](http://densho.org), the project explores extraction and visualizing techniques to contextualize WWII camp records that have not been made available to the public before. So this is making history and experimenting with innovative digital techniques.

   **Public event:**
   Students participating in this project will get to showcase their work on Wednesday, Oct. 30 from 5:30 to 7:30 p.m. on campus at a public event called “Resistance at Tule Lake: A Conversation with the Filmmaker and iSchool Digital Curators” ([https://ischool.umd.edu/events-type/resistance-tule-lake-conversation-filmmaker-and-ischool-digital-curators](https://ischool.umd.edu/events-type/resistance-tule-lake-conversation-filmmaker-and-ischool-digital-curators)).

Rules of Engagement:
- Students will have until Fri., Aug. 23 to fill out a survey with project preference(s), including a short bio, and a statement of interest. This is open to all students.
- **Response survey link:** [https://tinyurl.com/y46jr9yn](https://tinyurl.com/y46jr9yn)
- There is limited seating (we will try to form up to 3 or 4 teams of 4 to 5 students each for each project). You will be notified by Monday, Aug. 26 and we will try to set up a weekly meeting time after that.
- Student commitment is to meet once a week for 8 consecutive weeks leading up to the public event, to work in teams under the guidance of Richard Marciano (DCIC Director; see [http://dcic.umd.edu](http://dcic.umd.edu)), to be able to attend the public event, and to commit to investing up to 4 or 5 hours per week during that period.

Benefits:
- Engagement in research projects and membership in the DCIC Center.
- Opportunity to develop innovative digital skills on real-world projects.
- Opportunity to add to your portfolio, and resume and network.
- Opportunity to be mentored by national and international professionals.
- Depending on goals and progress, opportunity to co-write a research paper.

---

1. Legacy of Slavery

Goals and Scope
The Legacy of Slavery in Maryland is a major initiative of the Maryland State Archives. The program seeks to preserve and promote the vast universe of experiences that have shaped the lives of Maryland’s African American population. From the day that Mathias de Sousa and Francisco landed in St. Mary’s county aboard the Ark and the Dove in 1634, Black Marylanders have made significant contributions to both the state and nation in the political, economic, agricultural, legal, and domestic arenas. Despite what often seemed insurmountable odds, Marylanders of Color have adapted, evolved, and prevailed.

Projects from Spring 2019
2. Diverse Connections: Making the 1850-1870 Calvert County Census Come Alive!
3. Legacy of Slavery: Constructing Free Black Marylanders’ Lived Experience through Government Documents:

**Legacy of Slavery: Constructing Free Black Marylanders’ Lived Experience through Government Documents**

Benjamin Shaw

Certificate of freedom documents have finished and impacted free African American males alike. In order to serve as an example of how to legally secure this promise, a new idea of birth certificate documents and confirmed their presence on Federal Manuscripts, with the constant application of a government. For the latest federal publication, the legacy of African American history will continue to define the edge of these societies, with very different stories to consider. The FMC.

Unsurprisingly, the various manuscripts, as well as a number of other historical documents, such as certificates and records, were able to provide a very broad demographic view of each person described in these records. The hope here is to move beyond the standard biographical view to see more meaningful and dynamic simulations to depict the lives of these people.

**Families in Flight: Runaway Slaves and their Children 1783-1859:**

---

*This work has been supported by the Maryland State Archives, and the Maryland State Board of Education through the Maryland I-School, with funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities.*

4. Families in Flight: Runaway Slaves and their Children 1783-1859:

**Families in Flight: Runaway Slaves and their Children 1783-1859**

Christiana P. Perry, MLIS ’20

---

*This work has been supported by the Maryland State Archives and the Maryland State Board of Education through the Maryland I-School, with funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities.*
2. Japanese American WWII Camps

Goals and Scope
During World War II, over 120,000 Japanese Americans were relocated and jailed across 10 camps. The National Archives maintains record series related to the War Relocation Authority (WAR) agency that oversaw the incarceration. Among these are “Internal Security Case Reports” prepared by Relocation Center staff relating to alleged cases of disorderly conduct, assault, theft, loss of property, and accidents. This project focuses on the “Internal Security Cases” index cards. Each card includes a case number, type of charge, names and addresses of persons involved, time and place where the incident occurred, and account of the incident, and refers to a more detailed case file (for which access is restricted). See:

- [http://ddr.densho.org/names/](http://ddr.densho.org/names/)
- [https://catalog.archives.gov/id/1264228](https://catalog.archives.gov/id/1264228)

Projects from Spring 2019

2. Mapping Japanese-American WWII Incarceration Camp Records:
3. **Visualizing Tule Lake: A Data-Driven Approach to Understanding Japanese American Internment During World War II:**

**Visualizing Tule Lake: A Data-Driven Approach to Understanding Japanese American Internment During World War II**

Tule Lake was one of the ten “relocation centers” built to imprison Japanese Americans forcibly removed from the West Coast during World War II. Of the nearly 12,000 Japanese Americans imprisoned after Executive Order 9066 was issued in early 1942, about 5,400 were held at Tule Lake. The population of Tule Lake rose to its peak during the first years (1942-1943) it was open, as people were transferred from other camps to Tule Lake, the largest of the ten centers. The painful migration from the West Coast to Tule Lake continued over several years, doubling the population each year. The data collected in this effort was used to create maps, which provided new visualizations of internment and the data was compiled to make it more coherent and analyzable. This could then be turned into 3D forms in the future to expand on the historical record.

Approximately 69% of the incarcerated at Tule Lake were American citizens, while 31% were considered “aliens” or non-citizens. Of those who held citizenship, 73% at Tule Lake considered themselves American citizens. There were severe consequences for those who wished to return to their homes.Tule Lake was far from the city. The camp was an oasis of freedom and equality where people could live without restriction. The evacuation orders did not affect their lives, and they were able to return to their homes after the war.

**Age of the Incarcerated**

9,327, or 38.7% of the population of Tule Lake were under the age of 15 when they were incarcerated.

**Birth in the Camp, 1943**

Of the 23,870 people in the Tule Lake camp, 77 were born in the camp. They were considered “incarcerated” children, and they were born in the camp. The children were born in the camp and were considered “incarcerated” children.

![Image](image.png)

**The Power of Controlled Vocabulary: Drawing Narratives of Internment from Big Data:**

**The Power of Controlled Vocabulary: Drawing Narratives of Internment from Big Data**

Margaret Rose Hunt and Margaret McCreary

**Historical Context**

The internment was a result of the attack on Pearl Harbor and the declaration of war. After the bombing, the Japanese were considered a threat to national security. The government feared that they might be disloyal and therefore a risk to the country. The government’s perception of the Japanese changed. They were seen as a threat to national security and therefore to the country. The government feared that they might be disloyal and therefore a risk to the country.

**Creating the Controlled Vocabulary**

Creating a controlled vocabulary is the key component to making a data-driven project. A controlled vocabulary is a list of terms that are used to describe the data. This allows for easy retrieval of data. The project team created a controlled vocabulary that included terms such as “internment,” “Japanese American,” “Tule Lake,” and “1940s.”

**Context of Our Project**

The project was funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. The grant was used to fund the project and to pay for the salaries of the team members. The project was led by the University of Maryland, College Park. The project team included historians, archivists, and digital scholars.

**Incomplete Offensive Information**

The offensive information was plucked from data mining when “Village of Point Regulations” was mentioned. This led to the discovery of a related project that was also funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities. The project was led by the University of California, Berkeley. The project team included historians, archivists, and digital scholars.

**Finding the Details**

The offensive information was plucked from data mining when “Village of Point Regulations” was mentioned. This led to the discovery of a related project that was also funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities. The project was led by the University of California, Berkeley. The project team included historians, archivists, and digital scholars.