



News on the Margins:

Surfacing Marginalized Voices in the
News Collections of Libraries,
Archives, and Museums

Publication Notes

Title: News on the Margins: Surfacing Marginalized Voices in the News Collections of Libraries, Archives, and Museums

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Publisher: Educopia Institute, 1230 Peachtree Street, Suite 1900, Atlanta, GA 30309

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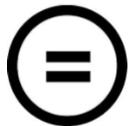
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Suggested Citation: Skinner, Katherine. *News on the Margins: Surfacing Marginalized Voices in the News Collections of Libraries, Archives, and Museums*. Atlanta, Georgia: Educopia Institute.

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Executive Summary

This report documents the design, methods, results, and recommendations of *News on the Margins*, a Fall 2017 pilot project funded by the John S. and James L. Knight Foundation, and undertaken by the Educopia Institute in partnership with the Digital Public Library of America. The *News on the Margins* project takes as its primary concern the accessibility and survival of historically significant news records created by and for marginalized communities.

This initial pilot project has focused on designing and testing a foundation for identifying, gathering, synthesizing, and ultimately acting upon data that document the current state of newspapers (digital, microfilm, and paper) written by and for two marginalized U.S. communities: African American and LGBT audiences. Our goal has been to surface the many African American and LGBT newspapers and periodicals that are all too often hidden from view and difficult to access. These newspapers and periodicals, like those of other marginalized groups, cover a range of important stories, narratives, and perspectives that are omitted from publications by members of the dominant culture. They offer crucial evidence about the broad spectrum of experiences that Americans have had in different historical moments.

This pilot has been, in part, a large-scale data puzzle. Over a four-month period (July-October, 2017), we have identified what puzzle pieces exist, which ones may be available to us to work with (and under what conditions), and what pieces still need to be created. We have also sorted these pieces and experimented with a range of approaches and methods to identify which ones might work best to accomplish our aims.

To gather and organize this information, we approached four distinct communities, each with a unique role. Our project team began its work by connecting with leading *bibliographers and scholars* who could help guide our project work. With their help, we designed and implemented a data model and framework that includes more than 40 variables that track such details as publication title and location, editor and topical focus, format and condition, and copyright status and collecting institution.

Using this data model, we conducted surveys and disseminated codebooks broadly via more than 40 associations and listservs in the library, archives, and museum fields. In this “crowdsourced” data gathering experiment, we appealed directly to *collections holders* of all sizes, types, and sectors: libraries, archives, museums, and government organizations. We invited them to contribute information about their own newspaper and periodical titles in a very condensed, five-week collection period. More than 150 libraries, archives, and museums reached out to us during this period, and more than 125 institutions participated.

Simultaneously, we also worked closely with *data aggregators* - especially OCLC, Internet Archive, and CRL - that have existing catalogs of periodicals and newspapers to cull their African American and LGBT collection records for analysis and inclusion in our dataset. Their willingness to participate in this project and contribute their records tremendously expanded our reach in this pilot project period.

The final group we worked with were *content producers*. We identified current African American and LGBT news publishers and titles, and then conducted research to uncover the email addresses and phone numbers of their editors. We used this information to conduct surveys and interviews in order to better understand both their legacy content files and the current issues that they are producing.

Synthesizing these channels of data, we have assembled a dataset of more than 56,000 African American and LGBT newspapers and periodicals, representing nearly 8,000 titles held by more than 2,500 libraries, archives, museums, and government organizations. Our integration and analysis of this information, even in a pilot-level project, has uncovered information about the breadth, depth and highly dispersed nature of these collections in the U.S. It has also clarified how painfully few of these have been digitized, collected in digital forms, or made available through open channels that make these resources accessible for African American and LGBT communities today.

This report begins with an introduction that describes the rationale behind our work with newspapers and periodicals of marginalized communities. It defines what we mean by “marginalized” and describes the overall goals, not just of this pilot project effort, but of the broader project trajectory that we envision.

The report then details the project’s methodology, including our data sources and data framework. It provides an analysis of the data gathered to date and points to a series of data visualizations produced by Lead Data Researcher Nathan Brown (TrueBearing) that can be actively adjusted and controlled by users to see different views of the data and to answer different questions using the data.

The remainder of the report documents our findings from this project and our recommendations for a larger effort to document the location, availability, condition, format, and copyright status of news records of multiple marginalized communities and to then take concrete action informed by that documentation to broaden accessibility and ensure sustainability of these crucial historical documents. We close with suggestions about next steps that Educopia and the Digital Public Library of America (DPLA), along with a range of prospective partners and affiliates might undertake together in the future.

We greatly appreciate the opportunity to conduct this research on behalf of DPLA, and we look forward to our future involvement in the next phases of work.

Introduction

We wish to plead our own cause. Too long have others spoken for us.
-Samuel Cornish and John B. Russwurm, *Freedom's Journal*, March 16, 1827

Newspapers and periodicals authored by and for marginalized communities arguably number among our most important historical collections in libraries and archives today. Researchers have long relied on news sources by and for marginalized groups—from African-American newspapers to labor union publications, from temperance newspapers to refugee periodicals, and from lesbian ‘zines to religious serials—to reveal the density of perspectives and experiences embedded in U.S. local and national cultures.

The voices of marginalized communities, including those defined by such identity markers as skin color, ethnic origin, religious affiliation, sexuality, geography, and social class, are often invisible in mainstream news sources. Understanding the diverse experiences of people in the United States requires us to turn to sources written, produced, and disseminated by the broadest possible constellation of people, not just those whose voices and perspectives dominate in a given cultural context.

To highlight this, we need look no further than the first issue of the first known African American newspaper, *Freedom's Journal*. “We wish to plead our own cause,” Samuel Cornish and John B. Russwurm state therein, “Too long have others spoken for us.” Many marginalized groups have used newspapers to convey their own hopes, celebrations, plights, and perspectives in their own words throughout history and in the present. To publish and circulate one’s views on events as they unfold is an act of representation, an act of shaping public discourse and public memory. When representation is accomplished by marginalized voices, it serves to challenge the very fact of marginalization. It provokes a sense of recognition in its readership, both within and beyond the represented community.

Repeatedly, researchers and scholars have noted how both the *content* (which issues and stories are covered) and *tone and context* (how stories are covered) of newspapers published on the same day in the same area differ significantly depending upon which community is speaking (see e.g., coverage of the Civil Rights Movement from different perspectives). The voices of marginalized communities are absolutely crucial to hear if we hope to have an accurate, multifaceted understanding of our nation’s cultural experience and historical realities.

Why Marginalized Sources Are Hard to Find

Archives, libraries, and museums have rarely collected the newspapers of marginalized communities at the time of their initial publication. Instead, community members have typically saved these newspapers in attics, closets, and basements, and their value for the historical record has only been recognized by archives, libraries, and museums many years after their production. As a result, any institution acquiring such collections of marginalized community news sources rarely gains access to a “full run” of any individual title; more often, the collecting institution is given (or purchases) a mix of titles and issues that

were assembled by a devoted reader over a span of years. Further complicating such acquisitions, this often happens as a small set of items that is embedded within a larger collection of archival materials.

Once these items (again, usually a diverse selection of items, not full runs of specific titles) have entered an organization's collections, they have often been moved into storage (archival or otherwise) without item-level cataloging due to a number of factors, including the pressures of understaffing, the pace of collection, and their embeddedness in archival collections. Unless a scholar, bibliographer, or archivist has cataloged or documented these collections with granular detail, the titles may exist, but be unknown even to the institution that holds them. This makes these assets very difficult to track *across* libraries and archives, even for experienced researchers.

Even when newspaper issues and titles by and for marginalized communities *are* cataloged, their accessibility has been restricted by their physical forms. Newspapers are notoriously bulky and fragile assets, and access to the original print copy is often limited. Since the mid-1900s, access to newspapers has been promoted primarily through their reproductive imaging, first in microfilm (especially from the 1970s forward) and then in digital form (1990s forward). If cataloged, these assets may be discoverable via digital search options like WorldCat, but unless they are digitized, they are still likely to be unavailable to prospective readers, especially non-academic audiences.

Both microfilming and digitization are expensive processes, ones more often funded through grants and external funding programs than via a library's collections budget. The newspapers selected for attention in grant-funded projects tend to share a number of characteristics, including the following:

- they cover a broad chronological span and have continuous, predictable publishing schedules
- they are held as "full runs" by the collecting institution
- they are in the public domain or are free from copyright challenges
- they are "papers of record" at a state or county level
- they have broad coverage
- they are in good condition (and thus are ideal for high-quality reproduction) *or* they are in high demand and are in dismal condition and require protection from overuse.¹

These criteria ensure that high-quality, high demand content is prioritized for long-term accessibility. However, they also inadvertently reinforce systemic biases that ensure that marginalized community newspapers are excluded from consideration in most open access-oriented conversion projects.

The Spiral of Declining Access to Marginalized Sources

When a marginalized community becomes recognized by the dominant culture in which it is embedded, investments in the conversion and protection of its historical newspaper content may follow. These

¹ See e.g., the 2018 guidelines for the National Digital Newspaper Program grants offered by the National Endowment for the Humanities in partnership with the Library of Congress. These guidelines are meant to promote the inclusion of high-quality, high-interest publications with great historical significance. These guidelines inadvertently make it difficult for applicants to include marginalized community newspapers <https://www.neh.gov/files/grants/ndnp-jan-11-2018.pdf>

conversion investments have tended to come primarily from commercial entities, who undertake large-scale digitization (or previously, microfilming) efforts through partnerships with libraries, archives, and museums.

These commercial entities tap into existing library, archives, and museum collections, borrowing titles and issues to image. In many cases, the arrangement between the collecting institution and the commercial entity stipulates that the collecting institution receives a copy of the converted microfilm or digitized content that it may provide to its own patrons at no charge. These copies may also be significantly “enriched,” especially digital copies which often are converted to searchable text, opening new options for searching and discovery. The commercial entity also often takes responsibility for researching rights and ensuring proper arrangements are made with existing copyright holders.

The commercial entities then sell the resulting microfilm collections or rent access to the digital images to international research libraries, archives, and museums, first recouping the costs of the conversion, and eventually, establishing a profit from these assets. This system has functioned relatively well for libraries, archives, and museums, who can provide their patrons with expanded access to collections based on this market model. It has also rewarded the efforts of the commercial entities, especially as the model has shifted from one of outright purchase (e.g., a library, archives, or museum buys a copy of a microfilm series) to one of renting (e.g., a library, archives, or museum rents access to a digital collection).

The net result, though, is that marginalized community newspapers and periodicals that have been digitized (or microfilmed) and made more accessible to academic research audiences simultaneously become *less* accessible to public audiences.² Since marginalized groups are the subject of both explicit and implicit discrimination, members of these communities are less likely to become academic researchers or know how to access paywall-protected materials via other conduits, e.g., public libraries. The systemic loop continues to spiral, and the marginalized communities by and for whom the newspapers were originally produced become less able to access or even know about their own historical artifacts.

A K-12 student who seeks primary resources about the Civil Rights Movement today, then, will find that the most prominent and freely available newspapers are those that were produced by the dominant, white, and explicitly racist newspapers of the 1950s and 60s, and that have been prioritized for microfilming and digitization. Most of the black newspapers that have been digitized are typically both hidden and inaccessible to

marginalized community newspapers and periodicals that have been digitized (or microfilmed) and made more accessible to academic research audiences simultaneously become *less* accessible to public audiences

² A significant exception is the work of Reveal Digital, who are working with libraries and archives to develop and digitize collections that are able to be made open access within a reasonable amount of time, usually five years.

these students due to paywall restrictions. Likewise, genealogists who seek documentation about their white ancestors may readily find it in newspapers available via *Chronicling America* or other aggregated open newspaper collections, while genealogists seeking black ancestors using the same content - birth announcements, marriage announcements, and obituary entries - will come up empty handed. As Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist Craig Flounoy says, “If you picked up a white newspaper, you as a black person didn’t exist.”³

Similarly, a K-12 student looking for LGBT perspectives in U.S. history via mainstream newspapers will come up empty-handed. Most newspapers only covered LGBT people and issues during moments of conflict, and when they did so, the coverage was slanted at best. Those seeking information about the 1960 Stonewall riots, or other prominent moments in LGBT history, will find primarily homophobic, anti-gay press depictions available, with titles like “4 Policemen Hurt in ‘Village’ Raid” (*New York Times*) and “Homo Nest Raided: Queen Bees Are Stinging Mad” (*New York Daily News*). Finding information about people living in the intersection of these two marginalized communities – i.e., people who were both African American and LGBT – yields an even larger vortex; their voices are missing, and depictions of them in “mainstream” news are largely negative and inflammatory.

In order to balance the stories available about U.S. history, we need increased access to first-hand accounts by marginalized voices. Locating and aggregating information about existing newspapers by marginalized communities is the first step in this journey.

Surfacing Hidden Voices

Our purpose in this pilot has been to launch a field-wide collaborative experiment to track and record crucial information about existing copies of African American and LGBT newspapers and periodicals in a variety of formats. To support this work, we created and released an open data collection framework and methodology for information about newspapers by and for marginalized communities. We have also assembled and are releasing two digital directories and datasets: *A Digital Directory of African American Newspapers and Periodicals*, and *A Digital Directory of LGBT Newspapers and Periodicals*.

This pilot project is a first step in a larger effort that we envision could help to surface and improve accessibility to the newspapers and periodicals created by and for marginalized communities. To promote and inform future work, this synthesis of the project’s findings and recommendations includes 1) observations based on the methods we have deployed and the data we have gathered to date, 2) priorities for aggregation of current digital content, 3) opportunities to partner with commercial entities to expand access to content that has been digitized but is maintained only behind a paywall, 4) priorities for digitization of current physical issues and microfilm, and 5) other tasks that DPLA might undertake in the future to increase access to these crucial historical sources.

³Alabama Public Radio, “How the Media Covered the Civil Rights Movement: Black Newspapers.” December 11, 2013. Available: <http://apr.org/post/how-media-covered-civil-rights-movement-black-newspapers#stream/0>.

Section 1: Methodology

DATA SOURCES

This project employed a range of data collection methods, including documentation reviews, surveys, codebook distribution, and interviews with publishers and editors. This section provides a brief overview of the scope, focus, and general responses for each. For survey instruments and interview questions, please see Appendix items A and B.

Documentation Review

The project team evaluated a range of relevant documentation, including bibliographies, curated lists, microfilm collections, digitized content (open, subscription-based), aggregated content (OCLC WorldCat, HathiTrust, Center for Research Libraries), and a range of scholarly publications and documentaries (see Appendix B). We used these sources to inform the construction of the project's data model. This research also helped us to better understand what a range of important stakeholders, including librarians, archivists, bibliographers, publishers, editors, scholars, and journalists know about African American newspapers and LGBT newspapers.

Data Model

We invested the first month of project work in documenting and refining our data model – an essential foundation for the success, not just for this project, but also to future endeavors that seek to document the state of the news records of marginalized communities.

To create it, we built on existing bibliographic works (especially James Danky's *African American Newspapers and Periodicals: A National Bibliography*), culling important fields and establishing/defining a common set of variables. The resulting data framework and model was then vetted by 12 leaders in news aggregation and cataloging, and edited according to their guidance. We sought a balance between gathering enough data to be actionable, but not so much that it would deter participation.

The data model we finalized in August 2017 contains 57 fields (none required) that focus primarily on documenting information *about the periodical* (e.g., name, publisher, location, dates), its formats (e.g., print, microfiche, digital), its condition (e.g., from poor to pristine), and its rights information (e.g., status, name(s) of holder, etc.). The data model is available as Appendix C of this report.

Surveys

Two online surveys were developed by the project team and launched on the SurveyMonkey platform, one targeting libraries, archives, and museums; the other targeting publishers. We describe these separately below, as they differ in both intent and content and were conducted at different times.

Binary, open text, Likert, and ranking questions were included in each survey. According to inherent question logic, respondents were prompted with up to 57 questions (library, archives, museum survey) or 28 questions (editor/journalist survey). Instructions to respondents specified that they complete the fields that they could; no fields were required. Once a survey was completed, survey responses could not be revised.

Library, Archive, Museum survey

Questions within this survey were designed with the expectation that the respondent would be a collections manager, either in part or wholly responsible for newspaper content in various forms (print, microfiche, digital). Each survey response corresponded to one title in the respondent's collection, and institutions with multiple titles were expected to complete the survey multiple times, once for each title they had. Respondents were asked for each title's details, including its formats, condition, and rights information. Respondents were also asked for the collecting institution's name and location, the individual's name, and an email address where they could be reached.

The survey was launched in SurveyMonkey and an invitation to participate was sent to more than 40 association and topical listservs across the library, archives, and museum fields. Individual invitations and phone calls also went out to more than 100 librarians, archivists, and museum professionals. The invitation specified that the survey was intended as a collection mechanism for institutions with approximately 30 titles or less; it directed those with larger collections to contact Educopia Institute to receive a codebook/spreadsheet (more details about this second collection mechanism are included below). The survey instrument was officially open from August 14-September 30, 2017.

A total of 126 individuals completed 1,172 surveys.

Publisher survey

Questions within this survey were designed with the expectation that the respondent would be a publisher, editor, or journalist affiliated with a current African American or LGBT publication. Each survey response corresponded to one title, and respondents with multiple titles (e.g., a publisher of multiple titles) were expected to complete the survey multiple times, once for each title they had. Respondents were asked questions about how the digital files they produced and published were maintained for longer-term access. They were also asked for their title's details and its formats, as well as the individual respondent's name and an email address where they could be reached.

The survey was launched in SurveyMonkey and an invitation to participate was sent to more than 100 editors and publishers of U.S.-based African American and LGBT publications. Our project team also called each of these editors and publishers to invite their participation and to offer to interview them (based on the survey instrument) and complete the survey for them based on their answers. Collection began September 1 and ended September 30, 2017.

We identified and attempted to contact via email and phone 206 total newspapers selected from the most current indices and listings we could locate. Of the 62 current African American newspapers we attempted to contact, a total of seven newspapers were defunct or unable to be located. Of the remaining 55, a total of six individuals were interviewed, an additional two engaged in lengthy email correspondence with our team, and three filled out the survey instrument. Of the 144 current LGBT newspapers that we identified and attempted to contact, more than 35 seem to have ceased publication between 2008 and 2016. A total of four individuals were interviewed and a dozen more engaged in email correspondence. A total of 10 surveys were completed. A list of all newspapers that we attempted to contact is included as Appendix D.

Library, Archives, Museum codebook

Our team knew that libraries, archives, and museums with more than 30 titles would find data entry using the SurveyMonkey instrument too time consuming to pursue. For these institutions, a second option—a spreadsheet with an extensive codebook documenting the 57 variables of the data model—was provided to institutions upon request. Each codebook/spreadsheet could hold as many titles as the institution had, enabling easy export/import of data between whatever local catalog the institution had and the spreadsheet.

Unlike the survey instrument, which constrained respondents' answers to particular, coded values, the codebook could only document what values should be associated with each field, and respondents could comply or not at will. As a result, the project team undertook extensive data cleanup to normalize answers from the codebooks to match as closely as possible the values ascribed to each variable.

A total of 11 institutions completed 21 codebooks with 3,757 total titles. Several additional institutions submitted spreadsheets that were unable to be included due to their degree of noncompliance with the codebook.

ADDITIONAL SOURCES

Our project team approached several additional sources with requests to contribute their existing datasets to the project, with varying results.

Bibliographers

At the beginning of the project, we approached James Danky, whose *African American Newspapers and Periodicals: A National Bibliography* (Boston: Harvard, 1998) is recognized as the authoritative source in the field. Over the course of the project period, Danky approached his publisher to request permissions to reuse the content originally published in print form in 1998. At the time of writing, permission has been granted verbally; the formal transfer of rights back to Danky will occur in spring of 2018. Our use of this work was limited in the 2017 pilot project, but gaining access to this pivotal text provides a crucial backbone for future work in this area, as described in “Recommendations” below.

We also attempted to approach the publishers (and where alive, the authors) of the following:

- H. Robert Malinowsky, 1987, *International Directory of Gay and Lesbian Periodicals*
- Alan V. Miller, 1991, *Our Own Voices: A Directory of Lesbian and Gay Periodicals, 1890-1990: Including the Complete Holdings of the Canadian Gay Archives*
- Clare Potter, 1986, *Lesbian Periodicals Index*
- Tracy Baim, 2012, *Gay Press, Gay Power* list (125 publications)

At this time, we have not successfully partnered with these publications, but we will continue to follow up to explore opportunities to collaborate with them on future projects.

Aggregators

We also reached out to major aggregators in the field, including OCLC (WorldCat), Center for Research Libraries (CRL), HathiTrust, Readex, EBSCO, ProQuest, Accessible Archives, and Gale. Due to the different

foci of these groups, we describe them in two sections below, one focused on non-commercial aggregators, and the other on commercial entities. We are also talking now with Reveal Digital, a commercial aggregator that works closely with libraries to identify collections to digitize and promises to open the resulting collections fully to the public following a five-year embargo.

Non-Commercial Aggregators

Several nonprofit organizations work closely with libraries, archives, and museums to aggregate and make searchable information from thousands of institutions, both nationally and internationally. These include OCLC and its WorldCat (World Catalog) service, and also Center for Research Libraries (CRL) and its Cooperative Collection Building programs.

We quickly connected with OCLC on the project. Notably, OCLC does not itself digitize newspapers or own digitized newspapers; instead, its focus is on collecting and sharing among its membership a set of collectively generated cataloging records for a wide variety of holdings, including newspapers. OCLC Research contributed greatly to our work via exporting its WorldCat records for both African American and LGBT newspapers, mapping those into the data framework (codebook), performing basic data clean-up, and sharing these with us to analyze and to include in the dataset we will be publishing. The OCLC dataset includes 57,178 records about nearly 8,000 titles from 2,453 institutions.⁴

CRL also worked with our team, exporting records from its catalog for use in this project. The resulting data contained sparse fields due to differences between our variables and those collected within CRL's existing metadata. Given the significant overlap with the data collected from OCLC, and the more restricted metadata we were able to collect, we have chosen to exclude this data from analysis during the pilot project. We hope to re-examine the opportunities for collaboration with CRL in future projects.

Commercial Aggregators

As described above, there are a number of commercial entities that have undertaken large-scale microfilming and/or digitization efforts by borrowing titles and issues from existing library, archives, and museum print newspaper collections to image. Most of these commercial entities then sell or rent the resulting collections to libraries, archives, and museums, eventually, establishing a profit from these assets. These include EBSCO, Readex (Newsbank), ProQuest, and Gale.

We have been unable in this pilot project to make appropriate contacts at Readex, ProQuest, EBSCO, and Gale, but are continuing to try to reach out to these groups as our project continues. These data sources currently are maintained behind a paywall, with no outlet for search and discovery by non-subscribers. As described elsewhere in this report, these commercial aggregators currently own and control a tremendous amount of digital newspaper content, including large collections of African American and LGBT titles (see Appendix B). As these newspapers are digitized by commercial aggregators and then rented by research libraries via subscription packages, they ironically become *less* accessible to public audiences, and especially to the marginalized communities for and by whom these

⁴ Note that the total number of *records* is much higher than the number of total *titles*. The records count includes duplicates, where multiple institutions report having the same title.

titles were initially published. This is, of course, an unintended consequence of the commercial models deployed by each of these businesses. Our hope in a future project is to build partnership opportunities with these organizations to specifically address the accessibility of works by marginalized communities.

DATA ANALYSIS

The *News on the Margins* research team has employed qualitative data and quantitative, descriptive statistics as its primary analytical tools. This approach has provided us with a rich, comprehensive view of the data gathered in the project; it has also enabled us to draw from the many additional sources we explored in this pilot project to answer a spectrum of questions. Data analysis of the datasets was conducted by TrueBearing and Educopia Institute in close partnership with DPLA. Analysis of additional information gathered during the project (e.g., the documentation synthesis and the born-digital newspaper publisher/editor results) was conducted primarily by Educopia.

Our research yielded two core datasets, one based on the export from the OCLC WorldCat catalog (more than 55,000 records), and the other a Crowdsourced Composite based on the data collected from individual institutions over the course of this project (nearly 4,000 records). These two datasets were maintained and analyzed separately due to the extra normalization that would be required to combine these data and the limited time available in this initial pilot project. The data collected by our team from individual institutions included both relatively clean entries (SurveyMonkey-based) and highly variable entries (submitted spreadsheets). As described below, each dataset was normalized to address inconsistencies and data entry errors.

Data visualizations have been used to help highlight important findings for the two major datasets built in this project. A set of Tableau dashboards created by TrueBearing is referenced throughout our findings, and is available here:

- [News on the Margins: Crowdsourced Master](#) (SurveyMonkey data + codebook data)
- [News on the Margins: OCLC Master](#) (OCLC data as exported from WorldCat)

These dashboards can be queried directly by the viewer to explore questions at will. They are designed such that a user can generate mappings and charts about different parts of the datasets: the African American newspaper data, the LGBT newspaper data, or both together.

Library, Archives, Museum survey and codebook data

The survey instrument was designed and implemented with a controlled vocabulary to minimize discord in descriptions of news content by collecting institutions. Normalization in this data focused primarily on correcting entry errors and normalizing collecting institution names, location names, and newspaper titles.

The spreadsheet contributions were much more variable, as anticipated by the project team. The spreadsheet's first tab included a full data dictionary and codebook, defining each field name, variable, and the range of allowable values corresponding to each variable. Most spreadsheet contributions were prepared by archivists/curators who exported metadata from existing catalogs and mapped the results

into columns that roughly corresponded to those documented in our codebook. In many cases, that metadata did not match our controlled vocabulary, and the collecting institution did not correct mismatches. Our team normalized this data, matching back to the permitted values for each variable. Where a match was not clear, the original entry was maintained. Our team also corrected data errors, including column mismatches and misspellings. As with the SurveyMonkey data, our team also normalized collecting institution names, location names, and newspaper titles.

Aggregator data: OCLC WorldCat

The OCLC WorldCat data was relatively clean when it reached the project team due to the investment of significant time and effort at OCLC to ensure its data matched our codebook variables and values.

Section 2: Findings

A. GENERAL OVERVIEW

Our research highlights the breadth and depth of African American newspapers and periodicals and LGBT newspapers and periodicals in the U.S., and it establishes a baseline of information about what content is currently collected by libraries, archives, museums, and government agencies today. Where necessary in our findings, we will break out subsections for African American and LGBT newspapers; however, many of the trends we see are common to both communities and are reported accordingly.

Across both African American and LGBT newspapers and periodicals, we found only a very small fraction of existing content is readily available to audiences, and that of that small fraction, an even smaller fraction is discoverable. No platform currently exists to lead public researchers to these bodies of content (open access or toll based), as we briefly discuss below.

While many titles have been digitized, almost none of these digital copies are owned and made openly available by the collecting institution that holds the original. Instead, the vast majority of those digitized collections have been produced by corporations and are available only by subscription.

African American Newspapers and Periodicals

There are more than 6,500 known *historical* African American newspapers in the U.S.⁵ Most of those known historical newspapers have been collected by libraries, archives, museums, and other collecting institutions. But, what condition are they in? Are they cataloged? Are they accessible to researchers (and if so, in what formats and under what circumstances)? Do we know which titles are rarest and most endangered? What percentage has been digitized, and who can access those digital copies? These are the types of questions our research has sought to shed light on.

⁵ Danky, *African American Newspapers and Periodicals: A National Bibliography*.

In broad brushstrokes, our research (described in more detail below) shows that historical African American newspapers and periodicals have been collected by more than 2,300 institutions in the U.S.⁶ In our research, we discovered many titles are not yet cataloged, and existing aggregated catalogs (e.g., OCLC WorldCat and CRL) are currently out-of-date for many institutions. Collecting institutions often do not report the condition of individual titles (indicating that these may be unknown). And, while many titles have been digitized, almost none of these digital copies are owned and made openly available by the collecting institution that holds the original. Instead, the vast majority of those digitized collections have been produced by corporations and are available only by subscription. The accessibility of these historic newspapers, then, is severely limited, both by fees and by the lack of visibility of these digital copies. These newspapers are primarily controlled by commercial aggregators - Gale, Readex (Newsbank), EBSCO, and ProQuest - and are usually only searchable through library search engines, not through the more common tools used by the public.

The notable exceptions we found are a mix of isolated titles at a variety of institutions. These resources are not yet aggregated or available in any unified form. Examples include titles and issues at Ball State University ([Muncie Times](#)) and Wisconsin Historical Society ([Freedom's Journal](#)), University of Kentucky ([Afro-American Mission Herald](#), [American Baptist](#), [Examiner](#), [Kentucky Reporter](#), [Lexington Standard](#), [Lexington Weekly News, Reporter, and True American](#)), The AFRO Vault's partnership with Google, which includes iterations of the AFRO from 1902-2004, including [The Afro American – National Edition](#), [Afro American – Ledger](#), [Baltimore Afro – American](#), and [Washington Afro – American](#), and the [73 digitized newspaper titles](#) (23 of which include less than 20 total issues) available through the National Digital Newspaper Program (NDNP)'s [Chronicling America](#) site (jointly sponsored by the NEH and the Library of Congress).⁷

While each of these digitization efforts has yielded wonderful collections of issues and titles, each is separate from the others. All of these treasure troves of content are difficult to locate, even for a seasoned researcher, let alone by students or the general public. As yet, no aggregated body of this content or its metadata exists that can be accessed and searched by researchers; as such, the use-value and visibility of this content is severely limited. (For a full list of openly available titles and issues identified through this project, see Appendix E.)

There are well over 160 known *current* African American newspapers, the vast majority of which are now publishing in digital-first or digital-only forms.⁸ As cited by the Pew Research Center's *State of the News Media: Hispanic and African American News Media Fact Sheet*, "many black-oriented newspapers – some more than a century old – have seen a slow decline in circulation in recent years, mirroring the overall decline in newspaper circulation."⁹ Like the broader industry, marginalized news sources are, in many cases, struggling for survival. This makes it even more troubling to see how few institutions are actively collecting this content as it is published today.

⁶ See OCLC WorldCat data and Crowdsourced data.

⁷ See <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/newspapers/?state=ðnicity=African+American&language>

⁸ See the current membership of the black press trade association, the National Newspaper Publishers Association at: <http://nnpa.org/current-members/> (163 members as of 20180219).

⁹ <http://www.journalism.org/fact-sheet/hispanic-and-african-american-news-media/>

Of the 1,794 African American newspaper or periodical titles recorded in this project's crowdsourced data, only six were being collected in digital form. Of these six, two are academic journals (*Journal of Critical Mixed Race Studies* and *National Black Law Journal*) and three are newspapers (*The Skanner* (Portland), *Indianapolis Recorder*, and *Portland Observer*). Only one additional newspaper, *Chicago Defender*, is known currently to be working in partnership with a library to ensure ongoing access to its collections (DC Public Library). As an editor of a major African American newspaper related about her newspaper's content, "...where can people go to find this? Nowhere, unless they come up to the office to look through our unorganized collections that we have here, and we don't have a digital/digitized way of searching through it."¹⁰ Currently, digital African American newspapers are not being collected by external groups (archives, libraries, government agencies, museums), nor are their publishers and editors able to devote scarce resources to the long-term upkeep of aging digital issues.

"...where can people go to find this? Nowhere, unless they come up to the office to look through our unorganized collections that we have here, and we don't have a digital/digitized way of searching through it." -Newspaper Editor

LGBT Newspapers and Periodicals

There are more than 7,000 known LGBT newspapers in the U.S. and Canada, and an estimated 5,000+ in the U.S. alone.¹¹ The earliest publications date back to the late 1800s, but libraries, archives, museums, and other collecting institutions only began collecting these publications over the last few decades. As with African American newspapers, we know very little about the nation's LGBT newspaper holdings. What titles have been collected, and in what formats? Are there full runs or only isolated issues? Have they been cataloged? Digitized? Which titles are rare, and which are held in multiple locations already? What condition are they in? Are they accessible to researchers?

In our research, consistent with our findings in African American newspapers, we found no openly available aggregations of either LGBT newspaper cataloging metadata or digital content. Instead, there are two distinct types of content today: 1) bundles of content located in paywall-based systems that can only be searched and used directly by subscribers, usually via a library or an academic institution's subscription (e.g., Gale, Readex, ProQuest, EBSCO); and 2) standalone titles that have been digitized in a wide variety of ways by both institutions and individuals.

We located only a handful of openly accessible LGBT newspapers that have been digitized and hosted by individual institutions: [Qnotes](#) at UNC-Charlotte, [Southern Voice](#) at Kennesaw State, [Washington Blade](#) at D.C. Public Library, [ONE](#) at University of Southern California, and [Bay Area Reporter](#) at GLBT Historical Society (hosted by the California Digital Newspaper Collection at UC Riverside and Internet Archive).¹² We also located a few isolated issues and small sites dedicated to publications, e.g., two publications

¹⁰ Conversation with Donald Brown.

¹¹ The best source is still Alan V. Miller, 1991, *Our Own Voices: A Directory of Lesbian and Gay Periodicals, 1890-1990: Including the Complete Holdings of the Canadian Gay Archives* which, though significantly out of date, is a crucial resource in absence of a bibliography.

¹² We also found a few academic archives,

hosted by Queer Music Heritage: [Two](#) and [Vice Versa](#), The History Project (Boston)'s [Gay Community News](#) collection and the OutHistory.org's [Come Out! Magazine](#). While these individual titles are fantastic resources, they are isolated from one another with no central point of aggregation and no ability to search across these collections. This limits their availability to the audiences they seek to serve. (For a full list of openly available titles and issues identified through this project, see Appendix E.)

B. PARTICIPATION TRENDS

A key subset of the data collected in this project is the Crowdsourced data, or the set of entries provided to our team by individual libraries, archives, museums, and government agencies.

The institutions that participated represent a broad range of institution types and sectors, including small public libraries and state archives, academic institutions of various sizes and types (e.g., research vs. liberal arts), government agencies, and nonprofit organizations. The diverse appeal of the project seems to have been driven by individual commitment rather than institutional collections focus.

The vast majority of the correspondence and phone calls received by our team about the project was extremely positive, generous, and enthusiastic about the project goals. Several asked about additional marginalized communities, for example:

We're happy to help! Just curious—do you have plans to create directories for other categories of special press in the future? I am thinking particularly of immigrant newspapers/periodicals (we're digitizing several of these from our collection for the National Digital Newspaper Program/Chronicling America so they are on my mind a lot lately!), but I am sure there are others that might benefit from the creation of a directory.

We also heard from a range of institutions that returned to their collections to surface new content specifically for this project. University of Kentucky, for example, used the project as a reason to investigate its archival stacks for additional titles, and it turned up several new titles that were then contributed to the project. As Kopana Terry related, "We are now digitizing 10 new titles that we located in our stacks due to this project." Similarly, University of Oregon reported seeking donor funds to enable the digitization of 11 microfilm collections as a result of this project.

Among the most enthusiastic voices were those of archivists and librarians from public libraries. In several cases, we were contacted by these individuals to thank us for casting a wide net. "Our collections are often forgotten when federation of collections is happening," shared one archivist. "Our local history holdings are crucial records and include a range of different voices. Please let us know if you expand your project in the future!"

Many individuals and institutions also contacted us to express their interest in the project and their regrets that they could not participate. Those that contacted us in this way typically pointed to one of two factors: 1) the need for a longer timeframe for responding, ideally at least six months given the complexity of the information we sought, or 2) the need for an easier mechanism for submitting information, especially through pre-populating data for institutions based on existing collections.

One such prospective contributor wrote,

We would definitely be happy to participate. Glancing at the spreadsheet however, I can safely say no way right now that I could gather that info before the end of the year. Our library has been closed for renovations and we are moving back sometime in October. I won't have full access to our stacks until then, but regardless need to complete a large digital and metadata project slated to go live when the library opens to the public in January. If not for that large snag, I'd be right on this. In the meantime, I'll hope maybe this is an ongoing project to which we can contribute at a later date. We'd love to be included so please don't forget about us!

Some prospective participants objected to the pilot project, either because they believed, as one librarian emailed, “surely this already exists somewhere?” or because they felt the work the project was undertaking should be buttressed by other work. As one individual wrote:

Too much labor for this librarian! I took a look at the survey and ran, it's hours of work. They don't even have a base list to start with, they want you to identify every title and then give them all sorts of information on holdings, title changes, tag lines, etc.

Wherever possible, the project team did follow up with those that expressed frustration about the lack of a data-rich starting point to let them know that 1) all variables were intentionally made optional in order to enable institutions to submit what they could, 2) alongside the crowdsourcing “ask” to the community, we were also talking with aggregators (OCLC, ProQuest, Gale, Readex, etc.) in hopes that one or more might contribute to this project in a future phase of work, and 3) we were working closely with the bibliographer who produced the *African American Newspapers and Periodicals: A National Bibliography*, James Danky, in hopes of building on his work in the future. Our challenge in the pilot project was balancing these three approaches in a short pilot project to find out as much as we could about what might be possible in the future.

B. DATASET OBSERVATIONS

The OCLC WorldCat dataset used in this project is culled from an existing database (WorldCat) to which more than 72,000 archives, libraries, and museums worldwide have contributed portions of their collections data, including catalog information about books, serials, AV collections, special collections/archival materials, and other holdings. The Crowdsourced dataset, by contrast, was built through a specific call for metadata about African American and LGBT newspaper holdings. Those who participated in the Crowdsourced dataset self-selected in specifically for this project. The Crowdsourced dataset has far narrower coverage (fewer institutions, with fewer titles overall), but it also contains more detailed information that is based on the project's data model, including key variables such as condition, format, and copyright status for most titles.

Contributors to the Crowdsourced dataset could provide either African American or LGBT collections information; a subset of 30 institutions reported both. A larger number of the project’s institutional participants contributed African American titles to the dataset, with 96 institutions contributing a total of 1,784 titles. Interestingly, although a smaller number of institutions contributed LGBT titles to the dataset, those 66 institutions recorded a much larger number of titles, with 3,126 in all.¹³

By contrast, in the OCLC WorldCat dataset, there are far fewer LGBT titles than African American titles (251 LGBT, 2,118 African American). Several factors likely contribute to this gap. Search terminology challenges comprise one such factor, as the terms and subject headings used to describe

Framework	African American	LGBT	Total
Crowdsourced data	1,796 records 1,794 titles 96 institutions	3,129 records 3,126 titles 66 institutions	4,925 records 4,119 titles 132 institutions
OCLC WorldCat data	51,635 records 2,118 titles 2,389 institutions	5,543 records 251 titles 849 institutions	57,178 records 2,362 titles 2,453 institutions
Born-digital calls	62 contacted 11+ conversations 3 responses	65 contacted 2 conversations 6 responses	127 calls/emails

Table 1: News on the Margins Project Data

LGBT have changed over time and many periodicals were filed without consistent subject headings.¹⁴ Both Educopia and OCLC suspect that the search terms used by OCLC to identify LGBT titles within WorldCat have only surfaced a subset of the LGBT titles that are contained therein.

The definition of a “big collector” seems to be similar across LGBT and African American newspaper collectors, with the largest collections topping out around 1,500 titles in these datasets. But while there are a lot of mid-sized collectors of African American newspapers with 300-700 publications; there are far fewer of these mid-sized collectors of LGBT newspapers. Instead, those who are collecting LGBT newspapers in both the OCLC WorldCat dataset and the Crowdsourced dataset tend towards one of the spectrum ends: a few have a lot of content (e.g., 1,000 or more titles), a few more have mid-sized collections, and the vast majority have only a handful of titles/issues.¹⁵

Some institutions that contributed to the Crowdsourced data are also represented in the OCLC WorldCat dataset. When we compare the specific numbers reported by a single institution across these two datasets, discord is surprisingly common. We identify several reasons for these differences, and recommend that these undergo additional analysis in a future project.

¹³ Our team has speculated possible reasons for this gap, including that perhaps LGBT acquisitions have been more recent in many cases and may have been more readily available to those who saw this call.

¹⁴ We wonder how much impact this may have for other marginalized groups as this initiative expands, and as we note in the “Recommendations” section below, studying this issue across potential groups would be a worthwhile step in the preparation for a larger project.

¹⁵ See the “Collecting Institutions Locations” tabs (tab two in both cases) on the OCLC WorldCat and Crowdsourced datasets:

<https://public.tableau.com/profile/truebearing#!/vizhome/NewsOnTheMarginOCLCData/NOTMOCLCDashboardMaster> (see Washington D.C.; New York City, NY; Madison, WI; and Chicago, IL) and

<https://public.tableau.com/profile/truebearing#!/vizhome/NewsOnTheMargins/NOTMCompositeDashboardMaster> (see University of Minnesota, Minneapolis; University of California, Davis)

First, time constraints impacted how much information some institutions could code and submit to the Crowdsourced dataset, such that an institution may have submitted only a portion of its collections in the allotted time frame.¹⁶ Also, since newspapers are often available only for local use (especially archival collections), institutions do not typically share these cataloging records with WorldCat. For those institutions that have shared their full cataloging records, there can still be synchronization issues. WorldCat operates on a batch processing model, which means that the WorldCat catalog and a contributing institution’s local catalog are not constantly synchronized. Many institutions participating in the Crowdsourced dataset may have experienced collections growth that is not represented in OCLC WorldCat.¹⁷ Likewise, some institutions may have deaccessioned collections without those changes being reflected in WorldCat.

A few other dataset trends are recognizable, including the large number of smaller institutions and liberal arts institutions that report significant holdings in one or more of these collections areas, including Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs). We are continuing to analyze this through the OCLC WorldCat dataset, as only a few HBCU institutions contributed to the Crowdsourced dataset. We recommend strongly that future project work on African American newspapers and periodicals begin with strengthening connections to the HBCU libraries and archives and collaborating specifically to find out how best to incorporate information about their collections.¹⁸

C. GEOGRAPHICAL TRENDS

The geographical trends revealed through analysis of the data visualizations are striking, even in this pilot instantiation. Looking at the overall mapping of “Publications Location,” for example, both the African American and LGBT publications do cover the majority of the country, but density concentrates markedly in the Northeast, Southeast, and up the West Coast. The disparity of collected titles published in the Midwest and



Figure 1: OCLC WorldCat Data, Publisher Locations

¹⁶ For example, University of North Texas submitted 17 titles to the Crowdsourced dataset, but has 97 titles listed in OCLC WorldCat. The “real” number of titles is significantly higher than either of these numbers show, but staff pressures made participation in the Crowdsourced project nearly impossible in 2017.

¹⁷ For example, University of California at Davis shows 58 titles in WorldCat, but submitted 1,290 titles to the Crowdsourced data. Likewise, Minneapolis shows 84 titles in OCLC WorldCat, but 1,011 titles in Crowdsourced data.

¹⁸ Our project team reached out to the HBCU Library Alliance and spoke with librarians and archivists from multiple HBCUs. The announcement was circulated to the Alliance. We were told that, due to chronic understaffing and other pressures, most HBCU libraries would find our 5-week call for participation difficult to prioritize.

Mountain West states (North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Maine, and Idaho in particular) likely derives primarily from two interwoven issues. Fewer newspapers have been published in these areas with lower population density. This accounts for part of the starkness of the visualization, as depicted in Figures 1 and 2, but that starkness is compounded by the second factor – that many of the African American and LGBT newspapers and periodicals published in these states likely were not collected, either by local institutions or by other institutions across the nation. Indeed, the visualizations of the “Collecting Institution Location” data affirm and closely mirror the “Publications Location” data, with a similar empty window stretching over many Midwest and Mountain West states.¹⁹

Zooming in more closely, another remarkable, if somewhat unsurprising, “empty space” appears in Figures 1 and 2, in the Appalachian region where eastern Kentucky, southern Pennsylvania, western Virginia, and the state of West Virginia converge. Based on bibliographic and historical information, we know that both African American and LGBT newspapers were published in these areas. The dearth of titles reported both within the OCLC WorldCat dataset and the Crowdsourced dataset indicates that these newspapers often were not collected, again either by local institutions or by other institutions around the U.S.²⁰

Other notable (and visible) trends include the strong “V” of activity both in publishing and in collecting that stretches down from Wisconsin through Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and South Carolina, and then back up through North Carolina, Virginia, Washington DC, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, and



Figure 2: Crowdsourced Data, Publisher Location

Massachusetts. Many of these collections seem to fall on interstate lines or train lines, marking the connection between travel corridors and publishing traffic for both African American and LGBT newspapers.

The well-travelled corridor from Louisiana to Chicago, made famous through the blues and jazz routes forged therein, likewise shows a visible

¹⁹ The disparity of large collecting institutions in the Midwest and Mountain West states vs those in the northeast, southeast, and west coast, is well known and relatively unsurprising in this study. The more important finding we are documenting here is that the titles published in the Midwest and mountain west states are less likely to have been collected at all and may need to be a priority area for action in future projects.

²⁰ Virginia Tech and Eastern Mennonite University in Virginia provide two notable exceptions, with collections of more than 200 African American newspapers each reported in the OCLC WorldCat dataset.

line of publications in the “Publishing Locations” visualization.²¹ Similarly, there is visible strength in *publication* up from Texas through Oklahoma, Kansas, and the edge of Missouri, as shown on the “Publishing Locations” visualization, but not *collecting*, as demonstrated in “Collecting Institution Locations.” This raises interesting questions about how this newspaper content was acquired and why local collecting institutions did not collect it.

A closer look at the titles held by specific institutions confirms that in many parts of the country, collecting institutions do focus energy on building local newspaper collections, at least from within their general region. For example, looking at the collected titles held by such institutions as University of North Texas, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Oregon State University, and University of Kentucky, many of the titles are “local” to the city, state, and region in which these institutions are located. Other parts of the country, particularly states in the northeast, seem more diffuse in the content they collect, but deeper research is required to verify this observation. The regional specificity evidenced in some areas of the country suggests that conducting extra outreach to institutions in areas of the country that currently show a low number of titles published or collected could turn up additional (and currently rare) titles.

D. FORMATS AND CONDITION

Only the Crowdsourced dataset included substantial data about formats and condition; this section focuses exclusively on that dataset accordingly. The Crowdsourced dataset included 132 institutions. It is too small a sample to use to draw conclusions about the national state of these newspapers. Even still, the findings are revealing. Institutions are not all collecting the same few periodicals and newspapers; rather, there is a large amount of diversity between collections. There are unique bundles of content scattered around the nation, which creates significant access and preservation challenges.

The most dramatic finding perhaps of the project to date is the sheer number of newspapers that are held by only one institution in the Crowdsourced data (see Figure 3). Of the African American titles reportedly held in print, only six titles were held by three or more institutions, 39 were held by two institutions, and the rest were reported only by one institution. Of the LGBT titles reportedly held in print, only 31 were held by three or more institutions, 98 were held by two institutions, and the rest were reported only by one institution. Out of all African American and LGBT publications microfilm holdings combined, only 81 were reported as held by more than one institution; the rest were reported only by one institution.

Many of the collecting institutions did not report the condition of their titles. Of those that did, 19 highlighted the condition of their print issues as “poor,” including for the sole copy for each of the following publications: *African’s Friend*, *Athens Clipper*, *Booster*, *Bronzeville News*, *Buffalo Criterion*, *Bulletin*, *Colored Democratic Voice*, *Eagle*, *Eagle Eye*, *Fine Print*, *Florida Sentinel*, *Gayly Oklahoman*, *the Louisville Leader*, *Palladium of Liberty*, *The Reformer*, *Reporter*, *Search Light*, *Trenton Tribune*, *Western News*, and *Weekly Observer*. Only one of the “poor” print newspaper titles, *Colored Citizen*, was

²¹ Interestingly, that line is not mirrored up through Arkansas and Missouri within the “Collecting Institution Locations” visualization, though Chicago is one of the largest collection sites in the U.S.

reported by multiple institutions. In this case, there were four copies cited, with two copies reporting “poor” condition and two copies not reporting condition. Print-only newspapers have long been considered high risk due to the quality of the paper they are printed on and the pace of its degradation. The print-only copies that remain in libraries, archives, and museums today need rapid attention to ensure they are able to be reformatted before they are too brittle for this conservation action.

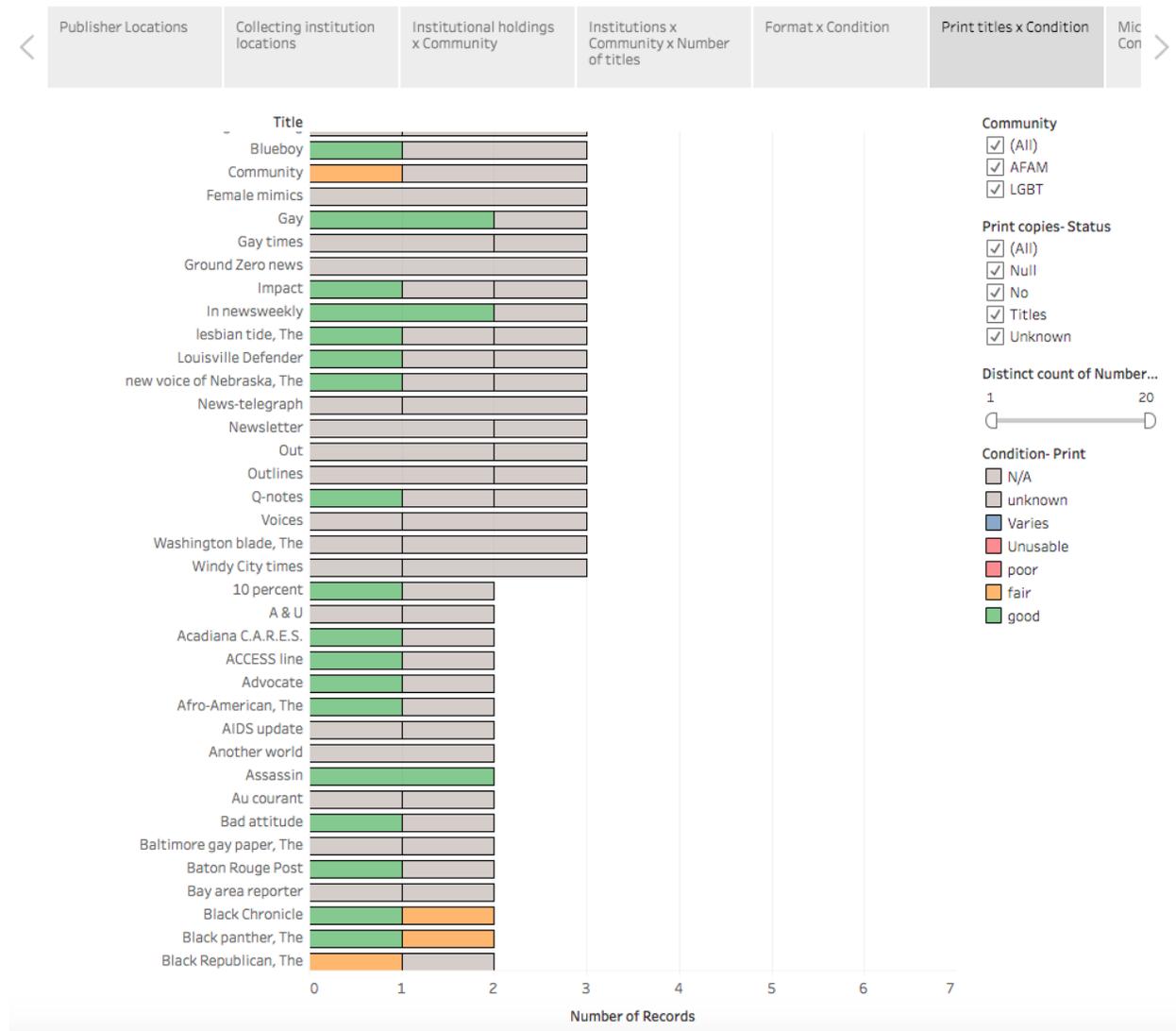


Figure 3: Crowdsourced dataset, Print titles, Condition

Painfully few of the collections reported in this dataset are available to researchers, either as microfilm or as digitized content. Institutional respondents reported 824 microfilm titles, and they reported only a small set of digitized newspapers – 132 in all across both LGBT and African American titles. As previously mentioned, nearly all digitization of African American and LGBT titles has happened through corporate entities such as Gale, Readex, and ProQuest. While that digitization may provide insurance against total

loss (e.g., the degradation of the original), it does not provide effective access points for the marginalized communities for whom and by whom this content was initially produced. Instead, it locks the content behind a paywall that is primarily used by academic researchers. Likewise, in order to use microfilm copies, a researcher needs to be familiar with library requests (both local and ILL) and microfilm technology; a researcher also has to have access to both a library and to adequate time to search through newspapers page by page without digital assistance.

Only six titles, two of which were academic journals, were reported by respondents as content they have *collected* in digital form.²² Today, nearly all newspapers and periodicals are produced in digital form; most also publish “digital first” (meaning, they release content on the Internet prior to releasing it in print form) or “digital only” (releasing with no print corollary). That so few institutional respondents are collecting born-digital content strongly correlates with findings from other studies that *few institutions are collecting today’s publications at all*.²³ As described in more detail below (Section G: Born Digital Content), this finding is further substantiated via our conversations and email exchanges with publishers and editors of current African American and LGBT newspapers.

G. BORN DIGITAL CONTENT

According to Pew Research Center, “Americans’ changing news habits have a tremendous impact on how and to what extent our country functions within an informed society.”²⁴ In today’s environment, news sources by a variety of communities have become more “niche” in both production and consumption practices. This is especially true of marginalized communities in the U.S. today, including African American and LGBT communities.

Today’s news exists primarily in digital forms that are created and disseminated using content management systems and e-publishing platforms.²⁵ Unlike print news sources of the past, this news content is fragile and ephemeral. Contained in a cacophony of file types and bitstreams, this news is notoriously difficult to locate, collect, and stabilize.²⁶ Digital news sources produced by marginalized

²² The *Colored American* was also reported as a “born digital” title, however this title was long out of print before the advent of digital content. We excluded it accordingly.

²³ See e.g. the many studies chronicled in the “Dodging the Memory Hole” series of events and recordings and by the IFLA News Media Preservation Section.

²⁴ Amy Mitchell and Jamie Holcolmb, “State of the News Media 2015” Pew Research Center, <http://www.journalism.org/files/2015/04/FINAL-STATE-OF-THE-NEWS-MEDIA1.pdf>

²⁵ See Pew Research Center, “Newspapers Fact Sheet,” 2017. <http://www.journalism.org/fact-sheet/newspapers/> See also Chuck Fishman, “The Evolution of Media Company CMS Platforms: Newspaper CMS Selection.” Acquia . February 10, 2016.

<https://www.acquia.com/blog/evolution-media-company-cms-platforms-newspaper-cms-selection/10/02/2016/3291791>

²⁶ See e.g., Dean, Jenny. “Storing – Or Losing – Digital News?” European Journalism Observatory. 2015.

[http://en.ejo.ch/digital-news/storing-or-losing-digital-](http://en.ejo.ch/digital-news/storing-or-losing-digital-news?utm_source=newsletter&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=jan16)

[news?utm_source=newsletter&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=jan16](http://en.ejo.ch/digital-news/storing-or-losing-digital-news?utm_source=newsletter&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=jan16); Venkatamaran, Bina. “The race to preserve disappearing data.” The Boston Globe. May 17, 2015.

[http://www.bostonglobe.com/ideas/2015/05/16/the-race-preserve-disappearing-](http://www.bostonglobe.com/ideas/2015/05/16/the-race-preserve-disappearing-data/OKPHAx5iK6jaLlvWQql4O/story.html)

[data/OKPHAx5iK6jaLlvWQql4O/story.html](http://www.bostonglobe.com/ideas/2015/05/16/the-race-preserve-disappearing-data/OKPHAx5iK6jaLlvWQql4O/story.html); McCargar, Victoria. “A Mandate to Preserve: Assessing the inaugural

communities today are stored on servers and accessed by readers via desktop and mobile devices, with no physical manifestation or form. Studies have repeatedly shown that these files are not produced with preservation or future usage in mind, and that they are highly unlikely to be maintained by their creators.²⁷ Today's news by and for marginalized communities—which arguably plays a greater role than ever in fusing and informing communities in a digital realm where it is easily accessed—is fleeting in form and substance. Researchers will not have access to this crucial set of information unless publishers, libraries, archives, and other groups collect and stabilize it as it is created.

Our born-digital content findings were sobering. Among them were the following:

- More than 25 of the born-digital LGBT publications and 15 of the born-digital African American publications on our lists were now defunct, and most of these seem to have gone under during the recession around 2008 and 2009. None of these seem to be archived or available anywhere.
- The periodical editors we spoke to do not know much about archiving, or its importance to ongoing access. As one editor put it, “Well, it is saved somewhere...But I am not so positive it is saved, to be honest. Everything since 2010, however, in this new format, is saved and the information is available, and you can just search the site.”²⁸
- Several interviewees said that their content was “preserved online” ... but then several questions later, they said that their content was “not backed up.” One interviewee got worried enough following the interview that he sent copies of his publication as pdfs to our researcher.
- Many historically famous African American newspapers and LGBT newspapers have been bought out by conglomerates who have set up paywalls that prevent the public from freely accessing their material. These conglomerates are unlikely to see value in archiving.
- Smaller independent African American and LGBT newspapers we spoke with were often quite excited at any opportunity to have their content aggregated and made available through partnerships. They want any publicity and/or additional pathways for users to their newspapers, and these newspapers are rarely protected by paywalls or considered primarily a commercial endeavor.

Newspaper Archive Summit.” AASLH. 2011. <http://resource.aaslh.org/view/a-mandate-to-preserve/>; and Owens, Trevor. “Digital News and Digital Libraries: Partnerships for Enduring Access.” Institute of Museum and Library Services. 2015. <https://www.ims.gov/news-events/upnext-blog/2015/05/digital-news-and-digital-libraries-partnerships-enduring-access>

²⁷ See Educopia Institute et al’s 2015 survey of NC news producers and RJJ’s 2015 survey of US-based news producers, Skinner, Katherine and Nick Graham. “Scanning the Environment: North Carolina Born-Digital News Preservation Practices 2015.” <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1d4geifZyhtSkvzk76BpzEmQOgkcpX4kz6RORpJH3Jg/edit> and McCain, Edward, “Plans to save born-digital news content examined.” *Newspaper Research Journal* 36, no. 3 (2015): 337-347. <http://nrj.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/36/3/337>. See also Anne Wooten, “Preserving Born-Digital News at Digital Preservation 2014.” *The Signal* <https://blogs.loc.gov/digitalpreservation/2014/07/preserving-born-digital-news-at-digital-preservation-2014/>

²⁸ Conversation with Donald Brown.

- Two interviewees have existing relationships with universities that have digitized and provided access to their back issues (*Qnotes* and UNC-Charlotte, *Atlanta Daily World* and Emory), but even these were unsure if their current agreements extend to include current digital content.

Consistently, research has demonstrated that any genre/type of digital content that is not deliberately organized and managed will not persist over time. Today's digital newspaper content producers need guidance and partnerships that can help them extend the availability of their content to future audiences.

Section 3: Recommendations

The goal of this pilot project has been to design and test ways to surface, aggregate, and expand usage of the newspaper records of marginalized communities' newspapers in the U.S., beginning with African American and LGBT newspapers and periodicals. As mentioned in the introduction of this report, we approached the project as a large-scale data puzzle. In a four-month period, we sought to identify all existing puzzle pieces, establish pathways for working with many of them, and also prototype one or two that we believe are not yet present. We worked with bibliographers, collections holders, data aggregators, and content producers – a spectrum of stakeholders that brought different perspectives and qualifications to the project.

Even in a carefully scoped, pilot-level project, our work has illuminated the breadth, depth and highly dispersed nature of the news collections of marginalized communities in the U.S. Through it, we have demonstrated that action is needed. Today, painfully few of the newspapers written by and for African American and LGBT communities are made available to those communities as long-term, historical records of their lives and events. Instead, most of these newspapers are inaccessible in the stacks of libraries, archives, and museums nationwide or are available only to those who can pay to access them.

Below, we summarize our set of recommendations for future work, based on our experiments and experiences. Each marginalized community project will have different partnership opportunities, data sets, and action steps. Our overarching recommendation is that Educopia, TrueBearing, DPLA, and additional partners break the project work into overlapping phases of relationship building, technical development, aggregation of existing sources, metadata development and mapping, Directory analysis, and digitization, as follows:

- 1. Focus primary attention on one (or two max) marginalized communit(ies) at a time.** Building a strong outreach identity for the overall initiative will be crucial to its success; so will breaking the larger project into bite-sized initiatives that ask for no more than one contribution of metadata from partners per year, at least at the start of the project.

A national-level initiative to improve the visibility and accessibility of marginalized voices will be well-received by most libraries, archives, and museums in the U.S. They will want to help; they will also in many cases be challenged to find time to dedicate to this effort.

Focusing on one community and driving energy around that “push” (e.g., by sharing stories of

great finds, holding competitions for the most unusual titles or for piecing together full runs through institutional partnerships, and by offering mini-grants for digitizing some of the identified content) will promote its success, and as attention moves to additional marginalized communities, the foundation of goodwill and good experiences fostered in this work will make more likely the continued participation of institutions.

- 2. Build on existing sources and with knowledgeable partners.** For many marginalized communities' news outputs, existing bibliographies, indices, and aggregations compile some level of information about the nation's holdings. Working with scholars, bibliographers, and aggregators will provide a strong foundation and baseline data to propel forward a larger project at a much quicker pace.

For example, asking libraries, archives, museums, and other collecting institutions to contribute information about the titles and issues in their holdings *including* bibliographic data about each of those titles/issues (e.g., editor(s), publisher(s), publication cities, topics covered, etc.) is an enormous "ask;" if we can instead ask collecting institutions to build on existing bibliographic data (e.g., through digitizing and performing TEI mark-up on the *African American Newspapers and Periodicals: A National Bibliography* and providing that data in drop-down menus that institutions can use to autofill that information, we will increase the number of institutions that can participate in future project iterations.

Building relationships with additional aggregators – including Gale, Readex, and ProQuest – to explore ways they may participate and share their own data is highly recommended for future projects as well. This will require thoughtful consideration of the ROI involved for these institutions. Including these sources in the *Directory* would help to make clear what content is paywall-only vs. what content is openly available; the resulting dataset may help those entities prioritize their own digitization efforts as well.

Building on this base, rather than building from scratch, can further transform the "ask" of the project. It could help to provide the means to construct a *Directory* resource that librarians, archivists, and curators in myriad locations can use to check, correct, and expand their existing records rather than creating new ones. Input from librarians, archivists, and curators nationwide will still be needed, but that input will require far less work and should yield far better content.

One caveat: larger collectors with robust catalogs may prefer to export existing metadata from their systems to contribute to the project. Based on the pilot project findings, this pathway will require intensive data scrubbing. In future projects, we recommend establishing a threshold of how many titles an institution must have in order to participate in this way, and hiring and training several graduate students to help with data normalization based on these exports.

African American Newspapers: At this point, we have identified several important resources that will provide a strong foundation for a full project on African American newspapers and

periodicals. Three of these are key – the Crowdsourced dataset collected in this project, OCLC’s WorldCat database, and James Danky’s *Bibliography*. These will provide baseline data about both the publications (bibliographic information) and who holds them (cataloging information). Digitizing and encoding the *Bibliography* to provide title-level and institution-level views of the 6,500 titles it covers will be a valuable undertaking, one that will have quick impact and that will yield a strong model for other marginalized news sources. We have also identified a few existing digitized newspapers that are not yet federated, but are openly accessible and could be aggregated through DPLA. Working with this small set of newspapers, digitized by different groups for different purposes, could help lay the groundwork for the larger “Directory” implementation.

Also, we have identified a range of existing, openly accessible digitized African American newspapers and periodicals that are not federated at this time. We recommend that a “quick win” demonstration project could work to aggregate the metadata about this content, and in the process, study the challenges and barriers to such federation of existing content.

LGBT Newspapers: Currently, LGBT newspapers do not have an authoritative bibliography or index. The best resource we have identified for the project to build upon is Alan V. Miller’s 1991 publication *Our Own Voices: A Directory of Lesbian and Gay Periodicals, 1890-1990: Including the Complete Holdings of the Canadian Gay Archives*. Using this, coupled with OCLC WorldCat’s export of LGBT newspapers, can help to establish a base *Directory* that includes known LGBT titles in the U.S. This *Directory* will begin with fewer titles and records than the African American Newspaper Directory; however, based on the pilot project’s findings, we anticipate that recent growth in LGBT collecting will encourage and reward institutional participation for those institutions that are investing in this area. As per our findings in the pilot, there are fewer “mid-sized” LGBT archives; conducting strong outreach to existing LGBT archives at the start of this work will help to build momentum and support for this initiative. Working with commercial partners who have digitized some of this content in recent years may also prove beneficial for enhancing the initial pilot dataset in a *Directory*.

Copyright challenges will necessarily drive many decisions regarding what content may be able to be digitized and shared. Establishing strong connections with activists, nonprofit organization leaders, and current publishers will help make more actionable the content that is not yet in the public domain (which is the vast majority of U.S. LGBT publications in particular).

As described above, we have identified a small number of existing digitized LGBT newspapers that are not federated at this time. We recommend that future work focuses on this set of resources to begin aggregating the content, laying a foundation for a much-enhanced *Directory* and broader aggregated collection.

Prospective additional communities to explore:

- **Native American Newspapers:** There are several important bibliographic resources about Native American Newspapers, but no comprehensive bibliography exists

currently. The most accessible to the project currently is James Danky's 1984 *Native American Periodicals and Newspapers, 1828-1982: Bibliography, Publishing Record, and Holdings*; copyright for this publication is now held by ABC-Clío. Search terminology for Native American newspapers within OCLC WorldCat and other catalogs should be fairly predictable. Erin Farr's cautions about copyright challenges and the deep distrust she had to overcome in order to digitize 25 newspapers should be considered; the open access intent of this project may resonate, though.

- **Latina/o (Hispanic American) Newspapers:** The best resource on historical Hispanic periodicals in the U.S. is Nicolas Kanellos's 2000 publication, *A Brief History of Hispanic Periodicals in the United States: Origins to 1960: A Brief History and Comprehensive Bibliography*. This bibliography focuses on newspapers published in or before 1960. If Latina/o newspapers are pursued, adding information about more recent titles would be highly recommended.
- **Arab American Newspapers:** The 2006 publication of Michael W. Suleiman, *Arab-American Experience in the United States and Canada* includes a bibliography of Arab American newspapers. As with "Asian" newspapers (below), the challenge in addressing "Arab American" as a marginalized community is fraught because of the divides between many of the nationalities that are clumped together under the name "Arab American." Pursuing smaller subsets of this category will be a better approach.
- **The challenge of "Asian American" Newspapers:** The nearly 80 nations that are often occluded under the moniker "Asian" do not self-identify as belonging in the same category. Any investigation of "Asian American" will have to focus on more specific marginalized communities, e.g., Japanese American or Taiwanese American, rather than attempting to address "Asian American" as though it is a meaningful label.
- Additional marginalized communities to consider (as raised by participants in our November 2017 "News on the Margins" meeting in San Francisco) include: immigrant communities, people with disabilities, labor union papers, suffragist newspapers, feminist news, and military newspapers.

3. Strengthen relationships and attention to diverse voices. We also recommend using future iterations of this project to hire and train a team of "News on the Margins Fellows" (possibly giving preference to candidates representing or with close ties to the highlighted marginalized community) to help with coordination in each state and territory. These individuals can contact individual libraries, archives, and museums to build awareness of the project; they also can provide guidance, give talks locally, and increase momentum around the project. Having these individuals spread out geographically across the U.S. would magnify their impact; connecting them to "DPLA Hubs" might provide them with a team that knows the local landscape and can help to guide their work. As a part of this work, we highly recommend extra attention be given to the territories, as well as to Alaska, and Hawaii.

4. Create and pre-populate a Directory structure. Based on the datasets created in this project, build a web-based directory framework that enables representatives from individual institutions

to check and update their content (pre-populated through bibliographic data and through OCLC WorldCat and/or other aggregated records). Build a workflow that includes an editorial process for evaluating, approving, and publishing these directory updates on a regular basis. Clearly differentiate between those directory entries that have been checked, corrected, and expanded and those that have not. Promote visibility of those institutions and individuals who participate in the project and contribute their data. To promote its use, make clear that the Directory will be a base from which future projects (digitization, etc) will grow. The Directory should comprise the entry point into the project – institutions have to pass through that gateway in order to be eligible to participate in the project in the future

5. **Work closely with several additional groups as you move into the next project phase.** Involving major collectors and major institutions representing each marginalized community will immediately expand the reach of the project. HBCUs, in particular, need to be involved in phase two for African American newspapers; likewise, involving key repositories (e.g., Wisconsin Historical Society for the African American newspapers project, and Canadian Gay Archives and the ONE archives at University of Southern California for the LGBT archives) and having them help to shape the next project phase will help increase visibility and credibility for this work. Forming an “Advisory Group” for each marginalized community newspaper project that includes major players and major connectors will help immensely with gaining buy-in and spreading the word.
6. **Establish the Directory tool within a ready platform for reaching the content documented therein.** The end-goal should be twofold: first, to create the Directory as a tool for identifying and understanding a marginalized community’s news sources, including the “who, what, when, where, why” of their creation (bibliographic information) and the details of their collection and availability (format, condition, rights) and second, to provide a way to reach existing digitized titles and issues. This resource could be used to recognize and prioritize worthwhile digitization efforts in the future; it could also help collections managers to make decisions to enable new content and ongoing aggregation to be facilitated through the Directory structure.
7. **Identify and digitize at-risk collections, releasing the outputs openly.** Use the growing set of data about condition, format, and rights for each marginalized community to identify rare, at risk, and high demand titles and issues. Digitize the identified titles and release the digital copies openly, connecting them to the Directory and to DPLA.
8. **Explore onboarding current publishers using the Directory.** As each Directory is built, work with press associations and publishers in the corresponding marginalized community to provide ways for current publishers to engage with the project and potentially improve the survivability of their own work. For example, while building the African American newspapers and periodicals directory, simultaneously work with current African American newspaper publishers to raise awareness of what archiving is and how to do it (solo or in partnership) in order to help to ensure long-term accessibility of the historically valuable content that is still being produced.

SPANNING BOUNDARIES AND BUILDING TOGETHER

During this project, we were reminded repeatedly that the success of this venture, like so many others, relies on the relationships cultivated by the project team across the different stakeholder groups it represents.

In the pilot project, we prioritized this “boundary spanning” activity, reaching out actively to key figures that we did not yet know across several fields, including newspaper editors and publishers, publishing association heads and aggregators, bibliographic experts and indexers, nonprofit directors and government agency representatives, scholars and data experts, and librarians, archivists, and curators. Not everyone was willing to speak with us, and many did not fully understand what we were trying to do. Out of this mix of individual-to-individual contacts, though, came some of the most important and unexpected data sources and pathways of the project.

We worked closely with one bibliographer in particular, James Danky, whose comprehensive *African American Newspapers and Periodicals: A National Bibliography* (Boston: Harvard University Press, 1998) provides a print-based foundation for the work we envisioned for this project. Following the success of our work together, Danky has now requested and received permissions from Harvard University Press to digitize and re-publish this volume in digital form in collaboration with us.

The significance of this opportunity sheds light on the overall impact that we believe our work on the news records of marginalized communities can have. The brilliant *Bibliography* is a compendium of more than 6,500 titles, researched by Danky and his team over more than a decade of trips to individual libraries, archives, and museums to physically inspect and record information about African American titles back in the 1980s and 1990s. Currently, the only way the *Bibliography* can be accessed is through visiting a library physically or through purchasing a \$200.00+ print volume. That means that its audience is largely limited to academic researchers, and specifically to those who are willing-and-able to consult a physical book. Our hope is to now transform this treasure trove about African American newspapers from its current, physically limited form into a digital publication and dataset that can be updated, queried, and used to understand more about what print and microfilm copies were available as of 1998, and how those copies have changed over time. We believe this work will illuminate stories not just about African American newspapers, but about how these newspapers are being cared for and used over time.

Similarly, among the dozen-or-so aggregators we reached out to in the first week of the project was OCLC Research and its WorldCat product and service. We reached out to let them know about the project and to invite their input on the data model and framework we were developing. The conversation and collaboration evolved such that OCLC Research ultimately provided the project team with exports (cleaned and normalized) of WorldCat’s African American and LGBT newspaper and periodical records.

Conversations we undertook with other groups were not as impactful for this initial project, but may prove to be in the future. For example, we talked with the press association heads for the African American and the LGBT press associations, with whom we had hoped to collaborate to reach current publishers and editors, particularly those not owned by conglomerates. Several of these press associations indicated interest, but the project's timing did not work well for them. Following up with this group, and also with many of the individual archives and libraries that we contacted during the pilot project could yield new opportunities.

In particular, we want to draw attention to the work of our *News on the Margins* Intern Donald Brown, who called and spoke with numerous African American newspaper owners, editors, and publishers. At the project's conclusion, he related,

The findings concerning what news periodicals were interested in collaborating with Educopia/DPLA, and which were not, were very clear. More historically famous African American newspapers have been bought out by big conglomerates who have set up paywalls that prevent the public from freely accessing their material. It is not in their interest to want to collaborate. Smaller independent African American newspapers were often quite excited at the opportunity to participate in such a project. They want the publicity the project will give their newspapers, and these newspapers are not protected by paywalls. Often these smaller independent African American newspapers are intimate labors of love and they want them to be seen and known about to all who are interested.

Key in this process is finding the connectors in the community and building strong relationships with them.

Among the gaps in marginalized community newspaper and periodical accessibility that we have concretely identified and documented in this project are the following:

1. Few historical newspapers by and for marginalized communities are made perpetually accessible to broad audiences.
2. Most often, those newspapers by and for marginalized communities that are digitized are offered only under pay-wall licenses constructed by the vendors who have digitized that content.
3. Digitized newspapers by and for marginalized communities that are openly and freely available are not aggregated or federated, and thus are difficult to locate and impossible to search across.
4. Few of the newspapers produced today by and for marginalized communities are being collected by libraries, archives, and museums; these newspapers are now often "digital only," and as such, if they are not collected immediately, they are unlikely to be collectable in the future.

Our top aims in future initiatives based on this initial exploratory research will be 1) to reduce the gap between the marginalized newspaper collections currently stored in libraries, archives, and museums and the public researchers who could benefit from these collections if they were

accessible; and 2) to increase the number of current newspapers that these libraries, archives, and museums are collecting so that today's publications are accessible to audiences in the future. From K-12 students to genealogists, researchers who need these collections abound – including those who are from marginalized communities and should have access to the voices of their own historical predecessors. We look forward to our continued work to build pathways that free these voices from loss (born-digital content disappearing due to its fragility), from limited geographical reach (print and microfilm forms trapped in one physical location), from invisibility (digitized content that has not been aggregated and thus is not discoverable), and from disproportionate inaccessibility by the marginalized communities that the content has been created by and for (content digitized by commercial players being disproportionately maintained behind pay-walls available mainly to academic and professional researchers). We hope to achieve these goals through establishing and nurturing broad partnerships spanning newspaper publishers and editors; libraries, archives, and museums; commercial entities; and private collectors, all working together to achieve a common goal.

Appendices

APPENDIX A: SURVEY INSTRUMENTS



African American Newspapers and Periodicals

On the Margins: Building an Open Digital Directory of African American Newspapers and Periodicals

PURPOSE: The purpose of this data collection is to make more visible the corpus of news produced by and for African Americans by creating an open, freely available directory of African American newspapers and periodicals (print, microfiche, digitized, and born digital).

SCOPE: This is a field-wide collaborative effort. To succeed, we need participation from libraries, archives, and museums of all sizes, types, and statures. Whether you have one page or full runs of titles, your content matters and we need your help to make this content visible!

By "Newspaper and Periodical" we are deliberately opening the door to you to define what that means. If it is a published text/image piece that circulated to an audience of any size in a newspaper or periodical form, we are happy for you to include it. We are not extending to A/V news in this data collection effort (though we may in subsequent efforts!).

DATA COLLECTION DATES: August 18-Sept 30, 2017.

Please complete this survey as many times as necessary to represent the titles your institution has in its collections by or before September 30, 2017. A full, printable list of the survey questions is available at <https://educopia.org/publications>. If you have any questions, please contact courtney (at) educopia.org for further information.

PLEASE NOTE: There is a fantastic 1998 bibliography by our project advisor James Danky ([Bibliography of African American Newspapers and Periodicals](#) published by Harvard University, ISBN 0674007883). It chronicles more than 6,500 African American titles in print and microfilm at libraries, archives, and museums. It will provide you with a lot of the title-specific information you will want as you fill out the survey.

Through this project, we will build upon and compliment this monumental work via creating a new, open, searchable digital resource that chronicles as fully as possible the print, microfilm, digitized, and born-digital collections of African American Newspapers and Periodicals.

This survey is conducted by the Educopia Institute, in partnership with the Digital Public Library of America. For more information about the project, including where the registries will be published, please visit <http://educopia.org/research/margins>.

* 1. Please provide your institution's name.

* 2. Please list the title of a newspaper or periodical your institution has collected in print, microfiche, or digital form(s).

3. Has this newspaper/periodical used any additional titles during its history.

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

Please specify any known additional titles used by this newspaper/periodical. If there are multiple, please separate them using commas between names.

4. Has this newspaper/periodical used a tag line?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

Please specify any tag lines this newspaper/periodical has used. If there are multiple, please separate them using commas between tag lines.



African American Newspapers and Periodicals

* 5. What is this newspaper/periodical's LCCN (Library of Congress Control Number)? (If unknown, simply write "unknown")

* 6. What is this newspaper/periodical's ISSN (International Standard Serial Number)? (If unknown, simply write "unknown")

* 7. What is/was this newspaper/periodical's city of publication? (if multiple, separate by commas, e.g.: Austin, Los Angeles, New York City; if unknown, specify "unknown")

* 8. In what state or territory is/was this newspaper/periodical published? Please use abbreviation, see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_U.S._state_abbreviations. (if multiple, separate by commas, e.g., TX, CA, NY; if unknown, specify "unknown")

9. How often has this newspaper/periodical been published? (If variable, select the most representative descriptor.)

- Daily
- Weekly
- Bi-weekly
- Other (please specify frequency)
- Monthly
- Quarterly
- Annually

10. If known, please list the first and/or last publishers of this title.

First publisher

Last publisher



African American Newspapers and Periodicals

* 11. Does your institution maintain any print copies of this title?

- Yes
- No
- Unknown

If yes, please list what date range(s) your institution maintains in print, separating each range using a comma. (E.g., from 1900-01-04 to 1930-05-30, from 1932-02-16 to 1932-02-18, from 1944-06-23 to 1944-12-31)

* 12. Does your institution maintain any microfilm copies of this title?

- Yes
- No
- Unknown

If yes, please list what date range(s) your institution maintains in microfilm, separating each range using a comma. (E.g., from 1900-01-04 to 1930-05-30, from 1932-02-16 to 1932-02-18, from 1944-06-23 to 1944-12-31)

* 13. Has your institution digitized any portion of this title?

- Yes
- No
- Unknown

If yes, please list the date ranges your institution has digitized, separating each range using a comma. (E.g., from 1900-01-04 to 1930-05-30, from 1932-02-16 to 1932-02-18, from 1944-06-23 to 1944-12-31)



African American Newspapers and Periodicals

14. Please select as many of the following statements as apply to your digitized copies of this title:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Each digitized issue is saved as a single PDF. | <input type="checkbox"/> Individual articles were saved separately as JP2000s. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Individual pages were saved separately as PDFs. | <input type="checkbox"/> The digitized content is browsable by date. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Individual articles were saved separately as PDFs. | <input type="checkbox"/> The digitized content is searchable by keyword. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Each page is saved as a single TIFF. | <input type="checkbox"/> The digitized content is full-text searchable. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Articles were saved separately as TIFFs. | <input type="checkbox"/> The title was digitized from print copies. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Each page is saved as a single JPEG. | <input type="checkbox"/> The title was digitized from microfilm copies. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Individual articles were saved separately as JPEGs | <input type="checkbox"/> The digitized content is freely available. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Each page is saved as a single JP2000. | <input type="checkbox"/> The digitized content is available behind a paywall. |

If content varies, please describe those variations here:

15. What type of OCR/indexing was used?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="radio"/> None | <input type="radio"/> double-key indexing |
| <input type="radio"/> raw OCR | <input type="radio"/> triple-key indexing |
| <input type="radio"/> corrected OCR | |
| <input type="radio"/> Other (please specify) | |

16. What descriptive metadata schema(s) was used?

- Dublin Core
- METS
- ALTO
- MODS
- METS-ALTO
- Other (please specify)



African American Newspapers and Periodicals

* 17. Does your institution collect and maintain any born-digital copies of this title?

- Yes
- No
- Unknown

If yes, please briefly describe 1) how it is acquired, 2) how it is processed, 3) what formats are included, and 4) if you maintain the content in renderable form.

18. What is the URL of your institution's home page for this title? (If there is no URL, please specify "none"; if there are multiple, please include them using a comma to separate each URL.)



African American Newspapers and Periodicals

19. What is the geographical focus of this title?

- city national
- state international
- region none
- Other (please specify)

20. What is the topical focus of this title? (please use keywords separated by commas)

* 21. What is the copyright status of the title?

- Protected by copyright
- Public domain
- Variable
- Unknown

If variable or unknown, please describe.

22. Who is/are the copyright owner(s)? (If unknown, please write "unknown")

23. Please briefly describe the condition of the title (please answer all that apply to this title).

	Unusable (e.g., fragile, damaged, unrenderable formats)	Poor (e.g., deteriorating, low quality dpi)	Fair (e.g., minor damage but stable enough to use with care)	Good (e.g., robust and stable, usable for any purpose)	N/A
Print content	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Please describe in more detail if you wish.					
<input type="text"/>					
Microfilm content	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Please describe in more detail if you wish.					
<input type="text"/>					
Digitized content	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Please describe in more detail if you wish.					
<input type="text"/>					
Born-Digital content	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Please describe in more detail if you wish.					
<input type="text"/>					



African American Newspapers and Periodicals

24. Please provide your name, institutional affiliation, city/state/territory, and email address. We will only use this information to follow up with you about this Registry, including to let you know when and where it is published and freely available. We will never share your contact information in any way without your explicit permission.

Name

Institution

City/Town

State/Territory (abbreviation)

Email Address

25. Please provide any additional details or comments you may have.



African American Newspapers and Periodicals

Thank you so much for contributing information about your institution's African American newspapers and periodicals.

If you have any questions about this survey, please contact courtney (at) educopia.org.

To provide information about additional titles, please open a new instance of this survey at:

https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/NewsOnTheMargins_AFAM Please BE SURE to click the "DONE" button below to finalize your current instance.

To contribute information about your institution's LGBT newspapers and periodicals, for which we are also creating a directory at this time, please visit the related survey at: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/NewsOnTheMargins_LGBT

To keep up with the project's progress, please see <https://educopia.org/research/margins>



LGBT Newspapers and Periodicals

On the Margins: Building an Open Digital Directory of LGBT Newspapers and Periodicals

PURPOSE: The purpose of this data collection is to make more visible the corpus of news produced by and for LGBT communities by creating an open, freely available directory of LGBT newspapers and periodicals (print, microfiche, digitized, and born digital).

SCOPE: This is a field-wide collaborative effort. To succeed, we need participation from libraries, archives, and museums of all sizes, types, and statures. Whether you have one page or full runs of titles, your content matters and we need your help to make this content visible!

By "Newspaper and Periodical" we are deliberately opening the door to you to define what that means. If it is a published text/image piece that circulated to an audience of any size in a newspaper or periodical form, we are happy for you to include it. We are not extending to A/V news in this data collection effort (though we may in subsequent efforts!).

DATA COLLECTION DATES: August 18-Sept 30, 2017.

Please complete this survey as many times as necessary to represent the titles your institution has in its collections by or before September 30, 2017. If you have any questions, please contact courtney (at) educopia.org for further information. A full, printable list of the survey questions is available at <https://educopia.org/publications>.

This survey is conducted by the Educopia Institute, in partnership with the Digital Public Library of America. For more information about the project, including where the registries will be published, please visit <http://educopia.org/research/margins>.

To contribute information about your institution's African American newspapers and periodicals, for which we are also creating a directory at this time, please visit the related survey at: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/NewsOnTheMargins_AFAM

* 1. Please provide your institution's name.

* 2. Please list the title of a newspaper or periodical your institution has collected in print, microfiche, or digital form(s).

3. Has this newspaper/periodical used any additional titles during its history.

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

Please specify any known additional titles used by this newspaper/periodical. If there are multiple, please separate them using commas between names.

4. Has this newspaper/periodical used a tag line?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

Please specify any tag lines this newspaper/periodical has used. If there are multiple, please separate them using commas between tag lines.



LGBT Newspapers and Periodicals

* 5. What is this newspaper/periodical's LCCN (Library of Congress Control Number)? (If unknown, simply write "unknown")

* 6. What is this newspaper/periodical's ISSN (International Standard Serial Number)? (If unknown, simply write "unknown")

* 7. What is/was this newspaper/periodical's city of publication? (if multiple, separate by commas, e.g.: Austin, Los Angeles, New York City; if unknown, specify "unknown")

* 8. In what state or territory is/was this newspaper/periodical published? Please use abbreviation, see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_U.S._state_abbreviations. (if multiple, separate by commas, e.g., TX, CA, NY; if unknown, specify "unknown")

9. How often has this newspaper/periodical been published? (If variable, select the most representative descriptor.)

- Daily
- Weekly
- Bi-weekly
- Other (please specify frequency)
- Monthly
- Quarterly
- Annually

10. If known, please list the first and/or last publishers of this title.

First publisher

Last publisher



LGBT Newspapers and Periodicals

* 11. Does your institution maintain any print copies of this title?

- Yes
- No
- Unknown

If yes, please list what date range(s) your institution maintains in print, separating each range using a comma. (E.g., from 1900-01-04 to 1930-05-30, from 1932-02-16 to 1932-02-18, from 1944-06-23 to 1944-12-31)

* 12. Does your institution maintain any microfilm copies of this title?

- Yes
- No
- Unknown

If yes, please list what date range(s) your institution maintains in microfilm, separating each range using a comma. (E.g., from 1900-01-04 to 1930-05-30, from 1932-02-16 to 1932-02-18, from 1944-06-23 to 1944-12-31)

* 13. Has your institution digitized any portion of this title?

- Yes
- No
- Unknown

If yes, please list the date ranges your institution has digitized, separating each range using a comma. (E.g., from 1900-01-04 to 1930-05-30, from 1932-02-16 to 1932-02-18, from 1944-06-23 to 1944-12-31)



LGBT Newspapers and Periodicals

14. Please select as many of the following statements as apply to your digitized copies of this title:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Each digitized issue is saved as a single PDF. | <input type="checkbox"/> Individual articles were saved separately as JP2000s. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Individual pages were saved separately as PDFs. | <input type="checkbox"/> The digitized content is browsable by date. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Individual articles were saved separately as PDFs. | <input type="checkbox"/> The digitized content is searchable by keyword. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Each page is saved as a single TIFF. | <input type="checkbox"/> The digitized content is full-text searchable. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Articles were saved separately as TIFFs. | <input type="checkbox"/> The title was digitized from print copies. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Each page is saved as a single JPEG. | <input type="checkbox"/> The title was digitized from microfilm copies. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Individual articles were saved separately as JPEGs | <input type="checkbox"/> The digitized content is freely available. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Each page is saved as a single JP2000. | <input type="checkbox"/> The digitized content is available behind a paywall. |

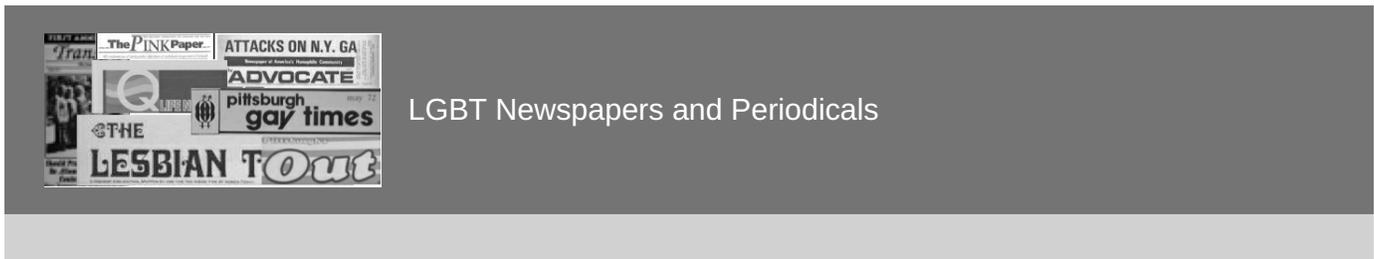
If content varies, please describe those variations here:

15. What type of OCR/indexing was used?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="radio"/> None | <input type="radio"/> double-key indexing |
| <input type="radio"/> raw OCR | <input type="radio"/> triple-key indexing |
| <input type="radio"/> corrected OCR | |
| <input type="radio"/> Other (please specify) | |

16. What descriptive metadata schema(s) was used?

- Dublin Core
- METS
- ALTO
- MODS
- METS-ALTO
- Other (please specify)

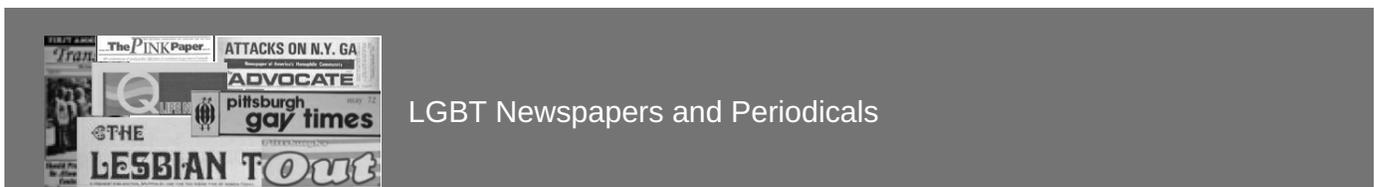


* 17. Does your institution collect and maintain any born-digital copies of this title?

- Yes
- No
- Unknown

If yes, please briefly describe 1) how it is acquired, 2) how it is processed, 3) what formats are included, and 4) if you maintain the content in renderable form.

18. What is the URL of your institution's home page for this title? (If there is no URL, please specify "none"; if there are multiple, please include them using a comma to separate each URL.)



19. What is the geographical focus of this title?

- city national
 state international
 region none
 Other (please specify)

20. What is the topical focus of this title? (please use keywords separated by commas)

* 21. What is the copyright status of the title?

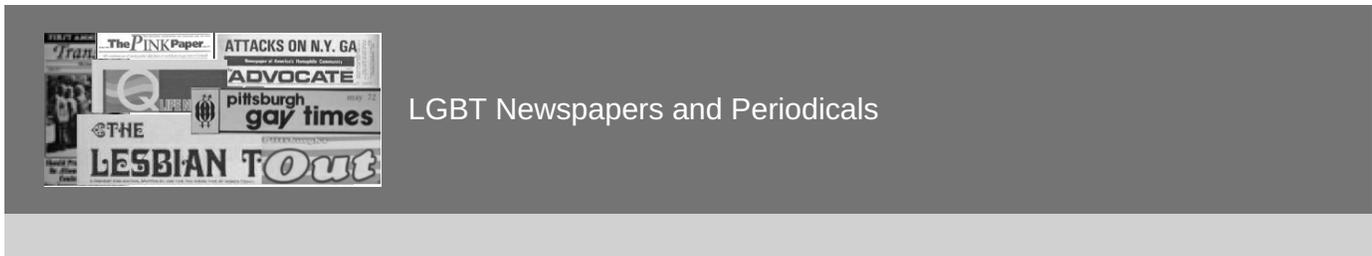
- Protected by copyright
 Public domain
 Variable
 Unknown

If variable or unknown, please describe.

22. Who is/are the copyright owner(s)? (If unknown, please write "unknown")

23. Please briefly describe the condition of the title (please answer all that apply to this title).

	Unusable (e.g., fragile, damaged, unrenderable formats)	Poor (e.g., deteriorating, low quality dpi)	Fair (e.g., minor damage but stable enough to use with care)	Good (e.g., robust and stable, usable for any purpose)	N/A
Print content	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Please describe in more detail if you wish.					
<input type="text"/>					
Microfilm content	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Please describe in more detail if you wish.					
<input type="text"/>					
Digitized content	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Please describe in more detail if you wish.					
<input type="text"/>					
Born-Digital content	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Please describe in more detail if you wish.					
<input type="text"/>					



24. Please provide your name, institutional affiliation, city/state/territory, and email address. We will only use this information to follow up with you about this Registry, including to let you know when and where it is published and freely available. We will never share your contact information in any way without your explicit permission.

Name

Institution

City/Town

State/Territory (abbreviation)

Email Address

25. Please provide us with any additional details or comments you may have.



LGBT Newspapers and Periodicals

Thank you so much for contributing information about your institution's LGBT newspapers and periodicals.

If you have any questions about this survey, please contact courtney (at) educopia.org.

To provide information about additional titles, please open a new instance of this survey at:

https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/NewsOnTheMargins_LGBT Please BE SURE to click the "DONE" button below to finalize your current instance.

To contribute information about your institution's African American newspapers and periodicals, for which we are also creating a directory at this time, please visit the related survey at: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/NewsOnTheMargins_AFAM

To keep up with the project's progress, please see <https://educopia.org/research/margins>

PURPOSE: The purpose of this data collection is to make more visible the corpus of news content produced by and for African American communities by creating an open, freely available directory of African American news periodicals.

SCOPE: We need participation from publishers, editors, and journalists from online African American news venues of all sizes, types, and statures. Whether you publish daily or quarterly, your content matters and we need your help to make your content more visible!

By "News Periodicals" we are deliberately opening the door to you to define what that means. If you produce (or help to produce) a published, circulating set of African American news content, we would love for you to participate.

DATA COLLECTION DATES: Sept 12-Oct 13, 2017.

If you have any questions, please contact courtney (at) educopia.org for further information.

This survey is conducted by the Educopia Institute, in partnership with the Digital Public Library of America.

For more information about the project, please visit <http://educopia.org/research/margins>.

* 1. Please provide your news periodical's name.

2. Has this news periodical used any additional titles during its history.

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

Please specify any known additional titles used by this news periodical. If there are multiple, please separate them using commas between names.

3. Has this news periodical used a tag line?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

Please specify any tag lines this news periodical has used. If there are multiple, please separate them using commas between tag lines.

African American News Periodicals

4. What is/was this news periodical's city of publication? (if multiple, separate by commas, e.g.: Austin, Los Angeles, New York City)

5. In what state or territory is/was this news periodical published? Please use abbreviation, see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_U.S._state_abbreviations. (if multiple, separate by commas, e.g., TX, CA, NY)

6. How often has this news periodical been published? (If variable, select the most representative descriptor.)

- Daily
- Weekly
- Bi-weekly
- Other (please specify frequency)
- Monthly
- Quarterly
- Annually

7. If known, please list the first and current publishers of this title. (If they are the same, please list the same name twice)

First publisher

Current publisher

8. On what date did publication of this news periodical begin? (please format as year-month-day, e.g., 1900-01-30)

African American News Periodicals

9. What is the URL for this title? (if there are multiple, please use a comma to separate each URL.)

10. What is the geographical focus of this title?

- city national
- state international
- region none
- Other (please specify)

11. What is the topical focus of this title? (please use keywords separated by commas)

12. What is this news periodical's LCCN (Library of Congress Control Number)? (If unknown or if it does not have one, simply write "unknown" or "N/A")

13. What is this news periodical's ISSN (International Standard Serial Number)? (If unknown or if it does not have one, simply write "unknown" or "N/A")

14. What is the copyright status of the title?

- Protected by copyright
- Public domain
- Variable
- Unknown

If variable or unknown, please describe.

15. Who is/are the copyright owner(s)? (If unknown, please write "unknown")

African American News Periodicals

16. Is an archive of this title maintained by the publisher post-publication?

- Yes, all published content is archived by its publisher
- Yes, some published content is archived by its publisher
- No
- Unknown

Please elaborate - if only "some" content is archived, how is that content selected/designated?

17. Who beyond the publisher maintains archived versions of the digital content post-publication? (please select all that apply)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vendor (e.g., NewsBank, ProQuest, etc) | <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Library | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archive | <input type="checkbox"/> No one |

Please specify the name of any institution(s) or vendor(s) that maintain archival versions of the digital content.

18. What content types do you publish? (please select all that apply)

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> text | <input type="checkbox"/> video |
| <input type="checkbox"/> photos | <input type="checkbox"/> data |
| <input type="checkbox"/> external links | <input type="checkbox"/> apps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> audio | <input type="checkbox"/> interactives |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) | |

19. What file formats do you publish? (please select all that apply)

- ASCII
- HTML
- SGML
- XML
- EPS
- PDF
- JPEG
- TIFF
- GIF
- SVG
- WMF/EMF (metafile)
- URL
- WEBLOC
- AIF
- WAV
- MP4
- M4v
- WMA
- AVI
- Flash
- WMV
- MOV
- DB
- CSV
- APP
- Other (please specify)

20. Where is published content archived and/or maintained post-publication? (select all that apply)

- local hard-drive
- local server
- tape
- off-site server
- Other (please specify)
- cloud-based server
- vendor-controlled server
- CMS
- We do not maintain post-publication content

21. What vendors maintain your content post-publication?

- Lexis-Nexis
- ProQuest
- NewsBank
- Gale
- Other (please specify)

22. What percentage of your news archive (post-publication) is searchable?

- 100%
- 75-99%
- 50-74%
- 25-49%
- 1-24%
- None

23. How far back (in years) does your news archive go? (list number of years)

24. How long do you plan to maintain your news archive? Please describe.

25. Is your archive regularly backed up?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

If yes, please describe how your archive is backed up (schedule, location)

African American News Periodicals

26. Please provide your name, institutional affiliation, city/state/territory, and email address. We will only use this information to follow up with you about this Registry, including to let you know when and where it is published and freely available. We will never share your contact information in any way without your explicit permission.

Name	<input type="text"/>
Institution	<input type="text"/>
City/Town	<input type="text"/>
State/Territory (abbreviation)	<input type="text"/>
Email Address	<input type="text"/>

27. Please provide us with any additional details or comments you may have.

African American News Periodicals

Thank you so much for contributing information about your news periodical.

If you have any questions about this survey, please contact courtney (at) educopia.org.

To keep up with the project's progress, please see <https://educopia.org/research/margins>

On the Margins: Building an Open Digital Directory of LGBT News Periodicals

PURPOSE: The purpose of this data collection is to make more visible the corpus of news produced by and for LGBT communities by creating an open, freely available directory of LGBT news periodicals.

SCOPE: We need participation from publishers, editors, and journalists from online LGBT news venues of all sizes, types, and statures. Whether you publish daily or quarterly, your content matters and we need your help to make your content more visible!

By "News Periodicals" we are deliberately opening the door to you to define what that means. If you produce (or help to produce) a published, circulating set of LGBT news content, we would love for you to participate.

DATA COLLECTION DATES: Sept 12-Oct 13, 2017.

If you have any questions, please contact courtney (at) educopia.org for further information.

This survey is conducted by the Educopia Institute, in partnership with the Digital Public Library of America.

For more information about the project, please visit <http://educopia.org/research/margins>.

* 1. Please provide your news periodical's name.

2. Has this news periodical used any additional titles during its history.

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

Please specify any known additional titles used by this news periodical. If there are multiple, please separate them using commas between names.

3. Has this news periodical used a tag line?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

Please specify any tag lines this news periodical has used. If there are multiple, please separate them using commas between tag lines.

LGBT News Periodicals

4. What is/was this news periodical's city of publication? (if multiple, separate by commas, e.g.: Austin, Los Angeles, New York City)

5. In what state or territory is/was this news periodical published? Please use abbreviation, see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_U.S._state_abbreviations. (if multiple, separate by commas, e.g., TX, CA, NY)

6. How often has this news periodical been published? (If variable, select the most representative descriptor.)

- Daily
- Weekly
- Bi-weekly
- Other (please specify frequency)
- Monthly
- Quarterly
- Annually

7. If known, please list the first and current publishers of this title. (If they are the same, please list the same name twice)

First publisher

Current publisher

8. On what date did publication of this news periodical begin? (please format as year-month-day, e.g., 1900-01-30)

LGBT News Periodicals

9. What is the URL for this title? (if there are multiple, please use a comma to separate each URL.)

10. What is the geographical focus of this title?

- city national
- state international
- region none
- Other (please specify)

11. What is the topical focus of this title? (please use keywords separated by commas)

12. What is this news periodical's LCCN (Library of Congress Control Number)? (If unknown or if it does not have one, simply write "unknown" or "N/A")

13. What is this news periodical's ISSN (International Standard Serial Number)? (If unknown or if it does not have one, simply write "unknown" or "N/A")

14. What is the copyright status of the title?

- Protected by copyright
- Public domain
- Variable
- Unknown

If variable or unknown, please describe.

15. Who is/are the copyright owner(s)? (If unknown, please write "unknown")

LGBT News Periodicals

16. Is an archive of this title maintained by the publisher post-publication?

- Yes, all published content is archived by its publisher
- Yes, some published content is archived by its publisher
- No
- Unknown

Please elaborate - if only "some" content is archived, how is that content selected/designated?

17. Who beyond the publisher maintains archived versions of the digital content post-publication? (please select all that apply)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vendor (e.g., NewsBank, ProQuest, etc) | <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Library | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archive | <input type="checkbox"/> No one |

Please specify the name of any institution(s) or vendor(s) that maintain archival versions of the digital content.

18. What content types do you publish? (please select all that apply)

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> text | <input type="checkbox"/> video |
| <input type="checkbox"/> photos | <input type="checkbox"/> data |
| <input type="checkbox"/> external links | <input type="checkbox"/> apps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> audio | <input type="checkbox"/> interactives |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) | |

19. What file formats do you publish? (please select all that apply)

- ASCII
- HTML
- SGML
- XML
- EPS
- PDF
- JPEG
- TIFF
- GIF
- SVG
- WMF/EMF (metafile)
- URL
- WEBLOC
- AIF
- WAV
- MP4
- M4v
- WMA
- AVI
- Flash
- WMV
- MOV
- DB
- CSV
- APP
- Other (please specify)

20. Where is published content archived and/or maintained post-publication? (select all that apply)

- local hard-drive
- local server
- tape
- off-site server
- Other (please specify)
- cloud-based server
- vendor-controlled server
- CMS
- We do not maintain post-publication content

21. What vendors maintain your content post-publication?

- Lexis-Nexis
- ProQuest
- NewsBank
- Gale
- Other (please specify)

22. What percentage of your news archive (post-publication) is searchable?

- 100%
- 75-99%
- 50-74%
- 25-49%
- 1-24%
- None

23. How far back (in years) does your news archive go? (list number of years)

24. How long do you plan to maintain your news archive? Please describe.

25. Is your archive regularly backed up?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

If yes, please describe how your archive is backed up (schedule, location)

LGBT News Periodicals

26. Please provide your name, institutional affiliation, city/state/territory, and email address. We will only use this information to follow up with you about this Registry, including to let you know when and where it is published and freely available. We will never share your contact information in any way without your explicit permission.

Name	<input type="text"/>
Institution	<input type="text"/>
City/Town	<input type="text"/>
State/Territory (abbreviation)	<input type="text"/>
Email Address	<input type="text"/>

27. Please provide us with any additional details or comments you may have.

LGBT News Periodicals

Thank you so much for contributing information about your news periodical.

If you have any questions about this survey, please contact courtney (at) educopia.org.

To keep up with the project's progress, please see <https://educopia.org/research/margins>

APPENDIX B: DOCUMENTATION CONSULTED

Bibliographies

- James Danky, 1998, *African American Newspapers and Periodicals: A National Bibliography* (Harvard)
- Barbara K. Henritze, 1995, *Bibliographic Checklist of African American Newspapers*
- Warren Brown, 1946, *Check List of Negro Newspapers in the United States (1827-1946)*
- H. Robert Malinowsky, 1987, *International Directory of Gay and Lesbian Periodicals*
- Alan V. Miller, 1991, *Our Own Voices: A Directory of Lesbian and Gay Periodicals, 1890-1990: Including the Complete Holdings of the Canadian Gay Archives*
- Clare Potter, 1986, *Lesbian Periodicals Index*
- Tracy Baim, 2012, *Gay Press, Gay Power* list (125 publications)

Lists

- [The Black Press Held by the LOC](#) (Pluge, 1991)
- [African American Newspapers in North Carolina](#)
- [Wisconsin Historical Society African American Newspapers](#)
- [Afro Newspaper Morgue Collections](#)
- [Internet Public Library](#)
- West Coast African-American newspapers, Nicholas Starin
- African American newspapers in Tennessee, Trott Reeves
- UNT's forthcoming LGBTQ South
- National Newspaper Publishers Association membership index, 2013

Microfilm Collections

- Miscellaneous Negro Newspapers (LC)
- Underground Newspaper Collection (LC)
- Atlanta Lesbian Feminist Alliance archives
- African American Newspapers and Microfilms (LC)
- Lesbian Herstory Archives
- Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender Historical Society

Digitized content – open (selected: for a full list, see Appendix E)

- NDNP and Chronicling America
- [Muncie Times Collection](#) (Ball State)
- [Qnotes](#) (UNCCharlotte)
- [Southern Voice](#) (Kennesaw State)
- [Freedom's Journal](#) - Wisconsin Historical Society

Digitized content - mixed model

- Reveal Digital - Independent Voices (2019 open)

Digitized content - subscription only

- Newsbank-Readex - African American newspapers 1827-1998 (WHS),
- Gale - Archives of Sexuality and Gender
- Accessible Archives - African-American Newspapers: the 19th C
- EBSCO - LGBT Life
- ProQuest - Ethnic Newswatch, Historical Black Newspapers

Miscellaneous

- [Black Press Research Collective](#) (Interdisciplinary scholars)
- [National Association of Black Journalists](#)
- [Soldiers Without Swords](#) (PBS documentary)
- [Dodging the Memory Hole community](#)
- [SAA Diverse Sexuality and Gender Section](#)

Aggregators

- [HathiTrust](#)
- [CRL](#)
- [OCLC](#)

APPENDIX C: DATA MODEL

Collection Description			
Title	On the Margins Newspapers and Periodicals Registry		
Compiler	Katherine Skinner, Educopia Institute; Emily Gore, DPLA; Franky Abbott, DPLA		
Summary	The purpose of this data collection is to create an open registry of African American newspapers and periodicals (print, microfiche, digitized, and born digital) to make more visible the corpus of stories told by African American communities in their own words		
Extent	2 tables		
Format	xlsx		
Parts			
Name	Purpose	Extent	
codebook	documenting the dataset	1 sheet	
African_American_Newspapers	registry documenting titles, locations, formats, publishers, collectors, and condition of African American newspapers/periodicals	1 sheet	
Field Name	Variable	Values or Explanation	Field
collecting_institution	institution name	name	a
title	publication title	name	b
additional_title	Has the publication used additional title(s)?	yes, no, I don't know	c
additional_title_list	Please specify any known additional titles	name (if multiple, separate by commas)	d
tag_line	Has the publication used a tagline?	yes, no, I don't know	e
tag_line_list	text description	tag line (if multiple, separate by commas)	f
LCCN	identifier	year-serial# or unknown	g
ISSN	identifier	acronym ISSN followed by two groups of four digits separated by a hyphen or unknown	h
city_of_publication	city name	name (if multiple, separate by commas; if unknown, specify unknown)	i
state_of_publication	state or territory name	abbreviation (if multiple, separate by commas; if unknown, specify "unknown")	j
frequency_of_publication	how often published (if variable, select the most representative descriptor)	daily, weekly, biweekly, monthly, quarterly, annually, other (please specify)	k
first_publisher	name of first known publisher	org name or first last	l
last_publisher	name of last known publisher	org name or first last	m
format_print	does the collecting institution have print copies?	yes, no, unknown	n
print_range_description	what date ranges does the collecting institution have in print?	open text (separate date ranges using commas, E.g., from 1900-01-04 to 1930-05-30, from 1932-02-16 to 1932-02-18, from 1944-06-23 to 1944-12-31)	o
format_microfilm	does the collecting institution have microfilm copies?	yes, no, unknown	p

microfilm_range_description	what date ranges does the collecting institution have in microfilm?	open text (separate date ranges using commas, E.g., from 1900-01-04 to 1930-05-30, from 1932-02-16 to 1932-02-18, from 1944-06-23 to 1944-12-31)	q
format_digitized	does the collecting institution have digitized copies?	yes, no, unknown	r
digitized_range_description	what date ranges does the collecting institution have in digital form?	open text (separate date ranges using commas, E.g., from 1900-01-04 to 1930-05-30, from 1932-02-16 to 1932-02-18, from 1944-06-23 to 1944-12-31)	s
digitized_single_PDF	is the digitized issue a single pdf?	binary	t
digitized_individual_pages	are individual pages saved separately as pdfs?	binary	u
digitized_individual_articles_saved_separately_as_pdfs?	are individual articles saved separately as pdfs?	binary	v
digitized_page_TIFF	is each page saved as a single TIFF?	binary	w
digitized_article_TIFF	are individual articles saved separately as TIFFs?	binary	x
digitized_page_JPEG	is each page saved as a single JPEG?	binary	y
digitized_article_JPEG	are individual articles saved separately as JPEGs	binary	z
digitized_page_JP2000	is each page saved as a single JP2000?	binary	aa
digitized_article_JP2000	are individual articles saved separately as JP2000s	binary	ab
digitized_content_browsable_by_date?	is the digitized content browsable by date?	binary	ac
digitized_text_searchable	is the digitized content searchable by keyword?	binary	ad
digitized_fulltext_searchable	is the digitized content full-text searchable?	binary	ae
digitized_base	what format was the content digitized from?	print, microfiche, unknown	af
digitized_available	is the digitized content freely available?	binary	ag
digitized_paywall	is the digitized content available behind a paywall?	binary	ah
OCR_type	what type of OCR/indexing was used?	none, raw OCR, corrected OCR, double key indexing, triple key indexing, other (specify)	ai
metadata_schema	what descriptive metadata schema was used?	DC, METS, ALTO, MODS, METS-ALTO, Other (specify)	aj
format_born-digital	does the collecting institution collect/maintain born-digital copies of this title?	yes, no, unknown	ak
format_born-digital_describe	describe born-digital collection process and formats collected	open text, describe 1) how it is acquired, 2) how it is processed, 3) what formats are included, and 4) if you maintain the content in renderable form.	al
url(s)	home page of the collection (if digital)	URL(s) separated by commas or "none"; if multiple, please separate by comma.	am
focus_geographical	description of any geographical focus	city, state, region, national, international, none, other (please specify)	an

focus_topical	description of any topical focuses	keywords separated by commas	ao
copyright_status	status	protected by copyright, public domain, variable, unknown	ap
copyright_status_description	who is/are the copyright owner(s)	open text, if unknown write "unknown"	aq
condition_print	condition of print content	Unusable (e.g., fragile, damaged, unrenderable formats); Poor (e.g., deteriorating, low quality dpi); Fair (e.g., minor damage but stable enough to use with care); Good (e.g., robust and stable, usable for any purpose); N/A	ar
condition_print	condition of print content	open text	as
condition_microfiche	condition of microfiche content	Unusable (e.g., fragile, damaged, unrenderable formats); Poor (e.g., deteriorating, low quality dpi); Fair (e.g., minor damage but stable enough to use with care); Good (e.g., robust and stable, usable for any purpose); N/A	at
condition_microfiche	condition of microfiche content	open text	au
condition_digitized	condition of digitized content	Unusable (e.g., fragile, damaged, unrenderable formats); Poor (e.g., deteriorating, low quality dpi); Fair (e.g., minor damage but stable enough to use with care); Good (e.g., robust and stable, usable for any purpose); N/A	av
condition_digitized	condition of digitized content	open text	aw
condition_born-digital	condition of born-digital content	Unusable (e.g., fragile, damaged, unrenderable formats); Poor (e.g., deteriorating, low quality dpi); Fair (e.g., minor damage but stable enough to use with care); Good (e.g., robust and stable, usable for any purpose); N/A	ax
condition_born-digital	condition of born-digital content	open text	ay
record_source	person doing data entry	first last	az
record_source_institution	institutional affiliation of person doing data entry	org name	ba
record_source_city	institutional city	city name	bb
record_source_state	institutional state or territory	abbreviation, see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_U.S._state_abbreviations	bc
record_source_email	contact information	email address	bd
OCLC_control_number	identifier	eight-digit or nine-digit number	be

Collection Description			
Title	On the Margins Newspapers and Periodicals Registry		
Compiler	Katherine Skinner, Educopia Institute; Emily Gore, DPLA; Franky Abbott, DPLA		
Summary	The purpose of this data collection is to create an open registry of LGBT newspapers and periodicals (print, microfiche, digitized, and born digital) to make more visible the corpus of stories told by LGBT communities in their own words		
Extent	2 tables		
Format	xlsx		
Parts			
Name	Purpose	Extent	
codebook	documenting the dataset	1 sheet	
LGBT_Newspapers	registry documenting titles, locations, formats, publishers, collectors, and condition of LGBT newspapers/periodicals	1 sheet	
Field Name			
Field Name	Variable	Values or Explanation	Field
collecting_institution	institution name	name	a
title	publication title	name	b
additional_title	Has the publication used additional title(s)?	yes, no, I don't know	c
additional_title_list	Please specify any known additional titles	name (if multiple, separate by	d
tag_line	Has the publication used a tagline?	yes, no, I don't know	e
tag_line_list	text description	tag line (if multiple, separate by	f
LCCN	identifier	year-serial# or unknown	g
ISSN	identifier	acronym ISSN followed by two groups of four digits separated by a hyphen or unknown	h
city_of_publication	city name	name (if multiple, separate by commas; if unknown, specify	i
state_of_publication	state or territory name	abbreviation (if multiple, separate by commas; if	j
frequency_of_publication	how often published (if variable, select the most representative descriptor)	daily, weekly, biweekly, monthly, quarterly, annually,	k
first_publisher	name of first known publisher	org name or first last	l
last_publisher	name of last known publisher	org name or first last	m
format_print	does the collecting institution have print copies?	yes, no, unknown	n
print_range_description	what date ranges does the collecting institution have in print?	open text (separate date ranges using commas, E.g., from 1900-01-04 to 1930-05-30, from 1932-02-16 to 1932-02-18, from 1944-	o
format_microfilm	does the collecting institution have microfilm copies?	yes, no, unknown	p
microfilm_range_description	what date ranges does the collecting institution have in microfilm?	open text (separate date ranges using commas, E.g., from 1900-01-04 to 1930-05-30, from 1932-02-16 to 1932-02-18, from 1944-	q
format_digitized	does the collecting institution have digitized copies?	yes, no, unknown	r

digitized_range_description	what date ranges does the collecting institution have in digital form?	open text (separate date ranges using commas, E.g., from 1900-01-04 to 1930-05-30, from 1932-02-16 to 1932-02-18, from 1944-	s
digitized_single_PDF	is the digitized issue a single pdf?	binary	t
digitized_individual_pages	are individual pages saved separately as pdfs?	binary	u
digitized_individual_articles	are individual articles saved separately as pdfs?	binary	v
digitized_page_TIFF	is each page saved as a single TIFF?	binary	w
digitized_article_TIFF	are individual articles saved separately as TIFFs?	binary	x
digitized_page_JPEG	is each page saved as a single JPEG?	binary	y
digitized_article_JPEG	are individual articles saved separately as JPEGs	binary	z
digitized_page_TIFF	is each page saved as a single JP2000?	binary	aa
digitized_article_JP2000	are individual articles saved separately as JP2000s	binary	ab
digitized_content_browsable	is the digitized content browsable by date?	binary	ac
digitized_text_searchable	is the digitized content searchable by keyword?	binary	ad
digitized_fulltext_searchable	is the digitized content full-text searchable?	binary	ae
digitized_base	what format was the content digitized from?	print, microfiche, unknown	af
digitized_available	is the digitized content freely available?	binary	ag
digitized_paywall	is the digitized content available behind a paywall?	binary	ah
OCR_type	what type of OCR/indexing was used?	none, raw OCR, corrected OCR, double key indexing, triple key	ai
metadata_schema	what descriptive metadata schema was used?	DC, METS, ALTO, MODS, METS-ALTO, Other (specify)	aj
format_born-digital	does the collecting institution collect/maintain born-digital copies of this title?	yes, no, unknown	ak
format_born-digital_describe	describe born-digital collection process and formats collected	open text, describe 1) how it is acquired, 2) how it is processed, 3) what formats are included, and 4) if you maintain the	al
url(s)	home page of the collection (if digital)	URL(s) separated by commas or "none"; if multiple, please	am
focus_geographical	description of any geographical focus	city, state, region, national, international, none, other	an
focus_topical	description of any topical focuses	keywords separated by commas	ao
copyright_status	status	protected by copyright, public domain, variable, unknown	ap
copyright_status_description	who is/are the copyright owner(s)	open text, if unknown write "unknown"	aq
condition_print	condition of print content	Unusable (e.g., fragile, damaged, unrenderable formats); Poor (e.g., deteriorating, low quality dpi); Fair (e.g., minor damage but stable enough to use with care);	ar
condition_print	condition of print content	open text	as

		Unusable (e.g., fragile, damaged, unrenderable formats); Poor (e.g., deteriorating, low quality dpi); Fair (e.g., minor damage but stable enough to use with care);	
condition_microfiche	condition of microfiche content		at
condition_microfiche	condition of microfiche content	open text	au
		Unusable (e.g., fragile, damaged, unrenderable formats); Poor (e.g., deteriorating, low quality dpi); Fair (e.g., minor damage but stable enough to use with care);	
condition_digitized	condition of digitized content		av
condition_digitized	condition of digitized content	open text	aw
		Unusable (e.g., fragile, damaged, unrenderable formats); Poor (e.g., deteriorating, low quality dpi); Fair (e.g., minor damage but stable enough to use with care);	
condition_born-digital	condition of born-digital content		ax
condition_born-digital	condition of born-digital content	open text	ay
record_source	person doing data entry	first last	az
record_source_institution	institutional affiliation of person doing data entry	org name	ba
record_source_city	institutional city	city name	bb
		abbreviation, see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_U.S._state_abbreviations	
record_source_state	institutional state or territory		bc
record_source_email	contact information	email address	bd
OCLC_control_number	identifier	eight-digit or nine-digit number	be

APPENDIX D: CURRENT AFRICAN AMERICAN AND LGBT ARCHIVAL NEWSPAPERS CONTACTED

Note because there were fewer existing sources in bibliographies or compilations to provide information about archives and collections and because the CC dataset was far easier to mine for African American subject headings to identify existing known collections we knew we had to focus more on our pilot project *outreach* energy in seeing out potential sources of content. As a result we contacted archival archives directly in this initial pilot project than we did African American archives as demonstrated in the list below. In follow on projects attention will be intentionally calibrated to ensure we identify and document as many newspapers and periodicals as we possibly can.

In contrast because there were rich existing sources of African American bibliographic content and compilations we have been able to direct more of our pilot project energies towards identifying and establishing a crucial base of this content as seen both in the identified African American open accessible newspapers (see Appendix A) and through the work we have laid groundwork with the *African American Newspapers and Periodicals: A National Bibliography*.

Contact Type	Institution
NDNP Hub	Wisconsin Historical Society
NDNP Hub	Connecticut State Library
NDNP Hub	University of Kentucky, Lexington
NDNP Hub	University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
NDNP Hub	University of Maryland, College Park
NDNP Hub	Minnesota Historical Society
NDNP Hub	Arizona Department of Libraries, Archives, and Public Records
NDNP Hub	Indiana State Library
NDNP Hub	University of California, Riverside
NDNP Hub	History Colorado
NDNP Hub	University of Illinois, Urbana
NDNP Hub	University of Hawaii at Manoa
NDNP Hub	University of Delaware
NDNP Hub	Idaho State Historical Society
NDNP Hub	State Historical Society of Iowa
NDNP Hub	Maine State Library
NDNP Hub	Central Michigan University
NDNP Hub	Louisiana State University
NDNP Hub	The State Historical Society of Missouri
NDNP Hub	University of Nevada, Las Vegas
NDNP Hub	University of Nebraska-Lincoln Libraries
NDNP Hub	Kansas State Historical Society
NDNP Hub	University of New Mexico
NDNP Hub	Montana Historical Society
NDNP Hub	Mississippi Department of Archives and History
NDNP Hub	University of North Texas
NDNP Hub	University of South Carolina
NDNP Hub	University of Oregon
NDNP Hub	University of Vermont (VTDNP)
NDNP Hub	Rutgers University, New Brunswick
NDNP Hub	University of Utah, Marriott Libraries (Utah Digital Newspapers)
NDNP Hub	South Dakota Department of Education
NDNP Hub	University of Tennessee
NDNP Hub	West Virginia University Libraries
NDNP Hub	Penn State University Libraries, University Park
NDNP Hub	Oklahoma Historical Society
NDNP Hub	Washington State Library (Washington Digital Newspapers)
NDNP Hub	State Historical Society of North Dakota
NDNP Hub	Ohio History Connection
LGBT Archives	GLBTSS Library at the University of Denver
LGBT Archives	Dr. Levi Kamel Memorial Library at The Network
LGBT Archives	Jack H. Smith Library at the Milwaukee LGBT Community Center
LGBT Archives	Michael C. Weidemann LGBT Library at Gay City Health Project
LGBT Archives	LGBT Campus Center Library at University of Wisconsin-Madison
LGBT Archives	Chris Gonzalez Library & Archives at Indy Pride
LGBT Archives	Library at the Stonewall Center, UMass Amherst
LGBT Archives	Black Queer Studies Collection at the University of Texas Libraries
LGBT Archives	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Equity Center Library at the University of Maryland

LGBT Archives	LGBT Resource Center Library at the University of Georgia
LGBT Archives	Digital Transgender Archive
LGBT Archives	Human Sexuality Collection, CSUN
LGBT Archives	Gay Alliance Library and Archives
LGBT Archives	LGBT Center of Raleigh Library
LGBT Archives	Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender Collection at the Minnesota Historical Society
LGBT Archives	Bayard Rustin Library at Affirmations
LGBT Archives	Les Archives gaies du Québec
LGBT Archives	LGBT Archives at Western Reserve Historical Society
LGBT Archives	LGBT Interest Collection at the San Francisco Public Library, Eureka Valley/Harvey Milk Memorial Branch
LGBT Archives	GLBT Student Support Services Library at Indiana University Bloomington
LGBT Archives	Chicano Studies Resource Center, UC
LGBT Archives	Earl Greely Memorial Library at Outreach
LGBT Archives	Flores-Chien Community Library at MCC Hartford
LGBT Archives	Historical Archive at the Latino GLBT History Project
LGBT Archives	Kendall Clawson Library at the Q Center
LGBT Archives	Kinsey Institute Library & Special Collections
LGBT Archives	Library at the Center for Sexual Pleasure and Health
LGBT Archives	Library at the Gay and Lesbian Community Center of Southern Nevada
LGBT Archives	Library at the NYU LGBTQ Student Center
LGBT Archives	Library at the Rainbow Resource Center, University of Wyoming
LGBT Archives	Library at the Western Montana Community Center
LGBT Archives	Oakland Museum of California
LGBT Archives	Open Book Library, Montreal
LGBT Archives	PFLAG Atlanta Library
LGBT Archives	Quatrefoil Library
LGBT Archives	Rae Lee Siporin Library at UCLA
LGBT Archives	Rainbow Library at the Dennis R. Neill Equality Center (Oklahoma)
LGBT Archives	Reading Room at the LGBT Center, University of Pennsylvania
LGBT Archives	Ricketson- Harris-Verkruisen Memorial LGBT Library at MCC Blue Ridge
LGBT Archives	San Jose State University Special Collections
LGBT Archives	SSIS/QRC Library at Brandeis University
LGBT Archives	Terry Mangan Memorial Library at The Center, Colorado
LGBT Archives	The History Project Special Collections, VSU
LGBT Archives	The Ohio State University Queer Archives
LGBT Archives	The Pride Library at the University of Western Ontario
LGBT Archives	Transgender Archive and Research Library at the Transgender Center, Houston
LGBT Archives	Transgender Archives at the University of Victoria
LGBT Archives	Transgender Resource Collection at the Oak Park Public Library
LGBT Archives	William Way Community Center - John J. Wilcox Library and Archives, Philadelphia
LGBT Archives	Women's Resource Center, UC Berkeley
LGBT Archives	James B. Knox Resource Library at the Kalamazoo Gay Lesbian Resource Center
LGBT Archives	Gender & Sexuality Library at American University
LGBT Archives	LGBTQ Library at the Center Long Beach
LGBT Archives	Center for Sex and Culture Library and Archive
LGBT Archives	LGBTQ* Library at the University of New Mexico

LGBT Archives	AIDS History +A3:D69Project, UCSFAIDS History Project, UCSF
LGBT Archives	Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender Collections at the Bentley Historical Library
LGBT Archives	National Transgender Library and Archives at the Special Collections Library of the University of Michigan
LGBT Archives	SF AIDS Oral History
LGBT Archives	Gay and Lesbian Archive of Mid-America at the University of Missouri - Kansas City
LGBT Archives	Feminist and Lesbian Periodical Collection at the University of Oregon
LGBT Archives	GLBTQ Special Collections & Archival Resources at the Allen Library, University of Washington
LGBT Archives	Queer Omaha Archives
LGBT Archives	Jim Toy Library at the Spectrum Center, University of Michigan
LGBT Archives	Indiana Historical Society
LGBT Archives	Gulf Coast Archive and Museum
AFAM Archives	Amistad Research Center, Tulane
AFAM Archives	Archives of Af Am Music and Culture, Indiana University
AFAM Archives	Black Archives of Mid-America, Kansas City
AFAM Archives	Center for Black Business History, Entrepreneurship, and Technology, University of Texas at Austin
AFAM Archives	CCBH, Columbia
AFAM Archives	John Hope Franklin Research Center, Duke
AFAM Archives	King Center Archives
AFAM Archives	Western States Black Research Center/Mayme A. Clayton Library and Museum
AFAM Archives	Schomburg Center, NYPL

Current Newspapers and Periodicals Contacted

African American Titles

African American News & Issues

"Among Color Folk"

"Vicksburg African American History"

Afro American Newspaper

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta Tribune

Atlanta Voice

Baltimore Times

Bay Drum

Birmingham Times

Black Star News Online

Black Voices

BlackNews.com

Boston-Bay State Banner

Call and Post Newspapers

Carolina Peacemaker

Chicago Citizen Newspaper

Chicago Defender

City Flight

City News – Ohio

Columbus Post

Daily Digest for African Americans

Dallas Examiner

Dallas Post Tribune

Dallas Weekly

EURweb.com

Exodus Online

Final Call

Ink News Online

Insight News

Jackson Advocate

Jo-Miles Seeley

Los Angeles Sentinel

Michigan Chronicle

Milwaukee Courier

Mississippi Link

Mississippi Link

Monroe Free Press

New England Informer

New Journal and Guide

New Pittsburg Courier

New York Amsterdam News

New York Beacon

People's Voice Weekly

Philadelphia Tribune

Sacramento Observer

San Francisco Bay View

South Florida Times
Tennessee Tribune
The Community News Flash
The Griot
The Metro Herald
The Miami Times
The New Times
The Toledo Post
TheRoot.com
Tillman Whitley / Yolande Robbins
Tri-State Defender
Weekly Challenger
Weekly Press
Westside Gazette
Windy City Word

LGBT Titles

A Bear's Life Magazine
ACCESSline Newspaper (ACCESS)
Ambush Magazine
Baltimore OUTloud
Bay Area Reporter
Bay Windows
Between the Lines / PrideSource
biMagazine
Boston Spirit Magazine
Bulletin, The
CampKC (CampOut)
Central Voice
Chicago Phoenix
City News Los Angeles
cityXtra Magazine
CommUNITY
Compete Magazine
Conexion G
Connexions Magazine
Curve
Dallas Voice
David Atlanta (now Peach Atlanta?)
Desert Daily Guide
Diversity Rules Magazine
Echo Magazine
Edge Media Network
Element Q magazine
Elska Magazine
Erie Gay News
EscapeOKC Magazine - Oklahoma City
Family & Friends Magazine

Fenuxe Magazine
Florida Agenda
Frontiers
FTM Magazine
G.L.A.M. (Gay & Lesbian Alternative Magazine)
GA Voice
GALA Magazine | LGBT Artists
GAY CHIC Magazine
Gay City News
Gay Life (GLCCB)
Gay Parent Magazine
Gay People's Chronicle
Gay San Diego
Gay Vegas
GaySOFLA Magazine Online
GayWebMoney Magazine
Gayzette
GO NYC
Gossip Boy
GRAB
Hello Mr.
HotSpots Magazine
Houston Voice
Icarus, the Magazine of Gay Speculative Fiction
IN2IT Magazine , Texas
InsideOut Weekly
ION Arizona
L Style G Style Magazine
Lambda Magazine
Lavender Magazine
Lesbian News
LGBT Living & Weddings Magazine
LGBT-Today.com
LGBTNation
Liberty Press
Metro Weekly (Isosceles)
MetroSource
Mom...Guess What! Newsmagazine
Montrose Star
My Comrade
National Gay News
Next Door Magazine
Next Magazine
noiZe Magazine
OMG! Magazine
OMG! Magazine
ON Magazine
Options

Our Lives
Out
Out & About Newspaper
Out Front
Out on the Town
OUT THERE
Outlook Arizona
Outlook Columbus
OutSmart Magazine
Outword
Outwrite Newsmagazine
Panzee Press
Philadelphia Gay News
Pink Magazine
Pop Scene Magazine
PQ Monthly
Pride & Equality Magazine
Q Magazine, Key West, Florida
Q-Notes
QSaltLake
Queer Life
Queer Sacramento
Queer'd Magazine
Queertopia
Quest
R*
RFD Magazine
San Diego LGBT Weekly
San Francisco Bay Times
Seattle Gay News
She Magazine
SHOUT Texas Magazine
South Florida Gay News (SFGN)
SPLASH
SPOTS
The Advocate
The Community Letter
The Empty Closet
The Gay & Lesbian Review Worldwide
The Gayly Oklahoman
The Leather Journal
The Rainbow Times,
The TransGen Times
The Western Express
The Word (now The Eagle?)
Trade : queer things
Transgender Tapestry (I.F.G.E)
Triangle journal news

United We Stand
Velvetpark
Vital Voice
VizonsMagazine.NET
Washington Blade
Watermark & Watermark Online
What's Happening Magazine
Windy City Times
Wire Magazine
Wisconsin Gazette
Xodus USA
XY
Zeus

APPENDIX E: OPEN DIGITAL AND DIGITIZED NEWSPAPERS

African American Titles and Issues

This list includes extensive research conducted by others, beyond our project team, including Elizabeth Clarke (Marist College), who has documented the range of titles, locations, and years covered by existing digitization efforts. We have updated the Clarke list with additional resources located during this project. Note that 69 of the titles included in the 145 titles below are included in the “Chronicling America” collection (Library of Congress and National Endowment for the Humanities); an additional 11 are in the Ohio History collection, nine are in Digital North Carolina, nine are in Google, and five are in the University of Florida Digital Collections. The others are collections of three titles/issues or less.

- [The Advance \(1899-19??\), Wilmington, DC: 1900](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn86058063/)
- [The Advocate \(1901-1913\), Charleston, WV: 1907-1912](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85059812/)
- [The Advocate \(1914-1924\), Cleveland, OH: 1915-1920](http://dbs.ohiohistory.org/africanam/nwspaper/advocate.cfm)
- [The Afro-American \(1882-?\), Cincinnati, OH: 1885](http://dbs.ohiohistory.org/africanam/nwspaper/afroame.cfm)
- [Afro-American Churchman \(1886-1890?\), Petersburg, VA: 1886-1890](https://virginiachronicle.com/cgi-bin/virginia?a=cl&cl=CL1&sp=AA&e=-----en-20--1--txt-IN-----)
- [The Afro-American Citizen \(1899-1902\), Charleston, SC: 1900](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83025782/)
- [The Afro-American Ledger \(1900-1917?\), Baltimore, MD: 1906-1917](https://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=ztWeZN2wRXQC&hl=en)
- [Afro American Mission Herald \(1895?-????\), Louisville, KY: 1900-1901](http://athena.uky.edu/cgi/t/text/text-idx?c=afnews&cc=afnews&type=bib&sort=freq&rgn=works&q1=af*&Submit=Search)
- [American Baptist \(1879-19??\), Louisville, KY: 1903-1904](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn93062854/)
- [The Appeal \(1889-19??\), Saint Paul, MN: 1889-1922](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83016810/)
- [The Baltimore Afro-American \(1892-present\), Baltimore, MD: 1933-2003](https://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=UBnQDr5gPskC&hl=en)
- [The Banner-Enterprise \(1883-18??\), Wilmington, NC: 1883-1884](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn87070090/)
- [Bay State Banner \(????-present\), Boston, MA: 2003-2011](http://baystatebanner.com)
- [The Bee \(1882-1884\), Washington, D.C.: 1882-1884](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84025890/)

- [The Bennett Banner, Bennett College Student Newspaper \(1???-present\), Greensboro, NC: 1934-2002](http://www.digitalnc.org/newspapers/bennett-college-student-newspaper/)
<http://www.digitalnc.org/newspapers/bennett-college-student-newspaper/>
- [The Black Dispatch \(1914?-????\), Oklahoma City, OK: 1917-1922](https://gateway.okhistory.org/search/?fq=untl_collection%3ABLACKD&sort=date_a)
https://gateway.okhistory.org/search/?fq=untl_collection%3ABLACKD&sort=date_a
- [Black Ink, Black Student Movement Newspaper, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill \(1969-200?\), Chapel Hill, NC: 1969-2001](http://www.digitalnc.org/newspapers/black-ink-black-student-movement-university-north-carolina-chapel-hill/)
<http://www.digitalnc.org/newspapers/black-ink-black-student-movement-university-north-carolina-chapel-hill/>
- [The Broad Ax \(1895-19??\), Salt Lake City, UT and Chicago, IL: 1895-1922](http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84024055/)
<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84024055/>
- [The Buffalo Criterion \(1925-1973\), Buffalo, NY: 1954-1955, 1957, 1961, 1963, 1966, 1968, 1971](http://nyshistoricnewspapers.org/lccn/sn91066599/)
<http://nyshistoricnewspapers.org/lccn/sn91066599/>
- [The Buffalo Criterion \(1925-present\), Buffalo, NY: 1979, 1981, 1983, 1987](http://nyshistoricnewspapers.org/lccn/sn95071129/)
<http://nyshistoricnewspapers.org/lccn/sn95071129/>
- [The Bystander \(1916-1922?\), Des Moines, IA: 1916-1921](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85049804/)
<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85049804/>
- [The California Eagle \(1879-1966\), Los Angeles, CA: 1879-1964](https://archive.org/details/caleagle)
<https://archive.org/details/caleagle>
- [The Carolina Times \(1927-present\), Durham, NC: 1937-1943, 1949-1950, 1952-1982](http://www.digitalnc.org/newspapers/carolina-times-durham-nc/)
<http://www.digitalnc.org/newspapers/carolina-times-durham-nc/>
- [Cayton's Monthly \(1921?\), Seattle, WA: 1921](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn87093354/)
<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn87093354/>
- [Cayton's Weekly \(1916-1921\), Seattle, WA: 1917-1921](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn87093353/)
<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn87093353/>
- [The Charleston Advocate \(1867-1868\), Charleston, SC: 1867-1868](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83025784/)
<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83025784/>
- [The Colonization Herald and General Register \(1839-1849\), Philadelphia, PA: 1839](https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/O11641481)
<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/O11641481>
- [The Colored American \(1893-19??\), Washington, D.C.: 1899-1904](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83027091/)
<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83027091/>
- [The Colored Citizen \(1863-1869\), Cincinnati, OH: 1866](http://dbs.ohiohistory.org/africanam/nwspaper/citizen.cfm)
<http://dbs.ohiohistory.org/africanam/nwspaper/citizen.cfm>
- [The Colored Citizen \(1894\), Helena, MT: 1894](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84036198/)
<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84036198/>
- [The Colored Citizen \(1914-1958?\), Pensacola, FL: 1914-1958](http://ir.uwf.edu/islandora/object/uwf%3Acitizen)
<http://ir.uwf.edu/islandora/object/uwf%3Acitizen>
- [The Colored Tribune \(1875-1876\), Savannah, GA: 1876](http://neptune3.galib.uga.edu/ssp/cgi-bin/tei-news-idx.pl?sessionid=7f000001&type=issues&id=clrdtrib&yr=1876)
<http://neptune3.galib.uga.edu/ssp/cgi-bin/tei-news-idx.pl?sessionid=7f000001&type=issues&id=clrdtrib&yr=1876>
- [The Community Bulletin \(196?-19??\), Abilene, TX: 1967-1968](https://texashistory.unt.edu/explore/collections/ACB/browse/)
<https://texashistory.unt.edu/explore/collections/ACB/browse/>
- [The Concordia Eagle \(1873-1890\), Vidalia, LA: 1875-1885](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83016716/)
<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83016716/>

- [Daily National Era \(1854-1854\), Washington, D.C.: 1854](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn86053546/)
- [The Daily Republican \(1896\), Seattle, WA: 1896](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn87093449/)
- [The Dallas Express \(1???-197?\), Dallas, TX: 1919-1922](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83025779/)
- [The Denver Star \(1913-1963?\), Denver, CO: 1913-1918](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84025887/)
- [Detroit Tribune \(1933-1933\), Detroit, MI: 1933-1933](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83016294/)
- [The Detroit Tribune \(1935-1966\), Detroit, MI: 1935-1963](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn92063852/)
- [The Elevator \(1865-1904\), San Francisco, CA: 1865-1898](https://cdnc.ucr.edu/cgi-bin/cdnc?a=cl&cl=CL1.EL&e=-----en--20--1--txt-IN-----)
- [Elizabeth City State University Student Newspaper \(1???-present\), Elizabeth City, NC: 1927-present](http://www.digitalnc.org/newspapers/elizabeth-city-state-university-student-newspaper/)
- [The Evansville Argus \(1938-1943\), Evansville, IN: 1938-1943](https://newspapers.library.in.gov/cgi-bin/indiana?a=cl&cl=CL1&sp=EA&e=-----en-20--1--txt-txIN----)
- [The Examiner \(1847-1849\), Louisville, KY: 1847-1849](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn82015050/issues/)
- [The Florida Sentinel \(1887?-1???\), Pensacola, FL: 1900, 1904, 1912](http://uwf.digital.flvc.org/islandora/search/?type=edismax&collection=uwf%3Asentinel)
- [The Florida Sentinel \(1914-1931\), Gainesville, FL: 1919](http://ufdc.ufl.edu/UF00048669/00001)
- [Florida Sentinel Bulletin \(1919-1930s, 1945-present\), Tampa, FL: 1958](http://ufdc.ufl.edu/UF00048668/00001)
- [Florida Star \(1951-present\), Jacksonville, FL: 1956-1963, 1965-1968, 2005-2012](http://ufdc.ufl.edu/UF00028362/00254/allvolumes)
- [The Forum \(1913-1949?\), Dayton, OH: 1918-1919](http://dbs.ohiohistory.org/africanam/nwspaper/forum.cfm)
- [Franklin's Paper The Denver Star \(1912-1913\), Denver, CO: 1912-1913](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn91052312/)
- [Franklin's Paper The Statesman \(1906-1912\), Denver, CO: 1906-1912](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn91052311/)
- [Frederick Douglass' Paper \(1851-1857\), Rochester, NY: 1853](http://utc.iath.virginia.edu/interpret/fdpaper/fdpagesf.html)
- [The Free Citizen \(1874-1876\), Orangeburg, SC: 1875-1876](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn92065529/)
- [The Free Press \(1868-186?\), Charleston, SC: 1868](http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83025795/)
- [Freedom's Journal \(1827-1829\), New York, NY: 1827-1829](https://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Records/Article/CS4415)
- [The Freeman \(1884-1927\), Indianapolis, IN: 1888-1915](https://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=FlkAGs9z2eEC&hl=en)

- [The Freeman's Press \(1868-????\), Austin, TX: 1868](https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph78144/?q=african%20american)
<https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph78144/?q=african%20american>
- [The Gazette \(1883-1945?\), Cleveland, OH: 1883-1904](http://dbs.ohiohistory.org/africanam/nwspaper/gazette.cfm)
<http://dbs.ohiohistory.org/africanam/nwspaper/gazette.cfm>
- [The Georgetown Planet \(1873-1875\), Georgetown, SC: 1873](http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83025798/)
<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83025798/>
- [The Golden Rule \(1898-19??\), Vicksburg, MS: 1899](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84025825/)
<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84025825/>
- [The Houston Informer \(1919-1931\), Houston, TX: 1919-1924](https://texashistory.unt.edu/search/?q=%22African+American+newspapers+--+Texas+--+Houston.%22&sort=date_d&fq=str_title_serial%3AThe+Houston+Informer&t=str_subject)
https://texashistory.unt.edu/search/?q=%22African+American+newspapers+--+Texas+--+Houston.%22&sort=date_d&fq=str_title_serial%3AThe+Houston+Informer&t=str_subject
- [The Illinois Star \(1???-????\), Galesburg, IL: 1935, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941](http://collections.carli.illinois.edu/cdm/search/collection/knx_strug/searchterm/Fletcher,%20C.%20Eugene%20(ed.)%20/field/author/mode/exact/conn/and/order/nosort/ad/asc/cosuppress/1)
[http://collections.carli.illinois.edu/cdm/search/collection/knx_strug/searchterm/Fletcher,%20C.%20Eugene%20\(ed.\)%20/field/author/mode/exact/conn/and/order/nosort/ad/asc/cosuppress/1](http://collections.carli.illinois.edu/cdm/search/collection/knx_strug/searchterm/Fletcher,%20C.%20Eugene%20(ed.)%20/field/author/mode/exact/conn/and/order/nosort/ad/asc/cosuppress/1)
- [The Indianapolis Leader \(1879-1890?\), Indianapolis, IN: 1879-1882](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84027490/)
<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84027490/>
- [The Indianapolis Recorder \(1899-2005\), Indianapolis, IN: 1899-1916, 1926-1931, May 1932-2005](http://www.ulib.iupui.edu/collections/lrecorder)
<http://www.ulib.iupui.edu/collections/lrecorder>
- [The Informer \(1897-1924, 1925-????\), Urbana and Springfield, OH: 1902-1920](http://dbs.ohiohistory.org/africanam/nwspaper/informer.cfm)
<http://dbs.ohiohistory.org/africanam/nwspaper/informer.cfm>
- [The Iowa State Bystander \(1894-1916\), Des Moines, IA: 1894-1916](http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83025186/)
<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83025186/>
- [The Jacksonville Free Press \(????-present\), Jacksonville, FL: 1916-1917, 2005-2011](http://ufdc.ufl.edu/UF00028305/00001)
<http://ufdc.ufl.edu/UF00028305/00001>
- [The Journal \(1903-1913?\), Cleveland, OH: 1903-1910](http://dbs.ohiohistory.org/africanam/nwspaper/journal.cfm)
<http://dbs.ohiohistory.org/africanam/nwspaper/journal.cfm>
- [The Journal of Industry \(1879-1???\), Raleigh, NC: 1879-1880](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn92072981/)
<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn92072981/>
- [Kansas City Sun \(1908-1924\), Kansas City, MO: 1914-1920](http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn90061556/)
<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn90061556/>
- [Kentucky Reporter \(1???-19??\), Owensboro and Louisville, KY: 1902](http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn86069325/)
<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn86069325/>
- [The Langston City Herald \(1891-1902\), Langston City, OK: 1892-1898](http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83025050/)
<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83025050/>
- [The Lexington Standard \(1892-1912\), Lexington, KY: 1900](http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83025729/)
<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83025729/>
- The Lexington Weekly News (Kentucky Digital Library, currently unavailable)
- [The Louisianian \(1870-1871\), New Orleans, LA: 1870-1871](http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83016630/)
<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83016630/>
- [The Louisville Leader \(1917-1950\), Louisville, KY: 1917-1950](http://digital.library.louisville.edu/cdm/landingpage/collection/leader/)
<http://digital.library.louisville.edu/cdm/landingpage/collection/leader/>
- [Maryville Republican \(187?-1877\), Maryville, TN: 1876-1877](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn96091618/)
<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn96091618/>
- [Maryville Republican \(1867-187?\), Maryville, TN: 1867-1870](http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83025728/)
<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83025728/>

- [The McDowell Times \(1904-1941\), Keystone, WV: 1914](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn86092050/)
- [The Miami Times \(1923-present\), Miami, FL: 1958-1968, 2005-2012](http://ufdc.ufl.edu/UF00028321/00366/allvolumes)
- [Missionary Record \(1868-1879\), Charleston, SC: 1873-1876](http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83025781/)
- [The Montana Plaindealer \(1906-1911\), Helena, MT: 1906-1911](http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84036199/)
- [The Muncie Times \(1991-present\), Muncie, IN: 1991-1996](http://libx.bsu.edu/cdm/landingpage/collection/MunTimes)
- [The Muskogee Cimeter \(1901-19??\), Muskogee Indian Territory, OK: 1904-1920](http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83025060/)
- [The Nashville Globe \(1906-193?\), Nashville, TN: 1907-1913, 1917-1918](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn86064259/)
- [National Era \(1847-1860\), Washington, D.C.: 1847-1860](http://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=K6kyChav4UkC)
- [The National Era \(1847-1860\), Washington, D.C.: 1850-1860](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84026752/)
- [The National Forum \(1910-19??\), Washington, D.C.: 1910](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn82015056/)
- [The New Age \(1902-1903\), Butte, MT: 1902-1903](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84036148/)
- [New Era \(1870-1870\), Washington, D.C.: 1870](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84024437/)
- [New National Era \(1870-1874\), Washington, D.C.: 1870-1874](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84026753/)
- [The News Argus, Winston-Salem State University Student Newspaper \(1???-present\), Winston-Salem, NC: 1962-present](http://www.digitalnc.org/newspapers/winston-salem-state-university-student-newspaper/)
- [New York Age \(1887-1953\), New York, NY: 1890-1892](http://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=FINF6OXwGFOC)
- [New York Age \(1887-1953\), New York, NY: 1906-1953](http://fultonhistory.com/Historical%20Newspapers%20United%20States%20and%20Canada/New%20York%20NY%20Age/index.html)
- [New York Amsterdam News \(1909-present\), New York: 1963-1984, 1986-1988](http://fultonhistory.com/Historical%20Newspapers%20United%20States%20and%20Canada/New%20York%20NY%20Amsterdam%20News/index.html)
- [North Carolina Central University Student Newspaper \(1???-present\), Durham, NC: 1927-1969](http://www.digitalnc.org/newspapers/north-carolina-central-university-student-newspaper/)
- [North Carolina Gazette \(1885-18??\), Raleigh, NC: 1885](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn92073076/)
- [North Carolina Republican \(1879-1880\), Raleigh, NC: 1880](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85038643/)
- [The Ohio State Monitor \(1918-1922?\), Columbus, OH: 1918-1920](http://dbs.ohiohistory.org/africanam/nwspaper/monitor.cfm)

- [The Oklahoma Guide \(1892-1922\), Guthrie, OK: 1904-1922](http://gateway.okhistory.org/search/?sort=date_d&fq=str title serial%3AThe+Oklahoma+Guide&q=&fq=untl collection%3AOKGD&t=fulltext)
http://gateway.okhistory.org/search/?sort=date_d&fq=str title serial%3AThe+Oklahoma+Guide&q=&fq=untl collection%3AOKGD&t=fulltext
- [The Pacific Appeal \(1862-188?\), San Francisco, CA: 1862-1880](https://cdnc.ucr.edu/cgi-bin/cdnc?a=cl&cl=CL1&sp=PA&ai=1&e=-----en--20--1--txt-txIN-----1)
<https://cdnc.ucr.edu/cgi-bin/cdnc?a=cl&cl=CL1&sp=PA&ai=1&e=-----en--20--1--txt-txIN-----1>
- [The Palladium of Liberty \(1843-1844\), Columbus, OH: 1843-1844](http://dbs.ohiohistory.org/africanam/nwspaper/liberty.cfm)
<http://dbs.ohiohistory.org/africanam/nwspaper/liberty.cfm>
- [The Pen, Saint Augustine's College Student Newspaper \(1???-????\), Raleigh, NC: 1963, 1965, 1980-1981](http://www.digitalnc.org/newspapers/saint-augustines-university-student-newspaper/)
<http://www.digitalnc.org/newspapers/saint-augustines-university-student-newspaper/>
- [The Pensacola Courier \(1937-????\), Pensacola, FL: 1948-1958](http://ir.uwf.edu/islandora/object/uwf%3Ablacknewspapers)
<http://ir.uwf.edu/islandora/object/uwf%3Ablacknewspapers>
- [The Peoples Elevator \(1922-194?\), Guthrie, OK: 1922](http://gateway.okhistory.org/search/?sort=date_d&q=&fq=untl collection%3AOKGD&t=fulltext&fq=str title serial%3AThe+Peoples+Elevator)
http://gateway.okhistory.org/search/?sort=date_d&q=&fq=untl collection%3AOKGD&t=fulltext&fq=str title serial%3AThe+Peoples+Elevator
- [The People's Recorder \(1893-1925\), Columbia, SC: 1898-1909](http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83025797/)
<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83025797/>
- [Pioneer Press \(1882-19??\), Martinsburg, WV: 1911-1917](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83025146/)
<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83025146/>
- [The Portland New Age \(1905-1907\), Portland, OR: 1906-1907](http://oregonnews.uoregon.edu/lccn/sn83025137/)
<http://oregonnews.uoregon.edu/lccn/sn83025137/>
- [The Professional World \(1901-192?\), Columbia, MO: 1901-1903](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn89066321/)
<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn89066321/>
- [The Reflector \(1933-1935\), Charlottesville, VA: 1933-1935](http://www2.vcdh.virginia.edu/afam/reflector/newreflector.html)
<http://www2.vcdh.virginia.edu/afam/reflector/newreflector.html>
- [The Reformer \(1967-????\), South Bend, IN: 1967-1971](http://www2.vcdh.virginia.edu/afam/reflector/newreflector.html)
<http://www2.vcdh.virginia.edu/afam/reflector/newreflector.html>
- [The Republican \(187?-187?\), Maryville, TN: 1873-1875](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85042543/)
<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85042543/>
- [The Republican \(189?-1???\), Seattle, WA: 1896-1898](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn87093448/)
<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn87093448/>
- [Richmond Afro-American \(1914-1996\), Richmond, VA: 1947](https://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=r5WMYYrv30cC&hl=en)
<https://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=r5WMYYrv30cC&hl=en>
- [Richmond Planet \(1883-1938\), Richmond, VA: 1889-1910](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84025841/)
<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84025841/>
- [Richmond Planet \(1883-1938\), Richmond, VA: 1890-1934](http://www2.vcdh.virginia.edu/afam/raceandplace/news_main.html)
http://www2.vcdh.virginia.edu/afam/raceandplace/news_main.html
- [The Rising Son \(1896-19??\), Kansas City, MO: 1903-1907](http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83025494/)
<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83025494/>
- [The Rock Hill Messenger \(1896-1921\), Rock Hill, SC: 1900](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83025796/)
<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83025796/>
- [San Antonio Register \(1931-present\), San Antonio, TX: 1931-1992](https://texashistory.unt.edu/search/?fq=str title serial:San%20Antonio%20Register&src=ark)
<https://texashistory.unt.edu/search/?fq=str title serial:San%20Antonio%20Register&src=ark>
- [The Seattle Republican \(1???-19??\), Seattle, WA: 1900-1913](http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84025811/)
<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84025811/>

- [Sedalia Weekly Conservator \(1903-1909\), Sedalia, MO: 1903-1908](http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn89067598/)
- [Semi-Weekly Louisianian \(1871-1872\), New Orleans, LA: 1871-1872](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83016631/)
- [South Carolina Leader \(1865-18??\), Charleston, SC: 1865-1867](http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83025783/)
- [The Southern Indicator \(1903-1925\), Columbus, SC: 1913-1922](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83025803/)
- [The Statesman \(18??-1906\), Denver, CO: 1905-1906](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83025516/)
- [St. Louis Argus \(1912?-present\), St. Louis, MO: 1915-1926](https://archive.org/details/stlouisargus)
- [St. Louis Palladium \(1903-1907\), St. Louis, MO: 1904](http://cdm.sos.mo.gov/cdm4/browse.php?CISOROOT=%2Fstlpallad)
- [Taborian Banner \(19??-????\), Galveston, TX: 1906](https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph180467/)
- [The Tattler \(1890-1891\), Dayton, OH: 1890](http://dbs.ohiohistory.org/africanam/nwspaper/tattler.cfm)
- [The Tribunal Aid \(1973-1976\), High Point, NC: 1973-1976](http://newspapers.digitalnc.org/lccn/sn97064595/)
- [The Tribune Independent of Michigan \(1933-1935\), Detroit, MI: 1933-1935](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn96076588/)
- [The True Southerner \(1865-1866?\), Hampton, VA: 1865-1866](https://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=UIRw3K-QSMC&hl=en)
- [The Tulsa Star \(1913-19??\), Tulsa, OK: 1913-1921](http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn86064118/)
- [The Union \(1907-1952\), Cincinnati, OH: 1918-1923](http://dbs.ohiohistory.org/africanam/nwspaper/union.cfm)
- [The Voice, Fayetteville State University Student Newspaper \(1???-present\), Fayetteville, NC: 1946-present](http://www.digitalnc.org/newspapers/fayetteville-state-university-student-newspaper/)
- [Washington Afro American \(1892-present\), Washington, D.C.: 1916-1988](https://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=BeIT3YV5QzEC&hl=en)
- [Washington Afro American Red Star Edition \(1975-1988?\), Washington, D.C.: 1975](https://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=TaWRI4-rBxwC&hl=en)
- [The Washington Bee \(1884-1922\), Washington, D.C.: 1886-1912](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84025891/)
- [The Weekly Anglo-African \(1859-1865?\), New York, NY: 1859-1864](http://fultonhistory.com/Historical%20Newspapers%20United%20States%20and%20Canada/New%20York%20NY%20Weekly%20Anglo%20African/index.html)
- [The Weekly Louisianian \(1872-1882\), New Orleans, LA: 1872-1882](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83016632/)
- [Western Appeal \(1885-18??\), Saint Paul, MN: 1885-1888](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83016811/)

- [The Western Outlook \(1894-1928\), San Francisco, CA: 1900, 1914-1916, 1921-1922, 1926-1928](https://texashistory.unt.edu/search/?sort=date_d&fq=str_title_serial%3AThe+Western+Outlook)
https://texashistory.unt.edu/search/?sort=date_d&fq=str_title_serial%3AThe+Western+Outlook
- [The Wisconsin Labor Advocate \(1886-1888?\), Lacrosse, WI: 1886-1887](https://digitalcollections.uwlax.edu/jsp/RcWebBrowse.jsp?browse_layout=GRID&browse_start=0&browse_items=48&browse_sort=Publication%20Date&browse_show_facets=true&browse_facet_sort=ALPHANUMERIC&browse_cid=8a9fa504-904e-4826-8e54-f678d34e05eb)
https://digitalcollections.uwlax.edu/jsp/RcWebBrowse.jsp?browse_layout=GRID&browse_start=0&browse_items=48&browse_sort=Publication%20Date&browse_show_facets=true&browse_facet_sort=ALPHANUMERIC&browse_cid=8a9fa504-904e-4826-8e54-f678d34e05eb

LGBT Titles and Issues

In the pilot project, we located only a handful of openly accessible LGBT newspapers that have been digitized and hosted by individual institutions to date: [Qnotes](#) at UNC-Charlotte, [Southern Voice](#) at Kennesaw State, [Washington Blade](#) at D.C. Public Library, [ONE](#) at University of Southern California, and [Bay Area Reporter](#) at GLBT Historical Society (hosted by the California Digital Newspaper Collection at UC Riverside and Internet Archive). We also located a few isolated issues and small sites dedicated to publications, e.g., two publications hosted by Queer Music Heritage: [Two](#) and [Vice Versa](#), The History Project (Boston)'s [Gay Community News](#) collection and the OutHistory.org's [Come Out! Magazine](#).