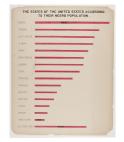
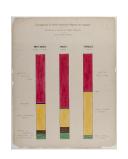
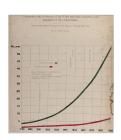
Du Bois Visuals for Consideration in STEM Education





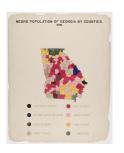






Conventional Forms





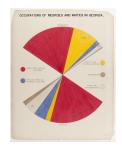




Maps





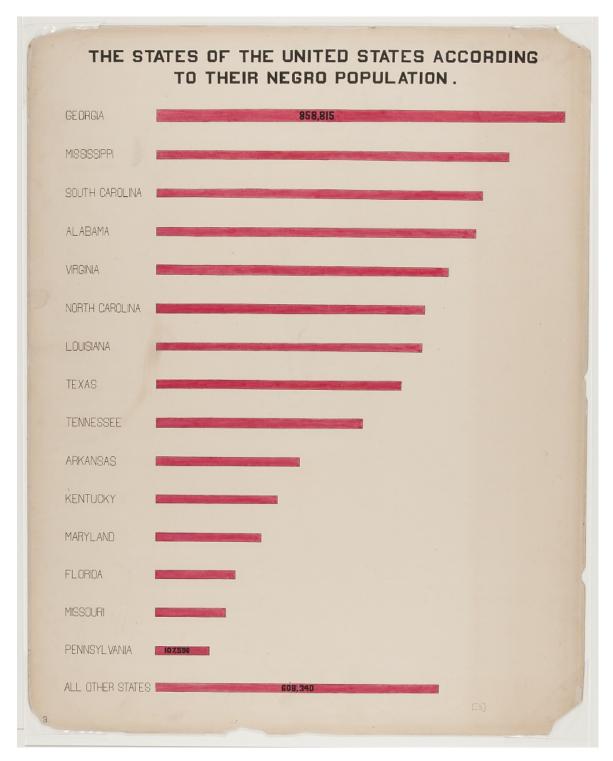




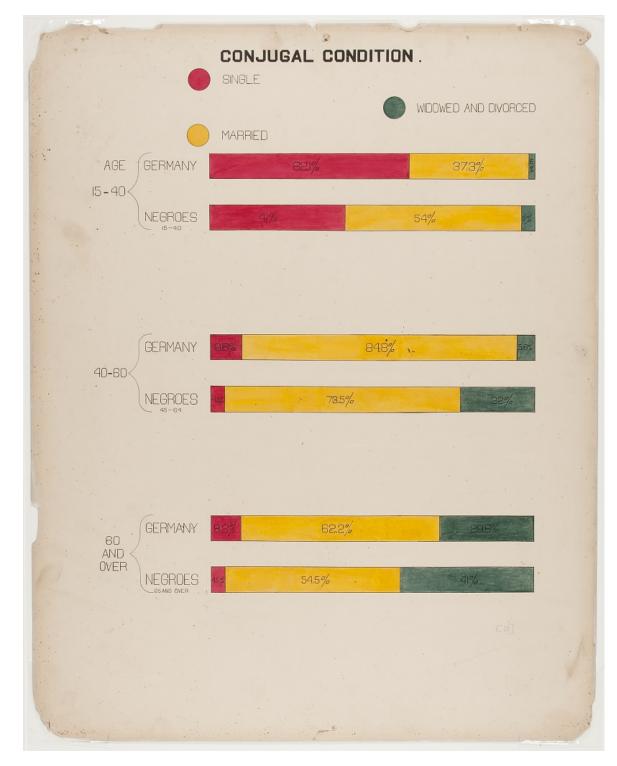


Unique Visuals

Conventionals

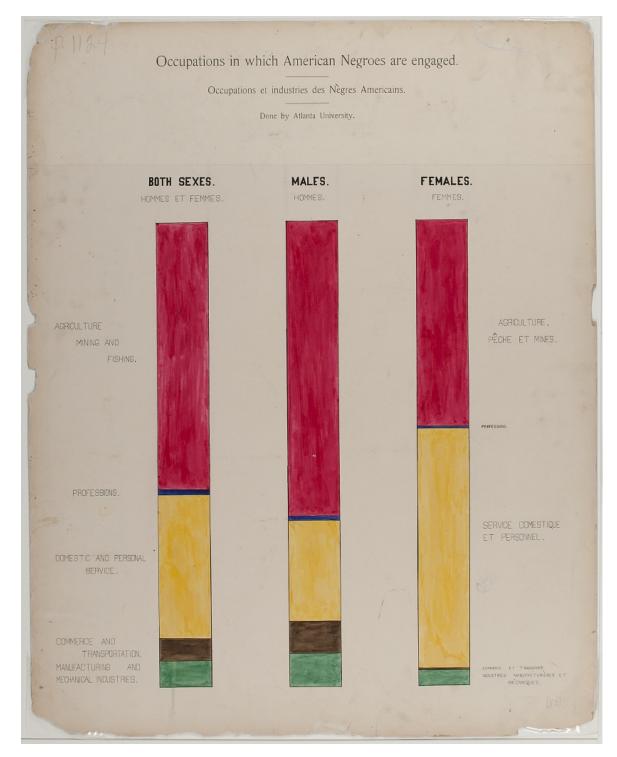


This chart compares city and rural populations. The city populations range from 2.5-5K, 5K-10K, and over 10K. in 1890, the majority of people resided rural country and village areas, shown here as a tightly wound red spiral in contrast to the angled, connected city populations.



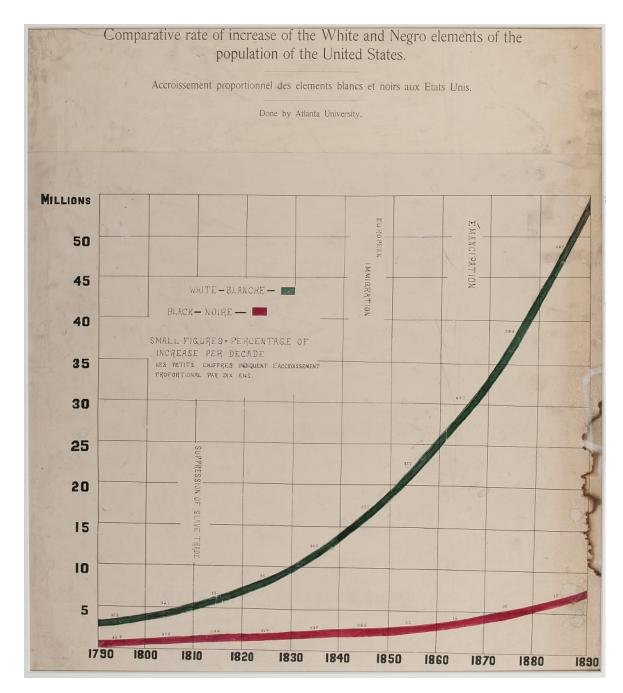
The "Conjugal Condition" visual compares three groups (single, married, widowed and divorced), divided by age: (15-40, 40-80, and over 80) within two populations: Black Americans and the country of Germany. The data is shown clearly using six proportional bar graphs in the red, yellow and green color scheme.

Plate 10



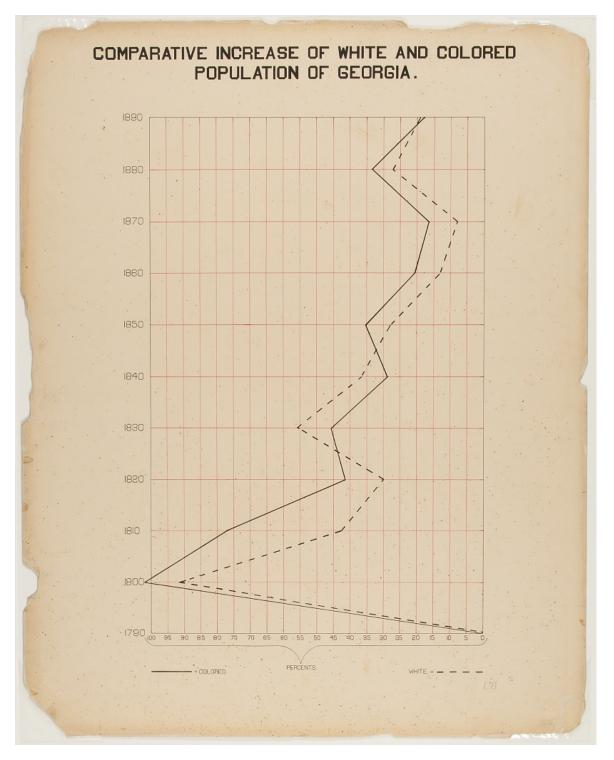
A trio of stacked bar charts in the vibrant Du Bois colors, shows the occupations that Black Americans were engaged in, by gender. (compare this to plate 27).

Plate 43



One of the rare line charts in the collection, the comparative population growth of white and Black Americans from 1790-1890, is annotated with relevant events like "Suppression of Slave Trade", Immigration" and "Emancipation".

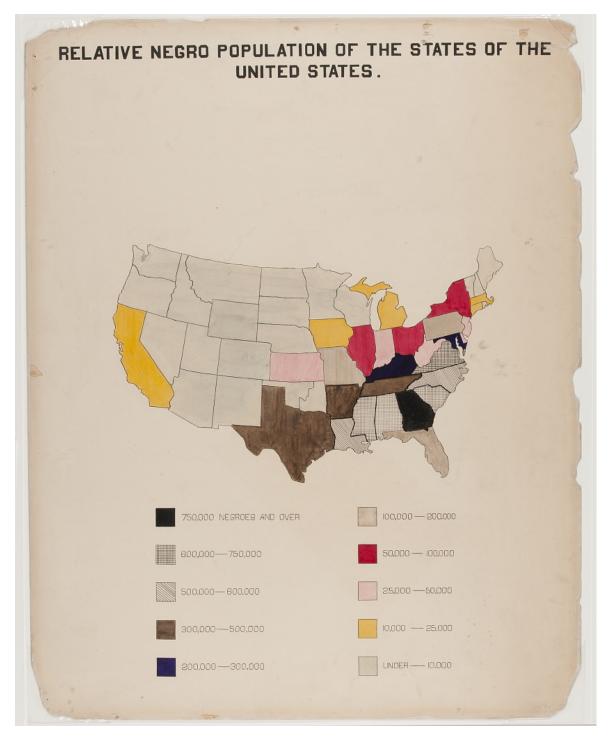
Plate 40



Continuing the theme of using Georgia as a exemplar, this line graph shows the comparative increase of the Black and White population in Georgia. This chart is notable in that it reverses the modern convention, using time for the Y-axis and the data for the X

Plate 07

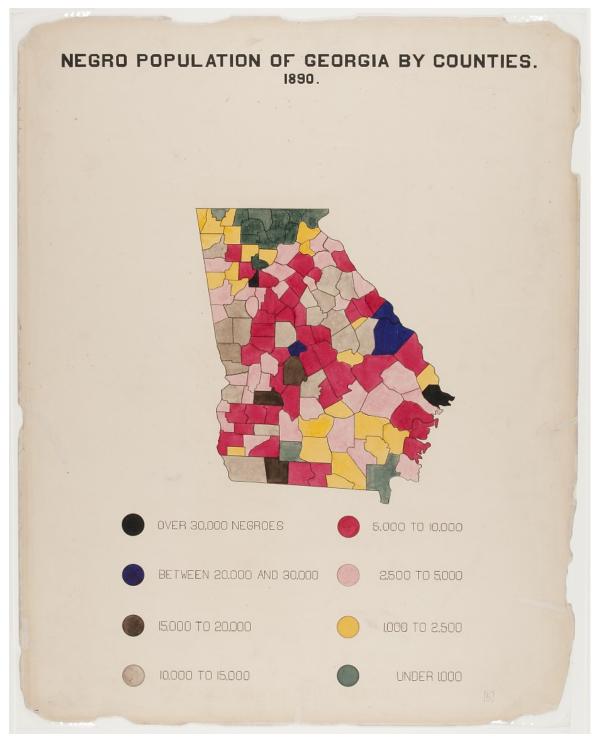
Maps



A choropleth outlining the population of Black Americans, by state.

Note the concentration in the South, with Georgia leading (750,000 or more).

Plate 02

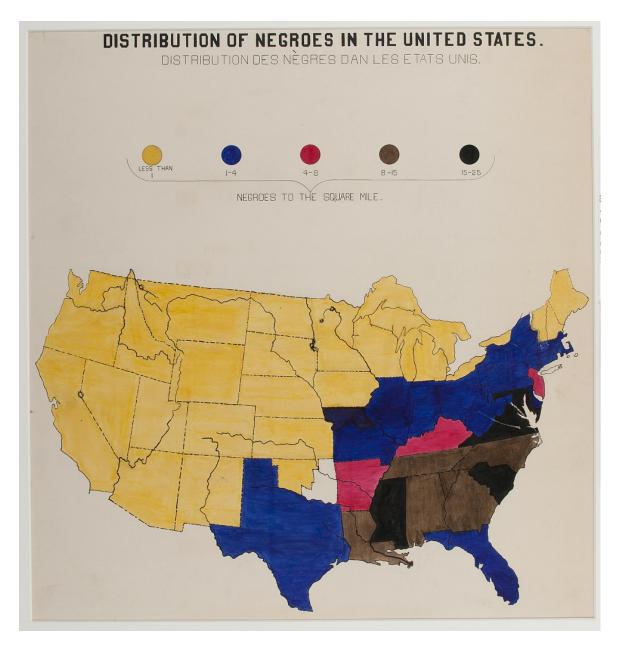


Another choropleth focusing on the Black population within the State of Georgia/

Plate 05



Prior to the "Great Migration" that would begin in 1910, this map shows the places Georgia-born Black people migrated to, along with the migration of them to other parts of the country.



This map shows the distribution of Black Americans. Heavy concentrations are in the South (largest in S. Carolina, Mississippi, Virginia). The mid-west and northeast is more sparely populated, with the west and extreme north showing < 1 person/sq. mile.

Plate 38

Uniques



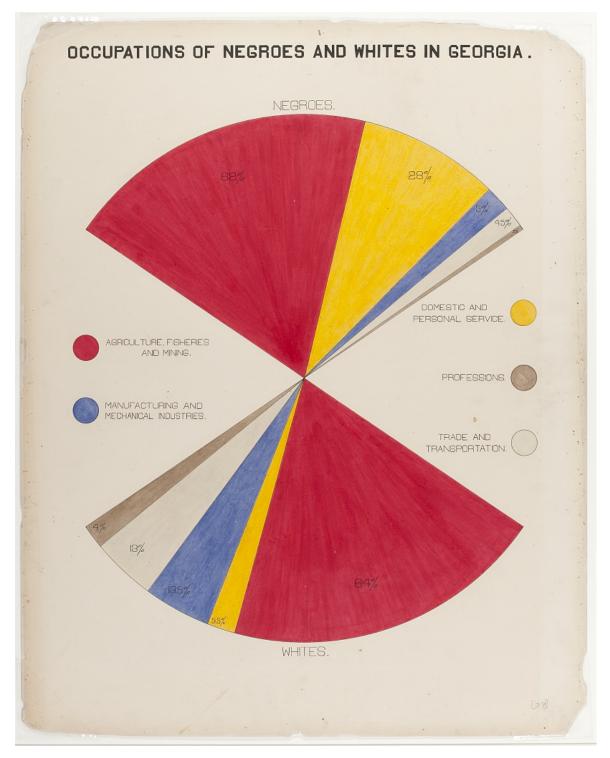
This fanciful chart uses literal bags of cash to depict the amount of land owned by Black Georgians. Starting in 1875, the value increase over 3 times by the end of century to \$4,220,120

Plate 18



Using boldly colored blocks, this abstract visual shows the varied businesses run by Black men. Including mercantile, grocers (the largest, shown as a large gold block), building contractors, druggists, and bankers. The total estimated capital of \$8.7 million (\$282.6 today).

Plate 57



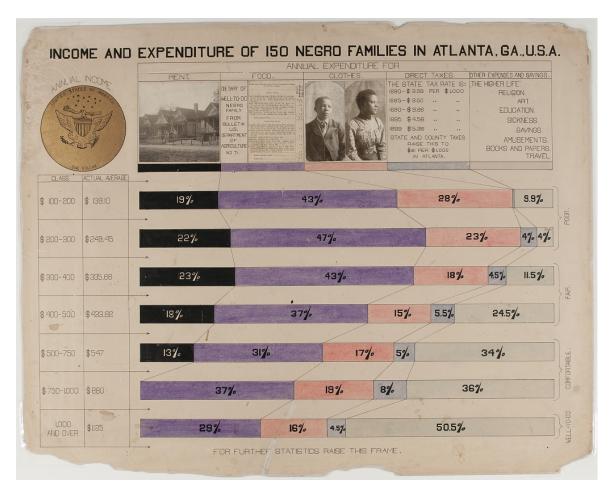
"Occupations of Negroes and Whites in Georgia" is not quite an pie chart, but a "fan chart", comparing the occupations of two groups. The chart is a good example of the typical Du Bois color palette.

Plate 27



The jauntily tilted stacked bar chart shows the categories of crime among the Black American population (property crime is the highest, gov't the lowest). The incident of prisoners is 3,250/million (compared to 1501/100,000 today).

Plate 60



The horizontal stacked bar charts shows how various economic groups spend their income among these categories: Rent, Food, Clothes, Taxes, and other expenses and giving. This visual is distinct in that it includes photographs along with the chart.

Plate 31