

Text Analysis with Newspapers, Part 2

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March 13, 2018

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Welcome! In this workshop we'll be exploring several different techniques for analyzing search results from databases of digitized periodicals: distribution over time, page location, collocates, and uniqueness. We'll be focusing on data from [Chronicling America](#) in particular, but these techniques and methods are applicable to any equivalently-structured data from any other database of digitized periodicals.

We'll begin right where we left off at the end of Part 1 of this workshop, with the results of a fuzzy string search. If you attended Part 1 (or completed it on your own), you saved your results as a .csv file; locate that file now and deposit it into R's working directory. If you didn't attend Part 1, I've given you a few .csv files to choose from. Read it in to memory as `hits` by changing the file name in this line of code.

```
hits <- read.csv("Sample Data/spanish_american_war_sn85035720.csv") %>%  
  select(-X)  
  # R adds an extra numeric identifier column when reading a .csv; this removes it
```

What we have is a data frame of our search hits, in which each row corresponds to a single hit and each column contains a different piece of information about that hit. Most are metadata: the year, month, day, page number, and total pages of the issue in which the hit occurred. The final column is a string of the twenty collocate words immediately preceding and following the hit.

LCCN	Year	Month	Day	Page	Issue_Length
sn85035720	1903	5	14	seq-2	6
sn85035720	1903	6	13	seq-1	6
sn85035720	1903	7	29	seq-1	6

x

was in waiting to watch the president turn his shovelful of earth for the mckinley monument many representatives of the spanish american war veterans the grand army and the pioneers were in attendance and they were referred to in eulogistic

printed in the news over two months ago the lottie moore gave the local customs officers considerable concern during the spanish american war when she laid at south amboy with coal bound for southern ports she was never heard from after leaving

mr sweet will go to the catskill mountains to recuperate he has not been in very good health since the spanish american war in which he took part as a member of the 71st regiment of new york during the war he

It's important to emphasize that each hit represents a single use of the search name or phrase, *not* a single

article in which that name or phrase occurred (which is how search results are usually organized in databases and online generally). If a name is only used once in an article, as is often the case, this doesn't make any difference. Longer, more focused articles have the potential to generate multiple separate hits.¹ But this is actually better for most purposes: data organized by the total number of occurrences rather than the number of articles better reflects the amount of space devoted to the particular person, event, or topic in question.²

It should be added that the collocates here are not necessarily from the article in which a search name or phrase occurred: if the desired pattern of characters appeared at the beginning of an article, for example, the first half of the collocates string would actually be from the end of a (potentially totally) different article. (This isn't necessarily a bad thing either: after all, this is how it appeared in print). The more results we have, however, the more we can count on irregularities being filtered out.

Quantifying Hits Over Time

One of the most useful and straightforward forms of quantitative analysis when it comes to working with data from periodicals is distribution of reference over time. First, let's simply make a bar graph of the raw number of references by month. Be sure to change the title of your graph by editing the text in the `ggtitle` function!

```
plot <- hits %>%
  group_by(Year, Month) %>%
  summarize(Total=n())
  # group the data by year and month and summarize the number of hits as `Total`

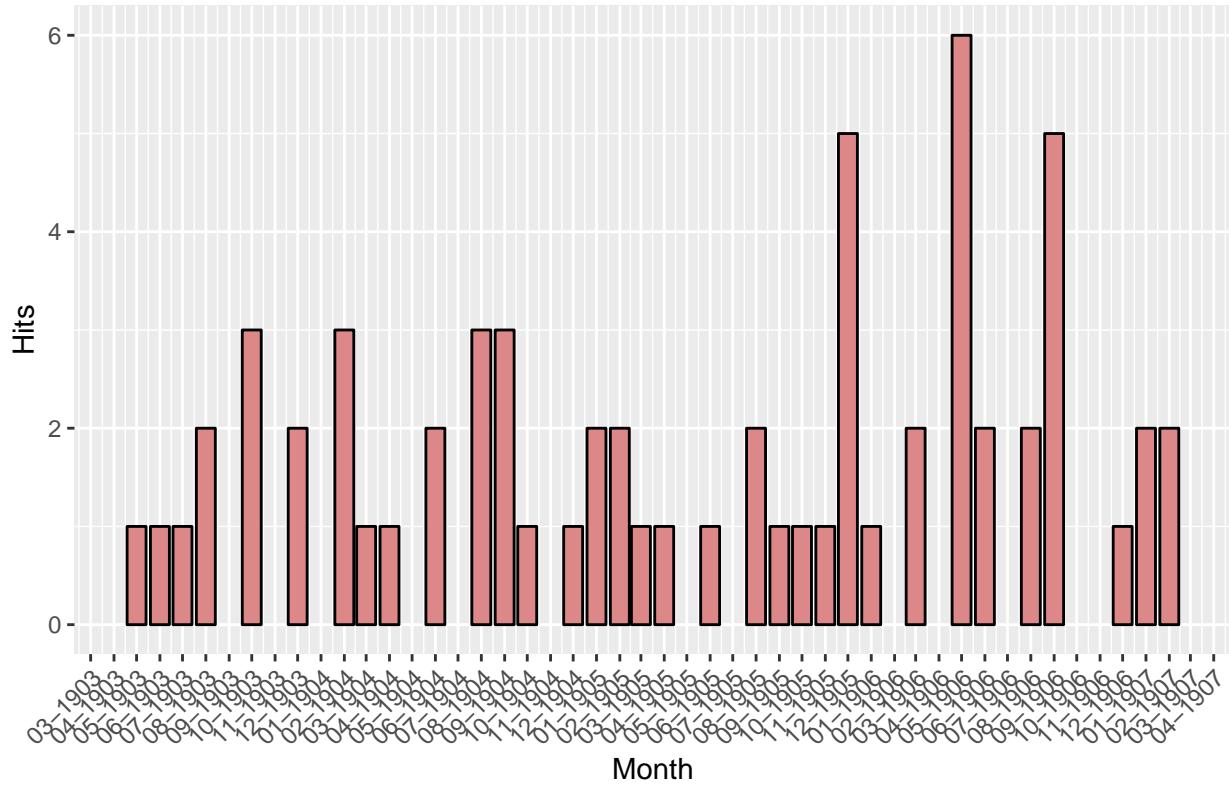
plot$Date <- as.Date(paste(plot$Year, plot$Month, "01", sep="-"), format="%Y-%m-%d")
# R has a special date format that makes generating visualizations much easier

# the next block of code generates a graph, but most lines are purely aesthetic. the first
# four lines do the bulk of the work: selecting the data to be used in the x and y axes
# (lines 1-2), specifying a bar graph (line 3), and scaling the x axis by months (line 4).
plot %>%
  ggplot(aes(x=Date, y=Total)) +
  geom_bar(colour="black", fill="#DD8888", stat="identity") +
  scale_x_date(date_breaks = "month", date_labels=( "%m-%Y")) +
  theme(legend.position="bottom") +
  labs(x="Month", y="Hits") +
  ggtitle("References to the Spanish-American War") +
  theme(plot.title = element_text(face="bold", size=rel(1.5))) +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, hjust = 1))
```

¹If a person, in particular, is only referred to by their surname after the first reference to them, these subsequent uses won't be recognized as hits.

²That said, converting the overall number of references into the number of articles containing a reference wouldn't be hard: one would simply collapse all hits on the same page of the same issue into a single entry.

References to the Spanish–American War



```

# the length of the list of all files contained within the particular month directory

one_month <- data.frame(Date = date, Pages = pages)
if (exists("by_month")) {
  by_month <- rbind(by_month, one_month)
} else {
  by_month <- one_month
}
}
}

```

Before generating another visualization, we'll combine the metadata we just obtained with the simplified hits data used for the previous visualization. You'll want to edit the text in `ggtitle` again as well.

```

freq <- merge(by_month, plot, by="Date", all=TRUE)
# merge the data frame containing the total number of pages with the data frame of simplified hits data by the Date column, which they share

freq$Total[is.na(freq$Total)] <- 0
# it's necessary to replace null values with 0s when graphing

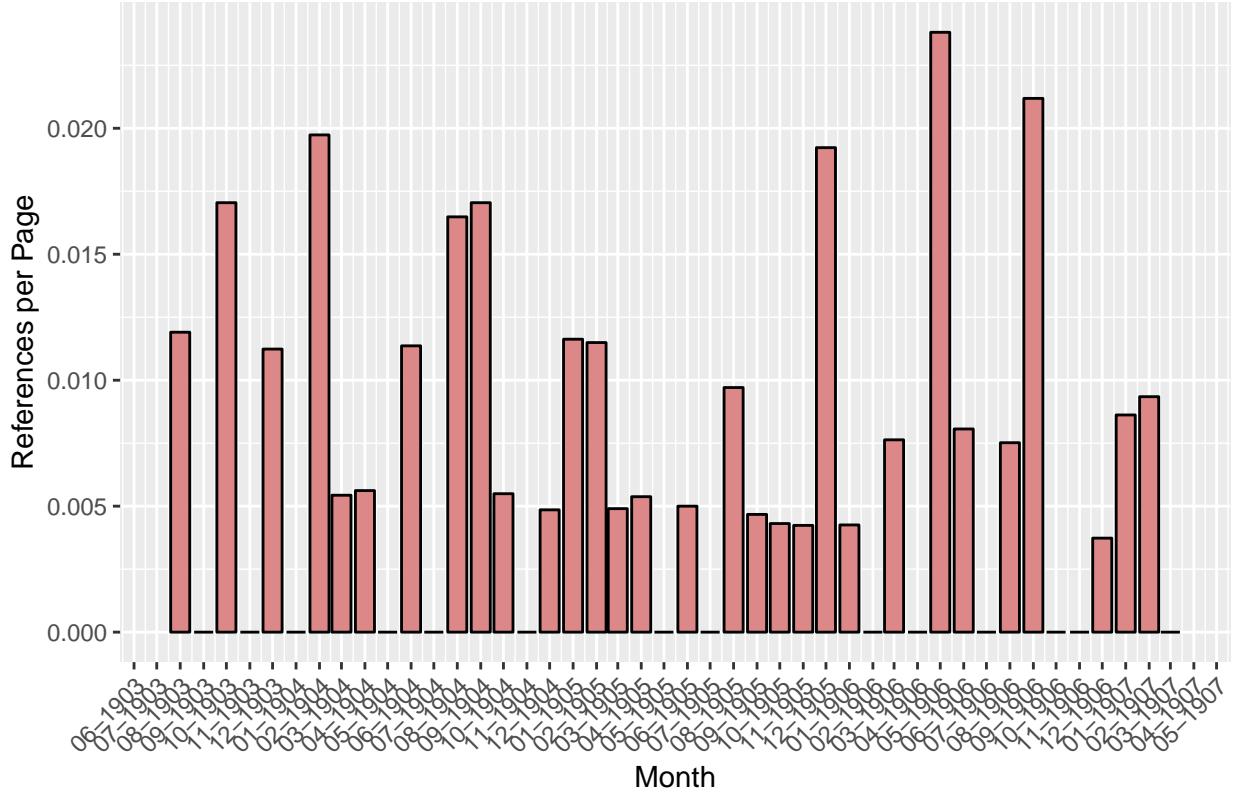
freq <- freq %>%
  select(Date, Total, Pages)
# getting rid of the columns we don't need

freq %>%
  ggplot(aes(x=Date, y=(Total/Pages))) +
  # the division here is the only real difference between this visualization and the last

  geom_bar(colour="black", fill="#DD8888", stat="identity") +
  scale_x_date(date_breaks = "month", date_labels=("%m-%Y")) +
  theme(legend.position="bottom") +
  labs(x="Month", y="References per Page") +
  ggtitle("Frequency of Reference to the Spanish-American War") +
  theme(plot.title = element_text(face="bold", size=rel(1))) +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, hjust = 1))

```

Frequency of Reference to the Spanish-American War



Page Data

Not all references are created equal. Newspapers perform many different cultural functions, and as such they reference the same persons, events, or topics in several different contexts. Fortunately, the internal structure of newspapers generally reflects these contextual differences. In the period we're working with, this structure was organized by page. In order to make sense of page data, we would want to look at some issues of [the Perth Amboy Evening News](#) itself in a bit more detail. But for sake of time, I'll summarize.

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, most newspapers were issued either weekly or daily. Daily papers, like the *Perth Amboy Evening News*, had a larger weekend edition (usually on Friday or Saturday) and usually didn't print one day of each week (often Sunday). By the turn of the century, weekly papers and the weekday editions of daily papers were moving towards eight-page issues; weekend editions fluctuated a bit more, between ten- and sixteen-page issues (the difference was largely contingent upon advertising). The format of all these newspapers, however, is actually quite similar, and we can draw several general rules.

The front page generally contains the biggest news stories, and the back page is generally advertisements. The second page often contains state news and comparatively big local news. Page three contains entertainment - fiction, sports, or society news - though in weekend editions one or two of these categories are bumped, often to page seven, eight, or nine. The masthead (as opposed to the nameplate on the front page) usually appears on the left side of page four, regardless of how many pages are in the issue, followed by editorials. The pages following the masthead often contain classifieds and local news listed by town (one page in a six-page issue, separate pages in issues eight pages or more). This gets us up to eight pages. The additional, final pages in weekend editions generally contain a bit more international news and literary content or cultural news, but they are primarily filled with advertisements: it's not uncommon to see a single column surrounded by ads on pages nine and on.⁴

First, how many hits definitely appear in weekend as opposed to weekday editions? In other words, what is the `length` of the vector of hits which come from issues with more than eight pages?

```
length(which(hits$Issue_Length > 8))
```

```
## [1] 8
```

Just to jog our memories, that's out of a total of:

```
length(hits$Page)
```

```
## [1] 24
```

One third of the references to Jack London were printed in the weekend edition. Note that weekend editions of the *Perth Amboy Evening News* made up only about one fifth of the total pages printed in a week. There are a couple different avenues of analysis one might pursue here. On the one hand, a large proportion of total references in the weekend edition might suggest that the referent is less locally relevant. On the other hand, the weekend editions of newspapers were more widely read; one might consider weighting references from weekend editions when measuring usage over time in order to reflect this fact.

But let's keep moving forward; next, how many hits appear on each page?

```
hits$Page <- as.numeric(sub("seq-", "", hits$Page))
# to make the data easier to work with, we remove the "seq-" before the page number and
# convert the page number from a character to a numeric value
```

```
sort(table(hits$Page), decreasing=TRUE)
```

```
##
##   6   5   7   4   2 15   1   3   8   9
##   5   4   4   3   2   2   1   1   1   1
```

⁴These conventions were not as universal as those used in the four-page newspaper format before the Civil War, but they were nonetheless quite consistent. See Barnhurst, Kevin G. and Nerone, John. *The Form of News*. New York: Guilford Press, 2001.

Let's look more closely at the collocate strings for the hits on just one page, say, page seven.

```
str_split(hits$Collocates[which(hits$Page==7)], " ")  
  
## [[1]]  
## [1] "form"      "of"        "an"        "nutobio"    "traphy"  
## [6] "by"         "s"         "weir"      "mitohell"   "the"  
## [11] "listorical" "accuracy"  "of"        "which"     "nas"  
## [16] "not"        "ret"       "been"      "assailed"   "and"  
## [21] "jaok"       "london"    "s"         "absorbing" "tale"  
## [26] "tito"       "sea"       "wolf"      "there"     "is"  
## [31] "a"          "variety"   "of"        "diverting" "aud"  
## [36] "humorous"   "short"    "btories"   "of"        "separate"  
## [41] "interest"   "a"        "second"  
##  
## [[2]]  
## [1] "depots"    "dock"     "yards"     "torpedo"   "boats"  
## [6] "etc"        "etc"      "probably"  "the"      "most"  
## [11] "conspicuous" "american" "contributor" "to"      "the"  
## [16] "metro"      "politan"   "lor"       "april"    "is"  
## [21] "lack"       "london"    "the"      "now"      "famous"  
## [26] "author"    "of"        "the"      "call"     "of"  
## [31] "the"        "wild"     "be"        "contributes" "to"  
## [36] "tiiis"      "1"        "isue"     "the"      "first"  
## [41] "part"       "of"        "a"  
##  
## [[3]]  
## [1] "maegrath"  "st"       "elmo"     "augusta"   "evans"  
## [6] "ia"         "am"       "webster"  "handy"    "dictionary"  
## [11] "15"        "ieneil"   "boxes"    "line"     "imported"  
## [16] "boxes"     "worth"    "the"      "sea"      "wolf"  
## [21] "jack"       "london"   "eben"     "ho"       "wen"  
## [26] "irving"    "bacheller" "the"     "j"        "vebster"  
## [31] "s"          "lrmnary"  "dictionary" "43c"     "25c"  
## [36] "up"         "to"       "1"        "50"      "j"  
## [41] "priced"    "75c"     "to"  
##  
## [[4]]  
## [1] "and"       "we"       "can"      "not"  
## [5] "j"          "my"       "or"       "borrow"  
## [9] "enough"    "hooks"    "to"       "go"  
## [13] "round"    "wo"       "cry"      "avaunt"  
## [17] "adventure" "et"       "we"       "crave"  
## [21] "jack"      "london"   "wr"       "yawn"  
## [25] "1"          "begone"   "introspection" "yet"  
## [29] "we"         "call"     "or"       "henry"  
## [33] "lames"     "away"     "with"     "the"  
## [37] "iroblem"   "novel"    "we"       "shout"  
## [41] "and"       "yet"      "ast"
```

The contexts of these references *should* fit what we would broadly expect for page seven. The references to Jack London do at least; we can tell that three of the four are from descriptions of the contents of the month's major magazines, which is precisely the kind of material printed on page seven. But if we wanted to be sure, since we have the dates for each hit, we could go back and do a bit of spot-checking on Chronicling America to confirm (Figure 1).

Compare that, for example, with the manner in which Jack London is typically referenced on page two or on page six (Figures 2 and 3).

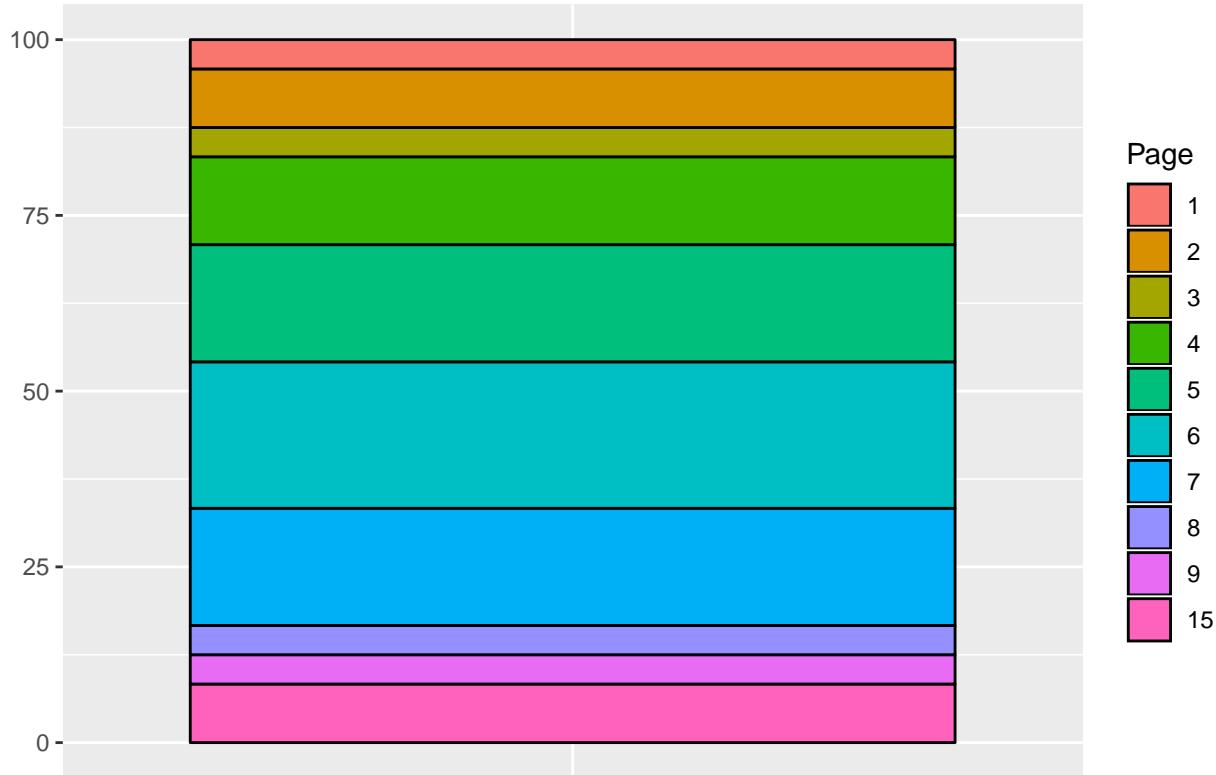
We can generate a visualization to graph what percentage of references to the search phrase appears on each page to further explore page distribution.

```
graph <- hits %>%
  group_by(Page) %>% summarize(Total=n()) %>%
  mutate(Page_Percents = Total/sum(Total)*100)
# group the data by page and make a new column `Total` summarizing the total references
# per page, then make a new column of the % of references per page

graph <- graph %>%
  arrange(Page) %>%
  mutate(Page = as.character(Page))

graph %>%
  ggplot(aes(x="", y=Page_Percents, fill=factor(graph$Page, levels = 1:16))) +
  geom_bar(stat="identity", color="black") +
  theme(axis.title.y=element_blank(), axis.text.x=element_blank()) +
  ggtitle("Percent of References to Jack London per Page") +
  theme(plot.title = element_text(face="bold", size=rel(1.5))) +
  theme(axis.title.x=element_blank()) +
  scale_fill_discrete(name="Page")
```

Percent of References to Jack London per Page



With a bit of extra fiddling, we can generate a visualization to compare the distribution of references by page for multiple search phrases.

BOTH MEN ON TRIAL TODAY.

WILL HAVE NEW TRIAL.

Hennessey and Hathaway Both Made Complaints Against Each Other.

SHOT IN A SALOON.

Special to Evening News.

New Brunswick, Feb. 3.—Following the trial of Charles J. Hathaway, the man whom Hathaway is charged with stabbing, was still arraigned on a charge of assault and battery against Hathaway. The latter alleged that Hennessey struck him first. Both men are believed to be innocent.

Hathaway is charged with stabbing Hennessey in an affair in Fritz Sperr's saloon in Perth Amboy, January 18. Both men were called to the witness stand by this city, is counsel for Hennessey.

The first witness called was Dr. G. W. Fisher, of Perth Amboy. He

alleged Hennessey was a swindler. Fritz Sperr then told his version of the affair. J. K. Keeler, of W. M. Peck's, was called to the stand.

Parolee William McNamee, of Perth Amboy, who arrested Hathaway, was also called to the stand. Both are complainers, was sworn, and told their respective stories. The case was still on when the noon recess was taken.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY HAS NEW OFFICERS.

Presbyterian Ladies Meet at Home of Mrs. Wilber Latson and Transact Business.

The Home Missionary Society, of the Presbyterian church, met at the home of Mrs. Wilber Latson, Market street, yesterday afternoon, and elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Adeline Drown; vice president, Mrs. A. C. Monte; second vice president, Mrs. Wilber Latson; secretary, Mrs. C. S. Stevens; treasurer, Mrs. William Graham.

MRS. NIELSEN'S FUNERAL.

Two Societies Attended in a Body—Entered in Alpina.

The funeral of Mrs. Carl Nielsen was held from her home residence, 10 Hall Avenue, at 10:30 o'clock this afternoon, followed by a service at St. Stephen's Danish Lutheran church at 2 o'clock. The Rev. Mr. Niels Hansen, pastor of the church, officiated. The funeral was made in Alpina cemetery.

The funeral services were largely attended. The pallbearers were Stephen Scholz, August Moesgaard, Niels Petersen, Niels J. Nielsen and his brothers of the Danish Society, to which Mr. Nielsen belongs.

The funeral was attended by large delegations from the Danish Relief Society and the American Red Cross.

Approved Order of Red Men.

Rariant Yacht Club Meets.

There will be a meeting of the Rariant Yacht Club at the hotel tonight. There is no time to have to transact and it is the desire that as many members as possible be present.

Real Estate Advert's n'the Evening News brings results.



A HANDSOME WATCH of a gold chain and a white or gold case will not necessarily be a big draw on your pocketbook if you make your purchase in New Jersey. You have not seen our display of JEWELRY.

L. PERELMAN
390 State Street, Perth Amboy

EX-SECRETARY DEAD!

W. C. Whitney Succumbed to Operation for Appendicitis.

WAS IN CABINET UNDER CLEVELAND

Special to Evening News.

New Brunswick, Feb. 3.—The Rabowitz case will be tried again either to-day or to-morrow, it is expected, in March, according to the statement made by the prosecutor this morning. New witnesses will be called at the trial.

HOSPITAL FUND

The following is the list of contributions to the hospital fund to date:

Evening News.....	\$10.00
G. C. Baldwin.....	10.00
John C. Baldwin.....	5.00
W. B. Pratt.....	10.00
John C. Henry.....	1.00
W. L. Miller.....	1.00
Jacob Goldberger.....	1.00
Ebels.....	12.00
Leopold.....	1.00
A. Friend.....	1.00
H. L. Lawton, Rankin.....	5.00
H. V. Schleser.....	1.00
Anonimous.....	3.00
Rev. J. L. Lancaster.....	10.00
J. P. Koyen.....	1.00
Clara Houlden.....	1.00
L. Singer.....	1.00
Cash.....	7.00
Miss H. A. Manning.....	5.00

Mr. Bloodied in Canfield.

Another bloodshed, of 41 Smith street, is in Camden today attending the trial in which he is suing for payment for his automatic piano, which he sold.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Miss Sadie Davis, of Jefferson street, has resigned her position at Coors & Newell, and entered the employ of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company.

Mrs. J. C. Goss, of 101 Greenwich street, left for the south yesterday to visit her mother, who is seriously ill.

F. Palmer, the florist, of Garden street, fell on the ice while cleaning snow, and dislocated his knee. He was unable to move, and had to be hoisted up by a team of six horses.

Patrolman John W. Meshow is duty with a lame ankle, due to a fall while on patrol. His wife is ill at home.

William F. VanPelt is quite ill at his home, Reeder street, with peritonitis.

Jersey City's Coal Head.

SLATE LAKE CITY, Feb. 3.—While bumping along at a ruffe rate Mrs. Lili Langtry held on to the tea table in the dining room of the Hotel Wilson-Broadford of the Plymouth colony.

William C. Whitney was born at Wilson-Broadford, East Hanover, and after went to sea. He took a two year's leave at Harvard and was graduated in 1869.

Mr. Whitney came of a distinguished family. His father, Dr. John Whitney, who died in 1825 with Sir Richard Saltonstall, then chief of the trout streams, Maine, who fought valiantly against the French and Indians at Crown Point, was a man of great scientific erudition and a leader in the cause of education in New England.

His mother came from an equally splendid line of pioneer Americans, being the daughter of Dr. Peter Parker, a surgeon in the army of George Washington.

He studied law at Princeton and after went to sea.

He became a member of the party of well known physicians and health officers, such as Tappan, Llano, Vicaria, Monterrey, Crum and others.

A thorough inspection of these officers

will make it possible to determine

whether he is fit for his present office.

Therefore when he took charge of this sort of effort, he recognized the hairy task he now had in hand.

In 1887 Mr. Whitney's best for reorganization led him to a consideration of military life, and he enlisted in the army.

He devoted all his spare time to furthering the interests of soldiers, he wrote to General James Secord Whitney, father of William C. Whitney.

He was promoted to the rank of captain and his successors have thought so well of what they have done that he wanted to right them. It was his moral recruitment to take some tough cases and solve it to his own satisfaction.

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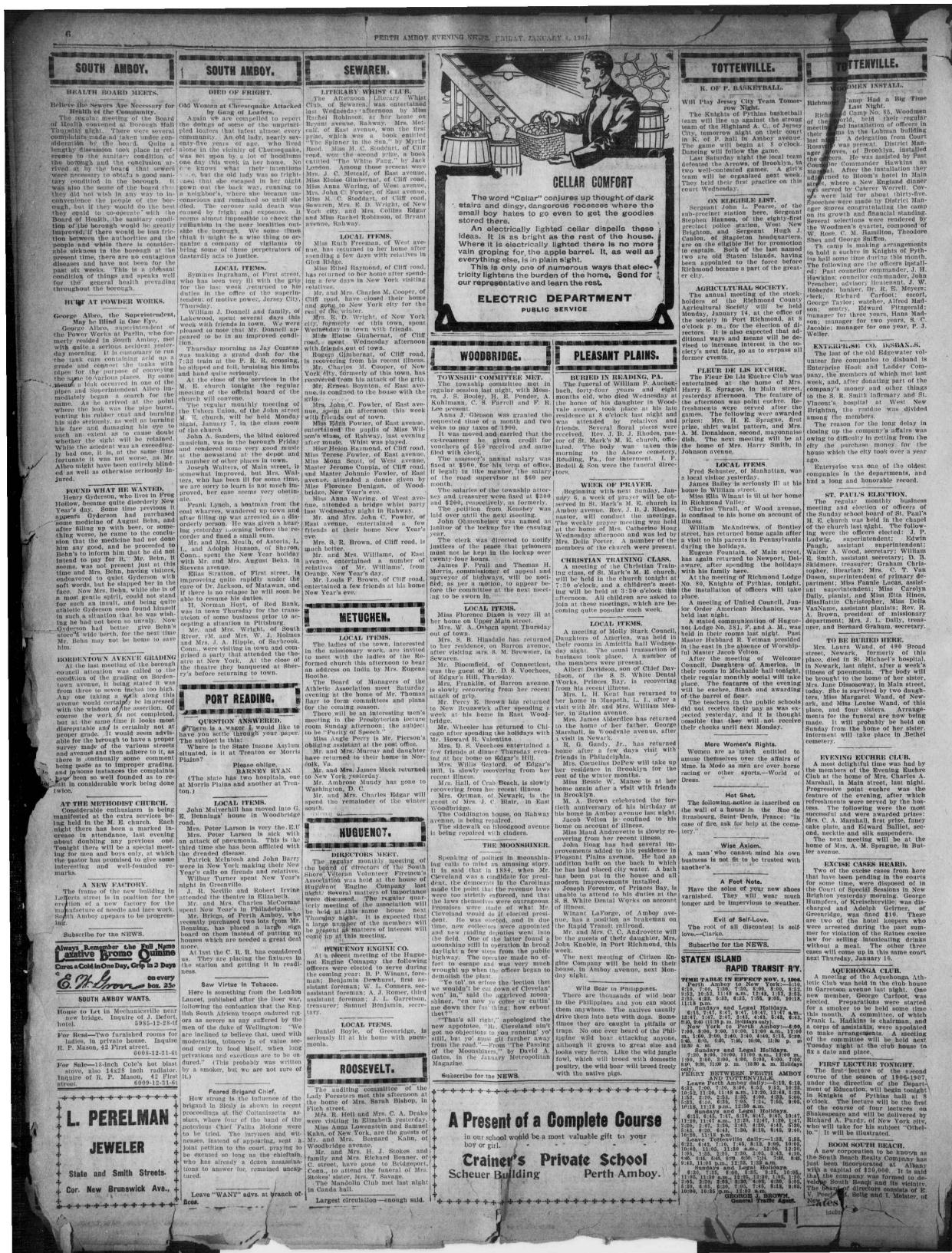
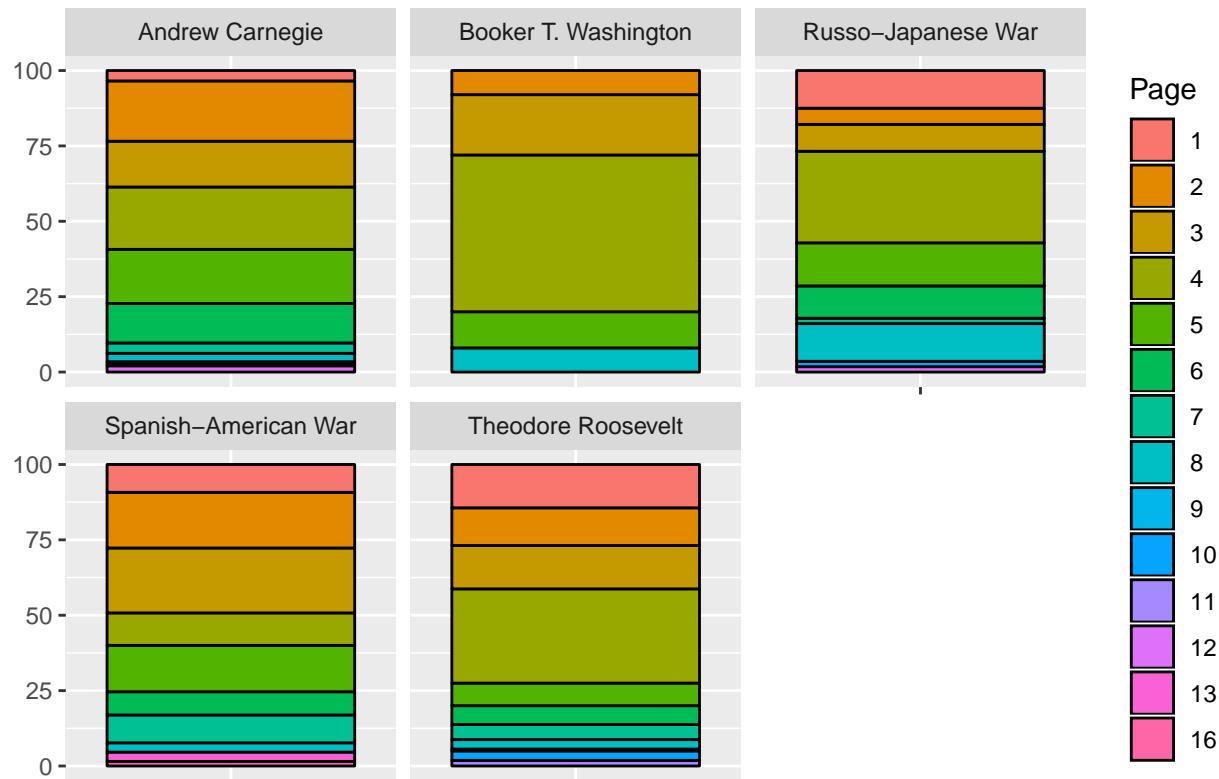


Figure 3: From the *Perth Amboy Evening News*, 1-4-1907, pg. 6

Percent of References per Page, Compared



We might begin thinking about this comparison by noting that the Theodore Roosevelt and the Russo-Japanese War, the active president and an ongoing conflict, get referenced much more frequently on the front page and page four, where the biggest news and editorials are found, respectively. Booker T. Washington is referenced more on page four than all other pages combined. A comparatively small proportion of references to Andrew Carnegie are front page news, but a much larger proportion of references to him are found on page two, larger than is the case for most other search phrases; this makes sense, as Carnegie's library gifts in New Jersey and the neighboring states made him newsworthy on a different scale. The Spanish American War, which had been over for five years by the start of the run of the *Perth Amboy Evening News* we're examining, has shifted from more news-focused pages to more culture-focused pages (with more data, we might generate a sequence of graphs to track this shift over time).

Collocates

Page data is useful for inferring broad, structural-level contextual patterns. But more fine-grained sense of usage at the sentence-level is often desirable as well. One accessible means of achieving this is through analysis of collocates, the strings appearing immediately before and after the desired string(s). Conveniently, we grabbed all this information in our original search in the previous workshop. We've already used collocates a bit when working with page data, but we can also quantify the most frequently occurring collocates across all hits in order to get a sense of the specific associations being made with a particular person, event, or topic.

```
colls <- unlist(strsplit(as.vector(hits$Collocates), "\\\\W+"))
# these lines organize the collocates into a `table` listing each element of `colls` with
# its number of occurrences, `sort` high to low, and show only the 25 most occurring
```

```
sort(table(coll), decreasing=TRUE) [1:15]
```

```

## colls
##   the      of carnegie      to      a andrew      and      for
##   355      220     174      153      147     130      109      90
##   in       i      is      s      000      by      at
##   90      73      68      67      55      51      50

```

There's quite a lot of static here; selecting only the elements of `colls` that contain more than three characters will remove some of that.

```

top_colls <- colls[which(nchar(colls) > 3)]
sort(table(top_colls), decreasing=TRUE)[1:15]

```

```

## top_colls
## carnegie      andrew      that      with      from      have      will
##    174        130        47        27        24        21        20
##   been president      library      york      drew      here      said
##    19         19        18        18        15        15        14
##   this
##    14

```

That helped, but there's still too much clutter. This time, we'll use a stop list - a list of common words that we don't want gumming up the works - to cull a bit more.

```

stoplist <- readLines("https://algs4.cs.princeton.edu/35applications/stopwords.txt")
top_colls <- top_colls[-which(top_colls %in% stoplist)]
# exclude (with `--`) all elements in `top_colls` that are also `%in%` the stoplist

sort(table(top_colls), decreasing=TRUE)[1:26]

```

```

## top_colls
## carnegie      andrew      president      library      york      drew
##    174        130        19        18        18        15
## college      gift       lias      building      fund      public
##    13         13        12        11        11        11
## made      march      april      london      received      years
##    10         10        9         9        9         9
## announced      give      home      state      states      steel
##    8          8         8         8         8         8
## united      university
##    8          8         8

```

While this gets rid of some real words, it leaves us with more semantically meaningful ones. And indeed, in the case of Andrew Carnegie, this data is interesting: already his steel career has been superseded by his philanthropic career and his union-breaking activities by his altruistic activities. This would not be the case if our dataset was focused fifteen years earlier.

You can probably already imagine the utility of comparative collocates analysis: are the top collocates different in different newspapers (with different political investments or publishing locations)? Which collocates rise and fall over time? You can also probably already imagine the utility of combining collocates analysis with page location analysis: how do the top collocates differ for different pages? All this is outside the scope of this workshop, but there's one more technique to analyzing newspaper data that I'd like to introduce.

Uniqueness

If not all references are created equal, at least some of them sure look identical. Nineteenth century newspapers regularly reprinted material, whether that material had been written for a previous issue of the same paper,

paid for by an advertiser or subscriber, or taken from another newspaper (with or without attribution).

But reprints aren't semantically meaningless!⁵ They should never be excluded from data; rather, we should try to ascertain what kind of content and conditions cause an article referencing our name or phrase to be reprinted. Ascertaining the number of reprints - the degree of uniqueness of reference - is thereby another important means of analyzing broader patterns of relevance.

Since our collocates data is as messy as the newspaper OCR it's drawn from, we can't just run an exact match. You guessed it: it's time to get fuzzy again, this time with `adist`, a function that measures the approximate distance (Levenshtein Distance) between any two strings.

In order to make sure things don't take too long, we'll wrap our code in a function that distributes the workload across multiple processor cores.

```
unique_par <- function (input) {
  core_num <- detectCores()-1
  clust <- makeCluster(core_num, outfile="")
  clusterExport(clust, varlist=c("input"), envir=environment())
  result <- parLapply(clust, seq_along(input$Collocates),
    function (x) {
      if (length(which(adist(input$Collocates[x], input$Collocates) <80)) >1) {
        "No"
      } else {
        "Yes"
      }
    })
  # this is the line doing the work: for each collocates string, we check `which`, if any,
  # of all the other collocates string is an approximate `adist` match - in this case,
  # within a Levenshtein Distance of 80. If there is one or more match, the function
  # returns "No"; if there are no matches, the function returns "Yes"
  stopCluster(clust)
  return(result)
}
```

We'll assign the results of this uniqueness check to a new column in the `hits` data frame, `Unique`, so that these values remain tied to the hits to which they correspond. This will take a minute or two to run.

```
hits$Unique <- as.character(unique_par(hits))
# this runs our uniqueness function and makes sure the results are characters
```

To check if our data includes any reprints, we'll index the vector of all rows that are not unique into our `hits` data frame.

```
hits[hits$Unique=="No", -7]
```

```
##          LCCN Year Month Day Page Issue_Length Unique
## 6  sn85035720 1904     3    9 seq-4            6   No
## 7  sn85035720 1904     3   10 seq-4            6   No
## 8  sn85035720 1904     3   11 seq-8           10   No
## 9  sn85035720 1904     3   12 seq-4            6   No
## 10 sn85035720 1904     3   14 seq-4            6   No
## 11 sn85035720 1904     3   15 seq-4            6   No
## 12 sn85035720 1904     3   16 seq-4            6   No
## 13 sn85035720 1904     3   17 seq-4            6   No
```

⁵For two important, ongoing efforts to analyze the significance of reprinting in nineteenth-century newspapers, see Ryan Cordell and David A. Smith's [Viral Texts Project](#) and M. H. Beals' [Scissors and Paste Database](#). See also McGill, Meredith. *American Literature and the Culture of Reprinting, 1834-1853*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2003.

```

## 14 sn85035720 1904      3 18 seq-8          10    No
## 15 sn85035720 1904      3 19 seq-4          8     No
## 16 sn85035720 1904      3 21 seq-4          6     No
## 17 sn85035720 1904      4  2 seq-2          6     No
## 18 sn85035720 1904      4  4 seq-2          6     No

```

```
kable(hits[hits$Unique=="No",7])
```

x

you only save a nickel harvard lampoon tho north western line russia japan atlas send ton cents in stamps for kusso japanese war alls issued by the t chicago north western it y three lino colored maps each 14x20 bjnnnd in convenient form

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jersey fence co mount houy n j the north western line russia japan atlas send ton cents in stamps for kusso japanese war alls issued by the t ohioago nortli western r y throe fine colored maps eaoli 14x20 bound in convenient form

For some searches, there may appear to be no reprinted material in the *Perth Amboy Evening News*. This result is misleading, however, when working with only one newspaper to begin with. It is almost certainly true, to take Jack London as an example, that the *Evening News'* announcements of magazine contents for the month were reprints of the standard announcements found in newspapers across the country. Uniqueness

analysis won't reflect this unless the data includes several newspapers, ideally five or six from the same time span.

This is not the case, however, for references to the Russo-Japanese War. There are nine hits, mostly from the same month, that are clearly all the same reprint - not of news per se but of a particularly topical advertisement.

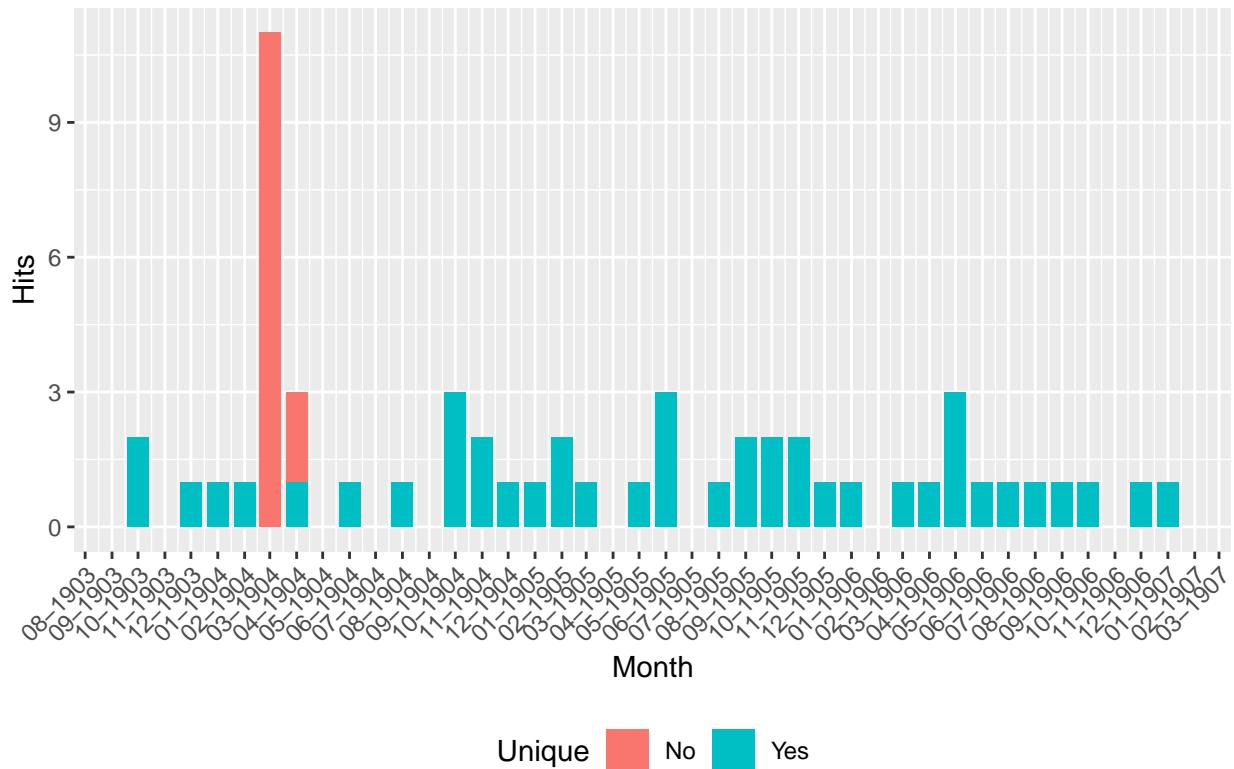
To begin to do so, we can graph temporal distribution again with the addition of designating uniqueness as a categorical variable. When working with enough newspapers, this would illustrate the approximate proportion of original references.

```
plot <- hits %>%
  group_by(Unique, Year, Month) %>%
  summarize(Total=n())
plot$Date <- as.Date(paste(plot$Year, plot$Month, "01", sep="-"), format="%Y-%m-%d")

plot %>%
  ggplot(aes(x=Date, y=Total, fill=Unique)) +
  geom_bar(stat="identity") +
  # the `fill` parameter is removed from `geom_bar` and added to `ggplot` to correspond
  # with the `Unique` column of our data frame

  scale_x_date(date_breaks = "month", date_labels = ("%m-%Y")) +
  theme(legend.position="bottom") +
  labs(x="Month", y="Hits") +
  ggtitle("References to the Russo-Japanese War") +
  theme(plot.title = element_text(face="bold", size=rel(1.5))) +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, hjust = 1))
```

References to the Russo-Japanese War



Without distinguishing between reprints and ostensibly non-reprinted material, we might have concluded that the spike in references in March-April 1904 was editorial content or at least news (in the strict sense) about the Russo-Japanese War, which had just begun in February (earlier references are to the “possibility of a Russo-Japanese War”). Instead, advertisements make up a greater deal of the initial hullabaloo, even if they burn out much more quickly (to my knowledge, these reprints are the only advertisements pertaining to the Russo-Japanese War in the *Perth Amboy Evening News*).

If you'd like to keep the additional information we added to your `hits` data frame today, be sure to save it:

```
write.csv(hits, "name-this-file.csv")
```

If you'd like to look at this workshop in more detail or run the code on your own, visit <https://github.com/azleslie/ChronAmQuant>.

Finally, we would really appreciate it if you took a minute to [fill out our brief feedback survey](#).

Thanks for participating!