Data Wells: Race and State Violence in the United States from 1892

Quantitative Histories Workshop

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0.1 Data + Ida Bell Wells-Barnett

- A well is a structure created in the earth by digging, driving, or drilling to access valuable resources; a water well, unlike a cistern, draws from the foundation for resources.
- We use "Data Wells" to describe the planning, input, and storage of critical historical data.
- We begin our analysis with Ida B. Wells-Barnett's development of a lynching database.
- We describe other "Data Wells" on race and U.S. state violence via quantitative history.

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1 Quantitative Histories Workshop

Curriculum & software development collective $\quad \text{and} \quad$

research lab

1.1 Quantitative history

- Quantitative history considers methods in the quantification of historical information.
- Historians like Pierre Chanu, author of the text to the right, are often centered but highlight more conservative historical narratives¹.
- Despite long-standing critiques, fewer historical narratives focus on the computational and data aspects of critical histories.

1.2 Race and State Violence

1.3 Ida B. Wells-Barnett and the lynching incident

• Personal experience. In 1892, a friend of Ida B. Wells-Barnett was lynched. Wells-Barnett, a known activist, community organizer, and journalist, would generate then-complex indicators of lynching.

. . .

• Intuition and method. Like many other Black communities at the time and her allies, Wells-Barnett acknowledged both the very personal (micro) social forces of lynching and the systemic (macro) nature of white racial violence.

. . .

• Research impact. Her development of a series of databases, and the use of number and quantification would have profound impact on the view of state-sponsored white racial violence for centuries.

¹Vovelle, Michel (1987). Bourgeoisies de province et Revolution. Presses Universitaires de Grenoble. p. quoted in Féhér.



Figure 1: *Histoire Quantitative* by Pierre Chanu

1.4 The Red Record

1.4.1 1893

Content for 1893

1.4.2 1894

Content for 1894

1.4.3 1895

Content for 1895