

Documenting the Macabre: The National Death Penalty Archive

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OCTOBER 28, 2017 – MARAC BUFFALO

The Espy Project

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Project History

- CLIR Hidden Collections Processing Grant 2014-2016
 - XTF Access System
 - User testing exposed limited systems
 - Trouble demonstrating value and expanding use
- CLIR Digitization Grant 2017-2018
 - Potential for computational use
 - Need for web application framework

THE MURDERER OF ALFRED JONES - We hear that it has now been ascertained who committed this horrible deed on Saturday night last. Two of Mr. Jones' own negroes it is said confessed yesterday that they murdered him. It seems that two or three days previous to his murder, Mr. Jones gave one of his negroes (Adam) a whipping and that the negro then said 'it would be the last one he would ever give him,' and persuaded another boy to hold his master's horse, while he knocked him on the head with an axe. The two negroes, we understand, will be burned to dust on Friday, the 16th inst.

SOUTHERN STATESMAN, Prattville, Ala., 3-24-1860
March 6, 1900
Caldor, William Wallace, 25-year-old
Caldor, a young white man, lived with his step-father, mother and younger brother, Jimmy, in Fergus Co., Mont. For a time he had been employed as a sheep herder by Farquhar McRae and an elderly and well-to-do Fergus Co. rancher. Caldor spent some time in both Killings and Roseman and while in Roseman had become friendly with James Eli Fisher, a piano player in a bordello. Caldor asked Fisher to visit him on the ranch owned by his father-in-law and there Fisher met Jimmy Caldor and an intimate relationship between the two developed in which they slept together. Both, however, were under the domination of William Calder. On Sept. 24, 1898, they accompanied him to the McRae ranch. As William talked with McRae, he kept mentioning for his brother and Fisher to shoot the old man. When they had failed to act for about 20 minutes, Calder walked over and took one of their pistols and killed McRae by shooting him in the forehead. They wrapped the body in a quilt and dragged it to the McRae cabin where they hid it. They then sought out John Allen, the herder, who was watching the McRae sheep and Calder shot and killed him. The next morning, they set out driving the sheep out of state to sell them, taking the bodies of their two victims in a wagon. That night,

ORMOND, Dan J. 10/6/1941
Ormond, a 48-year-old native of Germany, lived at Alford, Jackson Co., Florida. In 1937 he was sentenced to a brief term in the Jackson County Prison for carrying a concealed weapon. At the time of his conviction, he voiced threats against 60-year-old Henry Bradley and three other Alford residents who had testified against him but nothing was thought of it at the time. Shortly after Ormond's release, Bradley was shot in the head with a 12 gauge shotgun and killed. Ormond, who had been seen in the vicinity of the crime, was immediately suspected and he was captured the next day at Bayou George where he was living. Ormond resisted arrest and was shot in the shoulder before he was taken into custody. At his trial he denied his guilt, refused the use of the court appointed attorney and served as his own advocate. Convicted and sentenced to die, his execution was delayed because Florida Gov. Fred P. Coe agreed with his contention that he had not received a fair trial because of his reputation in the county and refused to sign the death warrant during his administration. After Coe was replaced as Governor, the warrant was signed and Ormond was electrocuted on Oct. 6, 1941. He protested his innocence until the end

LEACH, William Earl and SMITH, Joe
Leach, a 22-year-old white native of Knoxville, Tenn., was serving a two year sentence at the Florida State Prison for breaking and entering, while Smith, a 21-year-old white native of St. Augustine was serving a six month sentence in the same penitentiary for entering a St. Augustine truck for the purpose of stealing beer. They were cell-mates in the punishment block where they had been sent for an infraction of prison rules and they decided that one way in which they might become "big men" at the prison was by killing someone. They decided that they would kill the next man assigned to their cell. In July, 1959, Duke D. Olsen, 22-years-old, and sentenced to two years from Miami for narcotics was placed in their cell. Neither Leach nor Smith had ever seen Olsen before, but the first night, they throttled him with a handkerchief and then slit his throat with a spoon. The handle of the knife of which they had sharpened into a knife. Both were convicted and sentenced to death and when the U. S. Supreme Court refused to review their case, they were both electrocuted on Sept. 24, 1962.

PRICE, William Earl and SMITH, Joe
Leach, a 22-year-old white native of Knoxville, Tenn., was serving a two year sentence at the Florida State Prison for breaking and entering, while Smith, a 21-year-old white native of St. Augustine was serving a six month sentence in the same penitentiary for entering a St. Augustine truck for the purpose of stealing beer. They were cell-mates in the punishment block where they had been sent for an infraction of prison rules and they decided that one way in which they might become "big men" at the prison was by killing someone. They decided that they would kill the next man assigned to their cell. In July, 1959, Duke D. Olsen, 22-years-old, and sentenced to two years from Miami for narcotics was placed in their cell. Neither Leach nor Smith had ever seen Olsen before, but the first night, they throttled him with a handkerchief and then slit his throat with a spoon. The handle of the knife of which they had sharpened into a knife. Both were convicted and sentenced to death and when the U. S. Supreme Court refused to review their case, they were both electrocuted on Sept. 24, 1962.

THOMAS, Absalom
Thomas, a white man, lived in Colusa Co., Calif. On July 27, 1885, he and another Colusa Co. resident, Septer P. Hardy, got into an argument at John Miller's house in Spring Valley, and Thomas stabbed and killed Hardy. He was arrested and charged with the murder. The evidence at the trial indicated manslaughter, but, possibly because the jurors were fed up with a spate of recent killings, Thomas was convicted and sentenced to hang. Both Thomas and Hardy had many friends and were well-liked and the crime evidently occurred in the heat of passion which generated much sympathy for Thomas. Nonetheless he was hanged at Colusa on September 25, 1885.
HISTORY OF COLUSA CO., CALIF., by Will S. Green. Copyright 1880, P65
COLUSACOUNTY by Justus H. Rogers. Published, 1891, Orland, Calif. Page 88

CRUMADY, James
Crumady, a 25-year-old Colquitt Co., Ga., black man, had began his criminal career at the age of 13 and had numerous arrests on his record for burglary and petit larceny. He decided to leave Georgia and go first to Florida and then to Cuba. To finance his trip, he entered the store owned by George Burt, a white man, with the intention of burglarizing it. Burt, who lived on the premises, was awakened by the noise and when he went to the front to investigate it, Crumady shot and killed him with a shotgun. After ransacking the store and living quarters and taking everything that he could find of value, he set fire to the building in an effort to conceal the crime. Tried, convicted and sentenced to death, he confessed before his execution, stating that he was drunk at the time. He was electrocuted at the Georgia State Prison on May 17, 1929.
MOULTRIE OBSERVER, Moultrie, Georgia, May 24, 1929

CRAIG, Charles
Craig, a 34-year-old black plasterer, was living at Riddle Mills, Ky., when he met a woman named Anna Johnson Crook. Shortly afterwards, her husband died and, though she was never charged with his murder, she was believed to have poisoned him. She and Craig began living together and moved to Cynthia where he killed a man named George Carrier who had accused him of stealing turkeys by stabbing. They moved to Covington where he was arrested and he served four years in the Kentucky State Prison for murder. After his release, they moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he resumed his trade. She began seeing another man and finally they agreed to separate and divided their belongings. She later returned, begged his forgiveness, and they began living together.

PRICE, William Earl and SMITH, Joe
Price, a black man, was walking on a deserted road near Sweet Springs, Saline County, Mo., on Nov. 18, 1890, when he encountered two white women, Mrs. Amelia Ninas, and her niece, Miss Anna Ninas. Price, who had been drinking, made an indecent proposal to the two women and when they fled, he pursued them and overtook Miss Anna Ninas, who he through to the ground and, after overcoming her resistance, raped. The aunt sought help and when Price heard a rescue party approaching, he fled but was captured three hours later and subsequently identified by both women. There was strong sentiment for lynching him but it was finally decided to hold him for the action of the courts. In Feb., 1891, Miss Ninas was married to a well-to-do farmer to whom she had been engaged prior to the assault, but as the time approached for the trial, she became increasingly dependent over the prospects of having to appear as a witness against Price and testify as to the details of the assault, and on March 15, 1891, shortly before the trial was to begin, she committed suicide by taking arsenic. At his trial, Price maintained that he was innocent and claimed that another black man had suggested the crime to him while he was drinking but that he had forgotten about it and supposed that the other man had actually carried it out. His conviction, rendered by a jury which

BRADLEY, Ted
Bradley, (whose real name was George Everett Slate), a 24-year-old white man, lived at 2111 Seventh Avenue, Seattle, Wash. He had a long criminal record and supplemented his income from his work as a plumber by intimidating and robbing small store owners. On March 5, March 10, and March 15, 1938, he robbed the small grocery owned and operated by Mr. and Mrs. G. Ikeca. Each time, he would force Ikeca into a back room at the point of a gun and require them to empty their pockets. On March 17, he entered the store while they were in the back room and unsuccessfully tried to force open the cash register. They saw him and, after he had left, they notified the police, informing them that they expected him to return. Two officers were staked out in the back room and Bradley did return around six o'clock that night. As he and the Ikecas entered the room, he noticed the officers and began firing. Ikeca was shot in the stomach and subsequently died, while one officer was shot through the wrist. As Bradley fled down the street, exchanging shots with the other officer who was pursuing, he was struck and injured. He made his way home where he was arrested and taken to the hospital. At his trial, he was convicted and sentenced to die but his execution

HOWARD, George
Howard, a white man, was a Malheur County, Ore., farm laborer. He had been dicker with George R. Sweeney of Vale for the purchase of a Maxwell automobile which Sweeney owned and they finally agreed that Howard was to make a substantial down payment and give some Liberty Bonds as security for the balance. It was necessary for Sweeney to have some minor repairs made to the car and they agreed to conclude the transaction on Sept. 14, 1920. Prior to that day, Howard purchased a trunk which he stored in Vale and a large wrench which he took with him when he went to meet Sweeney. The two men got into the car and drove out of Vale on a test run. After they had gotten out of town, Howard bludgeoned Sweeney to death with the wrench, hid the body in the rear of the car and returned to town to pick up the trunk in which he stored the body. That night he weighted the trunk and threw it into the Owmece River but he returned on the night of Oct. 28, withdrew it from the water, dragged it about 100 yards and buried it. On Dec. 6, the missing Sweeney had not been heard from and Howard, who was driving the car, was taken into custody for suspicion. He also had Sweeney's watch in his possession and he admitted killing Sweeney, giving several conflicting stories in which he maintained that Sweeney had reneged on the terms that they had

MOODY, John November 13, 1781
Moody and another man, Lawrence Marr, were hired by Benedict Arnold after he had turned traitor to raid the office of the Secretary of the Congress and steal the books and papers of the Congress. They were captured and tried for spying. Both were convicted and sentenced to death. Marr was respited but Moody was hanged in Philadelphia on Nov. 13, 1781.
SCAFFOLD AND CHAIR by Teeters. Part I. Page 20.

JAMES, Mildred Louis
Mrs. James, alias Mildred Louise Johnson, was a young black woman who lived with her common-law husband in a Vicksburg, Miss., home rented from Miss Arnie Laura Conklin, an elderly white woman who lived on McIverson Avenue just outside the city limits of Vicksburg. When she paid her rent and after she had received a sign receipt one afternoon in 1943, Mrs. James got into an argument with Miss Conklin and bludgeoned her to death using a stick of wood, a fire poker and fire tongs. The body was discovered that evening and Mrs. James who had earlier been arrested on a charge of drunkenness became a suspect when it was learned that she had been seen in Miss Conklin's yard twice that afternoon. Her purse was searched and a bloody blouse, in the pocket of which was Miss Conklin's signed receipt, was found. Blood was also found on her shoes and she confessed, implicating her common-law husband and father-in-law. She showed officers where she had hidden Miss Conklin's receipt book and all three were indicted. When she appeared for trial, she exonerated the two men and said that she alone had murdered the woman. Her conviction and the sentence of death were appealed to the Mississippi Supreme Court and affirmed and on May 19, 1944, she became the first woman in Mississippi to be electro-

MEYERS, Samuel Peter
Meyers, a white man, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Christian C. Meyers. Mrs. Meyers owned a house and lot in Garrett, Somerset Co., Pa., and when she died, Meyers felt that the property should go to him. However, under Pennsylvania law, his father had a life interest in the property and Mr. Meyers decided to move into the house himself. The son objected to this and when Mr. Meyers arrived to take possession, he found that his son had removed the doors and windows, storing them in a barn behind the house. Mr. Meyers hired two workmen, Michael Carney and Rudolph Baker, to replace the doors and windows. While they were working, the son appeared and demanded to know what was happening and when his father told him, he left in a huff rage. He borrowed a shotgun from a friend and returned shortly afterwards to pursue the argument. Carney turned his back on Meyers and started to walk off and the young man shot him in the back, killing him instantly. Meyers then ran into a vacant house nearby and took refuge upstairs. A mob gathered and the situation was threatening when Constable Lehart, accompanied by his brother John arrived to take Meyers into custody. The Leharts started up the steps to the house and Meyers suddenly appeared and fired the contents of the shotgun directly into the face of John Lehart, killing him also.

JOHNSON, James Edward
Johnson, alias George Griner, a 38-year-old black native of Waco, Tex., had first arrived in Montana in 1916 when he settled at Whitefish. During World War I, he served overseas for nine months though he was never actually in combat. After the war, he returned to Montana and worked in various cities as a laborer, cook and barber shop porter. In June, 1935, he and Mary Allsup, recently divorced from her husband, left Havre and moved to Miles City where they rented an apartment as man and wife. On the afternoon of Aug. 7, 1935, they had been drinking and several friends had been by to have drinks with them. Both spoke of their plan to move to Bismarck, N. D., and they seemed to be on good relations. After the friends had left, they got into an argument which Johnson subsequently was over a diamond ring that she was wearing and he beat her to the floor of a bedroom with an iron poker and then went into the kitchen and got a knife which he used to hack her face and upper torso. Neighbors had summoned the police and when 68-year-old Miles City policeman James Fraser stepped on the porch of the apartment, Johnson wrestled his pistol from him and shot and killed him. He also wounded Chief of Police Joe Sullivan who summoned other officers. When they arrived, Johnson surrendered and emerged from the house

MORGAN, James
Morgan, a 51-year-old Negro native of Mississippi purchased a ticket from Chicago, Ill., to Montpelier, Ohio, on the Wabash Railroad on June 12, 1918. When the train reached Montpelier, he refused to leave and locked himself in the toilet compartment. The 60-year-old passenger conductor, Alex Grant of Detroit, Mich., called in to Morgan and told him that he would have to pay additional fare or leave the train. Grant told him that he was out of money and intended to ride on to Detroit without paying. Grant stood up on a seat and looked through the transom to see the man who refused to pay and Morgan shot him through the transom between the eyes, killing him.

BLAZEK, Frank
Blazek, a 29-year-old native of Poland, was living in a small house in the city of St. Louis, Mo., when he was shot and killed by a white man, who was later identified as a girl recovered from the gutter. For a number of years, Blazek had been in the city of St. Louis, Mo., and he was known to many of the residents of the city. He was shot and killed on the street in front of his home on the night of August 1, 1933. The body was found in the gutter and the man who shot him was later identified as a girl recovered from the gutter. For a number of years, Blazek had been in the city of St. Louis, Mo., and he was known to many of the residents of the city. He was shot and killed on the street in front of his home on the night of August 1, 1933. The body was found in the gutter and the man who shot him was later identified as a girl recovered from the gutter.

THROST, Earl
Throst, a young man, was living in Iowa, where he was known to many of the residents of the city. He was shot and killed on the street in front of his home on the night of August 1, 1933. The body was found in the gutter and the man who shot him was later identified as a girl recovered from the gutter. For a number of years, Throst had been in the city of Iowa, and he was known to many of the residents of the city. He was shot and killed on the street in front of his home on the night of August 1, 1933. The body was found in the gutter and the man who shot him was later identified as a girl recovered from the gutter.

DISSE, Rudolph
Disse, a 19-year-old man, was living in Peers, on Rose, earlier when he was a child. He was shot and killed on the street in front of his home on the night of August 1, 1933. The body was found in the gutter and the man who shot him was later identified as a girl recovered from the gutter. For a number of years, Disse had been in the city of Peers, and he was known to many of the residents of the city. He was shot and killed on the street in front of his home on the night of August 1, 1933. The body was found in the gutter and the man who shot him was later identified as a girl recovered from the gutter.

BARRETT, George
Barrett, a 55-year-old man, was living in Chicago, Ill., when he was shot and killed on the street in front of his home on the night of August 1, 1933. The body was found in the gutter and the man who shot him was later identified as a girl recovered from the gutter. For a number of years, Barrett had been in the city of Chicago, and he was known to many of the residents of the city. He was shot and killed on the street in front of his home on the night of August 1, 1933. The body was found in the gutter and the man who shot him was later identified as a girl recovered from the gutter.

OCUIISH, Hannah

12/20/1786,,,

Miss Ocuish, 12 years, 9 months old, was born in Groton, Conn., a half-breed, the daughter of a drunken Pequot Indian woman. Possibly retarded, she was a liar and a thief, and her general disposition was such that the other children were afraid of her. When she was six, she and ~~an~~ brother who was two years older attacked a small girl, beat her and took her clothes and necklace. ~~When~~ When they got into an argument over the division of the ~~spoils~~ spoils, she managed to escape and reported that ~~she~~ that their mother was not fit to be in the custody of the ~~law~~ law. In the month of 1786, she took some straw ~~which~~ which had been gathered by 8-year-old Eunice Bolles and the child reported her. She bore a grudge and, early on the morning of July 21, Hannah was at the well drawing water when she noticed the child passing a stone fence. She bludgeoned Eunice unconscious with a large stone and then choked her to death. She then pushed some of the stones on the body to make it appear that the fence had fallen on the girl and killed her. When the body was discovered and the marks on her neck indicated that she had been strangled, Hannah was questioned and, after first claiming that she had seen four strange boys near the fence, she finally confessed, begging

M. Watt Espy Papers

Computational Analysis and the Death Penalty

- *Furman v. Georgia* (1972)
- *Gregg v. Georgia, etc.* (1976)
- Marvin Wolfgang and Marc Riedel Study (1973) and *Maxwell v. Bishop*
- David Baldus-led Georgia Study
- *McCleskey v. Kemp* (1987)
 - Found "racially disproportionate impact"
 - Invalidated statistical analysis for 14th amendment
- *Batson v. Kentucky* (1986)
- *Miller-El v. Dretke* (2005)

Executions in the U.S. 1608-2002: The Espy File

- University of Alabama project funded by NSF (1984)
- Found over 15,000 executions by the state since Colonial Jamestown
 - Espy not confident in coding practices
 - Blackman and McLaughlin, “The Espy File on American Executions: User Beware” *Homicide Studies* 15(3) (2011)
- Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR)
 - They are nice

Digitization Process

-  B02_CA_000244a.tif
-  B02_CA_000245a.tif
-  B02_CA_000245b.tif
-  B02_CA_000246a.tif
-  B02_CA_000247a.tif
-  B02_CA_000247b.tif
-  B02_CA_000247c.tif
-  B02_CA_000248a.tif
-  B02_CA_000248b.tif
-  B02_CA_000249a.tif
-  B02_CA_000250a.tif

Samvera Repository

- Rails web application framework
 - Enables API Development
 - Public access to Espy data
 - Support automated born-digital workflows
 - Connect with ArchivesSpace API
 - MVC framework
 - Data Modeling
- Solr indexing server
 - Enables modern searching users are familiar with

Espy Metadata Creation Tool

- Rails application
- “Ramp up” plan for repository implementation and maintenance
- Makes connections between 4 different sources
 - Small Index Cards
 - Large Index Cards
 - Reference Material
 - Espy File data from ICPSR
- Create new Espy Records backed by Data Model
- Make the computer do the boring work
- Focus on intellectual process of metadata creation

▼ Link Reference Material - South Carolina, H, J



Folder: South Carolina, H, J ▾

Filename: B35_F014_000002.jpg

Used check: ✖

🔄 Rotate Image



- B35_F014_000002.jpg -
- B35_F014_000001.jpg -

hag

- hagan dan - KY
- hager (sherron) - NJ
- haggerty john - PA
- haggins talmadge - SC**

🔗 Link Item

Used check:

Last name:

Date execution:

Race: ▾

Sex: ▾

State: ▾

County name:

▼ Make Espy Records - SC

Select a State:

SC ▾

Used:



Ignore

HAGGINS, Talmadge -- April 18, 1947

Haggins, one-armed black, electrocuted at the South Carolina State Prison (Lancaster Co.) on April 18, 1947, for the murder of Benjamin Oliver Powers, Jr., of Rock Hill, 23-year-old white Taxi Driver.

See SC Book and Magazine Excerpts.



haggins talmadge - SC

Select

No Record

Icpsr:

450592

Used check: X

Name:

Talmadge Haggins

Date execution:

1947-04-18

Age:

Race:

Black

Sex:

Male

Execution method:

Electrocution

State:

South Carolina

State abbreviation:

SC

County name:

Lancaster

List

Make Espy Record

HAGGINS, Talmadge April 18, 1947

Haggins, one-armed black, electrocuted at the South Carolina State Prison (Lancaster Co.) on April 18, 1947, for the murder of Benjamin Oliver Powers, Jr., of Rock Hill, 23-year old white Taxi Driver.

See 3C Book and Magazine Excerpts.

OCR Fixed:

HsGGIN3, Talmadge April 18, 1947 Haggins, one-armed black, electrocuted at the ssuth Csololina State Prison (Lancaster Co.) on April 18, 1947, for the murder of Genjamin Oliver Powers, Jr., of Rock Hill, 23-year old white Taxi Driver. 366 3G. Book and Magazine Excerpts.

BRENISH, Frank

Brenish, a white native of Memphis, Tenn., was born there in 1854. He was the black sheep son of a respectable family. After his first marriage ended in divorce, he married a widow with two small children to support. When ~~XXXXXX~~ she found out that Brenish had not intention of working but expected to live off her earnings as a chambermaid at the Clarendon Hotel, she left him and moved with her children into a house on Hernando Street. On the night of July 5, 1889, Brenish waited at the entrance to an alley between...

Espy Record

← Make

Record type Sourced Icpsr 450592

First name Talmadge Last name Haggins Icpsr Big Ref Index

Date execution ca. 1947-04-18 Icpsr Big Ref Index

Date crime ca. Icpsr Big Ref Index

Age Icpsr Big Ref Index

Sex Male Icpsr Big Ref Index

Race Black Icpsr Big Ref Index

Crime Murder Icpsr Big Ref Index

Slave Icpsr Big Ref Index Compensation case Icpsr Big Ref Index

Execution method Electrocution Icpsr Big Ref Index

HAGGINS, Talmadge, black, elec. 3C (Lancaster) 4-18-1947

Haggins Will Die In Chair This Friday

Slayer Of Taxi Driver To Pay Death Penalty For His Crime — Convicted Here In February

Talmadge Haggins, negro slayer of Benjamin Oliver Powers, Jr., of Rock Hill, will pay the penalty for his crime in the electric chair at the state penitentiary in Columbia this Friday morning. The exact hour of an electrocution is never announced publicly in advance but it is usually before daybreak that the penalty is enforced.

It is rather a coincidence that as Haggins goes to his death Lancaster is stirred by a crime very similar to the one committed by Haggins. Willie Reed, a local taxi driver, having been slain this week.

Haggins employed Powers, a white taxi driver of Rock Hill, to take him and his wife, Bernice Haggins, to the "next town". As they reached Lancaster, Haggins employed Powers to take him on "tween Lancaster and Great Falls that the negro slow Powers and threw his body off of the highway, taking the car and fleeing with his wife to Columbia.

Haggins and his wife then fled to New York. His wife claims that she had been a virtual prisoner of Haggins all of the time as he had come to Baltimore and forced her at the point of a gun to accompany him.

In New York the Haggins woman got a chance to escape and fled to her home in Baltimore and her people tipped officers of the law off as to Haggins' whereabouts.

The negro was tried at the February term of General Sessions court and found guilty of murder. Judge Katson pronounced sentence of death upon him.

It is understood that two or three local people will witness the electrocution Friday morning.

Lancaster Newspaper
4-18-1947 (1)

Metadata Decisions

- Espy File data demonstrated creators' priorities, values, and mental framing that are inappropriate or conflict with our own
- Occupation:
 - "Student"
 - "Banana Dealer"
 - "Beef Carrier"
 - "Goat Herder"
 - "Tiecutter"
 - "Tourist"

VARIABLE DESCRIPTION LIST

V1 ICPSR Study Number-8451
V2 ICPSR Edition Number
V3 ICPSR Part Number-1
V4 Case Number
V5 Race of Offender
V6 Age at Execution
V7 Name of Offender
V8 Place of Execution
V9 Jurisdiction of Execution
V10 Crime Committed
V11 Method of Execution
V12 Date: Day
V13 Date: Month
V14 Date: Year
V15 Check Digit
V16 State of Execution
V17 County of Conviction
V18 ICPSR State Code
V19 Sex of Offender
V20 Compensation Case
V21 Occupation of Offender

Metadata Decisions

- Occupation:
 - “Armed robber”
 - “Asylum Escapee”
 - “Bandit”
 - “Criminal”
 - “Cult Leader”
 - “Drifter”
 - “Gang Member”
 - “Lunatic”
 - “Male Nurse”
 - “Retarded”
 - “Slave”

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V14 Date: Year
V15 Check Digit
V16 State of Execution
V17 County of Conviction
V18 ICPSR State Code
V19 Sex of Offender
V20 Compensation Case
V21 Occupation of Offender

Metadata Decisions

- Race
 - White
 - Black
 - Native American
 - Asian-Pacific Islander
 - Hispanic
 - Other
- Slave
- Compensation Case

VARIABLE DESCRIPTION LIST

V1 ICPSR Study Number-8451
V2 ICPSR Edition Number
V3 ICPSR Part Number-1
V4 Case Number
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V9 Jurisdiction of Execution
V10 Crime Committed
V11 Method of Execution
V12 Date: Day
V13 Date: Month
V14 Date: Year
V15 Check Digit
V16 State of Execution
V17 County of Conviction
V18 ICPSR State Code
V19 Sex of Offender
V20 Compensation Case
V21 Occupation of Offender

Q. Where are the longest days and nights about two months each?
557. In about 70° N. or S. latitude.

Q. Where are they four months?

558. In about 80° N. or S. latitude.

TO THE LEARNER.—Perhaps you are now ready to inquire, as many have done before you, while looking over the map, "Who are the inhabitants of all these countries, regions, and places?" "Where did they come from?" "How do they look?" "What is their business?" To gratify you in these particulars, is the object of the following lessons:

RACES OF MEN.

Q. Who were the first inhabitants on this earth?

559. Adam and Eve.

Q. Where did they first live?

560. In the garden of Eden, called Paradise.

Q. Where was that?

561. It is supposed to have been in the S. W. part of Asia, near the rivers Tigris and Euphrates.

Q. Where did Adam's posterity, or descendants, settle?

562. They spread as they increased over the whole face of the earth.

Q. What has this wide dispersion, or scattering, of the human race, given rise to?

563. The formation of various associations, such as tribes, nations, &c., for their common protection.

Q. What has led to the unscriptural assertion, that Adam is not the father of all living?

564. The differences in the human family, with respect to color, stature, features, language, &c.

Q. To what causes may these effects, in a great measure, be traced?

565. To difference in climate, food, dress, mode of life, and partly to causes which we do not well understand.



EUROPEAN.

Q. What are the two grand differences, in regard to which there have been formed different classes or races of men?

566. Features and color.

Q. What is the first race, and what are its characteristics?

567. The European Race, with regular features, and a skin more or less white, according as they live in cold or hot climates.

It includes the Europeans, and all their

descendants in both hemispheres, as well as the inhabitants of Western Asia and Eastern and Northern Africa.

Q. What is the second race, and what are its characteristics?

568. The Asiatic or Mongolian Race, of a deep yellow color: their hair black, stiff, straight, and rather thin; heads almost square; wide mouths, high cheek bones, small flat noses, flat foreheads and small eyes.

This race comprises the Japanese, Chinese, Mongolians, the inhabitants of Siberia in Asia, Finns and Laplanders, in Europe, and the Esquimaux Indians, in America.



ASIATIC.

the Esquimaux Indians, in America.

Q. What is the third race, and what are its characteristics?

569. The American or Indian Race, found only in America, is of a deep copper color; straight, black hair, high cheek bones; eyes black and sunken, large faces, and robust bodies.

This race comprises all the American Indians, except the Esquimaux, who belong to the Asiatic race.



AMERICAN.

Q. What is the fourth race, and what are its characteristics?

570. The African or Negro Race. They have a jet black skin, low, narrow foreheads, black, woolly hair; thick lips, and long heels.

The native inhabitants of Africa, except those parts before mentioned, some of the natives of the larger islands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and their descendants in different quarters of the globe, constitute this class.



AFRICAN.

Metadata Decisions

- “Crime Committed” -> “Crime Convicted”
- ISO dates
- Added Date of Conviction to Date of Execution
- First and last name in individual fields
- Altered Place of Execution and Jurisdiction
- Including more geographic information
- Sex to become Gender
- Feedback welcome!

Linked Data

- Samvera replaces ActiveRecord database with Fedora Commons Repository
- Fedora 4 stores native linked data
- Technical issue of caching URIs
- Using common, standardized vocabularies

Linked Data

- Crime Convicted
- Should we create our own vocabulary?
- Access to expertise
- Different mission

Documenting the Macabre: The National Death Penalty Archive

BRIAN KEOUGH, CHAIR

JODI BOYLE, MELISSA MCMULLEN, AND GREGORY WIEDEMAN, PRESENTERS

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