

Outline

- 1. Digital Frost Project
- 2. The Sound of Public Humanities
- 3. Editorial Rationale

1. Digital Frost Project



PROGRAM ARCHIVE

Viewing convention Program information from 2014

Session Details



618. FrostBytes: Archival Scholarship in the Digital Age

Saturday, 11 January, 3:30-4:45 p.m., Grace, Chicago Marriott

Program arranged by the Robert Frost Society

Presiding: Mark Steed Richardson, Doshisha Univ.; Donald Sheehy, Edinboro Univ. of Pennsylvania

Session Description:

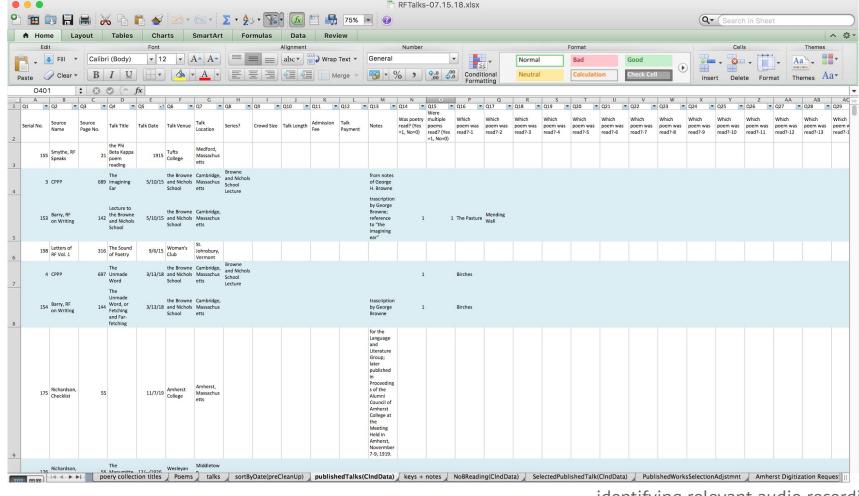
The workshop will share information about Frost collections and about the status of digitization and electronic cataloging at major collections. Tools and procedures for locating and acquiring materials will be discussed. Our purpose is to plan the creation, development, and maintenance of a comprehensive digital resource—under the aegis of the Frost Society—for Frost scholarship.



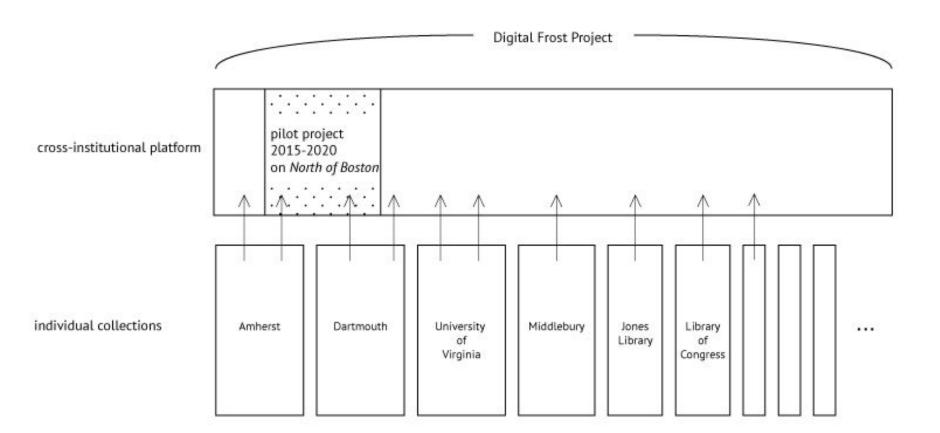
continuous reformatting of audio recordings & sound migration...



Frost speaking in Johnson Chapel, Amherst College (1957)



identifying relevant audio recordings...



2. The Sound of Public Humanities



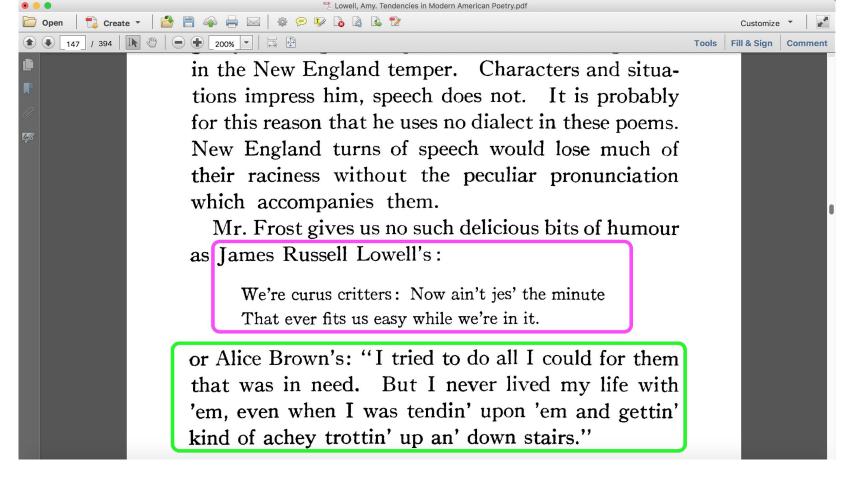


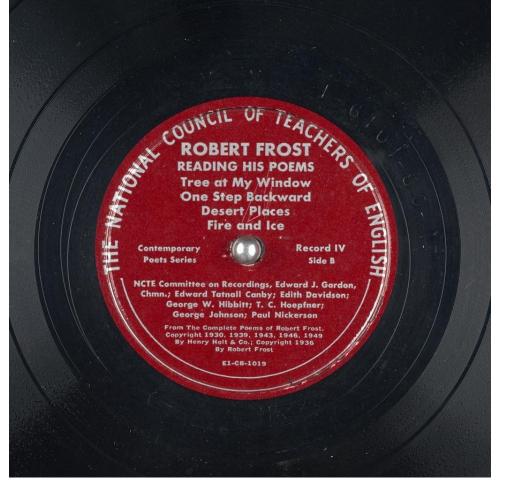
the Frost children at the Derry Farm (1907), Frost's author photo (1913-4)

"There is no denying that his insistent monosyllabic monotony is irritating, but it may be questioned whether any less drab monotony of rhythm would have been so successful in conveying the particular aspect of life presented."

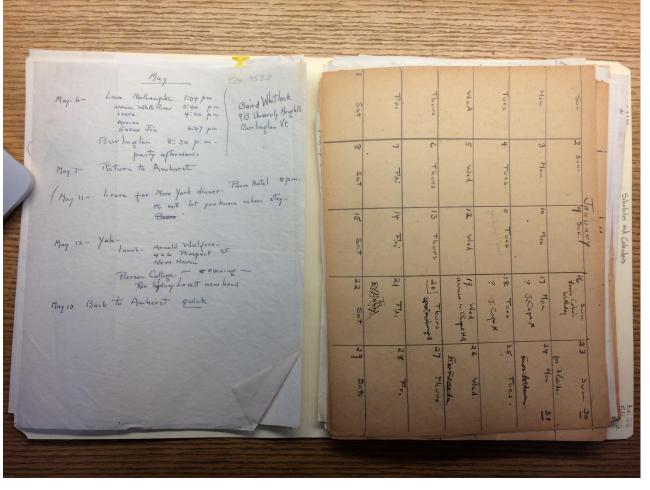
"[Frost's] people are left-over of the old stock, morbid, pursued by phantoms, slowly sinking to insanity."

[And of the corresponding meter used in the poems]: "halting and maimed, like the life it portrays, unyielding in substance, and broken in effect."



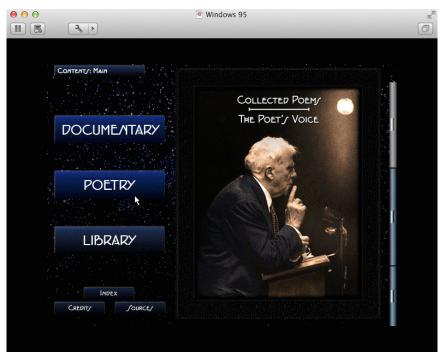


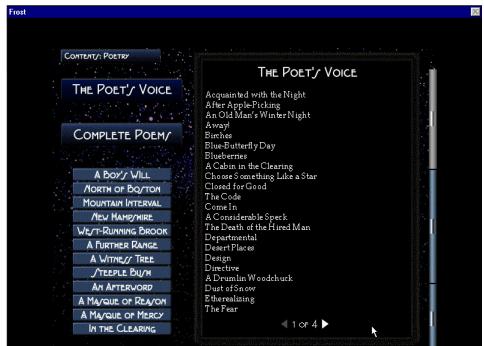
"Robert Frost Reading His Poems," the National Council of Teachers of English (1951)

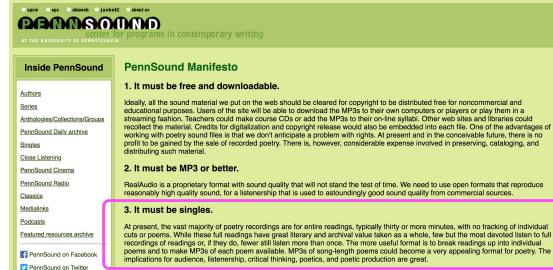


Robert Frost appointment calendars housed in Dartmouth College

3. Editorial Rationale

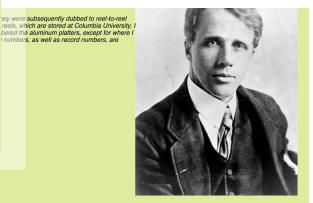






bered the aluminum platters, except for where I numbers, as well as record numbers, are

ney were subsequently dubbed to reel-to-reel



At present, the vast majority of poetry recordings are for entire readings, typically thirty or more minutes, with no tracking of individual cuts or poems. While these full readings have great literary and archival value taken as a whole, few but the most devoted listen to full recordings of readings or, if they do, fewer still listen more than once. The more useful format is to break readings up into individual poems and to make MP3s of each poem available. MP3s of song-length poems could become a very appealing format for poetry. The

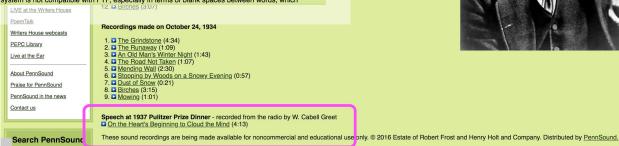
4. It must be named.

PennSound on YouTube

Al Filreis page

LINEbrook

Presently, downloaded poetry sound files tend not to have informative names. Looking at a directory of such files, it is impossible to determine what the file contains from the visual information available. File sharing for music employs a simple system of the name of the singer and the song, but the p2p system is not compatible with FTP, especially in terms of blank spaces between words, which



talks NOT lectures

saying poems
NOT reading poems