Women Writers’ Role in Literary History

A Data Management Plan created using DMPTool

Creator: Claudia Crowe

Affiliation: University of South Carolina (USC)

Funder: National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH)

Template: NEH-ODH: Office of Digital Humanities

Project abstract:
Women writers were not common or supported in early literary history. The role a woman had to fulfill did not include writing as it took away from other duties, such that serve a husband and children. Writing also was largely frowned upon in society as it was not considered a woman’s place to speak out, have an opinion, or even be informed on an issue. A huge portion of literature produced in early history was written by men only. Furthermore, publication was so controlled and operated by men that some women chose to write under a false male pen name to avoid bias and backlash. The Bronte Sisters, Louisa May Alcott, and Mary Ann Evans are a few women writers who adapted a male pseudonym. It is valuable to look at women writers who chose to not write under their own name and see the impact of their writing and role compared to the women who kept their own name. Regardless, women writers throughout history played a critical role in literary history that continues to affect society today.

Last modified: 07-26-2020

Copyright information:
The above plan creator(s) have agreed that others may use as much of the text of this plan as they would like in their own plans, and customize it as necessary. You do not need to credit the creator(s) as the source of the language used, but using any of the plan's text does not imply that the creator(s) endorse, or have any relationship to, your project or proposal.
Women Writers’ Role in Literary History

Roles and responsibilities

Crowe will support the student with research resources first and foremost. Zotero will be the main tool for capturing and storing data on the research topic, mainly used for the bibliographies and references. It is Crowe’s role and responsibility to supplement the student with this research tool as well as other data management. The student is responsible for finding and supplying reliable scholarly work for the content of the research project that will be kept in Zotero.

Expected data

Data will be gathered for this research project from the works of notable women authors. Scholarly material, such as journals and articles, will be used in connection with the topic of the role of women writers in support of the primary work. Critical analysis would be one example of scholarly material where data will be collected. All scholarly works will be accessed through databases provided by the university library. The works of the women authors will be purchased or borrowed from a library following copyright policies.

Period of data retention

Timely access will be assured by a set timeline to collect research created by Crowe and the student at the beginning of the project. A schedule will supplement the overarching timeline to ensure timely access is upheld.

Data formats and dissemination

The university’s institutional repository will hold all research and data collected by Crowe and the student on the topic. Peer-reviewed publications is another way data will be shared from this project. Lastly, the final research project will be open access for anyone to view, with the correct credit given to the student. The final research project will be the intellectual property of the student.

Data storage and preservation of access

Zotero is one way data being collected will be properly stored and shared with all participating parties. Google Drive will be utilized the most during the data gathering, processing, and analyzing portion of the project. Google Drive allows multiple ways of displaying and sharing data, for example slideshows, documents, and videos. Sharing can be restricted or not with Google Drive during all stages of this research project with created links. Google Drive allows access is to be restricted after sharing as well if necessary.