

FOLLOW THE NORTH STAR: AN UNDERGROUND RAILROAD IMMERSION EXPERIENCE

by Michelle Evans
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Photos by Shawn Spence

In 1998 Conner Prairie, a living history museum outside of Indianapolis, Indiana, launched what many in the museum community have called “one of the most ambitious museum projects in the country.” *Follow the North Star* is a “characterization” of a journey on the Underground Railroad through an 1836 Indiana landscape. Why a “characterization”? Admittedly, it is impossible to recreate or reenact the actual experiences of African Americans on such

a trip, but the museum believed that it was essential to introduce visitors to the issues, experiences, and types of people that those fleeing to the North would have encountered while traveling the Underground Railroad.

Participants in this 90-minute program are asked to take on the role of a fugitive slave as they travel around the museum grounds at night. While Conner Prairie is known for its first person interpretation, this is the first program in which the museum has required visitors to immerse themselves so completely in history. Covering a 1-1/2 mile route through the fields, woods and historic homes of the museum, visitors meet characters drawn from historical research who may help them, hinder them, or may refuse to get involved. Each presentation ends with a “debriefing” during which there is time for questions, comments and conversation.

During the late 1980s and early 1990s, Conner Prairie had presented a week of

ABOUT OUR MEMBERS

Rebecca Conard, associate professor of history at Middle Tennessee State University and NCPH Vice President, has published *Benjamin Shambaugh and the Intellectual Foundations of Public History* (University of Iowa Press).

Martin V. Melosi, University of Houston, received the Abel Wolman Prize for the best book in public works history in 2001, awarded by the Public Works Historical Society, for his book, *The Sanitary City: Urban Infrastructure in America from Colonial Times to the Present* (Johns Hopkins, 2000).

Jeffrey K. Stine (Smithsonian Institution) is the newly elected vice president/president-elect of the Public Works Historical Society.

David G. Vanderstel, NCPH Executive Director, has the lead article in the Winter 2002 issue of the *OAH Magazine of History*, a special issue devoted to public history.

NEW MEMBERS

Elizabeth Armstrong Hall, *Manassas, VA*
Christina Baich, *Indianapolis, IN*
Alicia Barber, *Austin, TX*
Christopher Beach, *Wilton, ME*
Carl Benn, *Toronto, ON*
Doug Boyd, *Frankfort, KY*
Erin Bush, *Centreville, VA*
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Kimberly Finch, *Campbellford, ON*
Elizabeth Fraterrigo, *Evanston, IL*
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Erin Kelley, *Indianapolis, IN*

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► *North Star ... continued.*

programming as part of Black History Month. African American characters occasionally appeared in the recreated 1836 village of Prairietown, but only if staff was available. Otherwise, the museum's presentation of African American history in Indiana was almost nonexistent. In the fall of 1996 the museum staff began discussions about creating a program based on the Underground Railroad experience that would address both African American as well as Quaker history. Conner Prairie is a subsidiary of Earlham College, a small Quaker liberal arts college in Richmond, Indiana.

As research began, museum researchers and programmers realized that as the Underground Railroad grew to become part of American mythology, many aspects of its history had been overshadowed by the myth, the part that most of us learn in elementary school. We may have learned about Quakers and Harriet Tubman, but little about the real experiences of the African Americans or the help provided by free black and Native American communities.

Indiana and Hamilton County played a vital role in the Underground Railroad. During the 1820s and 1830s, the county was home to several Quaker communities. Even today, Indiana has the largest Quaker population in the country. Roberts Settlement, a free black farming community, was founded in Hamilton County in the mid-1830s as an offshoot of The Beech, a larger African American community in Rush County further south. Many of the free blacks settling in Indiana in the early 1800s came in conjunction with a Quaker migration to the state from North Carolina.

Primary documentation of Underground Railroad activity is scarce. In some situations where records had been kept, they were destroyed after the adoption of the 1850 Fugitive Slave Law. Conner Prairie relied heavily on the reminiscences of Levi Coffin, the historical work of Wilbur Seibert, and other Midwest oral histories. Searches through various archives across the state yielded such things as a letter of reference for a slave catcher coming into Indiana.



Development of the program included two different advisory groups. The first group consisted of an African American historian, a Quaker historian, and a psychologist who served as a member of the museum's board. The second group was an existing African American advisory group, consisting of historians, educators, business and church leaders. After input from each group we trained interpretive staff and began a series of presentations for focus groups. These groups provided valuable feedback, which led to program adjustments prior to the beginning of public presentations in the fall of 1998.

From the initial idea of an evening adult program, *Follow the North Star* has evolved into a series of public programs. There are now daytime school programs for middle and high school groups and various distance learning opportunities. In February 2001 Conner Prairie presented a theatrical version as a more accessible version for some of our visitors. Scheduled primarily in April and November, the museum usually offers ten days of the school program per year and eighteen evenings of the public program. Even with this limited run, over 13,000 visitors have attended the program since its inception 3 1/2 years ago.

How have people been affected by this experience? Visitors report leaving the museum with a better understanding of Underground Railroad history, both in Indiana and across North America, having been exposed to a time in America's history when people of different races, religions,

and political persuasions came together to support a common good. An interesting outcome of the program has been the open conversations about modern race issues, which have occurred in debriefing sessions. Common visitor comments include "I like the personal involvement – it's one thing to read about it but another to do it" and "I've read a lot about the Underground Railroad. This is a better way to learn about it".

The program also has affected the interpretive staff. Like most historic sites, Conner Prairie has tended to present a "kinder, gentler" past while avoiding the more controversial elements of history. Those who had to play the "bad guys" in the *North Star* program had a tough time of it the first year since the program proved to be such a dramatic change from the museum's normal interpretive style. The interpreters became more comfortable with the presentation, however, as they witnessed how profoundly visitors were affected by the experience. This also made interpreters more comfortable with discussing issues such as slavery, Indian removal, and other potentially explosive issues in our regular daily interpretation.

One of our goals as museum educators is to foster lifelong learning. Through *Follow the North Star*, Conner Prairie has been able to present a fascinating aspect of history to a cross section of the public. As many of our staff went through the program during the initial presentations, the majority commented on how the program lingered in their minds and continued in conversations for months to come. While it is gratifying to see people experience history with their heads and to think about history in new ways, I have been most touched to see visitors experience history with their hearts: to have people, with tears in their eyes, thank us for presenting the program and to witness conversations about sensitive issues that might never have occurred otherwise. Few of us ever thought that a 90-minute historical program might have such profound effects on the lives of museum visitors.

Michelle Evans is Associate Director for Interpretation at Conner Prairie in Fishers, IN. Visit the Conner Prairie website at www.connerprairie.org for more information.

AMERICANA ONLINE: TWO SCHOLARS BRING HISTORY TO LIFE ON THE INTERNET

by Pamela H. Sacks

Historians Jill Lepore and Jane Kamensky were doctoral candidates at Yale, knee-deep in dense and dry writings on early America, when they suspected that they ought to be having a lot more fun.

"We had backgrounds as writers and passionate readers," Ms. Kamensky said. "We felt starved by the kinds of prose, the kinds of readings we faced working on Ph.D.s." By the mid-1990s, both scholars had settled in the Boston area, and they began to talk about creating a history publication that would be, as Ms. Kamensky put it, "a little hipper and more exciting."

As Web magazines—Slate, Salon and others—began to appear, Ms. Lepore, an associate professor of history at Boston University, and Ms. Kamensky, who holds the same position at Brandeis University in Waltham, realized that an online magazine would be just the ticket to bridge the gap between scholarly and popular writing. Moreover, if it was on the Web, it would be free to all takers and readily available.

"We thought it would attract those who would read journals and magazines, and bring together, in a common place, people with a keen eye for good writing and topics of particular interest at the moment," said Ms. Lepore, who grew up in West Boylston and Sterling.

Thus *Common-place.org*, a witty, erudite pastiche of American history, was born. True to its creators' goals, it draws people with a predilection for pre-1900 America and a desire to understand how those times relate to our lives today. The site quickly won rave reviews. It was named Yahoo! "pick of the week," a *USA Today* "hot site," and won a People's Choice Web site 500 Award.

Ms. Lepore and Ms. Kamensky, who serve as the editors, take turns writing a column titled "Talk of the Past." In the introductory issue last October, Ms. Lepore offered amusing reflections on the four-part PBS series "The 1900 House," in which a middle-class British family, the Bowlers,



<http://common-place.org>

spent three months living precisely as a family of the late Victorian era would have, from wearing whalebone corsets to cooking on a coal stove. It turned out that life at the turn of the 19th century was more hazardous than the Bowlers had imagined; a doctor had to be called in when the corsets worn by Mrs. Bowler and her eldest daughter left them chronically short of breath.

In her column, Ms. Lepore contrasted the show with the popular Hollywood film "The Patriot," which featured Mel Gibson as a Revolutionary-era father with 21st-century sensibilities. In contemplating Mrs. Bowler's reaction to her rather trying experience, she mused about her aspirations for Common-place.

"Living in 'The 1900 House' left Joyce Bowler keen to learn more about the past. 'It's made me want to dig deeper, to know what it was really like then, and not just to accept what's between the pages of a history book.' Maybe what Joyce Bowler needs is Common-place, which seems, after all, quite a reasonable compromise between reading a history book and wearing a corset for three months. We hope it will take your breath away."

Ms. Lepore's hopes were quickly realized. Not long after the first issue was posted, 1,000 people signed on as "subscribers," in order to be notified of the publication of each issue and occasional between-issue "extras." Before long, lively discussions of

articles ensued in the magazine section titled "The Republic of Letters." What was it that attracted such interest?

Common-place rapidly gained fans because of its friendly style of writing and coverage of timely historical topics, according to John B. Hench of the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester. Ms. Lepore and Ms. Kamensky always have their ears peeled for "news." "One of us will hear something in a conference and say, 'Let's get this out there right away,'" Ms. Kamensky said.

Readers were treated to an "extra" over the holidays. Historian Stephen Nissenbaum, author of *The Battle for Christmas*, analyzed a new and controversial claim that Clement C. Moore was not the author of the classic Christmas poem "The Night Before Christmas." (Mr. Nissenbaum concluded that Mr. Moore could, indeed, have written the verse.)

In proceeding with their quarterly magazine, Ms. Lepore and Ms. Kamensky drew up a blueprint and then approached top academic and research institutions for both cash and other resources. At the same time, they assembled an impressive list of scholars to serve on the editorial board and as section editors.

The Antiquarian Society, renowned for its vast collection of items printed in this country between 1639 and 1876, immediately recognized the quality of the venture and its potential for wide appeal. "They presented an elaborate prospectus, and we were very impressed," said Mr. Hench, the society's vice president for collections and programs. "It just seemed it was something that, if we could help them out, it would be terrific for the audience we are reaching."

The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History in New York City was equally enthusiastic and signed on as a major backer. The institute, which promotes the study of American history among elementary and secondary school students,

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► *Americana Online... continued.*

gave \$50,000—and the promise of more to come. “This is so much our mission,” executive director Lesley S. Herrmann said of *Common-place*. “There will be ongoing funding, and we’re going to do a lot of promotion of the site.”

The idea was to bring under one umbrella articles written by curators, librarians, teachers, journalists and, of course, historians. Drawing in the hobbyist as well as the scholar has meant getting contributors to forgo academic jargon. Ms. Lepore laughed when she recalled the pains she and Ms. Kamensky took in drawing up instructions for writers. In the link titled “How to Contribute,” they say they are seeking “lively essays designed to engage a broad audience of people ...” and they urge those submitting queries to “write for readers interested in, and familiar with, the basic current of early American life, but not necessarily with your own specialty.”

“One of the things Jill and I share in this enterprise is a sense of humor, a sense of irony and narrative grace—that the way the story is told matters,” Ms. Kamensky remarked. “If history can’t be made serious and interesting at the same time, democracy is in serious trouble.”

They soon discovered that the writers appreciated their hands-on editing style, not to mention the quick turnaround. “They didn’t have to wait months and months to be published,” Ms. Lepore said. “The design and illustrations are beautiful and the feedback is fast.”

Ms. Lepore’s favorite articles have included a journalist’s investigation into what happens to historical artifacts sold on eBay and a documentary maker’s reflections on strategies used for films on events that occurred before the age of photography.

Three issues of *Common-place* each year contain a mix of subject matter; the summer edition focuses on one theme of particular relevance. The ongoing discussion of reparations prompted the 2001 topic, American slavery, which is the central subject of the issue now up on the site. The impeachment of former President Clinton, Second Amendment debates and arguments about the value of the Electoral College in the aftermath of the 2000 presidential race have made the uses and abuses of the Constitution a natural choice for summer 2002, Ms. Lepore said.

All of this has taken more time—and been more enjoyable—than either Ms. Kamensky or Ms. Lepore had anticipated. It is hardly their sole occupation. Both

women live with their families in Cambridge, and each has two sons under the age of 3. They also teach at their respective universities and are both writing books. Ms. Lepore, 34, writes for and consults on PBS and History Channel documentaries and films, while Ms. Kamensky, 38, is involved in teacher-scholar partnerships with local secondary-school teachers.

Ms. Lepore, a graduate of Wachusett Regional High School in Holden, gained renown in 1998 when her book *The Name of War* won the prestigious Bancroft Prize. Around that time, she drew a crowd of several hundred to the Antiquarian Society for her talk on the book, which examines the role that King Philip’s War, a 17th-century clash, played in shaping the identities of colonists and Indians that were to last for more than three centuries.

In June, *Common-place* became a registered nonprofit organization, a step that helps to ensure the magazine’s continuation for some time to come. “It may not be the ‘Jill and Jane Show’ forever,” Ms. Kamensky allowed. “We built a little house, and now the house stands, regardless of where we move.”

(Reprinted with permission of the Worcester Telegram & Gazette, 21 August 2001)

NEW 2002 EDITION OF GUIDE TO GRADUATE PROGRAMS NOW AVAILABLE

The latest edition of *A Guide to Graduate Programs in Public History* is now available.

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The *Guide* is available for \$20.00 to NCPH members; \$25.00 for nonmembers; add \$3.00 for postage and handling.

Order your copies today by sending a check or money order made out to NCPH to:

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425 University Boulevard – Cavanaugh 327
Indianapolis, IN 46202

PRESIDENT'S COMMENTS



by Patrick O'Bannon
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By the time this newsletter reaches your mailbox spring should be just around the corner, and with the first crocuses comes the NCPH annual conference. This year we'll be holding a joint meeting with the Organization of American Historians in Washington, DC. The tradition of joint meetings dates back to the 1980s and has been a topic of spirited discussion among NCPH members over the years. Some feel strongly that the joint meetings provide us with an intellectual jumpstart, permitting us to raise our heads from our daily assignments and responsibilities and reconnecting us to the latest currents of thought within the broader profession. Others feel just as strongly that the trends of the academy are largely irrelevant to the world in which they practice public history.

I admit to mixed feelings on this subject. I appreciate the value of joint meetings and think they serve a constructive purpose by promoting public history to a wider audience of historians. But our annual meeting is the one time each year in which we assemble as public historians to renew old acquaintances, recruit new colleagues, and discover new connections. The easy camaraderie of our solo meetings, which I believe is one of best things about NCPH, is diluted when we meet with OAH simply because of the sheer number of OAH members. We public historians represent a small percentage of the conference attendees and, consequently, we have to work much harder to reap the scholarly and social benefits of the conference.

I'm also somewhat concerned at what I perceive to be an unspoken sense that NCPH needs to meet regularly with OAH in order to validate our discipline. I can't think of another professional history organization of comparable size that feels any need to justify its intellectual

relevance by meeting with OAH or AHA. Other organizations are comfortable with the value and validity of their methods and approaches and see no need for a stamp of approval from a larger organization. I don't mean to imply that those who advocate frequent, or at least regular, joint conferences with OAH feel intellectually inferior and need the larger organization to justify their professional work. But, I think that public history has ably demonstrated its standing over the past twenty-five years, and that we should meet with other professional organizations to further our own goals and objectives, not to seek endorsement of our discipline. We can stand on our own in terms of the quality of our work, the soundness and utility of our methods, the significance of our insights, and the high ethical standards to which we adhere.

I've attended each of the joint meetings, and there has been a noticeably positive shift in the attitude of many OAH members towards public history and public historians. At the first joint meeting public history felt like an after thought, something added to the program grudgingly and with little intent other than to provide graduate students with a glimpse of a possible alternative form of employment. I know NCPH members worked hard on the program and tried to integrate public history into the meeting, but as an attendee the general vibe was anything but inclusive.

Since that first joint meeting NCPH has held two other conferences with OAH, and each time public history was a more significant part of the program and I felt less like a ballplayer relegated to a career in the minors with no shot at getting the call to join the big team in academia. I think we're getting our message across. Convincing OAH members that public history is a valuable and viable discipline, that our work provides important insights into the past, and that our methods and approaches are innovative and worthy of consideration and use by all historians.

I think the increasing acceptance of public history by our academic colleagues is reason enough to maintain the tradition of joint meetings with OAH. Consequently, I encourage all of you to attend the joint meeting, participate in the sessions, and

actively promote public history to all of our colleagues.

Last year, following the joint meeting in St. Louis and with this year's joint meeting on the horizon, I was asked to chair a Board committee to evaluate NCPH's policies on joint meetings. The committee recommended that we continue to meet jointly with OAH, but that we limit these meetings to once every four or five years. We further recommended that NCPH explore the possibility of meeting jointly with other professional organizations similar in size to NCPH. I'm happy to report that plans are in the works to meet with the American Society of Environmental History in 2004. This meeting could represent the beginning of a new era, in which NCPH maintains and strengthens its ties with OAH, while also reaching out to comparably sized organizations with complimentary goals and interests.



The National Council on Public History promotes the application of historical

scholarship outside the university in government, business, historical societies, preservation organizations, archives, libraries, professional associations, and public interest groups.

For details contact NCPH President Patrick O'Bannon, HRA Gray & Pape, 119 Pine Street, Seattle, WA 98101; (206) 343-0226; E-mail pobannon@hragp.com; or David G. Vanderstel, NCPH, Cavanaugh 327, IUPUI, 425 University Blvd., Indianapolis, IN 46202-5140; (317) 274-2716; E-mail: ncp@iupui.edu.

For change of address, write UC Press, 2000 Center St., Suite 303, Berkeley, CA 94704-1223.

Submissions to *Public History News* should be sent to David G. Vanderstel, Editor, at the address above.

FROM THE DIRECTOR'S DESK



by David G. Vanderstel
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Since 11 September, newspapers, magazines, and the evening news broadcasts continuously have belabored a point. It has become a common topic of conversation among friends, colleagues, and family members. Even advertisements proclaim it in different forms. How many times and in how many ways have we heard that our lives have changed dramatically or that we will look at the world differently since the events of 11 September?

The lives of all Americans—as well as those of citizens around the world—were affected greatly by the horrific events of that September day. Clearly, for all who have traveled since 11 September, life has indeed changed. More rigorous security measures await those who pass through airport terminals, prolonging check-in times and trying the patience of those accustomed to a non-stop, on-the-go lifestyle. Security guards and military personnel are more visible at government buildings and in high-risk areas, requiring identity checks of all who seek entry. Needless to say, the relaxed, easy-going travel atmosphere of past years is gone—at least for the time being.

Admittedly, I do approach things with a little more caution and a slightly different perspective than I did five months ago, though I still have no hesitations about flying. I certainly find myself more patient going through security checks—unlike some more vocal travelers who view these procedures as a major inconvenience. But, I had become aware of the need for greater security when I began my travels abroad during the early 1970s—an era plagued with airplane hijackings and terrorist bombings. Truly, the memory of those events and the presence of armed soldiers and military vehicles in European airports stuck with me over the years and prepared me for what I am witnessing today in the US.

Of us all, the lives of hundreds of families who lost loved ones, friends,

and colleagues in the September attacks will be forever changed and they will indeed look at life much differently. But, I question the bold claims of the news media and the talk shows, that our lives have truly changed and that Americans now look at life differently. My sense is that the public is seeking a quick return to a state of normalcy; you know, “keep America rolling” and all that. But, as a historian, I have to ask, have we truly learned any lesson from this event?

Several people (many of whom are colleagues in the history profession) with whom I have spoken after the events of 11 September have concluded that their lives have not changed. As those who regularly study the past, they are more interested in seeking to identify and understand the “causes and effects” of current events within an historical context—something that seems beyond the interest of much of the general public, which seems oblivious to the impact of the past on the present.

The point that I’m trying to make is that I believe historians have a public responsibility to interpret and explain current events so that society can better understand why things occur and comprehend our place as a nation and as a people in the larger global community. Through such explanations, the public may come to understand (hopefully) that things don’t just happen, but that they are based upon some root cause(s). With their eye for analysis and interpretations, historians are well equipped to assess and explain, but that explanation must extend beyond the traditional classroom in which historians are more accustomed to work.

It is quite appropriate that historians and curators from the Museum of the City of New York, the Smithsonian Institution, and other historical institutions began work soon after the events to gather artifacts for use in documenting and interpreting the effects of 11 September. There are other initiatives to obtain oral histories of survivors and witnesses and to gather photographs and videos of the events surrounding that day. This is indeed a wise move, demonstrating the necessity of retrieving and preserving before items and memories fade from us over the course of time. But, I hope that these items and recollections will be used

to provide both a proper memorial as well as an interpretive explanation of what transpired and the historical context in which they occurred.

So, am I really looking at things differently today than I did in the past, as the media claims I am since the events of 11 September? Not really. As a historian, I am thankful that I have the skills with which to review and assess events, to seek the historical context in which to understand them, and then attempt to explain their relevance to others. Historical perspective is a necessity for contemporary society and it behooves our profession to make that leap in communicating with the larger public, to bring to light a more historical perspective on current events. Maybe then people will indeed look at things differently—that is, with a clearer understanding of events that affect us all, an understanding based upon an appreciation for historical context and for the forces that shape the events that affect our daily lives. The historian’s task in such a world is indeed an important one, and we should seize every opportunity to make history relevant to the public.



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NCC WASHINGTON UPDATE



by Bruce Craig, Executive Director
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[Editor's Note: Included is a synopsis
of assorted postings from recent issues
of NCC Update.]

Legislation Introduced for Memorial for Victims of Terrorist Attacks on the US: On 2 October 2001, Rep. Jim Turner (D-TX) introduced legislation (H.R. 2982) to authorize the establishment of a memorial in the District of Columbia to the victims of terrorist attacks on the United States. It directs the Secretary of the Interior to work with the National Capital Memorial Commission and a new commission that would be known as the Victims of Terrorism Memorial Commission. The commissions are charged with finding a suitable location and selecting a suitable design for the memorial "from proposals solicited and accepted from qualified American architects."

Adams Memorial Bill Sent to President: Congress passed legislation (H.R. 1668) authorizing a national memorial on federal land in Washington DC to honor former President John Adams, his wife Abigail Adams, former President John Quincy Adams, and the family's legacy of public service. Passage of the bill foreshadows what some Hill insiders believe will be another contentious debate over just how many more memorials should be placed on the National Mall.

Lawsuit Challenges Bush Presidential Records Executive Order: On 28 November, Public Citizen (a Washington D.C. based nonprofit consumer advocacy organization) filed suit in a federal court in Washington, DC on behalf of the American Historical Association, the Organization of American Historians, the National Security Archive, the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press, Public Citizen, and eminent presidential historians Hugh

Graham and Stanley Kutler, to overturn an executive order issued by President Bush (E.O. 13233) that limits access to the records of former presidents. The plaintiffs contend that the executive order violates the Presidential Records Act (PRA), which opens most presidential records to public access twelve years after a president leaves office. The suit seeks to compel the National Archives to abide by the terms of the 1978 PRA and to release to the public some 68,000 pages of records of former President Ronald Reagan, that should have been released last January, twelve years after President Reagan left office. A copy of the complaint may be viewed at <http://www.citizen.org>. [Note: On 3 January 2002 the Bush administration authorized the release of some 8,000 pages of a total of over 68,000 pages of Reagan Administration records that were required by law to be released in January 2001.]

National Historic Barn Preservation Program: Senator James Jeffords (I-VT) introduced legislation (S. 1604) directing the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a historic barn preservation program. The legislation authorizes \$25 million over five years to assist the states to develop a listing of historic barns, to collect and disseminate information on historic barns; to foster education programs relating to the history, construction techniques, rehabilitation, and contribution to society of historic barns; to conduct research on the history of barns; as well as to devise best practices to protect and rehabilitate them. The bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

President Bush Signs Education Authorization Bill: On 8 January 2002 President Bush signed into law legislation that dramatically overhauls the nation's education system. The measure, centerpiece of Bush's domestic program when he took office a year ago, represents a political compromise that provides billions more in federal funds than was sought by Democrats, while granting GOP demands to give local officials increased flexibility in spending the money. Included in the bill is a provision entitled, "Teaching of Traditional American History," which incorporates into law Senator Robert Byrd's (D-WV) Senate amendment #402

(passed in the Senate 10 May 2001) to S.1. The language authorizes "Such funds as may be necessary for FY 2002 and each of the 5 succeeding fiscal years" for the teaching of traditional American history grant program.

CIA Declines to Release Historical Documents: According to *Secrecy News*, a publication of the Federation of American Scientists, Project on Government Secrecy, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is seeking to increase its control over the historical record of US foreign policy by refusing to release four sets of documents to the State Department until State historians agree to new CIA conditions governing publication of foreign policy documents. CIA officials told State historians in October that they were "under instructions [from the Director of Central Intelligence] not to proceed with business as usual" because of Agency concerns about the release of historical documents concerning intelligence. The CIA is demanding the adoption of a new Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Agency and the State Department Office of the Historian before authorizing the release of the published volumes. For more information, visit the State Department Historical Advisory Committee: <http://www.fas.org/sgp/advisory/state/hac1001.html#cia>

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CONSULTANT'S CORNER

The NCPH Consultants' Committee is dedicated to promoting the interests of NCPH members who provide historical services as consultants or contractors. The committee wishes to highlight professional accomplishments among contract historians, contract firms, and other independent researchers. Forward news of finished projects, contract awards, contract report publications, ongoing oral history projects, or anything else that might be of interest to practicing historians. E-mail items to: Amy Dase, adase@paiarch.com or Mathia Scherer, mathia.scherer@amec.com. Be sure to include your full name, address, and contact information.

Prewitt and Associates, Inc., published two reports of investigations in the past year that include valuable historical archaeological components. Gregg C. Cestaro, with Martha Doty Freeman, Marie E. Blake, and Ann M. Scott, authored *Cultural Resources*

Survey of Selected Maneuver Areas at Camp Bullis, Bexar and Comal Counties, Texas: The Archeology and History of 3,255 Acres Along Cibolo Creek for Camp Bullis. The report includes a brief historical background that discusses post-contact Native Americans; European, Mexican, and Anglo-American exploration, settlement, and ranching; and the United States military. It includes an analysis of historic artifacts (ceramics, glass, metal, and other) found during the survey. Provocative, albeit brief, are appendices that address historic properties associated with the locally prominent Henry M. Smith family and those associated with movie production at Camp Stanley and Camp Bullis, where both *The Rough Riders* and *Wings* were filmed, in part, in the 1920s.

Cultural Resources Survey of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway from High Island to the Brazos River Diversion Channel; Brazoria, Chambers, and Galveston

Counties, Texas, by E. Frances Gadus and Sue Winton Moss, identifies and evaluates 15 archaeological sites along an 85-mile section of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Galveston District. Most important, however, the study made survey and archival efforts to determine the disposition of six historic features previously identified but never recorded. The remains of these features, including a c. 1851 house, the early 20th century town of Port Morris, a c. 1915 dam at Oyster Creek, a Hudgins Cross of the Galveston and Brazos Canal and a proximate Civil War-era mud fort, and several bridges, were no longer evident. Nonetheless, the report fully examines the archival record to document what is known about these vanished historic resources. Two historic shipwrecks were located and recorded. These were probably twentieth-century work boats related to maintenance along the waterway.

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NEW NCPH LEADERSHIP ELECTED

The NCPH Executive Offices is pleased to announce results from the recent election of new leaders for the Council. NCPH extends its congratulations to James Gardner on his election to the position of Vice-President. Gardner, who holds a Ph.D. in history from Vanderbilt University, currently works at the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History where he holds the position of Associate Director for Curatorial Affairs. Previously he served on the staff of the American Association for State and Local History and as Deputy Executive Director of the American Historical Association. He also currently serves as the senior editor of

Krieger Publishing Company's public history series. Within NCPH, Gardner sits on the Editorial Board of *The Public Historian* and chairs the Awards Committee. Over the years, he has been a member of the Nominating Committee and chaired the Membership Committee and the G. Wesley Johnson Award Committee.

Newly elected to the NCPH Board of Directors are Anne Valk, Marianne Babal, and Paul Ashton. Anne Valk is an assistant professor of public history at Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville. A member of NCPH since 1997, Valk has worked extensively on local history projects in the

South and the Midwest, especially those that use oral history interviewing methods to generate public interest and participation in preservation of a community's past.

Marianne Babal is a museum curator and corporate historian for Wells Fargo and Company in San Francisco, CA for the past eight years. Babal previously served for three years as the Secretary-Treasurer of NCPH and also chaired the Endowment Committee, coordinating several of the early fund raising events.

Paul Ashton is Senior Lecturer in Public History at the University of Technology, Sydney (UTS), Australia, where he coordinates a graduate public

➤ See Elected page 15

SPECIAL LIMITED OFFER!

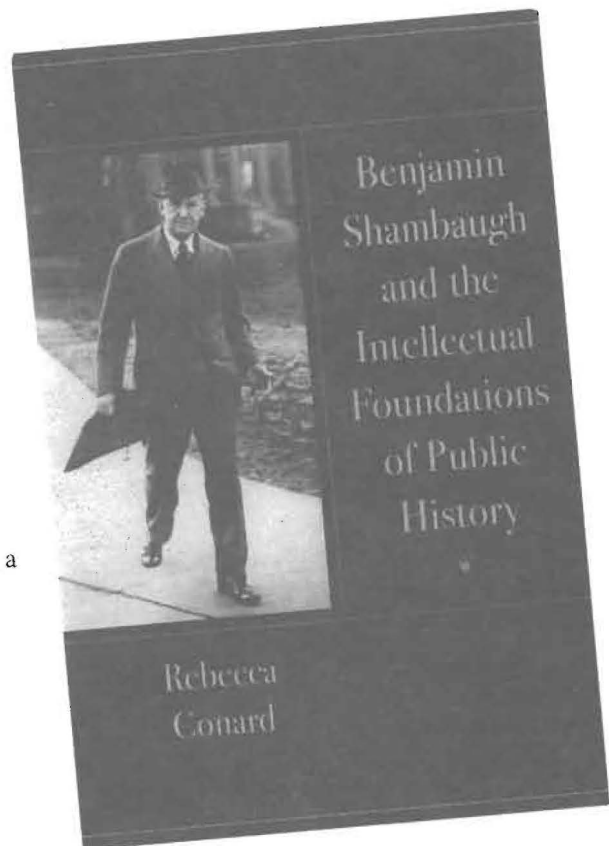
NCPH is pleased to announce the publication of a new book about a key figure in the formative years of public history.

Benjamin Shambaugh and the Intellectual Foundations of Public History, written by NCPH Vice President Rebecca Conard and published by the University of Iowa Press, examines the professional development of Shambaugh who served as administrator of the State Historical Society of Iowa and who developed applied history and commonwealth history during the 1910s and 1920s. The book examines Shambaugh's professional development within the context of the emergence of the modern public history movement in the post-World War II years.

Through a special arrangement with the author and the University of Iowa Press, NCPH can offer to NCPH members only *Benjamin Shambaugh and the Intellectual Foundations of Public History* for \$28.00 (plus \$3.00 shipping and handling), a 15% discount from the published price. As an added bonus to NCPH, \$10 from the sale of each book will be donated to the NCPH Endowment Fund.

Send a check or money order for \$31.00 per book to:

**NCPH Special Book Offer
425 University Boulevard – Cavanaugh 327
Indianapolis, Indiana 46202**



This is a limited offer. Once the books are gone, the offer may not be repeated. So, build your public history library now and help the NCPH Endowment Fund in the process.

CALL FOR PAPERS AND PRESENTATIONS



NATIONAL COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HISTORY 2003 ANNUAL MEETING

HOUSTON, TEXAS
23-27 APRIL 2003

**DEADLINE FOR PROPOSALS:
15 MARCH 2002**

The National Council on Public History invites proposals for panels, roundtables, posters, workshops, and papers for the 2003 Annual Meeting. The conference's Program Committee requests that presentations focus on the theme "Beyond Boundaries: Diversity, Identity, and Public History" and address subjects such as:

- diversity, or its absence, within the enterprise of public history
- efforts to incorporate inclusive perspectives into public history projects
- memory and the problematical past
- geography and social identity
- African-American, Cajun, Creole, Hispanic/Latino/Latina heritage
- Houston, the gulf coast, and the Sunbelt from these perspectives

Special Topics Pertaining to September 11th

It is becoming clear that the events of September 11th are having a profound impact on the practice of public history and that this is likely to be the case for the foreseeable future. As a consequence, the Program Committee for the 2003 meeting of the National Council on Public History in Houston wishes to supplement its original Call for Papers by inviting proposals that address this subject from any and all angles, such as:

- Efforts to collect, interpret, and remember September 11th through artifacts, exhibits, memorials, oral history, and archives
- The role of historians in providing perspective through analysis of global geopolitics, terrorism in history, the domestic impact of war
- The role of museums and historic sites during periods of national crisis
- The revival of popular interest in an "uncontested" past

- How September 11th has changed the meaning of old exhibits or shaped the development of new exhibits
- Issues related to the security of collections and archives

Session proposals must include (1) a cover page stating the type of session (panel, roundtable, poster, workshop) and including a one-paragraph overview of the session and a list of participants (moderator, presenters, and commentator as appropriate), (2) a one-page summary of each presentation, (3) a one-page resume for each participant including full contact information (mailing address, e-mail address, phone numbers). Complete session/panel proposals are encouraged, although the Program Committee will make reasonable efforts to construct sessions from topically related individual proposals. Workshop proposals should follow the NCPH guidelines, which are available on the NCPH website: www.ncph.org

Electronic submissions are preferred. These should be transmitted to all members of the Program Committee simultaneously. Please state in the subject line: **NCPH 2003 Program.**

Robert R. Weyeneth, Chair: weyeneth@gwm.sc.edu
Barry Jean Ancelet: ancelet@louisiana.edu
Cynthia Brandimarte: cynthia.brandimarte@tpwd.state.tx.us
Christopher J. Castaneda: cjc@csus.edu
Billie Gaines: bgaines@atlantahistorycenter.com
John Willis: John.Willis@civilisations.ca
Aaron Mahr Yanez: aaron_mahr@nps.gov

If proposals are sent via regular mail, please submit **seven collated copies** to:

NCPH 2003 Program
Department of History
University of South Carolina
Columbia, SC 29208

9/11 UPDATE

(excerpts from NCC Update,
by Bruce Craig)

9/11 Information: The National Task Force on Emergency Response has issued a damage report update on the impact that the events of 11 September on museums and collections, historic sites and landmarks, libraries and archives in the New York and Washington DC areas. The Task Force is a coalition of 30 government agencies and national service organizations formed in 1995 to help libraries, archives, museums, historical societies, and historic sites better protect their cultural and historic resources from damage due to disasters.

A consortium of five historic preservation organizations (the World Monuments Fund, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Preservation League of New York State, the Municipal Art Society and the New York Landmarks Conservancy) is creating the Lower Manhattan Emergency Preservation Fund. It will make grants to help alleviate the impact of the disaster and to restore damaged historic sites in Lower

Manhattan. A special Web site has been established: nycpreservation911.org

As reported in NCC UPDATE, Vol 7, #41, 4 October 2001, the Library of Congress is collecting and documenting information on the Internet related to September 11. A new site, September11.archive.org went online 11 October and already contains more than 500,000 Internet pages.

On 4 October some 70 historians, librarians, archivists, and historic site managers met under the auspices of the Museum of the City of New York and the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History to encourage communication and collaboration on the issues of collecting and programming in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks. A first step will be the establishment of 911history.net, a Web page where news and communications can be posted.

Any new information about the status of organizations impacted by the events of 11 September and news about efforts to respond to the crisis may be sent to Ruth Hargraves, newly-hired staff for the National Task Force on Emergency Response at (202) 634-0023 or rhargraves@heritagepreservation.org

► *New Members ... continued.*

Danielle Kilpatric, *Tempe, AZ*
Stephanie Legg, *Voorhees, NJ*
Susan Lenox, *Phoenix, AZ*
Roy McCullough, *Urbana, IL*
Christine Mellema, *Vancouver, BC*
Lindsey Mintz, *Indianapolis, IN*
Delphin Muisse, *Ottawa, ON*
National Cemetery Administration,
Washington, DC
Navarro College, *Corsicana, TX*
Nicholas Noyes, *Portland, ME*
Michael Parrish, *Austin, TX*
Edward Sakowicz, *Murray, KY*
Catherine Saleeby, *Chapel Hill, NC*
Edward Salo, *Plano, TX*
Anatol Shmelev, *Stanford, CA*
Kathryn Sukites, *Fairfax, VA*
William Tydeman, *Lubbock, TX*
Kathy Warnes, *Toledo, OH*
Raedell Wiseman, *Fairfax, VA*

Membership Application

15% Introductory Offer for New Members

I would like to become a member of the **National Council on Public History** and receive a 2002 calendar year subscription to *The Public Historian* and *Public History News* as part of my new membership.

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Please direct inquires and payments for these memberships to: NCPH Executive Offices, 425 University Blvd, Indianapolis, IN 46202, 317-274-2716.

Payments to NCPH are not deductible as charitable contributions for federal income tax purposes. However, they may be deductible under other provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.

NCPH tax number: 52-1210-174

AWARDS, FELLOWSHIPS, GRANTS, AND INTERNSHIPS

The American Association for State and Local History (AASLH) invites submissions to the 2002 Awards Program. Now in its 57th year, the AASLH Annual Awards Program is the most prestigious national recognition for achievement in the preservation and interpretation of local, state, and regional history.

The Awards Program was initiated in 1945 to establish and encourage standards of excellence in the collection, preservation, and interpretation of state and local history throughout America. The AASLH Awards Program not only honors significant achievement in the field of local history, but also brings public recognition of the opportunities for small and large organizations, institutions, and programs to make contributions in this area.

Nominations are due to state award representatives on 1 March 2002. Formal presentation of awards will be made during the AASLH Annual Meeting, 25-28 September 2002, in Portland, Oregon. Nomination forms may be obtained by visiting the AASLH web site, www.aaslh.org, or by contacting the AASLH office by phone: 615-320-3203; or e-mail: history@aaslh.org.

The Minnesota Historical Society's Publication and Research Department each year makes available grants in several categories to support original research and writing leading to interpretive works on the history of Minnesota by academic scholars, including graduate students, independent scholars, and professional and nonprofessional writers. Preference is given to projects that will produce article- or book-length manuscripts to be considered for publication in *Minnesota History*, the Society's quarterly, or by the Minnesota Historical Society Press. Especially encouraged are projects that add a multicultural dimension to the area's history and that cover subjects not well represented in the published record, including rural, urban, labor, environmental, sports, and recent history, and historic preservation.

Applications may be made in one of four categories: (1) Mini-grants up to

\$500 for research expenses; (2) Visiting Scholar grants up to \$1,000 for published scholars whose projects require research in Minnesota Historical Society collections but do not concern the history of Minnesota and its region; (3) Article grants up to \$1,500 for expenses of conducting research planned to result in an article to be submitted to *Minnesota History*; and (4) Major grants up to \$5,000 for expenses of conducting research planned to result in a large-scale project such as a book.

Application deadlines are April 1 and October 1; awards are announced two months later. For a copy of the Research Grants Program Information and Guidelines and an application form, visit the Minnesota Historical Society website: <http://www.mnhs.org/about/grants/research.html> or contact Deborah L. Miller, Research Supervisor, Minnesota Historical Society, 345 Kellogg Blvd. West, St. Paul, MN 55102, e-mail: debbie.miller@mnhs.org

The Library Company of Philadelphia and The Historical Society of Pennsylvania will award jointly approximately thirty one-month fellowships for research in residence in either or both collections during the academic year 2002-2003. These two independent research libraries, adjacent to each other in Center City Philadelphia, have complementary collections capable of supporting research in a variety of fields and disciplines relating to the history of colonial America, the United States, and the Atlantic world from the 17th through the 19th centuries as well as Mid-Atlantic regional history to the present and particularly rich support for analysis of ethnic and immigrant experience.

The stipend is \$1,600. Fellowships are tenable for any one-month period between June 2002 and May 2003 and support advanced, post-doctoral, and dissertation research. Candidates are encouraged to inquire about the appropriateness of the proposed topic. Fellows will be assisted in finding reasonably priced accommodations. Two Barra Foundation International Fellowships (which carry a stipend of \$2,000 plus travel expenses) are reserved for foreign national scholars whose residence is outside the United States.

Application deadline is 1 March 2002. To apply send four copies each of a résumé, a two- to four-page description of the proposed research, and a letter of reference to: James Green, The Library Co. of Philadelphia, 1314 Locust Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107. Phone: 215-546-3181. Fax: 215-546-5167. Email: jgreen@librarycompany.org. Website: www.librarycompany.org.

The Massachusetts Historical Society offers approximately 20 fellowships each year for researchers who need to use the collections to complete a major project. Typical applicants include, but are not limited to, independent scholars, advanced graduate students, and college and university faculty in all disciplines. Each of the fellowships includes a stipend of \$1,500 for four weeks of research. Some fellowships target specific topics, such as African-American studies, women's history, art history, documentary editing, the life and times of Paul Revere, and colonial New England. Postmark deadline for applications for the 2002-2003 year is **1 March 2002**. For more information, visit the "Get Involved" section of the Society's website: www.masshist.org

The McNeil Center for Early American Studies will appoint at least five dissertation fellows for terms beginning in September 2002. Most fellowships are for a term of nine months. A very limited number of shorter-term awards may also be made. Doctoral candidates in any relevant discipline from any PhD-granting institution who are in the research or writing stage of the dissertation are eligible to compete for these fellowships. Proposals dependent on the use of Philadelphia-area archives and libraries are particularly encouraged. Awards may be made in several categories, including the history and culture of North America and the Caribbean before 1850; Thomas Jefferson and his times; early American art or material culture; among others.

Each nine-month Dissertation Fellow will receive a stipend of \$15,000, office space in the Center's suite at the heart of the University of Pennsylvania's historic campus; library, computer, and other privileges at the university; and full access to the Philadelphia area's magnificent manuscript, rare book, and museum

collection. Limited research travel funds are also available.

Deadline for applications is **1 March 2002**. Visit the Fellowship website at <http://www.mceas.org> or email: mceas@ccat.sas.upenn.edu for more information.

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) is accepting applications for one fellowship in historical documentary editing. The Fellowship in Historical Documentary Editing is designed to give participants hands-on experience in historical documentary editing including documentary collection, document selection, transcription, annotation, proofreading, and indexing. Candidates must hold a Ph.D. or have completed all requirements for the degree except the dissertation. Applications must be postmarked no later than **1 March 2002**. This year's host institution project is the Lincoln Legal Papers centered in Springfield, Illinois. The fellow will be selected by the host project from the pool of candidates and will begin in the late summer or early fall of 2002. A stipend of \$35,000 with a benefit payment of \$8,750 is available. Applications and related forms may be found on the NHPRC website: <http://www.nara.gov/nhprc> or by calling Michael Meier at (202) 501-5610 ext. 252.

CALL FOR PAPERS/ PROPOSALS/ARTICLES

Articles are now being accepted for the next issue of *Heritage Matters*, the publication of the Cultural Resources Diversity Initiative of the National Park Service Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnership Programs. Readers include National Park Service and other federal, state, and local cultural resource management staff; private-sector partners in the historic preservation and cultural resource management fields; professors and students at Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Hispanic-Serving institutions, Tribal Colleges and other colleges and universities. Articles, information on publications and projects, conference announcements and other notices are encouraged. Submitted materials should be no more than 400

words and include the author's name and affiliation. Newsletter items may be transmitted in written or electronic form to: Brian D. Joyner, Editor, *Heritage Matters*, DOI/National Park Service, 11849 C Street NW, Suite NC350, Washington, DC 20240; email: brian_joyner@nps.gov
Deadline for submitting items for the spring/summer 2002 issue is 15 March 2002.

CONFERENCES, INSTITUTES, SEMINARS, & WORKSHOPS

The National Preservation Institute has released its 2002 schedule for Seminars in Historic Preservation and Cultural Resource Management. Every year, NPI provides customized training to meet specific organizational needs of professionals from both the government and private sectors. Seminars focus on diverse issues of historic preservation and cultural resource management, including laws and regulations, design and application, and curation/conservation/stewardship. For information about specific seminars, dates, and registration, contact the National Preservation Institute: email: info@npi.org; phone: 703-765-0100; website: www.npi.org.

The Pioneer America Society announces its 34th Annual Conference in Springfield, Illinois, 17-19 October 2002. The meeting will be held in conjunction with the Conference on Historical Archaeology in Illinois, at the Hilton Hotel in downtown Springfield. The theme for this year's conference is "Cultural Crossroads." The Saturday field trip will focus on Abraham Lincoln sites in and around Springfield. It will also include other important historic and architectural places within the city.

The conference committee is soliciting proposals for papers, special sessions, and panel discussions relating to the conference theme. Papers on Illinois are especially welcome, but presentations on all material culture topics of interest to the Society will be considered. The abstract deadline is 5 July 2002.

For guidelines and complete conference information, contact Tracey Sculle, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Old State Capitol, Springfield, Illinois 62701; tel: 217/785-4324; fax: 217/524-7525; email: Tracey_Sculle@IHPA.state.il.us.

Florida Conference of Historians 2002 Annual Meeting, April 4-6, 2002. This year's meeting will be held at the Holiday Inn on Ft. Lauderdale Beach, (999 N. Atlantic Blvd) situated on the city's famous South Beach. The hotel offers magnificent oceanfront views and has extended conference attendees the special rate of \$85.00 /day for rooms that normally cost in excess of \$200.00 /day. Those planning to stay at the Holiday Inn may make reservations by phone (954-563-5961 or 1-800-HOLIDAY or 1-888-563-5961). To get the group rate mention the FCH and make your reservations by March 4.

Our 2002 meeting will feature a keynote address by Professor Leon Litwack of the University of California at Berkeley, a scholar renowned for his work in African-American history. Though recent extraordinary circumstances may make it more difficult for some to attend, we encourage you to make a special effort to participate in this year's meeting. As part of the American community of scholars, it is important that we continue to engage in the free exchange of ideas, an objective to which the FCH has been committed for nearly forty years.

For more information, contact Dr. Blaine T. Browne, Social Sciences Dept., Broward Community College, 1000 Coconut Creek Blvd., Coconut Creek, Florida 33066. Phone: (954) 973-2275. FAX: (954) 968-2433. Email: bbrowne@broward.cc.fl.us

The FCH invites proposals in any field of history for sessions and papers to be presented at the 2002 annual meeting. Any such proposals should be addressed to Professor Susan Oldfather, Social Sciences Dept, Broward Community College, 1000 Coconut Creek Blvd., Coconut Creek, FL 33064 (e-mail: Soldfath@broward.cc.fl.us). **Deadline for proposals is 1 March 2002.**

Winterthur announces a conference on "Ceramics in America" to be held 22-

23 March at Winterthur, Delaware. The conference will present new research and discuss objects from the 17th through 19th centuries, focusing on ceramics made or used in America and how those wares fit into a larger world context. Speakers will include museum curators, consultants, and dealers, and topics will focus on tin-glazed earthenware, 18th-century English porcelain in America, and the current state of the marketplace for collecting ceramics in America. A demonstration of 18th-century pottery techniques is also included. Optional pre-conference activities are scheduled for Thursday, March 21. For information, contact: Information and Tours Office, Winterthur, Winterthur, DE 19735, or call 800-448-3883, 302-888-4600 or TTY: 302-888-4907. Online, go to www.winterthur.org.

The National Park Service will host "Archeological Prospection Advances for Non-destructive Investigations in the 21st Century" on 13-17 May 2002. This workshop is designed to provide a practical application of geophysical equipment and aerial photographic techniques available for the identification, evaluation, and ultimately, the conservation and protection of cultural resources. The field exercises associated with the course will concentrate on the application of these techniques to archeological investigations. Instruction will be given in the use of and the interpretation of data from magnetometers, conductivity meters, resistivity meters, ground penetrating radar, metal detectors, and magnetic susceptibility and their applications to non-destructive subsurface investigations. The major emphasis of the training will be on the field use of the equipment. For more information, contact Steven De Vore, Course Coordinator—phone: 402 437-5392, ext. 141.

INTERNET

Nine Eleven History Dot Net (911history.net) is a resource for historians, museums, archives, and other collecting institutions on preserving and interpreting the physical evidence of the September 11 attacks on the Pentagon and the World Trade Center. On 4 October 2001, over 80 history professionals representing more than

30 institutions gathered in New York City to discuss "The Role of the History Museum in a Time of Crisis." All participants recognized the importance of preserving the materials that document the events and effects of 11 September 2001, but also acknowledged the challenge and enormity of the task. In an effort to record this event for future generations and to collect materials in ways that are both sensitive and appropriate, the participants called for a coordination of efforts and continued communication among collecting institutions. This web site is the first step in continuing the process that began on October 4. Click above to see postings on the issues that history museums and public historians are facing in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks. Visit the site at: www.911history.net

The U.S. Copyright Office announces the availability of a new Web-based search method for finding out about the copyright status of millions of books, music recordings, movies, software, and other works. Users can search copyright records dating back to 1978. Members of the public may access the service through the Copyright Office web site at: <http://www.loc.gov/copyright/search>.

"The Time of the Lincolns" is the companion website to the film "Abraham & Mary Lincoln: A House Divided." It examines the context and conflicts surrounding the Civil War. Topics include the partisan politics of the time, the battle for abolition, the Underground Railroad, African American troops, & women's rights. The site offers soldiers' letters, newspaper articles, & other primary sources, along with a teacher's guide. Find this at: <http://pbs.org/amex/lincolns/>

"Updating the Lewis & Clark Journals" represents an effort to document today's views of selected Lewis & Clark journal entries using the methods & standards of 21st century scientists and scholars. The site may be found at: <http://www.nwrel.org/teachlewisandclark/home.html>

"Lessons of Liberty" encourages schools to invite veterans into classrooms to share their experiences. The website for this initiative was announced by President

Bush in October. Visit the site at: <http://www.va.gov/Veteranedu/>

With funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities, **History Matters** (www.historymatters.gmu.edu) has launched an expansion of its website. Included are collections of primary source documents, online assignments, a series of Talking History Forums, and several interactive exercises. History Matters assists social studies and history teachers at high schools and colleges by providing new media resources for the teaching of history.

The **US Environmental Protection Agency** has launched a new website featuring water quality information listed by geographic areas. The site, called WATERS: Watershed Assessment, Tracking and Environmental Results, and is intended to "meet the needs of state agencies for better data and tools to establish appropriate water quality standards, determine whether standards have been violated, and develop restoration plans." Visit the site at: www.epa.gov/waters/

The **Smithsonian American Art Museum** announces that nearly 32,000 survey reports on outdoor sculpture have been entered into its Inventory of American Sculpture. Search the site for your favorite artist or sculpture at: <http://AmericanArt.si.edu/study>

American Rivers, Inc. is a river conservation organization, dedicated to protecting and restoring America's river systems and fostering a river stewardship ethic. They distribute *River Monitor*, a newsletter devoted to events and issues affecting the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. To learn more about their programs, visit their website at: www.amrivers.org

POSITIONS AVAILABLE

Structural Historian, WV Division of Highways in Charleston, WV. WVDOH has an open, permanent position for a structural historian, with full benefits and paid overtime. Day trips account for most overtime and travel. Qualifications include: Masters degree in Architectural History, Historic Preservation, or related field; experience desirable; good interpersonal skills, and the ability to

work independently as well as part of a team; individuals with knowledge of Appalachian architecture/history and CRM experience are strongly encouraged to apply. For details, check the Employment Opportunities link at: http://www.wvdot.com/3_roadway/3d1b_StructuralHistorian.htm Or send your resume to Ben Hark: Email: bhark@dot.state.wv.us Fax: 304-558-7296. Smail: Engineering Division, Environmental Section, WV Division of Highways, Capitol Complex, Building 5, Room 450, Charleston, WV 25305-0430. Voice: 304-558-2885

Replies accepted until 1 April 2002.

The Maryland Historical Society is seeking a Deputy Director for its Library. The candidate must have a strong interest in promoting and providing access to the Library's rich historical collections. The successful candidate will have high energy and creativity, a love for history, a commitment to accessibility, a desire to work collaboratively as a member of the MHS senior management team and an entrepreneurial spirit. Reporting to the Director of the MHS the Deputy Director for the Library is responsible for the development and management of the Library's 6.4 million manuscripts, books, photographs, maps, broadsides, printed ephemera, and prints utilizing an effective application of technology. The Deputy Director for the Library supervises a staff of 10 and contributes to the Library's support through grant-writing and donor cultivation. 5 years of experience and a graduate degree is preferred. Salary is competitive and commensurate with experience. Send resume with cover letter to: Human Resources, MHS, 201 W. Monument St., Baltimore, MD, 21201. EOE.

The W. K. Gordon Endowed Chair of Southwestern History.

Tarleton State University is proud to announce the establishment of the W.K. Gordon Center for Texas Industrial History. This museum - archival facility will be headed by a director who will hold the W. K. Gordon Endowed Chair of Southwestern History in Tarleton's Department of Social Sciences. This announcement solicits applicants for that position. The selection

process is expected to begin March 15 and will continue until the position is filled.

Rank: Associate Professor or Professor

Terms of Appointment: Twelve-month contract. Tenure in the Social Sciences department can be awarded, depending on qualifications. The contract for the endowed chair will be reevaluated every three years.

Duties: Teach undergraduate and graduate classes primarily in Texas and/or Southwestern History, as determined by the needs of the department and the duties of the chair holder. Teaching load will not exceed six hours per semester.

Collect materials for an archive of regional social, economic, and political history, including oral as well as written and printed materials.

Serve as museum director and curator, including supervise staff.

Participate in scholarly meetings and deliver lectures to civic clubs, schools, and otherwise generate publicity for the center.

Conduct own research projects to maintain record of scholarship, including publications in appropriate historical journals.

The W. K. Gordon Center: The W. K. Gordon Center for Industrial History of Texas is located in Thurber, Texas, approximately 60 miles Southeast of Ft. Worth.

Tarleton State University Tarleton is a comprehensive university, offering baccalaureate and masters degrees in such areas as the Arts, Humanities, Sciences, Agriculture, Business, and Education. It serves approximately 8,000 students on two campuses. The main campus is located in Stephenville, and there is a university system center at Killeen.

Applications: Send application and resume to the Department of Human Resources, Tarleton State University, Box T-0150 Stephenville, Texas 76402.

For further information about the Center and the position, contact Dr. Michael Pierce, Chair, Department of Social Sciences, Tarleton State University, Box T-0660, Stephenville, TX 76402. Phone 254/968-9021, email Pierce@tarleton.edu

PUBLICATIONS

Readers may find a new publication *USHistoryMonthly* of interest. It boasts of being the largest American history newspaper in the US, with over 100,000

copies being circulated through colleges, universities, high schools, museums, national landmarks, bookstores, and through individual subscription (12 issues run \$12 per year). The purpose of the paper is to keep its readers posted on recent historical findings, the latest news, and entertaining stories from the past. According to the paper's founder/publisher Brad Kaplus, "USHistoryMonthly is not a partisan publication. We are not a left wing or a right wing newspaper; we simply present to our readers the finest in American history entertainment." Each issue features various writers who address diverse historical topics touching upon American music history, US technology history as well as American political, art, entertainment, sports and travel history. There are also several monthly columns including ones on "Collecting US History" and "Would You Know How To Run For Office?" Readers will also find a "books preview" page. For subscription information, call (201) 263-1300 or visit the paper's website at: <http://www.ushistorymonthly.com>

► *Elected ... continued.*

history program. Ashton is past President of the Professional Historians Association of New South Wales Inc. He also was a founding Councilor of the Australian Council of Professional Historians Associations and has been an advisor on a number of governmental committees.

NCPH also welcomes Amy Lonetree to the Nominating Committee. Lonetree is an American Indian historian, currently working towards her Ph. D in Ethnic Studies at the University of California, Berkeley. She began her career at the Minnesota Historical Society as an exhibit researcher for several Native American exhibitions. She has since worked for several museums, including the British Museum and the Smithsonian's National Museum of the American Indian.

These individuals will begin their terms at the conclusion of the upcoming 2002 annual meeting in Washington, D.C.

NCPH extends its appreciation to all individuals who allowed their names to stand for election.



REGISTER NOW FOR THE 2002 ANNUAL MEETING!

The annual meeting of the National Council on Public History will be in Washington, DC, from 11-14 April 2002. It will be held jointly with the Organization of American Historians at the Renaissance Washington Hotel.

Program and registration materials are now available. Members of NCPH should have received their materials in the mail in mid January. Otherwise, visit the NCPH website at www.ncph.org to view the program schedule and download the registration forms.

The Joint Program Committee, which included NCPH representatives Barbara Franco, Donald Ritchie, and program co-chair Dwight Pitcaithley, has prepared a program full of interesting sessions, tours, and special events to explore the theme of "Overlapping Diasporas: Encounters and Conversions." Among the highlights of the NCPH portion of the program will be a Thursday evening reception sponsored jointly with the Oral History Association, and a Friday luncheon featuring the address of NCPH president Patrick O'Bannon. The Endowment Committee has planned a special event on Friday evening to raise funds for the NCPH Endowment.

When you register, please remember to mark your registration form to indicate that you are a member of NCPH.

If you have any questions regarding the annual meeting, contact the NCPH Executive Offices at 317.274.2716 or email: ncph@iupui.edu

Postmark deadline for preregistration is 21 March 2002.

We look forward to seeing you in Washington DC in April!

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