

1993 Annual Meeting — Valley Forge

The fifteenth annual conference of the National Council on Public History will be hosted by Valley Forge National Historical Park from April 29 to May 2, 1993. Participants will experience Valley Forge while the park celebrates its centennial year — the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of Pennsylvania's first state park. According to NCPH President Martin V. Melosi the meeting "should prove to be the most original gathering of our organization ever."

George Washington marched the Continental Army into winter quarters at Valley Forge on December 19, 1777. There many Americans persevered through six months of camp life in crude log huts, enduring the uncertainties of a fledgling supply system and overcoming disease and despair. No battles were fought at Valley Forge, but adverse circumstances sorely tested the commitment of the soldiers and their leaders.

Today the Valley Forge winter campground is maintained by the National Park Service, following a distinguished eighty-three year history as one of Pennsylvania's premiere state parks. Valley Forge is minutes away from Philadelphia and located in an area rich with public sites attesting to America's seventeenth-, eighteenth-, nineteenth-, and twentieth-century history.

A number of this year's sessions will examine some of the resources in this remarkable area. D. Roger Mower will speak

about the restoration of nearby Pottsgrove Manor in the session on "Reading Cultural Landscapes."

Catherine Goulet of the Philadelphia Historic Preservation Corporation will speak about preserving historic houses of worship in the session titled "Past and Present, Shaping History for the Public."

Morris Vogel of Philadelphia's Temple University will talk about the exciting new exhibit titled 'The Peopling of Pennsylvania' in the session on "Presenting Diversity: Recent NEH-funded Exhibitions."

Panelists from the Chester County Archives, Temple University, Delaware County's Widener University and a Philadelphia-area high school will participate in a session on "Using Local Government Records to Teach U.S. History." A session titled "Other Voices' Women, African-Americans and Industrial Laborers: Interpretation in the National Park Service" will feature speakers from the park service's Mid-Atlantic Regional Office, nearby Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site and the Johnstown Flood National Memorial and Allegheny Portage National Historic Site in Pennsylvania as well as the Hampton National Historic Site in Maryland.

Robert Weible of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission will

chair a session on "Public Archaeology in Pennsylvania" and Russell Smith, Chief of Interpretation at the Mid-Atlantic Region of the National Park Service will moderate the session on "The Appearance of the House of Representatives Chamber in Federal Philadelphia."

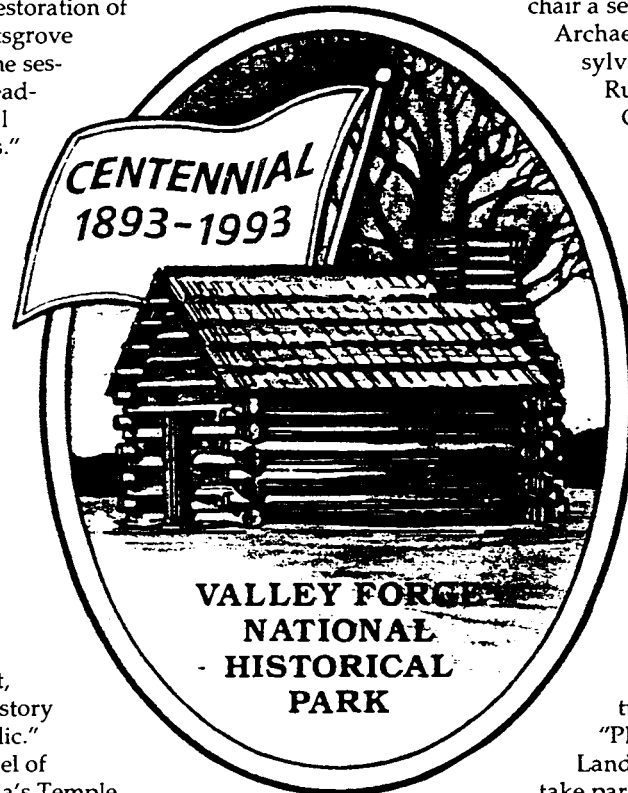
Two sessions will feature bus tours.

"Philadelphia Landscapes" will take participants to

Carpenter's Hall, Independence Hall, Congress Hall, the Second Bank of the United States, the Library Hall at the American Philosophical Society, the Philadelphia Maritime Museum and Franklin Court. Another session will transport visitors through the centennial landscape at Valley Forge and conclude with a special reception at the museum of the Valley Forge Historical Society at the unique Washington Memorial.

Sessions with an ecology theme will include "Historians, Technology and Environmental Planning" chaired by Shelley Bookspan of PHR Environmental and "Economic Gain Versus Ecological Survival" chaired by Stephen L. Recken of the University of Arkansas at Little Rock.

Those interested in Women's History won't want to miss "Women and Minorities in the Federal Government Since World War II" chaired by Cynthia Harrison of the Federal Judicial Center, "Out There: Women's Public History"



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Martin V. Melosi, President
Philip V. Scarpino, Vice-president
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chaired by Jo Blatti of the Stowe-Day Foundation and "Reaching Out to New Constituencies" chaired by Glenda Riley of Ball State University. "Aerial Circuses and Shoe Shine Parlors or Presenting Women's History to the Public" is the intriguing title of a slide show of ephemera.

Speakers from New York University will enliven a session called "An Urban University in the Twentieth Century: History and Multimedia." Canadian speakers will host "Public History and the Canadian Parks Service." Participants will be transported to eighteenth-century Virginia in a session titled "George Washington and Mount Vernon: New Research and Interpretation on the Banks of the Potomac."

Other sessions will cover: "Clients, Research, Objectivity, and Issues in Project-Oriented Employment;" "The National Park Service and Labor History;" "Chronicle of Military Construction in Europe;" "NASA, Politics and Public History;" "Linking Past and Present: Anniversaries and Historical Understanding;" "Capturing Congress: Creating Major Historical Research Sources;" "The Legacy Resource Management Program;" and "Agencies and Public Policy."

William and Pamela Sommerfield will discuss and demonstrate first person historical interpretation; William Sommerfield portrayed Washington at the bicentennial reenactment of Washington's journey to assume the presidency in 1789. Charles Hardy III of West Chester University will be on hand with an audio anthology of Philadelphia including the sounds



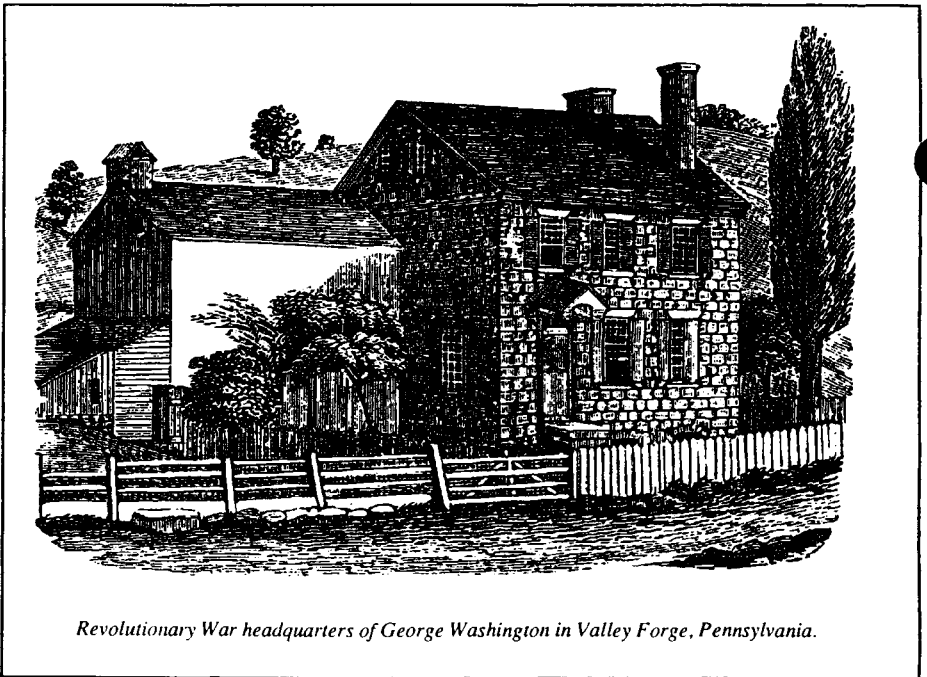
The National Council on Public History promotes the application of historical

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

For details contact NCPH President Martin V. Melosi, Director, Institute for Public History, University of Houston, Houston, TX 77204-3785; Vice President Philip V. Scarpino, Department of History, IUPUI, 530 Cavanaugh Hall, 425 University Blvd., Indianapolis, IN 46202-5140; or Elizabeth B. Monroe, 327 Cavanaugh Hall-IUPUI, 425 University Blvd., Indianapolis, IN 46202-5140; (317) 274-2716.

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Submissions to *Public History News* should be sent to Elizabeth Monroe, Editor, at the address above.



Revolutionary War headquarters of George Washington in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania.

of the city's famous string bands. Jane Mork Gibson of the Society for Industrial Archaeology will present an illustrated lecture of the cultural landscape along the historic Schuylkill corridor.

For a modest additional fee, participants can tour Philadelphia's other great cultural institutions, including its world-famous art museum and Rodin Museum, the newly restored Fairmount Waterworks, the renowned Independence National Historical Park, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Franklin Institute and the architecturally fascinating baroque revival City Hall, plus some of Philadelphia's lesser known museums including the Balch Institute, the Afro-American Museum, and the Philadelphia Maritime Museum. Lunch is on your own, which is not a problem in this city famed for its recent restaurant revival.

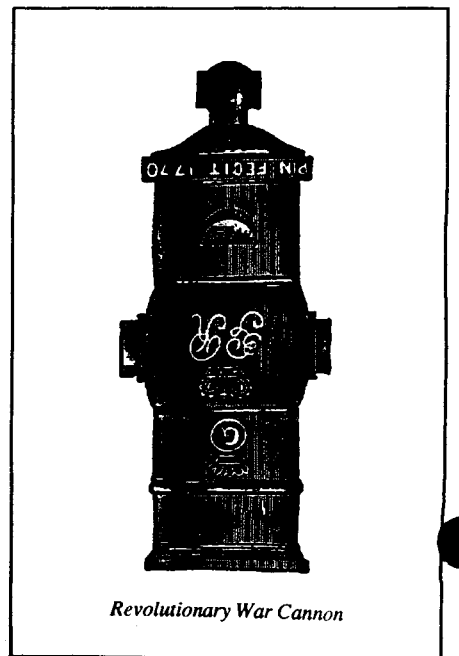
A second optional tour allows guests to experience different styles of domestic architecture in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. Participants will be bused to the home of the famous naturalist and artist John J. Audubon "Mill Grove," the "Peter Wentz Farmstead" built in 1758, the Georgian mansion of the wealthy eighteenth-century Quaker Potts family, and the colonial revival "Pennypacker Mills."

There's much more to see and do in the Philadelphia area with its many cultural attractions and restaurants. Public transportation can take you directly downtown from Valley Forge National Historical Park. Also within driving distance are the country inns and rustic charm of Berks and Bucks Counties. The historic sites of Lancaster County, well known for its Amish and Mennonite farm communities, can be reached by car in less than an hour. A calendar of area tours and

events is available from the Valley Forge Convention and Visitors Bureau, P.O. Box 311, Norristown, PA, 19404.

The Sheraton Valley Forge (215/337-2000), located near the entrance of Valley Forge National Historical Park, will provide a special room rate for conference attendees for reservations made before April 14, 1993. Information on other hotels and their rates is also available from the Valley Forge Convention and Visitors Bureau via their toll free number 1-800-441-3549.

To register, contact Joan Marshall-Dutcher at Valley Forge National Historical Park, P.O. Box 953, Valley Forge, PA 19481-0953. More information is available in the program which will be mailed to NCPH members in March.



Revolutionary War Cannon

Consulting on Business Archives or Where is the 500-Pound Gorilla When You Really Need One?

by Paul Soifer

Consulting on business archives may involve appraising an individual collection; assessing an organization's records policy to lay out the personnel, budget, and space requirements for a formal program; or actually establishing an archives with responsibility for processing records. Each of these tasks demands progressively more interaction between the consultant and the corporate staff. While this appears beneficial at first glance, a valid rule of thumb is that the magnitude of the problems likely to arise increases in proportion to the amount of employee contact. The division head who insists on saving every scrap of paper regardless of the retention schedule and the records manager ready to fight a turf war are potential obstacles to an archives project that the consultant will find difficult to hurdle without help. Enter the 500-pound gorilla.

Although I have never seen one face-to-face, clients often speak of this creature in hushed, almost reverent terms. The explanation is simple enough—a 500-pound gorilla gets anything it wants. He or she has the ability to bypass or bowl over the bureaucracy, and encourage or demand cooperation as the situation dictates to keep a project on track. The consultant who has the support of such a person is fortunate indeed; the CEO or Board of Directors can decide to create an archives, but the offices lower down on the organizational chart may not be as enamored with saving all that "old stuff." Absent the gorilla, the consultant can try to insinuate him or herself into the chain of command through the terms of the contract.

The best clients always ask what you need from the company. Under "Prerequisites for Consultant's Performance", insist on weekly meetings with the contract administrator and access to the senior manager responsible for the archives project. Impress on the client that these are not "gripe" sessions but an opportunity to review the status of the work and discuss areas of concern. Also emphasize that unresolved problems translate into an unnecessary waste of money and effort; the timetable for deliverables will be delayed. If the archives is part of an anniversary celebration or the revamping of records management policies, the consultant must be an active member of those committees. Input from the archivist is essential in developing new retention schedules or the procedures for the destruction of obsolete records.

The company also needs to build support for the archives. This is particularly important in decentralized organizations that give individual departments considerable autonomy. A memorandum explaining the project and its goals should be sent from the highest possible level of the company to the department heads, followed up by a meeting with the consultant who can explain the program in more depth. Don't wait for the contract manager to prepare the memorandum; volunteer to draft it yourself to speed up the process. The same applies to an article on the archives for the company's in-house publication. This is a good way of getting the word out, and hopefully generating a degree of enthusiasm for preserving the corporate memory.

Safeguards written into the contract cannot guarantee cooperation. The consultant has the option of stopping work or dealing with the situation by searching out the path of least resistance. The latter is clearly preferable. To Theodore Schellenberg's maxim "Know the organization" add "Become friends with the file clerks." The people responsible for day-to-day handling of records understand better

than anyone else which records best reflect the functions of an organizational unit. Just as important, they may know about the general manager's papers long forgotten in the basement or can point you to the "history buff" who has squirreled away years of company records in his garage. The success of an archives project can depend on developing a strong working relationship with the clerical staff, particularly in executive offices or departments such as Public Affairs that, by definition, create a considerable volume of historical records.

Even under the best circumstances, a business archives is a notoriously hard sell. The consultant not only has to constantly explain what the program is about to managers who should already know, but just as frequently spell out where his or her authority comes from. If the support system you've tried to build into the contract doesn't work and you can't seem to find a cooperative niche in an important department, your only recourse is to take the 500-pound gorilla out to lunch.

Editor's note—Paul Soifer is a consultant with The Bancroft Group in West Hills, California.

New Service for Consultants

With the inauguration of the "Consultants' Corner" in this issue of Public History News, the Consultants' Working Group introduces a new service to NCPH members. Since last spring a number of NCPH members who are full-time historical consultants have discussed the formation of a specific group representing historical consultants within the larger NCPH corporate body. This effort received the support of the NCPH Board of Directors at its March meeting in Columbia, South Carolina.

In June, a small organizing group met in Denver to discuss the needs of historical consultants and how the NCPH could better serve that constituency. The result of this meeting and further discussion with the Board was the formation of the Consultants' Working Group (CWG).

The CWG is a specific constituency within the NCPH that is comprised of professional historians who derive their principal income from consulting.

The goals and objectives of the CWG have been defined broadly as:

- identifying and exploring issues of concern to consulting historians that are not currently being addressed by the NCPH;
- providing a voice to the NCPH membership and other professional groups concerning the opportunities in and value of various types of historical consulting.

The CWG will promote the interests of historical consultants through a variety of programs and services. The CWG and the NCPH Board invite historical consultants to participate in the Consultants' Working Group. There will be an official "organizing meeting" of the CWG at the annual NCPH meeting in Valley Forge, April 29-May 1. Look for an announcement of the time and place in the published meeting agenda.

In the meantime, if you have any questions, thoughts, ideas, etc., please feel free to write or call Alan S. Newell, HRA, Inc., P.O. Box 7086, Missoula, MT 59807-7086; (406)721-1958, Fax(406)721-1964.

Picking Up the Pieces: After Hurricane Andrew

by David Ferro

It has been five months since Hurricane Andrew's swirling ring of destruction cut a twenty-mile-wide swath through southern Dade County, decimating the rural landscape and turning entire communities to rubble. In these communities were some of Dade County's most important historic properties.

Within days of the storm, teams of preservationists were in the field assessing damage and planning for stabilization and repair. Local government personnel, staff from the state Department of Natural Resources and Division of Historical Resources, staff and faculty from the University of Miami College of Architecture, the Historical Foundation of South Florida, the Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Dade Heritage Trust, and others contributed to this effort.

Over one-half of approximately sixty designated historic properties in southern Dade County were destroyed. Many others were severely damaged.

While many properties in Coral Gables and Coconut Grove sustained damage, the hardest hit areas were south of the Gables. Most historic buildings in downtown Miami Beach came through the storm unscathed.

Once thickly forested, Bill Baggs Cape Florida State Recreational Site on Key Biscayne has been denuded. Clean-up of the tangle of broken trees has taken months. Despite the havoc to its surroundings, An-

Cape Florida Lighthouse (1855) and reconstructed lighthouse keeper's quarters (1970), Key Biscayne. Although the lantern glazing was blown out, damage to the remainder of the lighthouse and the adjacent residential structure was minor.



Boat house at Barnacle State Historic Site, Coconut Grove. Large sailboats were tossed about like toys but Commodore Ralph M. Munroe's boat house and workshop withstood the storm with only moderate damage. It sustained similar damage during a hurricane in 1947. The Commodore's vernacular two-story residence, one of the most significant in Dade County, came through Andrew with minor roof damage and water intrusion.

drew was just another storm to the 137-year-old lighthouse which now stands alone at the southern tip of the island.

At the Barnacle State Historic Site, the boat house and workshop of Coconut Grove pioneer and famed sailboat designer Commodore Ralph M. Munroe was spared the full brunt of the storm by a stand of mangroves previously considered a nuisance. Despite this natural protection, the front and back walls of the boat house were blown out and Munroe's tools were strewn across the site. The hammock which sheltered the Commodore's house from the bustle of the Grove has been blown away, but the two-story wood frame and concrete block house for which the site is named came through the storm with little damage. Sadly, the Micco, one of Munroe's sailboats on display at the site, was destroyed. Thanks to the tireless work of the park staff and many volunteers, clean-up of the site and temporary repairs are now complete, and the Barnacle is once again open to the public.

The collection of historic rolling stock at the Gold Coast Railroad Museum includes the Ferdinand Magellan, President Franklin Roosevelt's private rail car, a National Historic Landmark. The large hangar-like shed which protected much of this outstanding collection is now a gnarled mass of twisted steel. An entire streamlined passenger train outside the shed was blown on its side, the restored

Princeton Station was crushed by the storm, and much of the collection in the shed, including the Ferdinand Magellan, sustained damage. Museum representatives have indicated that recovery will be slow, but they are determined to make it happen.

At Cutler, the Charles Deering Estate was severely damaged. A major portion of the wood frame Richmond Inn was literally blown apart by the storm surge. Each of the other four historic buildings on the Estate came through the storm with moderate damage. High winds and water devastated the Estate's formal landscaping and significant natural wooded areas. Significant historic and prehistoric archaeological resources were also damaged.

A recovery plan has been developed for the Estate, and clean-up and salvage work is now underway. However, there appears to be a philosophical dispute brewing regarding the appropriateness of reconstructing the destroyed portion of the Richmond Inn. The Deering Estate was acquired by the State of Florida in 1985 and is leased to Metropolitan Dade County for development and operation as a park facility. The Estate is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

North of the Deering Estate, at the internationally recognized Fairfield Tropical Gardens, hundreds of rare palms, cycads and other tropical plants were uprooted. With help from teams of volunteers, overturned trees were righted and



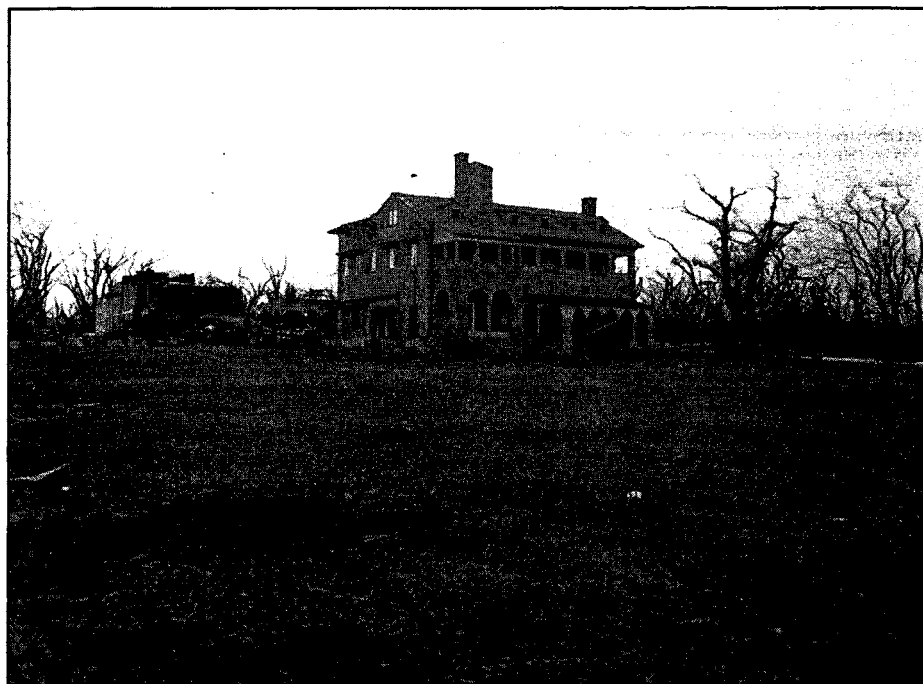
Redland Community United Methodist Church, Redland. William Jennings Bryan gave one of his legendary orations from the steps of this small rural church. The 1914 frame vernacular building was destroyed by Andrew. The wreckage was removed before documentation or salvage could be carried out.

carefully pruned to minimize the long-term effects of Andrew.

South of Cutler, the rural agricultural communities of Redland and Goulds were ravaged by the storm. Most of the wood frame buildings comprising the Redland Historic District were destroyed. Losses include the historic school house, Redland Fruit and Spice, the Redland Community United Methodist Church and numerous residences. At Goulds, the William Anderson General Merchandise Store was heavily damaged. This 1912 two-story frame vernacular building was rehabilitated as a restaurant in 1986. Thus far, efforts to identify funding for its stabilization have been unsuccessful.

Homestead, located directly in the path of the storm's eye, has been decimated. While the tent cities have been replaced by hundreds of temporary mobile housing units, the severity of the storm remains evident throughout the city. With the loss of the Air Force base that was the foundation of its economy, Homestead faces an uncertain future which has seriously inhibited recovery. Some property owners remain uncertain about staying in the area and rebuilding. Others have already left.

On Krome Avenue, Homestead's "Main Street", historic commercial buildings sustained severe damage. This collection of modest one-, two- and three-story masonry buildings constructed during the 1910s and 1920s lost most roofs and several upper stories. The Old Town Hall, which was undergoing restoration, lost its new roof. The resulting damage to recent



(Top) Before — Charles Deering Estate, Cutler. Industrialist and philanthropist Charles Deering constructed this stone Mediterranean Revival style residence on Biscayne Bay in 1922. In the background is the Richmond Inn, constructed by S. H. Richmond circa 1900 and acquired by Deering in 1916. The 368-acre Deering Estate is one of the largest and most significant historic properties in Dade County.

(Bottom) After — Charles Deering Estate, Cutler. Only a portion of the Richmond Inn survived the 16-foot storm surge. Damage to the stone house was minor. Historic citrus groves, virgin pinelands, mangroves and dense hardwood hammocks on the Estate were severely damaged. In addition, three significant archaeological resources on the site, including the Cutler Burial Mound, were disturbed by overturned trees and storm erosion.

interior restoration was extensive. Nearby, the Landmark Hotel was also severely damaged. Taking the lead in downtown recovery, the City has announced that the restoration of Old Town Hall will continue. A few other property owners in the area, including the owner of the Landmark Hotel, have already begun repairs.

The Florida Department of Community Affairs recently announced award of a spe-

cial downtown recovery grant for repair of damaged commercial buildings in Homestead's historic commercial center. With this assistance, work on approximately twenty-five buildings is now underway.

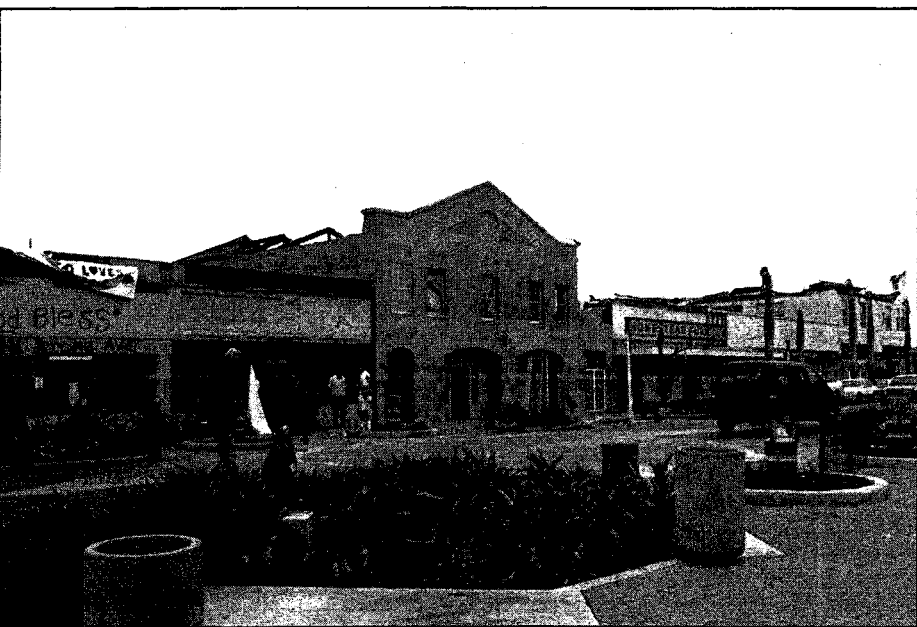
Before assessments of the storm damage were complete, Florida's Division of Historical Resources and the National Trust for Historic Preservation were working to provide funding assistance for



(Top) William Anderson General Merchandise Store (1912), Goulds. This frame vernacular building was recently rehabilitated as a restaurant. It sustained severe structural damage.

(Middle) DeFran House, Goulds. This circa 1920 Craftsman style house weathered the "monster storm of 1926", but not Andrew.

(Bottom) Krome Avenue, Homestead. Old Town Hall (1917) is in the center of this photograph. It and most of the commercial buildings on this street lost their roofs. The building at the far right lost its entire third floor. Efforts are being made to save the remaining two stories.



emergency stabilization and temporary repairs to historic properties damaged by the storm. The Division of Historical Resources, with assistance from the state's Historic Preservation Advisory Council, granted \$50,000 to the Metropolitan Dade County Historic Preservation Division for stabilization and emergency repair of historic properties damaged by the storm. These funds were regranted to eligible nonprofit organizations and government agencies. The National Trust, with assistance from the Barnett Bank, and the Northern Trust Bank of Florida, the Elizabeth Ordway Dunn Foundation and the DuPont Foundation, established a six-month no-interest loan program for emergency repairs.

In early December, Congress authorized release of federal funds for assistance to historic properties damaged by the storm. Distribution of these funds in the form of grants will be made by the Division of Historical Resources and the National Trust with assistance from local preservation organizations. Unlike the state grant funding, this federal money will be available to assist the repair of eligible properties in private ownership.

Dade Heritage Trust, Inc. (DHT), one of Florida's most active historic preservation organizations, initiated a fundraising campaign to assist in the repair of properties damaged by the storm. Cash contributions to the "We Will Restore" campaign are being used as match for grant applications to the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Knight Foundation and other sources. "We Will Restore" funds temporary stabilization, detailed damage assessments, feasibility studies for rehabilitation, architectural planning for restoration, salvage of special materials from demolished structures for use in repair of other buildings, and restoration work.

For more information about the "We Will Restore" campaign, call (305)358-9572. To make a contribution, make your check payable to Dade Heritage Trust/Hurricane Fund. DHT's address is 109 Southeast 12th Terrace, Miami, Florida 33131.

Editor's Note — David E. Ferro is the Supervisor of the Architectural Preservation Services Section of Florida's Bureau of Historic Preservation.

Rebuilding the Florida Pioneer Museum

Editor's note — These articles are reprinted with permission from the Fall 1992 issue of Currents, the quarterly publication of the Historical Museum of Southern Florida, Natalie Brown, editor.

Of all the community and history museums pulverized by Andrew, the Florida Pioneer Museum in Florida City had the fewest resources to draw upon to put itself together again. The museum's greatest resource has always been its volunteers who look after and run the facility. As they piece back together their own homes and lives, the Historical Museum of Southern Florida has stepped in to become the Pioneer Museum's "big brother" in an effort to help it recover and restore its collections.

Florida City was one of the hardest hit areas. The 1904 depot was totally destroyed. The museum's caboose was blown over on its side and off its trucks. The 1904 Florida East Coast Railway station agent's house, which is on the National Register of Historic Places, survived with a leaking roof, broken window panes, battered railings, swollen doors and peeling paint.

Most of the agent's house contents—the museum's collection—survived, but are somewhat the worse for wear. Incredibly, other artifacts and documents have been found among the depot's wreckage.

To return from a disaster statistic to a museum the building's roof, windows and air conditioning are undergoing repair. The collections have been dried, and, in many cases, are being treated for damage. The caboose must be righted on its trucks and rails. The grounds must be cleared of debris, architectural fragments (Florida City wants to secure funds to rebuild the depot),



The Florida Pioneer Museum, originally a 1904 Florida East Coast Railway station agent's house, is shown here as Historical Museum staff members begin repairs and cleanup.

and artifacts, and the enclosing fence must be rebuilt. The list of tasks goes on and on.

For the first few days after Andrew's onslaught the military guarded the Pioneer Museum and its debris. Staff from the Southern Florida Historical Museum in Miami drove south and patched the roof, covered broken panes, mopped up puddles on the floor, surveyed the condi-

tion of collections, removed damaged artifacts from their water-logged cases and developed a work plan. That plan focuses on saving the remaining collections through restoration of air-conditioning, repair of roof and windows, inventory and conservation of existing objects, and limited restoration of the house and caboose.

— See "Pioneer Museum" page 9

U.S. Army Helps Build Andrew Collection

Several army units were deployed to Dade County as part of the hurricane Andrew relief effort. One unit accommodated the Historical Museum of South-

ern Florida request for documentation and artifacts for its collection.

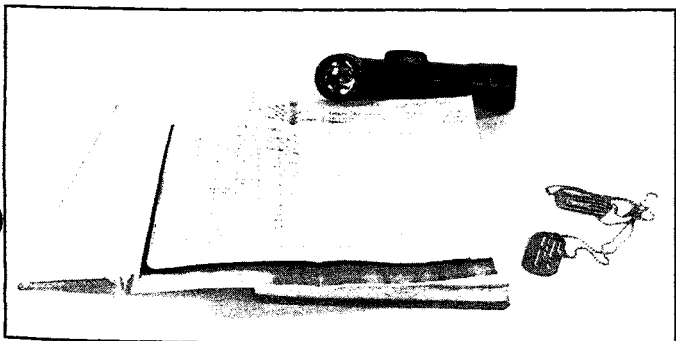
Colonel Evan R. Gaddis and the soldiers of the 10th Mountain Division Artillery from Fort Drum, New York, donated items used during the two months of relief operations conducted by the nearly 30,000 military troops in South Dade. The efforts of this unit were initially focused on Leisure City, one of the hardest hit areas. After stabilizing this area, they moved

north and relieved the 82nd Airborne Division in Cutler Ridge.

The military units in Dade teamed up with Dade County government to give humanitarian assistance to the 160,000 people left homeless by the hurricane. They cleared debris, provided medical care, built and operated relief camps, reestablished communications and distributed water, food, ice, radios, clothing and many other items to those in need.

The articles donated to the museum include MREs, a canteen, cots, and several other items of everyday military life. "The items will serve as a reminder of the American spirit and the special bond of friendship shared by the government of Metro-Dade County, its residents and the U.S. Army," said Andy Brian, museum director.

Items donated to the Historical Museum of Southern Florida by the 10th Mountain Division Artillery, Fort Drum, N.Y.



Developing a Strategic Plan for Small Museums: An Example

by Tiffany Sallee

Indianapolis, Indiana, is the "Crossroads of America." Major highways cut through downtown and combine in a twisted series of entrance and exit ramps. Travelers heading north or west emerge from its "north split" to a spectacular view of the Morris-Butler House facade, bay window and two-story rear porch.

The Morris-Butler House is a Victorian house museum, built in 1865 for businessman John D. Morris, in what was then a suburb of Indianapolis. Attorney Noble Chase Butler's family occupied the house from 1882 to 1958. By 1958, the family could no longer care for the three-story, sixteen-room Second Empire home. Suffering from neglect, the house became the first project of a new historic preservation organization, Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana. From 1964 to 1969, philanthropist and pharmaceutical giant Eli Lilly funded the restoration.

The museum, furnished with approximately 3,500 objects, interprets mid-nineteenth-century Hoosier architecture and high-style decorative arts. The Morris-Butler House budget covers maintenance and staff. A separate Advisory Committee provides advice and some funds for conservation. A constant dilemma is the decision of what the limited funds will pay for each year. Are we effectively preserving the building and collection?

Like any not-for-profit, the Morris-Butler House utilizes grant programs to take up the budgetary slack. Many of these programs, however, require a strategic plan already in place to guarantee that grantees use funds to the greatest benefit. Some grant programs fund strategic planning. We chose to apply for one of these, the Conservation Assessment Program (CAP).

For this program the Institute of Museum Services (IMS) teamed up with the National Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Property (NICCP) to provide successful applicants with assessors: conservators for the collections and preservation architects for the historic buildings. The program, according to page two of the application handbook, "serves as an adjunct to the IMS Conservation Project Support (CP) program: CAP provides eligible museums with an alternative source of general conservation survey grants."

Compared to most federal, state and local grant applications, this one is easy to complete. The IMS Programs Director determines eligibility, after which NICCP funds applications on a first-come, first-served basis. No matching funds are required, as long as costs remain within the budget provided.

Once approved, IMS sends the check, a handbook, and resumes of conservators and architects. The applicant then interviews and selects the assessors, and makes lodging reservations and meal arrangements. The grant handbook describes the details of the assessment process clearly and concisely. The interview process (reading resumes, calling references, completing interviews, hiring assessors, and making hotel arrangements) takes almost two weeks with the regular work schedule.

Once on-site, the assessors complete a two-day evaluation of the collection (and building, if applicable). They may request documentation in advance and expect museum employees to answer questions about institutional history. Our assessors also met with a few board members in two informal meetings. The board members and assessors frankly discussed the museum and its good and bad points.

The architect's report describes and evaluates the building exterior and interior (including decorative finishes) and building systems. The conservator describes requirements and strategies for the interior environment, lighting, pest control, storage, exhibits space, and emergency preparedness.

Once the reports are complete, the strategic planning process begins. Since assessors were busy with their professional practices and may delay completion of the report, we scheduled our strategic planning meetings after the reports were in-hand. The Morris-Butler House underwent assessment in late July 1992; the museum received the reports in September and October. To minimize the waiting period, NICCP pays the assessors only after receiving a copy of the report from the museum. Grant funds pay all other expenses, such as hotel and meals, at the time incurred.

For the Morris-Butler House, the results of the Conservation Assessment Program were positive. An illustrated report from each assessor contained an evaluation of current conditions and suggested plans of action. The assessors divided their reports into short-term, long-term, immediate and deferred priorities. Once approved and implemented, the museum staff has a plan with specific projects for subsequent grant applications.

For further information and to obtain a Conservation Assessment Program grant application, call the Institute of Museum Services at (202)786-0536. The deadline is December 4, 1993.

Editor's note — Tiffany Sallee is administrator of the Morris-Butler House, a property of the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, Inc.

Restoration Help for Members and Community

Members and friends of the Southern Florida Historical Museum received expert conservation advice and assistance from the Northeast Document Conservation Center and local conservators providing a free symposium and workshop at the Historical Museum October 28-29.

Conservation techniques and care tips for books, photographs, works of art, and other items were given by the nationally recognized leaders in document conservation. The conservators included Rustin Levenson, painting conservator with Florida Conservation Associates; John Maseman, objects conservator with the South Florida Con-

servation Center; Mary Todd Glaser, a paper conservator; Sherelyn Ogden, a book conservator; and Michael Lee, a photograph and paper conservator.

The two-day session coordinated by the NEDCC out of Andover, Massachusetts, was made possible through an emergency assistance grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

On Avoiding "Interesting Times": The Maines and Associates Disaster Planning Text Template

by Rachel Maines

Like many public historians, we at Maines and Associates have a difficult time explaining what we do. When we tell people we're in the museum collections management business, they think we make sinister telephone calls to museum shop customers whose credit cards didn't authorize. We tried saying that we sell curatorial services to museums and archives, but since most people don't know the word "curatorial," they usually hear "janitorial" (which at least is a bit closer to the truth than the bill collector image). We usually fall back on the closet analogy: most people have at least one closet packed full of old stuff. They don't know exactly what's in there, and they wouldn't be able to retrieve an item from it to save their lives. History museums are much like giant community closets. The National Park Service, for example, puts all our attics to shame—at last count NPS held twenty-eight million objects, of which 25 million were uncataloged. Every year the 354 parks open some more closets, and a few million more objects fall out.

These stuff-storms are the substance of cashflow at Maines and Associates. We employ about a dozen people trained in history and material culture in thirteen states and the District of Columbia to inventory, accession, catalog, photograph, mark and otherwise provide accountability for objects and archives. With very few exceptions, most of the collections we handle are held in the public trust, which means that ultimately they belong to the taxpayers (the reason that donations to museums are tax-deductible). In this respect, museums differ from your closets: if a museum doesn't know what it owns, can't find it, and/or doesn't seem to be taking proper care of it, it can find itself in deep yogurt with the state attorney general and be cut out of state and federal funding. The American Association of Museums can also suspend or deny its accreditation. On the other hand, most museums are understaffed (half of all U.S. museums have no paid staff at all), and in the aggregate they hold hundreds of millions of objects. In the last fifteen years, the standards of collections accountability and care have been rising steeply, so for many museums collections management is an endless, deadening, thankless, demoralizing chore much like housework both in its intellectual challenges and in the certainty that it will never be done.

We entered this market in 1985, when consensus was beginning to form about what professional standards of collections management ought to be. One of these is that museums, libraries and archives should be prepared for disasters. Planning for prevention, response and mitigation can dramatically reduce losses to the public trust collections, but virtually nobody outside of art museums has the time, staff and energy to devote to writing a full-scale plan. From scratch, this entails reading about two linear feet of books and articles on the subject, mainly by conservators; holding endless staff meetings to decide on the most important elements to include; making about three dozen telephone calls to prospective suppliers; and writing 50-75 pages of text describing how to prevent and/or cope with a disaster at your museum. The quasi-regulatory requirement is that you address fire, flood, bombings and bomb threats, earthquakes, theft, vandalism, hurricane, tornado, and electrical blackout. Meteorites and civil insurrections are optional. Not very surprisingly, most museums schedule the writing of this document for sometime very soon after they finish fighting the latest fire. We know of one museum that had four disasters: two hurricanes, a fire and a flood within five years, and still didn't have a disaster plan.

One of our clients, a county historical society scheduled for renewal of its AAM accreditation (as of 1989, only sixteen county historical societies in the United States were AAM-accredited), asked us for help with this perennial problem. No one

on their staff had the time or expertise to do the job. We agreed, offering a discount on the work provided we could use the basic information—the text template—as a product to sell to other customers. Few historical agencies can resist the word "discount." We produced a computer text template that is in essence a workbook in WordPerfect. Customers receive a binder with a hard copy of the text, which they can use to survey their site for disaster planning purposes, filling in the blanks with the answers to such questions as "The name and number of the local fire chief is _____." "Duplicate copies of collection records are held off-site at _____." Disaster supply necessities and desirables are listed on a checkoff and location sheet, and suppliers of important goods and services included in a directory, to which the museum can add as necessary. Collection salvage instructions are also included.

The "Disaster Preparedness Plan" text template has been selling well. There is an 800 number for customers to call for technical assistance as they work with it; fewer than half a dozen have actually called. We've thought of two possible explanations for this: either we've done our job so well that nobody has any questions, or customers are proudly putting our binders and templates on their office shelves with the best intentions of filling them out right after they finish fighting the fire. We'd like to think it's the former, but we collections managers have to be realists.

Editor's note — Rachel Maines is owner of Maines and Associates, a collections management and research firm in Ithaca, NY.

— "Pioneer Museum" from page 7

Other organizations and individuals are assisting the Pioneer Museum. The Martin County Historical Society opened its new facility on October 17 and at the same time raised funds to contribute to the Pioneer Museum. FEMA is taking a direct hand in conservation and restoration and has sent several conservators to work on the site. A large refrigerated truck for artifacts is parked next to the lineman's house. Work is underway on the lineman's house, the caboose and the depot.

There is a strong prospect for additional financial support through the Southeastern Museums Conference, an association of museums in the southeastern United States. A representative trav-

eled to Dade County in October to look at the Florida Pioneer Museum and other historic sites in Dade County that were damaged. This group is issuing an appeal for financial contributions through the American Association of Museums.

The National Endowment for the Humanities has funded a \$30,000 emergency assistance grant to the Historical Museum to assist with the work of protecting and conserving the surviving collections.

Florida Pioneer Museum staff and volunteers, Historical Museum staff and volunteers, and volunteers from other Florida museums will make it happen. Florida City and Homestead will one day again have their museum.

Disaster Preparedness for a Historic Structure-Historic Collections Complex

by David Lee Colglazier

The day may come when that accident that always happens to the "other guy" will strike your historic institution. A disaster document will help guide you through that large or small disaster. It may be called by many different names, but the plan is to be your bible to steer you through those horrible situations when you and your colleagues are stressed.

I believe this document should have two components. First, a very thorough section that outlines in detail the types of disasters that could happen to your historic building. It should deal with preventative measures, methods for detection of problems, and a plan of attack for recovery after that awful event has happened. For a historic complex, this component should address multiple losses to the point of total loss. The second component, a synopsis of part one, should be about two pages or less so that people who may participate in the recovery phase will read it. So, the larger section will present the detailed plan of attack and should be familiar to a core group of people. The smaller portion should be read by the recovery team to inform them of what they can expect to do when the time arrives.

A disaster can be broadly defined and put into several categories. Some losses are difficult to predict or are not preventable. Tornadoes, earthquakes, explosions, and flash floods happen with little warning. General floods, hurricanes, dam failures, blizzards and forest fires give some warning of their impending peril hours, days, or weeks in advance. Standing water, insect frass, rusting metal, and building deformation can be seen for years before they cause a disastrous situation. Your situation may have other perils that can be analyzed and predicted.

Hazard assessment, risk prevention, and insurance go hand-in-hand as part of your disaster preparation plans. These issues have to be sorted out in order to make a unified plan. What will the institution be like after a major loss? How little or how much prevention is correct? Can the institution stay financially afloat after a major loss? How much insurance is needed to remain financially alive? Even with substantial insurance coverage, at what level do you say that a loss will lead to permanent closing? Is there enough volunteer and community support to sur-

vive the most disheartening loss? Analyzing the different scenarios in advance is easier than fumbling about when emotions are strained by a disaster.

Now is the best time to calmly examine the issues and thoroughly lay down plans. These plans should be made with a small group of people (for example curator, conservator, plant manager, and security head) who can meet a deadline. When disaster strikes, these people should be among the first to inspect the damage. The preparation of the disaster document will train their minds to think coherently when responding to a disaster situation and will develop the philosophy of the institution in response to a disaster. Some members of this core group should lead the disaster recovery team.

The plan should have specific timetables for prevention activities when there is a disaster warning. This will force allocation of time and resources for the specific planned jobs. Where possible, the preparations should be completed before the event arrives at your doorstep. Most of the employees and volunteers should be off site and tending to their own safety.

The first person called to investigate a report of a disastrous situation should be a member of the recovery team. There should be a regular schedule of people to be called if the first person is not available. After that investigation additional people will be called to the recovery area as directed by the disaster plan. Corporate officers and publicists will be called next so that they know what is happening.

The thorough disaster plan will outline various recovery scenarios which should include the names and addresses of insurance carriers and adjusters, of vendors for supplies that you do not stock, and for sources of expert labor. The plan should be updated on an annual basis to make sure that these sources are still in business and that their contact persons and telephone numbers are correct. Similarly, the recovery team personnel should be evaluated to make that their circumstances and health allow them to participate in the prescribed activities.

You should have an alternate office site to use after a disaster so that purchase orders and checks can be issued. This command post will be the business loca-

tion from which the institution functions until better quarters are available. This office may also function as a check point for letting people on and off the disaster site so that security can be maintained.

In a disaster situation, concern for your workers is very important. With widespread disasters your employees may be facing the same perils with their own families and homes. The plans should account for some people attending to their own problems. That aside, there should be plans for someone to oversee the health and welfare of the people on the recovery team. Workers should be given regular breaks and be forced to leave the scene for meals and sleep. A fatigued person may cause additional damage. They are all heroes, but they don't need to be heroic.

Working with local fire and police officials can be very useful. The fire department can provide valuable prevention inspections of your property. Also, they can make plans with you about how they will respond to your emergency needs. They need to know the peculiarities of your buildings such as what doors are really not functional and where utility shut-offs are located. You may need to anticipate how a fire engine or other equipment can gain access to your site. Alternate access routes should be planned in case roads are blocked by high water or fallen trees.

Insurance carriers can also provide valuable prevention information and inspections. Also, you may want to work with them to plan the recovery process. Damage to materials can continue to take place after a fire is extinguished. The fire and insurance people need to realize that your recovery people are not trying to destroy evidence, but are trying to prevent further damage when they want to remove artifacts from a site before fire and insurance inspectors have had a chance to visit.

Think of the disaster plan document as a script for an instructional movie about this awful subject. You don't want it to play at your historic site, but if it does, you'll want an Oscar for your effort. Only lots of planning will lead to this dubious reward.

Editor's note — David Lee Colglazier has been a conservator for twenty-one years at Old Sturbridge Village in Sturbridge, Massachusetts.

Federal Emergency Assistance Programs

Editors Note — We recently came across a useful brochure entitled "Emergency Preparedness and Response" (copyright 1992) published by the National Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Property (NIC). We felt the information provided in the brochure would prove useful to many of our readers in light of concerns raised by Hurricane Andrew's destruction. With the permission of NIC we reprint excerpts detailing emergency federal aid available to cultural institutions. Free copies of this brochure can be obtained by sending a self-addressed envelope stamped with 52 cents postage to: Emergency Preparedness and Response, NIC, Suite 403, 3299 K Street, NW, Washington, DC 20007.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Preservation of cultural properties during and after a natural catastrophe falls under the disaster assistance and relief programs. When a natural disaster occurs in the United States and effective disaster relief and recovery are beyond the capabilities of state and local governments, the governor can request federal assistance by petitioning the president of the United States through FEMA.

FEMA assists state and local governments and certain nonprofit organizations in the removal of debris and the restoration of roads, streets, bridges, buildings, and public utilities. Cultural buildings owned by the public or nonprofit organizations qualify for disaster assistance to repair damaged buildings and to cover costs of conserving damaged art objects on display or owned by the institution in question.

In an October 1991 policy shift, FEMA ruled that conservation costs for art objects in cultural institutions can be covered under the Stafford Act and defined conservation as "the minimum steps which are both necessary and feasible to place the items back on display without restoring them to their pre-disaster condition." However, if an art object is completely destroyed in a disaster, FEMA rules prohibit covering the cost of replacing that object, based on the premise that it is impossible to exactly duplicate the educational or aesthetic function of a particular artwork. The ruling further states that all conservation must follow the guidelines of the American Institute for Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works' (AIC) code of ethics and standards of practice.

One of the agency's primary objectives is to identify and implement measures to reduce the severity of future disasters. FEMA encourages hazard mitigation projects, including the restoration of buildings, by providing technical assistance and funding through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), which can underwrite up to 50 percent of the cost of a project.

As defined in the Stafford Act, a private nonprofit facility is "any nonprofit education, . . . or other private nonprofit facilities that provide essential services of a governmental nature to the general public." Cultural properties may be considered eligible under this definition.

The federal government usually covers 75 percent of the relief costs incurred during a disaster, while the state and local governments or private nonprofit organizations contribute 25 percent.

Federal assistance for damaged public buildings is available once a major disaster has been declared. These funds may be used to restore, repair or replace a facility. Repairing a historic building and bringing it up to code is sometimes more expensive than replacing the building, which is all FEMA will cover. Owners have the option, however, of using money they receive from FEMA to cover partial restoration costs.

When a disaster occurs contact the state agency responsible for disaster recovery assistance and become familiar with the types of assistance available and eligibility requirements. The governor's office should be able to supply this information.

Individuals responsible for historic properties or institutions housed in historic buildings should contact the State Historic Preservation Office. Properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places, deemed eligible for listing, or a contributing part of a listed historic district are potentially eligible for matching grants. Each state has its own application and review process.

Using guidelines prepared by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, prepare a preliminary damage assessment report. It is best to coordinate the survey of the affected areas with state and local preservation officials.

Once the president has declared a major disaster, the governor appoints a state coordinating officer to act as his agent at the disaster site. FEMA appoints a federal coordinating officer to act as the president's agent at the disaster site. The federal and state coordinating officers identify the types of relief most urgently needed. Their assessment is based on data developed from the preliminary damage report and any additional appropriate information. The federal coordinating officer then coordinates all the federal disaster assistance programs.

National Endowment for the Arts (NEA)

NEA's Museum Program is concerned primarily with works of art and with insti-

tutions that care for and exhibit works of art. Funds from several categories within the Museum Program as well as the Challenge and Advancement programs can be applied toward disaster planning. Grants given through these categories are subject to guidelines, application dates and a thorough review process. The NEA is also able to award emergency funds through the Extraordinary Action grant.

Emergency preparedness projects are eligible and competitive under the Care of Collections category, which funds conservation surveys and treatment, advanced internships, workshops and seminars, equipment purchase, and collection maintenance projects that upgrade the conditions under which objects are displayed and stored. Collection maintenance funds are also available for projects that specifically address emergency problems related to the storage and display of collections.

The Special Projects category supports projects that benefit the field at large. One of the most crucial needs in terms of emergency preparedness and response is the dissemination of information and current research. Projects that address this need on a national or regional basis would be eligible for funding.

In the Challenge Program, for the purpose of developing an emergency preparedness plan, Project Implementation grants provide one-time only funding for projects that include archival, conservation and preservation activities.

Extraordinary Action grants provide funds of up to \$30,000 during emergency situations. These grants, monies for which are drawn from the allocations of regular NEA programs, are decided on a case-by-case basis.

National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH)

While the NEH does not have a special grant category for emergency preparedness and response, the agency can provide some disaster assistance to institutions. The NEH has also supported the work of regional preservation services that can assist institutions in creating and implementing their own emergency preparedness plans.

— See "Assistance Programs" page 13

Columbus and After: Rethinking the Legacy

by Joy B. Dunn

The commemoration of the quincentenary of the first voyage of Columbus to the New World provided every American community the opportunity to evaluate the merit of an event that profoundly shaped the world. For the California Council for the Humanities and the Oregon Council for the Humanities, the event provided a unique opportunity to unite resources and talents.

Executive directors James Quay from California and Richard Lewis from Oregon spearheaded "Columbus and After: Rethinking the Legacy," a touring Chautauqua program. The California towns of Santa Barbara, Merced, Santa Clara, and Ukiah and the Oregon towns of Medford, Bend, and LaGrande hosted the Chautauqua which visited each town for four successive nights. The Southern Oregon Historical Society sponsored the event in Medford, Oregon, the first week of August 1992.

Four historical figures — Christopher Columbus, Father Junipero Serra, Jessie Benton Fremont, and Chief Joseph were selected for the Chautauqua. Although these figures came from different times, places, and cultures, they represented singly and collectively cultural tensions that evolved from European encounters with the western hemisphere.

Audiences were introduced to the costumed historical figures under a big tent, reminiscent of original Chautauqua meetings. Each evening a different figure offered a dramatic monologue, followed by questions from the audience. Each presenter provided an accurate sense of the character's life, then stepped out of the character to offer a critical perspective of the historical figure's role in the impact of the Columbian encounter. James J. Rawls, who teaches at Diablo Valley College and appears as "Dr. History" on radio in San Francisco, narrated the programs and assisted audience members to explore the full range of cultural encounters.

Opening night audiences met Columbus, portrayed by W. Gregory Monahan, associate professor at Eastern Oregon State College, and learned why Columbus traveled and what forms his "discoveries" took. The next night, Father Junipero Serra was played by noted historian Donald C. Cutter. Serra, a Franciscan priest who founded the California mission system, described his missionary purposes, including his encounter with the land, his treatment of the native people, and his own sense of the consequences of the mission system.

On the third night, Sally Roesch Wagner depicted Jessie Benton Fremont, daughter of Missouri senator Thomas Hart Benton and wife of explorer John Charles Fremont. Through her own encounters

and those of her father and husband, Fremont represented the nineteenth-century expansion of the American West as well as the perspective of an American woman.

The last presentation was by Chief Joseph, personified by Phillip Williams George, who was raised among the Chief Joseph Band of the Nez Perce. Chief Joseph's story provided a poignant conclusion to the wave of cultural events set off by Columbian discoveries.

Beginning on the second day of the Chautauqua program, morning and/or afternoon workshops were held by each historian. The sessions focused on a variety of age-levels and interests and complemented the individual programs and the theme of cultural encounters.

In addition, a fifty-six-page Chautauqua reader was published and made available to all attending the Chautauqua program. The reader was used to amplify the theme of cultural encounters. It contained essays by each Chautauqua historian, a generous sampling of articles, essays, poems, stories, plays, photos, and illustrations expressing the varied experiences of Native, Euro-African, Hispanic, and Asian-American peoples in the western United States.

In all respects, "Columbus and After: Rethinking the Legacy" was a success.

Audiences, which ranged from extremely large to modest, participated in a commemoration of Columbus' voyage that honestly viewed the total impact of the event and the costs, including human and environmental, of his discoveries.

It was significant for the Southern Oregon Historical Society to sponsor this Chautauqua program for two additional reasons. The year 1993 also marks the sesquicentennial celebration of the Oregon Trail and the centennial celebration of the Chautauqua movement in the Society's home county. These two events, while different in some ways from the maiden Columbian voyage, certainly created encounters and discoveries that have had similar results.

For more information about the Oregon Trail celebration in southern Oregon or the Chautauqua Centennial, contact the Southern Oregon Historical Society, 106 N. Central Ave., Medford, OR 97501, (503)773-6536. For more information about "Columbus and After: Rethinking the Legacy," contact the Oregon Council for the Humanities, 812 SW Washington, Suite 225, Portland, OR 97205, (503)241-0543.

Editor's note — Joy B. Dunn is Program Director of the Southern Oregon Historical Society in Medford, Oregon.

Christopher Columbus as portrayed by W. Gregory Monahan during the SOHS Chautauqua program. "Columbus and After: Rethinking the Legacy."



Long Range Planning Committee Meets to Develop Plan for Presentation to the Board of Directors of the National Council on Public History

by Brit Allan Storey

The Long Range Planning Committee of the National Council on Public History consists of: Robert Archibald, Missouri Historical Society; Rebecca Conard, Wichita State University; Amy Dase, Texas Historical Commission; Heather Huyck, Bethesda, Maryland; David Kyvig, University of Akron; Glenda Riley, Ball State University; and Brit Allan Storey (Chair), Bureau of Reclamation. In addition, Philip Scarpino, president-elect of NCPH and chair of the Membership Committee, was asked to participate in the activities of the Committee. Dr. Scarpino's contributions were important to the work of the Committee.

The Committee met in early December and reviewed the 1990 report of Nicholas Muller and the report of March 1992 of David Kyvig as chairs of the Long Range Planning Committee's efforts. A new re-

port is in the process of writing and editing and will be submitted to the Board for its consideration at the annual meeting.

The report will constitute the recommendations of the Long Range Planning Committee for NCPH. The Committee prioritized each activity in terms of importance and complexity by assigning items to one of three categories: "immediate," "soon," and "long term."

- "Immediate" items are recommended for completion within six to twelve months.
- "Soon" items are recommended for completion within sixteen months.
- "Long term" items are recommended for completion in sixteen to twenty-four months.

The object of the plan is to have numerous elements which, though they

often overlap in scope and effect, can be independently implemented so that tasks are split into manageable units for implementation.

The Committee identified needed tasks in five areas of activity:

- Organizational development
- Financial development
- Annual Meeting
- Service to membership
- Service to the history profession

Each of these five areas of proposed activity requires numerous actions to implement long range change in the NCPH.

While the Committee has met and is in the process of writing its report, comments and suggestions for action items to be included in the report are welcome. Please contact any Committee member.

Paul E. Garber, Smithsonian Curator, Dies

The Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum's first curator, Paul E. Garber, has died at the age of 93. Mr. Garber acquired most of the prize planes in the Smithsonian's aeronautical collection, including Charles Lindberg's "Spirit of St. Louis". This famous acquisition came as a result of a cablegram. One morning in 1927, Mr. Garber heard on the radio that Lindberg had taken off on his flight across the Atlantic. Before the plane landed, Garber had sent a cable to Paris asking

Lindberg to give his plane to the Smithsonian.

Mr. Garber began working for the Smithsonian in 1920 and, throughout his life, traveled across the country acquiring most of the Institution's collection of historical aircraft. Among the famous planes Mr. Garber helped acquire are the Curtiss NC-4, the first aircraft to fly across the Atlantic, and the Wright brothers' Kitty Hawk Flyer.

Mr. Garber was born on August 31, 1899 in Atlantic City, NJ. He knew Orville

Wright well, and in 1909 he watched the Wright brothers test the first military plane on an airfield at Fort Myer.

Mr. Garber had to retire in 1969 at the age of 70, but he continued working as Historian Emeritus and Ramsey Fellow. "The fantastic collection of aircraft, which has made the museum such a national and international attraction, owes its very existence to Paul Garber's zeal for collecting," said Martin Harwit, the director of the Smithsonian's Air and Space Museum.

— "Assistance Programs" from page 11

Through the agency's authorizing legislation, the NEH chairman has the ability to grant up to \$30,000 in an emergency. These emergency grants are made only when extraordinary circumstances are found to merit immediate attention and warrant bypassing the customary review process used to evaluate grant requests.

Funds for such emergency awards are drawn from the budgetary allocations of regular NEH programs. In the case of emergency preparedness and response grants, funds come from the

budget of the Division of Preservation and Access.

To be eligible for an emergency grant, the requesting institution must describe the collection's significance to research, education and public programming in the humanities. The proposal must indicate the type of emergency, why the situation should be considered an emergency, and how a grant could resolve the problem(s) the emergency has created. The application must also define a viable plan of work for the project.

Institute of Museum Services (IMS)

Though IMS does not provide funds specifically for disaster mitigation, three of its grant programs include funds that can be applied toward emergency preparedness. Funds from General Operating Support, Conservation Project Support and the Professional Services Program may be applied to develop comprehensive disaster plans, to enhance long-term collections care through surveys, treatment, research and training, and to underwrite workshops and fund projects that address and increase awareness of the need for emergency preparedness.

WASHINGTON UPDATE



by Page Putnam Miller

Amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act Passed in Last Days of the 102nd Congress. On October 30 the President signed into a law a major water conservation bill, the Reclamation Projects Act, which in Title 40 included amendments to the Historic Preservation Act. The historic preservation amendments, frequently referred to as the Fowler/Bennett bill for the sponsors Senator Wyche Fowler (D-GA) and Rep. Charles Bennett (D-FL), have been under consideration since 1988. Following considerable revision, the new law emphasizes the partnership between the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the State Historic Preservation Offices. Yet this law does include provisions that will allow State Historic Preservation Offices, meeting certain standards, to assume additional responsibilities in the identification and preservation of historic properties. The law also provides added protection for properties listed on the National Register and calls for the establishment of a National Center for Preservation Technology within the National Park Service. A section on professional standards was of special concern to historians. Early versions of this legislation focused primarily on the need for professional standards for archeologists. Through the efforts of historians and the support of Representative Bruce Vento (D-MN) the final legislation strengthens the professionalism of all federal employees and contractors involved in historic preservation work. The law describes the role of the Office of Personnel Management in revising qualification standards for a number of disciplines, including history. This section states that "the standards shall consider the particular skills and expertise needed for the preservation of historic resources" and clarifies that there shall be "equivalent requirements" for all disciplines involved. For many years historians have worked to change the Secretary of Interior's Cultural Resource Management Standards which required only a bachelor's degree for historians but a graduate degree for archeologists.

National Archives Responses to Senate Report on Mismanagement. On November 23, three weeks following the release

of a Senate report on mismanagement at the National Archives, U.S. Archivist Don Wilson responded with an "Action Plan" to address some of the identified problems. The Senate report, "Serious Management Problems at the National Archives and Records Administration," focused primarily on a flawed selection process at the National Archives that gave inflated recommendations to an internal candidate who had neither the training nor the experience of many of the other nineteen applicants for the position of inspector general. Additionally the report detailed subsequent examples of inappropriate conduct of the National Archives' first inspector general, Lawrence Oberg. It stated that he violated statutory requirements concerning impartiality and confidentiality as well as a prohibition against engaging in agency operations and taking supervision from anyone other than the agency head.

The report concluded that "the management of the National Archives and Records Administration has, during the years 1989-1992, reflected a pattern of expedience and control which has been regularly substituted for sound management."

Immediately following the release of the Senate report, Wilson wrote to the chairman of the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency, Frank Hodsoll, to whom Senator Glenn had referred the Committee report. In the letter to Hodsoll, Wilson stated he would "heartily welcome" his review and that "every NARA staff member would cooperate fully in any inquiries your staff undertakes."

In announcing his six point "Action Plan," Wilson said the plan "will resolve those problems and perceptions" that had been identified in the Senate report. The plan deals with several personnel issues. Wilson relieved the inspector general of his duties and detailed Claudine Weiher, the current deputy archivist, to the position of assistant archivist for the Office of Special and Regional Archives. Raymond Mosley, who had held that position, is now the acting deputy archivist.

Several points in the "Action Plan" address Wilson's desire "to create a more participatory management structure" and a more cooperative spirit with both congressional committees and outside constituency groups. He announced the establishment of a new internal management council to deal with agency priorities, problems, and policy decisions and expressed his desire to reestablish, by

February 15, the National Archives Advisory Council. Support for an expanded strategic planning process was also a part of the "Action Plan." The planning process will "include full management participation, active consultation with National Archives constituents, and the use of professionally recognized planning experts." The goal of this process, Wilson stated, "is to have a model strategic plan for NARA, integrated with both budget and personnel planning and allocation, by February 15, 1993."

For the last several years, some in the historical and archival professions have expressed disappointment that Wilson has not provided needed leadership and has often isolated himself and the agency from users, the Congress, and other agencies. There is considerable discussion within the constituent communities as to whether the proposed "Action Plan" offers too little, too late. In 1989 the NCC member organizations sent to the National Archives a report, "Developing a Premier National Institution: A Report from the User Community to the National Archives," that contained a number of substantive recommendations that received little attention from the archivist. However, a number of key NCC recommendations are now, three years later and with prodding from the Senate oversight committee, a part of the "Action Plan."

While there is a desire for stronger leadership at the National Archives, even some of Wilson's critics have voiced concern that the Senate report and pressure for changes, coming at the time of a presidential transition, might lead to the politicization of the position of U.S. Archivist. Commenting on the Senate report, Anne Kenney, president of the Society of American Archivists, stated that "While regretting the circumstances surrounding these investigations, SAA is pleased to see Congress devoting attention to the effectiveness of one of the nation's premier cultural institutions." But Kenney added that "it is SAA's hope that the timing of these investigations will not compromise the political independence of the National Archives."

Representatives of the NCC member organizations met on December 28 during the annual meeting of the American Historical Association in Washington to consider how best to respond to the Senate report, the Archivist's recently announced "Action Plan," and general issues related to the future of the National Archives.

BULLETIN

Awards and Fellowships

The United States Capitol Historical Society invites applications for the eighth year of its fellowship designed to support research and publication on the history of the art and architecture of the United States Capitol and related buildings. Graduate students and scholars may apply for periods of one month to one full year; the stipend is \$1500 per month. Applications must be received by February 15, 1993. For further information contact: Dr. Barbara Wolanin, Curator, Architect of the Capitol, Washington, DC 20515, (202)225-1222.

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) is now accepting applications from individuals for two Fellowships in Archival Administration. Jointly funded by the Commission and the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, these fellowships will provide advanced administrative training in archives. For the 1993-94 fellowship year, the stipend is \$35,000, with up to \$7,000 in fringe benefits, for a nine- to twelve-month period beginning between August and October 1993. For the first time, fellows will have some travel funds available during their fellowship year.

Fellows are provided with a series of administrative and decision-making experiences. Included in past fellowships have been such diverse areas as appraisal, budget preparation, personnel administration, publications, plant operation, long-range planning, disaster planning, collection policy, and committee activities. In addition to work in these areas of administration, the fellow is expected to complete a technical project.

Applicants should have between two and five years' experience in professional archival work. While not required, it is desirable that applicants have the equivalent of two semesters of full-time graduate training in a program containing an archives education component.

Host institutions for the 1993-94 Fellowships will be: Radcliff College, Schlesinger Library, Cambridge, MA. The fellow will serve as a member of the library's manuscript department administrative team under the supervision of Eva Moseley, the Curator of Manuscripts. In addition to participating in general activities such as personnel supervision, budgeting, and planning, the fellow will also act as "shadow" curator of manuscripts.

As such, the fellow will participate in acquisition decisions; supervise manuscript processing; and help with reference and loans. Through Harvard University's Tuition Assistance Program the fellow may

enroll in three university courses in administration and management or other liberal arts fields. The fellow will attend meetings of the Harvard/Radcliff Manuscripts/Archives Group, Harvard Photo Curators, and New England Archivists.

The second fellowship in archival administration will be hosted by the Kansas State Historical Society, Library and Archives Division, Topeka, KS. The fellow will serve on the administrative staff of Patricia A. Michaelis, Director, Library and Archives Division. In addition to administrative duties, the fellow will work directly with long-range planning for the division; budgeting; divisional staff, division-heads, and society-wide meetings; and will become an ad-hoc member of SHRAB. The fellow will also attend the Fall 1993 or Spring 1994 Midwest Archives Conference; meetings of NAGARA, the Kansas City Area Archivists, and the local ARMA chapter; and will participate in the State Division of Personnel's supervisory training program. As part of his/her own training, the fellow may enroll in the University of Kansas's classes in Historical Administration. Fellowship application forms and more complete descriptions of the individual host programs should be requested from the NHPRC, National Archive Building, Washington, DC 20408. (202)501-5610. The forms must be completed and received by the Commission by March 1, 1993. Following the deadline, the Commission will provide the completed fellowship application forms to the host institutions, each of which will select a fellow by mid-June 1993.

The Naval Historical Center and the Naval Historical Foundation are seeking nominations for the annual Ernest M. Eller Prize in Naval History, formerly the U.S. Navy Prize in Naval History. The purpose of this prize is to encourage excellence in research, writing, and publication on the history of the U.S. Navy. A prize of \$1,000 will be awarded on or about 1 June 1993 to the author of the best article on U.S. naval history published in 1992. Articles will be judged on the originality of their contribution to naval history and their scholarship. Authors and journal editors are encouraged to submit copies of nominated articles for consideration by 1 March 1993 to: Senior Historian, Naval Historical Center, Building 57, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC 20374-0571.

Conferences and Courses

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation is offering two courses in 1993 on Section 106 review and document

preparation. Cities hosting the two courses in 1993 include Atlanta, Fort Worth, Denver, Seattle, Phoenix, Santa Fe, Kansas City, Fairbanks, Philadelphia, Pasadena, Louisville, Chicago, Milwaukee, Boise, Portland, OR, Raleigh, NC, Richmond, VA, and Washington, DC. The three-day, Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law, teaches the basics of the project review process — usually referred to as "Section 106 review." Participants learn exactly what Section 106 review is, when the procedure applies, and what they need to do to carry it successfully to completion. The Council offers this course in cooperation with the General Services Administration Interagency Training Center.

The Advanced Seminar on Preparing Agreement Documents Under Section 106 of NHPA, focuses on drafting and organizing the major documents used to conclude project review under Section 106. To qualify for the course, participants must have fairly extensive experience working with Section 106 and/or have successfully completed the Council's introductory course. The Council offers the seminar in cooperation with the University of Nevada, Reno. Both courses are open to any federal, state, tribal, or local official, government contractors, and others who carry out Section 106-related responsibilities. The cost of the introductory course is \$245 per person. For more information on how to register, write to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Room 803, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20004, Attn: Training Coordinator. The cost of the advanced seminar is \$325 per person. For more information on how to register, write to Cultural Resources Management, Division of Continuing Education/048, University of Nevada, Reno, 1041 N. Virginia St., Reno, NV 89557-0024 or call UNR's Division of Continuing Education at (702)784-4046.

The National Parks and Conservation Association announces a conference held in conjunction with the National Park Service, the National Archives Office of Presidential Libraries and several privately run presidential properties entitled, "Interpreting and Preserving the Presidential Sites." The conference is limited to 80 participants and will be held in Washington, DC from March 8-12, 1993.

This conference is the first opportunity for managers and interpretive/education specialists from all the presidential properties to meet and discuss ways to work cooperatively to enhance and develop interpretive and education programs. Throughout the one-week conference

participants will survey the variety of interpretive programs currently in use at presidential sites. Additional sessions will feature presentations by Dr. Blanch Cook, David McCullough and Dr. Robert Remini (among others) which are designed to inform participants about recent scholarship relating to the presidency. A field trip activity to several nearby presidential properties is also planned.

A limited number of scholarships and travel grants are available for both federal and non-federal participants. For additional information and conference scholarship application contact: Bruce Craig, Cultural Resources Program Manager, National Parks and Conservation Association, Suite 200, 1776 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20036, (202)223-6722 ext. #236.

The RESTORE Intensive Workshop on Masonry Conservation will be held in Williamsburg, Virginia, the week of March 22-26, 1993, at the Williamsburg Lodge Conference Center. RESTORE is a not-for-profit Educational Corporation incorporated under the New York State Education Law. Founded in 1976, RESTORE offers to design professionals and craftsmen a range of programs related to building conservation and preservation maintenance technology. RESTORE participants learn how to analyze and resolve the complex problems they encounter daily when dealing with the maintenance and preservation of masonry structures of any vintage. Preservation issues covered in the RESTORE curriculum include: problem analysis and causes of masonry deterioration; technology of masonry cleaning, coatings, and consolidants; technology of masonry repair and replacement materials; field and laboratory testing; special problems related to design and detailing; the health and environmental hazards of architectural restoration work. RESTORE curricula have been approved by the Professional Development Committee of the American Institute of Architects. Graduates of the RESTORE Program are eligible to receive AIA-Continuing Education Units.

Tuition for the Workshop is \$1,300, which includes lab fees and all printed course materials. For applications and further information about the RESTORE Intensive Workshop, please contact Jan C.K. Anderson (212)477-0114.

The Society of California Archivists and the California State Archives announce the seventh annual Western Archives Institute to be held at the Clark Kerr Conference Center on the campus of the University of California-Berkeley June 6-

18, 1993. The Institute is designed to offer an introduction to modern archival theory and practice for a variety of participants, including those whose jobs require a fundamental understanding of archival skills, but have little or no previous archives education, those already in the profession who want to update and renew their archival knowledge, and those who wish to explore the possibility of an archival career.

The 1993 program will feature James O'Toole of the University of Massachusetts, Department of History, author of the SAA manual *Understanding Archives and Manuscripts*, as the principal faculty member. Joining him on the faculty will be distinguished working professionals. In addition, the program will include site visits to two historical records repositories in the area.

Sessions will include history and development of the profession, theory and terminology, records management, appraisal, arrangement, description, manuscripts acquisition, archives and the law, photographs, preservation administration, reference and access, automation, outreach programs, managing archival programs and institutions, and several practices.

Tuition for the program is \$450 and includes a selection of archival publications. Housing and meal plans are available at Berkeley's Clark Kerr Campus for additional charges. The application deadline is April 1, 1993. For additional information and an application form, contact Nancy Zimmelman, Administrator, Western Archives Institute, 201 N. Sunrise Avenue, Roseville, CA 95661. (916)773-3000.

The sixth annual New England Museum Association and Old Sturbridge Village Museum Archives Institute will be held at Old Sturbridge Village, Sturbridge, Massachusetts, April 16 & 17 and will include both introductory and special topic programs. The introductory program is designed for the beginner who works in a museum or historical society, and will offer a variety of comprehensive and in-depth sessions focused on basic archival theories and practices. This year's curriculum includes such topics as reference and access, film and sound recordings, automation, photographs, and preservation planning. Two programs, "arrangement and description" and "records management and appraisal" will be offered concurrently. Participants may choose to attend either of these sessions.

Instead of the introductory program, participants may select the alternate special topic program. This session can provide the experienced archivist with the

opportunity to keep abreast of current archival issues and theories. The 1993 special topic is a comprehensive study of the legal and ethical issues affecting archival programs.

Participants in either program qualify for 1.2 C.E.U. credits. For information contact Penny Holewa, Archivist, Research Library, Old Sturbridge Village, 1 Old Sturbridge Village Road, Sturbridge, MA 01566. (508)347-3362, Fax (508)347-5375.

Indiana University's School of Continuing Studies, Fine Arts Museum and Lilly Library will sponsor a week-long course on museum conservation, "Preventive Conservation," June 13-18, 1993. The course will be taught using the facilities of the Fine Arts Museum and the Lilly Library and will draw from the extensive collections of both museums, and from the Indianapolis Museum of Art.

The course will give participants a basic introduction to preventative conservation for collections on display, in storage, and in transit. It will focus on ways of preventing or slowing the deterioration of objects through control of the collections' environment and will emphasize a common sense approach rather than advocating expensive or complex care strategies. The emphasis of the course will be on collective treatment and not on the conservation treatment of individual objects. It will include such aspects of collections care as introduction to materials, environmental control and monitoring in museums and libraries, and precautions to be taken in lighting and design and in the selection of materials to be used for housing, exhibit, and storage. Environmental monitoring devices and the testing of materials will be demonstrated. Examination, condition reports and condition surveys of collections will be discussed as will disaster planning, security, funding, and supply sources. A day trip to the conservation department at the Indianapolis Museum of Art, a demonstration of papermaking by the Twinrocker Hand Paper Mill and a visit to Echo Press, Indiana University's Fine Art Press, are planned.

The course will be taught by Jim Canary, special collections conservator for Indiana University Libraries and Danae Thimme, associate director for conservation at the Indiana University Art Museum.

Tuition for the course is \$350 and includes all instructional materials, refreshment breaks and an opening reception. Housing, parking and meals are not included in the tuition. Enrollment is limited, and early registration is recommended. The registration deadline

is May 7, 1993. For more information contact Jane Clay, School of Continuing Studies, 204 Owen Hall, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405, (812)855-6329, Fax (812)855-8997.

The Fifteenth Annual Mid-America Conference on History will be held on 16-18 September 1993 at Oklahoma State University. Proposals for papers or entire sessions in all fields of history should include a title, one-page abstract, and vita. The deadline for proposals is 15 May 1993. Please send all correspondence to: Mid-America Program Committee, Department of History, 501 Life Science West, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK 74078. (405)744-5678.

The Columbia University Oral History Research Office will once again offer its Summer Institute in Oral History. This year's Institute will consist of two terms: the first running from May 30-June 12, 1993; the second from June 14-26, 1993. Participants may choose either session, or both. Courses will be given in theory, method, film, audio documentary production, community history, public history and African-American history. For further information contact: Oral History Research Office, Box 20 Butler Library, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027. (212)854-2273.

The 1993 Lowell Conference on Industrial History, June 3-5, will explore the link between the slavery system and the textile industry. Other aims include discussion of white working class attitudes towards enslaved African Americans, the notion of wage slavery, abolitionism and antiabolitionism. The conference will include workshops, media and living history presentations, panel discussions, and a distinguished group of speakers. Sessions and activities are geared for scholars, museum staff, teachers, public history professionals, and the general public.

The conference, which will be held at Lowell National Historical Park in Massachusetts, is sponsored by the Tsongas Industrial History Center of the University of Massachusetts at Lowell, Lowell Historical Society, National Park Service, Lowell Historic Preservation Commission, and others. Funding is provided by Lowell National Historical Park, Lowell Historic Preservation Commission, Massachusetts Foundation for Humanities, and the National Park Service through its Cultural Resources Training Initiative. For information write, Marty Blatt, Historian, Lowell National Historical Park, 169 Merrimack Street, Lowell, MA 01852; (508)459-1027

The California Council for the Promotion of History (CCPH) will hold its

annual meeting, "The Legacy of '49," in Nevada City, CA, October 21-24, 1993. Pre-conference workshops — some free — will be held October 21. For more information, contact Janet Wadley at (916)446-7340, or write CCPH c/o California History Center, 21250 Stevens Creek Blvd., Cupertino, CA 95014.

Exhibits

The Navy Museum marked the completion of their major retrospective exhibition, "In Harm's Way: The Navy in World War II" with the opening of a section on the "Home Front." The exhibit covers recruiting, training, production, and life at home during the war, as well as the WAVES and Naval Gun Factory at the Washington Navy Yard. A new brochure on the Navy's role in the Atlantic and Mediterranean during World War II was recently published in conjunction with the exhibition. Copies may be obtained at the museum or will be mailed out on request; send inquiries to Dr. Edward M. Furgol, Curator, The Navy Museum, Building 76, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC 20374-0571.

Positions

Middle Tennessee State University seeks applicants for Public History/Historic Preservation Assistant or Associate Professor, tenure track. Ph.D. required and significant practical field experience in historic preservation and/or cultural resources management. Must be able to teach U.S. Survey. The Public History/Historic Preservation Program at MTSU is a nationally-known, expanding graduate (M.A. and D.A.) program in a growing regional institution of 16,000 students, thirty miles south of Nashville. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. MTSU is an AA/EOE employer. Send letter of application, curriculum vita, unofficial transcript, and three letters of recommendation to Dr. Andrew Gulliford, Public History Search, Department of History, Campus Box 23, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, TN, 37132. Review of applications will continue until the position is filled.

The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission anticipates the appointments of three history-related professionals in early 1993. 1) Industrial History Specialist, with background in labor, business, technology, or related field, to manage public programs and conduct related research projects. 2) African-American History Specialist to manage public programs, including a yearly

conference, and conduct research. 3) African-American Archives Specialist to acquire and make available historical materials to a broad public audience. All positions require MA degree and/or experience. Competitive salary and benefits. Application deadline March 5, 1993. For application materials, contact Robert Weible, Division of History, PHMC, Box 1026, Harrisburg, PA 17108; (717)787-3034. Women and minorities strongly encouraged to apply. Qualified applicants will be added to the state's Civil Service Register.

Publications

The National Park Service announces the first edition of a list of Audiovisual Materials for Preservation Education. The list provides a comprehensive source for information about materials available for loan, rental or purchase which may be used in preservation education. The list should become more complete as more producers become aware of its existence. The database is intended to include the full range of available materials, from detailed demonstrations of correct repair procedures for historic building fabrics to general introductions to preservation philosophy and practice. The audiovisual materials may be aimed at craftspeople, practicing architects and architectural students, preservation professionals and advocates, school children and adults.

To create the list, universities, state historic preservation officers, units of the National Park Service, the American Institute of Architects and producers of audiovisual material known to relate to historic preservation were contacted. Every effort will be made to keep the list current. Other producers and distributors are invited to send current listings of preservation related audiovisual materials to: National Park Service, Preservation Assistance Division, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, Attention: Susan Escherich. If you would like a brief review of your material included in the listing, please send a review copy to Ms. Escherich, noting whether you would like the copy donated to the library of the National Trust for Historic Preservation at the University of Maryland or returned to you. Listors will automatically receive the updated list. Others wishing to receive it should contact the Editor of CRM at the above address.

National Park Service announces publication of A Directory of *Training*

Opportunities in Cultural Resource Management (Short Term) which identifies workshops, courses, seminars, and classes held from October, 1992 through December 1993 on cultural resource topics offered by federal and state agencies, universities, and other organizations throughout the United States. The classes range in duration from one day to several weeks. In addition to the course listings, the directory provides four indexes that enable the reader to find course information by topic, state, data, or title. The directory also provides addresses where information on longer term courses and degree programs may be obtained. Single complimentary copies of the directory may be secured by writing to Emogene Bevitt, Preservation Assistance Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127. (202)343-9561

The New York State Archives and Records Administration announces the publication of two new finding aids for increased access to records at the State Archives. "The Lusk Committee: A Guide to Records of the Joint Legislative Committee to Investigate Seditious Activities" enables researchers to study records documenting New York's experience during the "Red Scare" of the early twentieth century. "The Mighty Chain" is a comprehensive guide to 2,560 cubic feet of records about the development of New York's canal system. The records span the time period 1794-1958. For more information, call (518)474-8955.

Cemeteries and Gravemarkers: Voices of American Culture, edited by Richard E. Meyer with a foreword by James Deetz is new in paperback from Utah State University Press. With a cemetery in virtually every settled community in America, cemeteries and gravemarkers offer one of the richest yet least exploited sources of information on American culture. In this volume Richard E. Meyer, founder and chairman of the Cemeteries and Gravemarkers permanent section of the American Culture Association, has gathered twelve original essays, examining burial grounds through the centuries and across the land.

The contributors to *Cemeteries and Gravemarkers* include researchers from such diverse disciplines as: folklore, art history, cultural geography, anthropology, history, American studies, and English. There are 347 pages, 97 photographs, and 27 illustrations. ISBN 0-87421-160-3, \$19.95 paper. To order: write or call Utah State University Press, Logan, Utah 84322-7800; (801)750-1362.

The American Environment: Historical Geographic Interpretations of Impact and Policy, edited by Lary M. Dilsaver and Craig E. Colten, is now available from Rowman & Littlefield as part of the Interpretations of Past Geographies series. In recent decades, historical geographers have left the study of nature-culture interactions to others, most notably to environmental historians. This volume contains original essays, written by historical geographers, which explore both the unplanned impact of human society on the environment and the deliberate management policies designed to control it. With this collection, Dilsaver and Colten provide a thorough introduction to a scholarship with a long but thinly attended past and a rapidly accelerating research agenda. For more information contact Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc., 4720 Boston Way, Lanham, Maryland 20706; (800)462-6420.

The Society of California Archivists announces the publication of the second issue of *Westwords*, a series of occasional papers that will address topics of interest to the archival, manuscript and library communities. Each issue in turn will present a single essay on a significant subject, such as the piece published here, "Practical Large-Scale Disaster Planning" by Christopher Coleman, Library Preservation Officer at the University of California, Los Angeles. Copies of the first issue are also available.

As publisher of *Westwords*, the Society of California Archivists hopes that the series will serve as a forum for the exchange of information and ideas among professionals in many fields and that each essay will instruct and intrigue its readers. Consequently, *Westwords* is published not merely for the members of the Society but for all our colleagues in the archival, library, museum and related fields. Individuals or institutions who wish to purchase copies may order them from: Peter Blodgett, SCA Publications Committee, Huntington Library, 1151 Oxford Rd., San Marino, CA 91108. The per-copy cost is \$3.50 for SCA members and \$4.40 for non-members, including postage and handling.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation announces the publication of *Archeological Resource Protection*, by Sherry Hutt, Elwood W. Jones and Martin E. McAllister, a guide to legal tools in the United States that protect archeological materials on federal and Indian lands. An attorney, an archeologist, and a law enforcement officer discuss the Archeological agents, land managers, archaeologists,

and others who want to protect our archeological resources. The book is divided into six main sections. The first is an overview of the archeological resource protection problem in the United States, including vandalism and looting. Following is a section on ARPA, with a detailed discussion of the criminal prosecution provisions of the law. The remainder of the book discusses step-by-step the process of investigating and prosecuting an archeological crime. *Archeological Resource Protection* is a guidebook for both the lay person and the professional.

Sherry Hutt, Superior Court Judge, state of Arizona, Elwood W. Jones, senior instructor, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, and Martin E. McAllister, a consulting archeologist formerly employed by the USDA Forest Service have all handled ARPA cases and have been active in teaching the need to protect our archeological resources.

Individual copies of *Archeological Resource Protection* may be ordered for \$19.95 plus \$4 shipping and handling for the first copy; \$1 for each additional from the Preservation Press, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202)673-4058 or 1-800-766-6847.

Canada's National Museum of Science and Technology has published a special issue of *Material History Review*, its semi-annual journal, on The Persistence of Technology. In his introduction, guest editor Kris E. Inwood of the University of Guelph explains the importance of this study, and of material culture itself. *MHR* 36 places special emphasis on the economic aspects of the persistence of old technology.

The articles in this issue explore the factors that allow old technologies to persist long after the introduction of new, improved methods. Research reports on the cooperage industry, on the career of lock inventor and manufacturer Alfred E. Peters of Moncton, New Brunswick, and on the life of Montreal nail manufacturer Randolph Hersey complement the articles. This issue of *Material History Review* also includes a photo essay on some remarkable survivals by Ralph Greenhill, well known for his work in industrial archaeology, architectural history and photography.

For more information, contact the National Museum of Science and Technology (MHR), P.O. Box 9724, Ottawa Terminal, Ottawa, Ontario K1G 5A3. Telephone: (613)990-3635. Fax: (613)990-3636.

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