

History and Kid's T.V.

by Tom Yohe

Quick! In three minutes or less! How does a bill get through Congress?

Well, we all know it takes considerably longer for Congress to enact a law — in three years or less might be more appropriate — but in just three lively, animated minutes a whole generation of kids, now in their 20s and early 30s, learned how by watching "I'm Just A Bill" on Saturday mornings on the ABC Television Network. A forlorn scrap of paper, "Bill", is proposed by "some folks back home", introduced by their congressman, debated in committee, passed along from the House to the Senate, and then nearly vetoed by the President before being signed into law. It's a harrowing journey, but as crafted by songwriter Dave Frishberg and sung by Jack Sheldon, it's a memorable and entertaining, yet clear and concise exposition of the legislative process. Ironically various government groups and lobbyists requested copies to teach their staffers what was ostensibly aimed at pajama-clad kids.

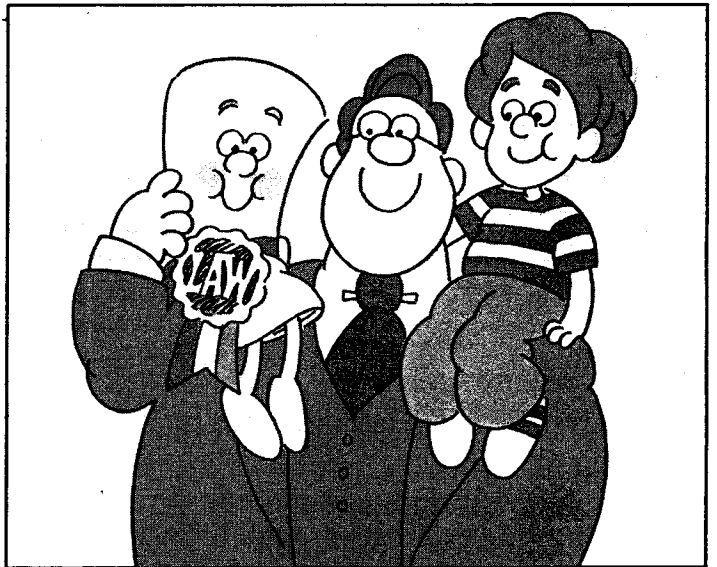
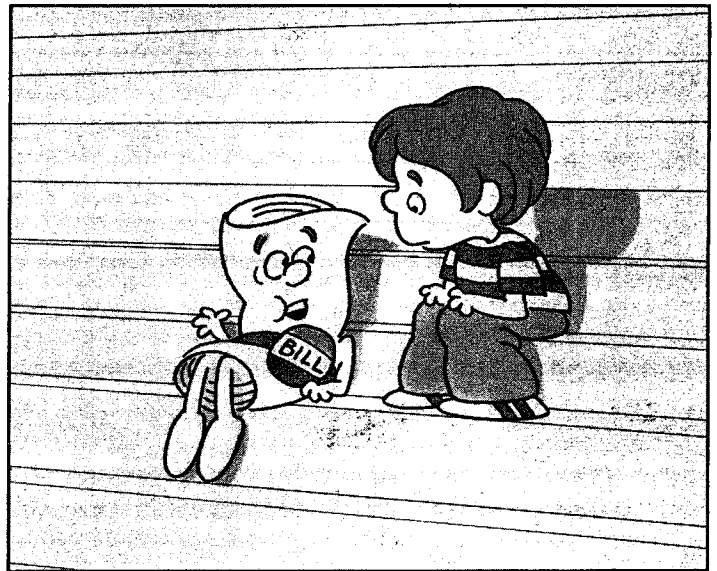
And since Saturday morning in front of the T.V. was a ritual of their *Wonder Years*, chances are this generation also learned the Preamble to the Constitution, their multiplication tables, the parts of speech, planets in our solar system, and why we're all "victims of gravity."

Schoolhouse Rock, premiering in 1973, was dropped into ABC's children's sched-

ule until 1985. The series initially appeared as many as seven times each weekend, and through the years was awarded four Emmys for Outstanding Children's Programming. "The *Schoolhouse Rock* video clips on ABC Saturday morning television were more than booster shots in grammar, multiplication, American history and science. For 15 years, the videos were to the "Baby Bust" (those born from 1965-1975) what Howdy Doody was to the Baby Boom: an icon," according to a recent article in Indiana University's *Indiana Daily Student*.

At the time, however, no one envisioned the enormous impact or nostalgic after-math *Schoolhouse Rock* would have on this captive generation. Confront someone in this age group today and merely mention "Conjunction Junction." If it doesn't elicit an immediate and enthusiastic response of "What's your function?", he or she was probably raised in the Australian Outback.

Schoolhouse Rock started simply enough in 1971 when New York advertising ex-



(Top) "Bill" explains the legislative process to a friend.

(Bottom) "Bill" celebrates his passage with the Congressman.

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ecutive, David McCall, noticed that one of his sons was struggling with his multiplication tables, but had no difficulty learning the lyrics to every rock song. He reasoned that if rote learning was put to good contemporary music, perhaps children would learn the lyrics, and consequently, the information therein. He challenged the creative directors of his agency, George Newall and me, to make the concept work. After a false start or two, George found a jazz musician and songwriter, Bob Dorough, who happily immersed himself in his daughter's math books and came up with "Three Is A Magic Number." Bobby's lyric was so visual that I designed some characters and drew a storyboard to accompany his gentle ballad, which we presented to ABC, one of the agency's clients.

ABC's 27-year-old Vice President for Children's Programming, Michael Eisner (now chairman and CEO of the Walt Disney Company), was very enthusiastic. Confirming Michael's enthusiasm was Chuck Jones, animator of the venerated *Road Runner* cartoons and the Dr. Seuss classic, *How The Grinch Stole Christmas*, who was consulting with ABC. Within a year the whole *Multiplication Rock* series was in production, with Bobby Dorough writing all eleven songs, performing most of them, and me doing animation layouts on the kitchen table at night.

Then it was on to *Grammar Rock* with a young copywriter at the agency, Lynn Ahrens, joining Bob Dorough in composing and singing songs about nouns, pro-

nouns, verbs and interjections, which borrows its classical finale from Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus." George Newell, an accomplished jazz pianist himself, contributed "Unpack Your Adjectives."

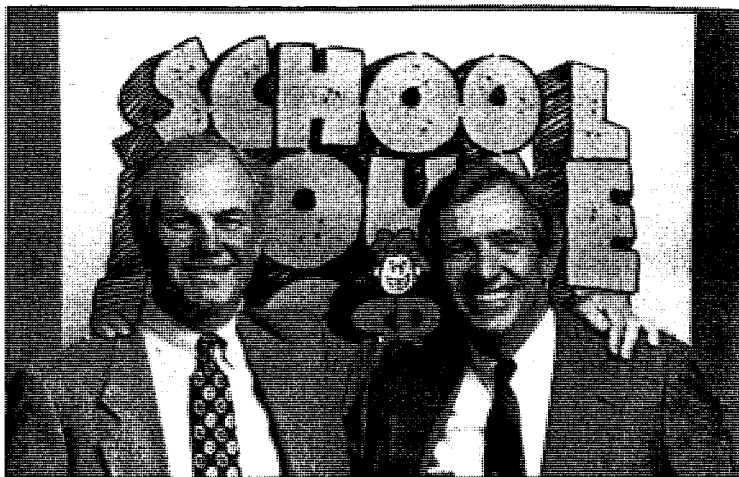
With the United States Bicentennial celebration

approaching in 1976, the focus of *Schoolhouse Rock* shifted to highlight American history and government. Lacking a rigid structure like the times tables or the parts of speech to govern its agenda, *America Rock* was free to delve into a variety of historical subjects—the colonists' dissatisfaction with British rule ("No More Kings"), the Declaration of Independence ("Fireworks"), the revolutionary war ("Shot Heard 'Round the World"), westward expansion ("Elbow Room") and the 19th Amendment, which finally gave women the vote in 1920 ("Sufferin' Til Suffrage"). Lynn Ahrens also put the Preamble to music. The impact of Lynn's tune was dramatically demonstrated in New Canaan, Connecticut where a high school teacher, giving her students an American history test, was startled to hear musical murmurings during the exam. Most of the class was singing "The Preamble" under their breath. Everyone passed.

America Rock also chronicled "Bill's" adventures on Capitol Hill and explained the system of checks and balances that are provided by the Constitution and built into our executive, legislative and judicial branches ("Three Ring Government"). Since ABC was concerned that some thin-skinned politicians might take umbrage with the circus analogy, "Three Ring Government" wasn't actually broadcast until several years after its completion.

Science Rock was the fourth *Schoolhouse Rock* subseries, with segments on a panoply of "scientific" topics — electricity, gravity, energy conservation, the weather, the solar system and a bunch of human systems: nervous, circulatory, digestive and skeletal.

For each of the subjects — math, grammar, history and science — we collaborated with educational consultants in each field. They suggested topics for songs,



Tom Yohe (left) and George Newall, the original creative forces behind ABC's *Schoolhouse Rock*.

provided outlines to guide the songwriters and scrutinized the final lyrics for accuracy, pedagogical correctness and, in the case of *America Rock*, historical relevance. Professor John A. Garraty of Columbia University was our advisor for history and government.

Designed to be "evergreen" — that is, the teaching, music and characters would be timeless — *Schoolhouse Rock* is just as viable and compelling today as it was in the 70s. With concern about public education mounting and Washington taking a renewed interest in the state of children's television, ABC returned *Schoolhouse Rock* to the air on Saturday mornings starting last September. College-age fans had also collected thousands of signatures on campuses across the country urging the network to reinstate the series.

As the kids who grew up on a Saturday morning diet of Sugar Smacks and "I'm Just A Bill" settle into their 20s and 30s, and their children settle in front of the tube to soak up its Saturday morning fare, it's reassuring to know that they just might learn something, too.

In the 1970s the Nixon/Ford/Carter administrations, along with the National PTA and Action For Children's Television (A.C.T.), put pressure on the networks to include programming with wholesome educational values. When George and I approached ABC with our storyboard and song, it was the classic example of being in the right place at the right time. The rest, as they say, is history.

Editor's note — After more than ten years in advertising, Mr. Yohe worked for eight years as an independent producer and director of children's television programs, winning five Emmy awards along the way. Mr. Yohe is currently Vice President and Creative Supervisor at Grey Advertising in New York City.



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.

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

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

by Marty Melosi

I look forward to our meeting at Valley Forge with great enthusiasm. The program reflects the vitality and diversity of Public History and the unique ability to glean historical insight from so many venues. The board will be meeting over several days to assess our work for the last year and to look ahead. By the end of the meeting the leadership will be turned over to the capable hands of Phil Scarpino.

I have enjoyed my year as president, and I have tried to help move NCPH to fulfill its goals and objectives on several fronts. The establishment of the Consultants' Working Group and the meeting of Public History directors reflect the needed attention we must give to our various constituencies. Public History is such a broad umbrella that we sometimes lose sight of the specific needs and aspirations of the key subgroups. This does not mean that we should move toward a confederation of special interests, but we should avoid generic responses to the many issues facing us on the job. Much remains to be done, however, to identify and contact

individuals in the larger historical community who may benefit from the associations we enjoy as members of NCPH.

Many "housekeeping" items were addressed over the year, including revision of the by-laws, a new home at IUPUI for the NCPH archives, planning for our meeting in Sacramento in 1994, and gathering information useful to our future negotiations with the University of California Press. The ongoing membership campaign has netted many new members thanks to the work of Phil Scarpino and others who are reaching out to a wide variety of historians.

Alan Newell and his committee have made great strides in developing a usable membership list with expanded fields of information on a new computer database. If you haven't completed a questionnaire for the database, please do so at the Valley Forge meeting. Hopefully these activities will provide a useful foundation upon which to communicate more effectively with the membership and to encourage greater participation in NCPH.

The board meeting will analyze the tasks of the last year, evaluate the budget, and

plan activities for 1993-94. Time also will be devoted to discussing how: (1) to serve and expand our various constituencies more effectively; (2) to broaden the racial base of our membership; and (3) to determine what "deliverables" we should provide members. It goes without saying that issues of importance to the membership should be raised at the annual meeting, discussed with board members, or submitted in writing to the board.

There is always much to be done. I rely upon your frankness and creativity to make an even better organization. See you at Valley Forge! If you are unable to attend the Valley Forge meeting please send your suggestions to me or Elizabeth Monroe the NCPH Executive Director. Our addresses (and fax numbers) are listed below.

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Mid-Atlantic Regional Archives Meet in Long Branch, NJ

by George Tselos

Shortly after the National Council on Public History annual conference in Valley Forge, the Mid-Atlantic Regional Archives Conference (MARAC) will convene its semi-annual meeting in nearby Long Branch, New Jersey. The Ocean Place Hilton will be the meeting site, from May 6-8. MARAC Spring '93 offers a diversified program at a fabulous hotel in one of the nation's oldest seaside resorts.

Foregoing a single theme, the program celebrates archival diversity with sessions that should be of interest to public historians in a variety of fields. "The JFK Assassination Records and the National Archives" explores the problems of processing the records of the House Select Committee on Assassinations and providing reference service to non-traditional users (Congressional staffers, former Warren Commission employees, TV crews, attorneys). Specialized archival collections are featured in "Play Ball: Documenting and Researching Professional and Collegiate Sports;" "Ethnic Archives: Access, Outreach, and Use;" and "Documenting Couch Potatoes and All That Jazz" which discusses issues facing entertainment archives. "Balancing Competing Interests: The Right-to-Know vs. The Right to Privacy" explores a perennial dilemma faced by historians and archivists. Other sessions will focus on "Genealogical Collections and Family History Research" and

"Local Government Records Programs."

Extra-curricular activities include self-guided tours of the Twin Lighthouses in Atlantic Highlands; Ocean Grove, headquarters of the Camp Meeting Association; and Monmouth College campus and its impressive Woodrow Wilson Hall.

The Ocean Place Hilton offers many diversions: four restaurants, a spa, indoor and outdoor swimming pools, even a disco! The hotel will be the site of the MARAC reception and the essential hospitality suite. And the Boardwalk, with its wheels of chance and stuffed animal prizes, is just a few steps away. At the Long Branch beach you'll find surfing, scuba diving, and picnicking.

A beach resort since 1788 when the first boarding house opened, Long Branch blossomed in the early nineteenth century. The influx of New Yorkers and Philadelphians caused a real estate boom. Local builders scrambled to erect houses and boarding houses to accommodate the crush of visitors. Bathing regulations were strictly enforced: white flags indicated the beach was for ladies only, while red flags, hoisted an hour later, let men take their turn. Mary Todd Lincoln visited in 1861, but it was President Grant's annual visits beginning in 1869 that established Long Branch as the place to go. From the 1860s to the First World War, Long Branch remained one of the most glamorous resorts

in the nation, rivaling Newport and Saratoga Springs. Summer visitors included Astors, Fisks, Goulds, Biddles, and Drexels, and celebrities such as Lilly Langtry, Diamond Jim Brady, Lillian Russell, Edwin Booth, Winslow Homer, Bret Harte, and Robert Louis Stevenson.

Casinos dotted the town. Monmouth Park, a thoroughbred track still going strong, opened in 1870, and the New York and Long Branch Railroad opened in 1874. By the 1880s, the bathing regulations had altered considerably: a lady not only could bathe in the company of gentlemen, it was in fact improper for her to appear unaccompanied. Paid escorts were available to perform this duty: the first gigolos in America, were not dancing partners, but bathing companions. The town declined in popularity after the First World War, but recent decades have seen its resurgence. The essential ingredients that drew thousands of visitors in centuries past — sun, sand, ocean — are still available in abundance. Come enjoy them at Long Branch.

For a registration packet, contact the local arrangements chair, Elsaly Palmisano-Drucker at (908)222-5993 or FAX (908)229-5138.

Editor's note — George Tselos is Archivist at the Edison National Historic Site in West Orange, NJ. He is currently the New Jersey MARAC Representative and Publicity Chairperson for the MARAC Long Branch meeting.

Greetings from the Past

by Kim Rich

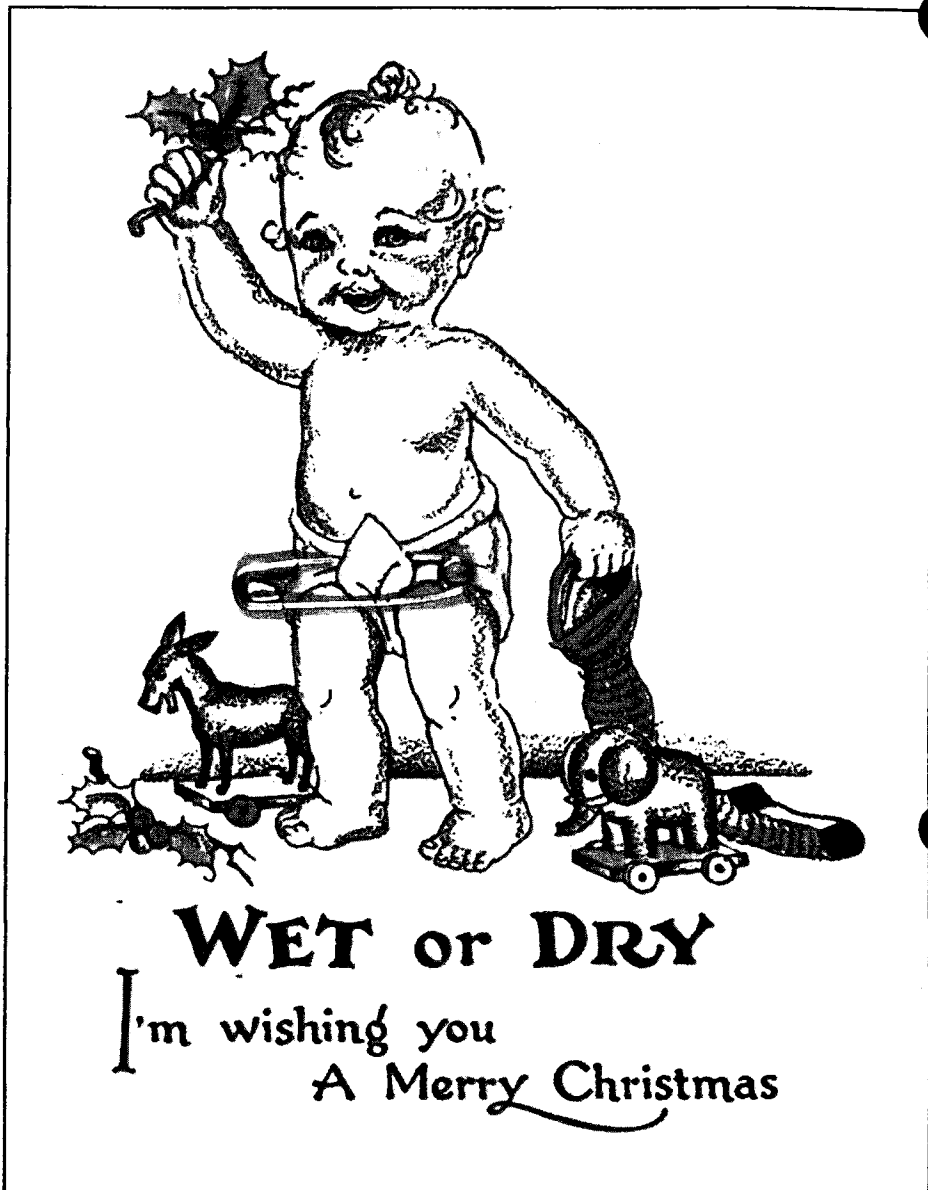
Since the dawn of civilization people have developed social rituals to mark the important events in their lives and in nature. Archaeologists have unearthed ancient artifacts of human expression; but along the historic timeline of social exchange, the printed greeting card is a recent development.

The greeting card made its debut in the nineteenth century when several factors coincided: a more literate population, a new consumerism stemming from increasing levels of discretionary income, advancing printing technologies, and postal reform.

Printed cards evolved from earlier traditions of making cards by hand. Yet many factory-produced cards of the nineteenth century required considerable hand work. For example, Victorian-era English card manufacturers continued the eighteenth-century German practice of hand assembling cards with novelty attachments or mechanics. Gleeson White traced the remarkable rise of English greeting cards in his 1894 article on "Christmas Cards & their Chief Designers" in *The Studio*. He remarked that "without an attempt to prove that the introduction of the Christmas card is evidence of democracy, of the world-spirit, or the 'new anything,' one must accept a chance experiment of tradesmen so apt in the moment of its trial that it induced the most conservative nation in the world to recognize a new courtesy, to institute a new custom, and this not merely in an aristocratic or a democratic way, but unanimously, without question of sect or party, station or social etiquette. From the duchess to the dairy-maid a demand for cards arose."

By the 1820s, English engravers sold a variety of prints illustrating cupids or romantic and humorous liaisons. The stationer H. Dobbs and Company, founded in 1803, is associated with delicate cards of hand-painted scenes surrounded by embossed lace paper. By the 1850s fancy stationers cornered the market for ready-made valentine cards complete with novel attachments and paper lace. Soon witty and satirical valentines supplemented the choice once limited to more traditional cards. In America the enterprising Esther Howland began a cottage industry making elaborate romantic valentines which sold for as much as \$50.00 each.

Christmas card manufacturing followed four decades later. Initially, Christmas cards were made from valentine stock with a seasonal greeting replacing its original amorous message. Businesses like Marcus Ward and Company of London recruited a number of accomplished artists, including children's book illustrators Kate Greenaway and Walter Crane, to design their cards. In America, Louis Prang adapted his printing



Hallmark greeting cards reflect current events such as this Christmas card from the early 1930's which refers to the prohibition of alcohol. (Hand-colored engraved card, one-sided, 5 1/4" x 4 1/2").

skills to gift cards. In the late nineteenth century Prang created a lucrative niche for his company's chromolithographs by linking the miniature reproduction paintings to holidays and celebrations.

By 1885 extravagant novelty cards with silk fringe, glittered attachments, and mechanical movements were popular. A fashion for inexpensive, brightly colored postcards arose in the 1890s which led to postcards appearing in virtually every American drugstore, bookstore, or traveling salesman's case.

In 1910 Joyce C. Hall came to Kansas City to begin a mail-order postcard business. Two years later Hall and his brothers Rollie and William began Hall Brothers, later renamed Hallmark Cards. Hall

Brothers joined the ranks of other greeting card firms such as the Paul F. Volland Company, the Buzza Company, Rust Craft, and Norcross. In response to this flourishing trade in 1913 the National Association of Greeting Card Manufacturers formed to help with merchandising problems and increase card sales, and to improve business conditions.

In 1915 Hall Brothers purchased engraving presses and began printing its own cards. Despite the economic depression of the 1920s and 1930s cards continued to sell well. Soon Walt Disney cartoon characters turned up on Hallmark cards. In 1936 Hallmark opened a retail showroom in the Empire State Building in New York City.

The 1940s saw the development of cards to send to military personnel. Then as now card promotions targeted certain segments of the buying public. For example, teenagers were recognized for the first time with their own line of cards called "Solid Senders." The artist of the promotion, Betty Betz, has been described as the "Rembrandt of the Coke set."

Contemporary humorous cards were introduced in 1955. The fashions of the day, color trends, and cultural tastes were incorporated into product development. In the 1960s, glowing colors, peace signs, and renditions of hippies abounded. In the late 1970s Hallmark added posters, wall plaques, picture frames, writing instruments, and other social expression products to its business.

Greeting cards reveal popular culture. Card artwork and language mirror social trends in illustration, fashion, idiom, humor, and the expression of emotions. Having risen steadily in popularity over the last 150 years, greeting cards continue to reflect cultural moments through language and illustration.

The Hallmark archives and design collections are open to historians by special arrangement only. The archives contains Hallmark documents and products from 1910 to the present. The Hallmark Design Collections contain non-Hallmark, Victorian-era cards and ephemera. For an appointment please contact Kim Rich, Curator, Hallmark Design Collections or Sharman Robertson, Archivist at: 2501 McGee; Box 419580; Mail Drop 453; Kansas City, MO 64141-6580.

Sources consulted: Schmidt, Leigh Eric. "The Commercialization of the Calendar: American Holidays and the Culture of Consumption, 1870-1930." *Journal of American History*. V 78 (1991): 887-916; and Hall, Joyce C. and Curtiss Anderson. *When You Care Enough*. Kansas City, Missouri: Hallmark Cards, Inc., 1992.

Editor's note — Kim Rich is Curator of the Hallmark Design Collections in Kansas City, MO. This article is based on a talk presented by Ms. Rich at the Strong Museum, Rochester, NY in March 1993.

(Top) Kate Greenaway illustrated many popular Christmas cards and valentines for the firm of Marcus Ward & Co. (Chromolithographic process, c. 1880, 4 x 6 1/2").

(Middle) The Hallmark Design Collections hold two copies of this rare card, the world's first printed Christmas greeting, which was commissioned by Sir Henry Cole 150 years ago. Cole's interest in elevating public taste led to his involvement with the Great Exhibition of 1851 and the founding of the present Victoria and Albert Museum. John Calcott Horsley, member of the British Royal Academy, designed the card. Of the original 1,000 copies, only 12 are known to exist today. (Lithograph process on stiff card stock and hand colored, 3 1/4 x 5 1/8").

(Bottom) One of Hallmark's best selling cards of all time is the "pansy card." It first appeared in 1939 and remained reasonably unchanged until 1974 when the price went from five cents to fifteen.



Goodwood Plantation, Tallahassee: A Florida Heritage

by Larry Paarlberg

The history of Goodwood Plantation is a history of the state of Florida. From its initial construction in the 1840s, Goodwood had a succession of prominent owners significant in Florida's political and social history. A touch of mystery and some sadness have also been associated with it. Reduced from its original 2,400 acres to just 20 acres, since the 1950s the estate has seen only minimal maintenance. Leaky roofs and aggressive vines have taken their toll.

The estate known as Goodwood was assembled in the early 1830s by Hardy Croom of North Carolina. Plans for his Florida residence were dashed when he, his wife and all three of their children were killed in a steamship accident while en route to Florida. Bryan Croom, Hardy's brother, completed the main house at Goodwood and established it as the centerpiece for his extensive Florida land holdings which totaled over 8,400 acres.

By 1857 Croom was forced to sell the plantation, and it was purchased by socially prominent Arvah Hopkins for his family home. From the 1850s through the 1880s, the Hopkins family made Goodwood a popular center for Tallahassee society.

Unable to keep her family's finances afloat after the Civil War and after the death of her husband, Mrs. Hopkins sold Goodwood in 1885 to a mysterious Englishman, Dr. William Arrowsmith, and his wife. Dr. Arrowsmith died within months of his relocation to Goodwood, but Mrs. Arrowsmith remained on the estate for another twenty-five years.

In 1910 Mrs. Arrowsmith sold Goodwood and its collections to another wealthy widow. Mrs. Alexander (Fanny) Tiers had a number of homes throughout the country. At this time her principle residence was an estate called "Farmlands" in Morris County, New Jersey. Goodwood had suffered from neglect by the time Mrs. Tiers appeared, and although she spent only limited time there, she instituted a major renovation of the estate. The Goodwood of today is largely the result of Mrs. Tiers' efforts.

As the story goes, in 1925 state senator William C. Hodges (who in addition to serving as President of the Florida Senate also ran for Governor three times — for three different political parties) bought the most expensive bed of his life. His wife Margaret had always admired one of the beds at Goodwood. However, to get the bed he had to buy the estate. He and Mrs. Hodges entertained the socially and politically promi-



Goodwood Plantation

nent at Goodwood in a fashion unequaled since the Civil War. After the senator's death in 1940, Mrs. Hodges continued to make Goodwood a social center.

Mrs. Hodges married Thomas Hood in the late 1940s. After his wife's death in 1978, Mr. Hood began thinking about the restoration of Goodwood to its 1920s appearance for use as a public museum. To further his goals, he established the Margaret E. Wilson Foundation in memory of his wife. However, beyond setting up a framework for the trust, Mr. Hood did little to further the goals of the restoration in his last years.

After his death in 1990 the Wilson Foundation moved quickly to secure the property in an effort to protect the seventeen buildings and the collections. Utility services were upgraded to a safe and sanitary, though minimal, condition to reduce fire and plumbing problems in several of the buildings, and a retired contractor was hired to start necessary maintenance repairs to roofs, weak foundations, and other potential problems. After settling Mr. Hood's estate, the Foundation worked with museum professionals to develop a plan of action. Basic to this plan has been a multi-disciplinary research program incorporating architectural, archival, archaeological, horticultural, and artifactual research.

The Wilson Foundation also retained the services of the estate cook. Ms. Mattie Grice was one of Margaret Hodges Hood's closest confidants and, as a result, is one of the best remaining reference resources for the twentieth-century history of Goodwood. Goodwood will be restored to its 1920s appearance, since the estate holds the potential for being this region's best remaining resource on 1920s agriculture and lifestyle. Therefore, thorough and comprehensive documentation of this estate under each of its owners is underway. The research design will address the role of Goodwood in regional economic, social, and political contexts for each era of ownership.

Funding for this project is limited. The foundation, therefore, has chosen to focus its efforts on research, fund-raising, essential building repair and maintenance, and grounds restoration. The grounds have always been an important component of Goodwood's presentation, and the foundation decided to focus primary enhancement efforts on restoration of the grounds to their 1920s appearance. The decision to move forward with the grounds work was based on four reasons. First, through the use of volunteers it was the most cost-effective way to produce dramatic visual improvement on the estate. Second, to

— See "Goodwood" page 9

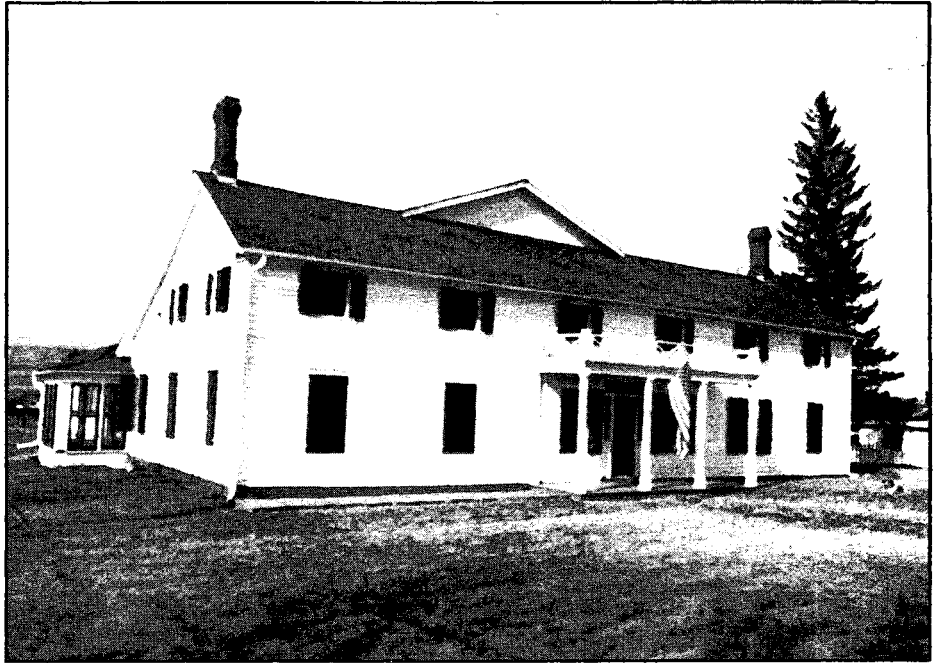
Interpreting the Cattle Baron: Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site, Deer Lodge, Montana

by Rodd L. Wheaton

The National Park Service, since the early 1970s, has been charged with the management of the legacy of Johnny Grant and Conrad Kohrs. Grant arrived in Montana with Hudson Bay Company connections. He married into the Bannock Tribe and ran cattle between the Oregon Trail and the Deer Lodge Valley where his ranch and house were located. In 1865 he moved north to Canada selling out to Conrad Kohrs. Kohrs, a native of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, had roamed the gold fields of the west and had ended up in Bannock City, Montana Territory. There, employed as a butcher, he soon owned the business. Marketing beef to miners was more profitable than mining. Kohrs rapidly expanded his enterprises into other communities and sought out a ranch to directly supply his butcher shops. Ultimately by 1900 Kohrs controlled, either by ownership or through water rights, over a million acres of Montana.

In 1868 Kohrs married Augusta Kruse, who had immigrated from Schleswig-Holstein, and brought her to Montana. Almost immediately, Augusta Kohrs set about turning the house that Kohrs had bought from Grant into a home. Of French Canadian log construction, the Grant house was described in the Montana Post of December 16, 1865, as looking like "...it had been lifted by the chimneys from the bank of the St. Lawrence, and dropped down in Deer Lodge Valley." On January 27, 1871, *The New Northwest* reported that the house has "...seven finely furnished rooms...besides a magnificently furnished parlor and a spacious dining room...." In 1883 the newly constructed trans-Montana railroad delivered a shipment of furniture.

While the house and adjacent grounds rapidly became civilized, the ranch complex grew as a home ranch for the far-flung empire. Kohrs introduced Shorthorns to Montana and shipped them annually to Chicago for eastern markets. Kohrs success as an entrepreneur was realized by his survival of the disastrous winter of 1886-87. While in Chicago in 1890 the Kohrs purchased furnishings for the new wing of the ranchhouse. In 1899 the Kohrs moved permanently to Helena, Montana's capital city, and the ranch became a summer residence. Much of the empire was liquidated by 1920 when Kohrs died. His grandson, Conrad Kohrs Warren, purchased the home ranch in the 1930s and subsequently added several new buildings. Warren operated the ranch until it was acquired by the National Park Service which received a donation of ranch equipment and household furnishings.



(Top) Ranchhouse, Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site. View of the 1865 Grant structure which was constructed in a vernacular Greek Revival style.

(Bottom) Ranchhouse. View of the 1890 Kohrs wing and the kitchen porch which was restored utilizing paint marks on the brick masonry walls and a historic photograph.

The National Park Service assumed control of a considerably diminished ranch: approximately 1200 acres abutting the city of Deer Lodge. From this base the Park Service was challenged to interpret the "open range cattle industry." The resources at hand included numerous build-

ings and structures that dated from Grant's tenure, including the bunkhouse, to Conrad Warren's additions. Subsequent purchase of scenic easement lands included buildings of the 1950s bringing the total of structures now within the

— See "Cattle Baron" next page

WASHINGTON UPDATE

by Page Putnam Miller



The National Archives announced on February 12 that the Archivist of the United States, Don W. Wilson, will be stepping down from his position as head of the National Archives on March 31. Wilson was

appointed by President Reagan five and a half years ago. During the past year Congressional Committees, journalists, and professional groups have expressed considerable disappointment in the failure of the National Archives to deal effectively with many pressing issues. On January 31, the Council of the Society of American Archivists adopted a resolution noting that the National Archives has not aggressively exercised the authority it does have to ensure the preservation of important federal records and has not provided leadership in the development and implementation of a federal information policy.

Wilson is leaving the National Archives to become Research Professor of Presidential Studies and Executive Director of the George Bush Center at Texas

A&M University in College Station, Texas. Texas A&M is the site of the future George Bush Presidential Library.

The Clinton Administration is moving quickly to seek an eminently qualified person for the position of U.S. Archivist and has asked the assistance of the NCC in serving as a contact point for the White House Personnel office for this appointment. In early March I met with four members of the White House Personnel Office assigned to this task. They are a very impressive and capable group and include people experienced in conducting executive searches. We discussed desired qualifications and the search procedures. I shared with them both a 1980s NCC qualifications statement and one recently developed by the Society of American Archivists and the National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators. The team from White House Personnel are developing a profile of the kind of person who could best lead the National Archives and casting the net widely in gathering names of all those who should be considered for this post. They are most interested in receiving rec-

ommendations from historians and archivists and have reached out to listen to the views of many people. They assured me that they are very aware of the legal requirement that the Archivist be a "non-partisan professional" who will be able to act independently of the White House and are seeking a person whose public record reflects balance. While they do not have a specific timetable for this nomination, the administration has made the search for a nominee for U.S. Archivist a top priority.

Since the selection process for U.S. Archivist has suddenly been put on a fast track, I have consulted frequently with members of the NCC Policy Board. The consensus at this point is that we should assist the White House in providing information about possible candidates, but that NCC should not advocate a specific short list.

We are still waiting for the President's budget and announcements of many key appointments. There are strong indications that Sheldon Hackney, a historian and President of the University of Pennsylvania, will be nominated for the National Endowment for the Humanities.

—“Cattle Baron” from previous page

park to approximately 90. All have been or will be the subject of preservation/restoration efforts as all relate to cattle ranching, interpreted from open range to feed lots.

Because of the importance of each structure, interpretive planning for the ranch is difficult since the management decision was that each structure would tell its own story. Each structure was proposed for preservation to its most active use. For instance, an 1880s stallion barn that had been converted to a blacksmith shop to a garage for the Kohrs' Maxwell was restored as a garage. While this solution worked for the individual buildings, it has never lent itself well to dealing with the historic landscape around the buildings. Bunkhouse row with its extensive 1930s alterations overlooks the ranchhouse yard which is to be restored to its 1900 appearance. The resolution is that a new visitor center will be constructed in the 1950s “Big Red Barn.” The visitor first will be introduced to modern feed lots and then begin a regression in time. Walking the historic access road towards the ranchhouse will put the present behind and the visitor will experience essentially the fruits of the cattle empire — the home ranch — which evolved over the years. The intent is to focus on cattle, not individual buildings.

The house, with its clapboard covered log original section and brick rear wing, is one of the most interesting historic house museums in the country. Its “finely furnished rooms” of the 1870s blossomed into 42 rooms by 1900. Nearly all the original furnishings, essentially one woman's taste, were donated to the National Park Service. The furnishings represent all of the periods of acquisition from French Antique, to Creative Revival, to Colonial Revival. The sequence of use is evident: older pieces were relegated to secondary spaces or the bunkhouse, 1880s styles were updated and juxtaposed with 1890s styles.

Room finishes, though, had not fared as well. Carpets had been replaced, wall coverings were lost or covered over, and ceilings had fallen. However, since the collection was so superb, it was determined that the house should reflect a period no later than 1920. The interiors were restored to represent their most active use, based on existing fabric and photo documentation of 1895, 1903, and 1916. This interpretation has led to some discrepancies, for example where 1930s wallpapers were preserved *in situ*.

Two additional issues continue to influence the visitor's perception. Furnishings from the Kohrs' Helena house are included in the collection and are on dis-

play in the ranchhouse. These have added other period styles that were never used in the context of the ranch. Ultimately, this dichotomy will be resolved by creating a Helena house vignette in the proposed visitor center. The second issue involves the movement of furnishings from documented positions to accommodate visitor tours. This has been instituted for security purposes as well as traffic flow and probably will never be effectively resolved as long as visitors have the ability to touch.

In reviewing this project as described very briefly above, these are probably the best solutions. The long continuum of history from the 1860s to the 1970s dictated the decisions since the interpretive story is not static. While only one family occupied the ranch, each member contributed significantly to the overall picture by adapting to changing methods of cattle production or decorative taste. Finally, while these decisions can be based on a rationale, the average visitor probably simply does not care. We do these things for our professional selves; the visitor just likes to look at old things, maybe learn something about cattle ranching, and will never know if an 1870s fence abuts a 1930s building.

Editor's note — Rodd L. Wheaton is Chief of the Division of Cultural Resources Management for the Rocky Mountain Region of the National Park Service.

—“Goodwood” from page 7

delay grounds improvement compounded problems of weeds, vines, and volunteer tree spread. Grounds improvement has also permitted the relocation of plant materials away from future construction areas prior to the arrival of building contractors. Third, the foundation can safely and creatively open the estate on a limited basis to individuals and groups who may contribute to the larger restoration effort. Finally, by the time architectural restoration is completed, the grounds will have recovered sufficiently to look established. This will assure that the 1920s interpretation presented inside the building will be positively reinforced by the grounds and their setting.

Great care has been taken to assure that the grounds restoration retains the rural country estate atmosphere of Goodwood in the 1920s, rather than the creation of a formal garden presentation. This program is coordinated by a retired master gardener with a deep interest in historic preservation. It includes several volunteer gardeners, the local rose society, camellia society, the master-gardener program, several local garden circles, and the FFA (Future Farmers of America) at the local high school. Each group has adopted specific beds or projects and works with the garden coordinator to record or restore the beds properly and then to maintain them. Utilizing oral interviews, studying the historical photographs, and analyzing the grounds themselves, Ms. Janet Broderson and her crew have already restored much of the estate that had been lost to vines, weeds, and woods.

As much as possible, our program will use the existing plants at Goodwood in an effort to maintain the estate's genetic strain. Where new plants are brought in they must be from “cultivars” available before 1930. All plants and beds are documented on donor cards and the master landscape plan. Further, we will utilize care and maintenance practices of the 1920s and 30s like limited spraying for pest control, less frequent lawn mowing, and reactivation of only those sprinkler heads used by Mrs. Tiers and Sen. Hodges.

In addition to the grounds work, in the second year of the effort the Wilson Foundation hired an administrator with a curatorial background. A grant from the Florida Historic Preservation Advisory Council has permitted the documentation of all of the standing structures on the estate for the Historic American Building Survey and the development of a master plan for the restoration. A grant for a complete archaeological survey for the property has been submitted and is currently under consideration. Historical planning

and research are also underway. The findings of the architectural drawings, historical research, gardens research and archaeological excavations will provide information for as accurate a presentation of the estate as possible.

Since 1910, Goodwood has been sold relatively intact, including furniture, fixtures and personal effects accumulated since 1885. Inventory of the collections is only just beginning. Due to limited staff, survey and inventory of the artifacts is currently limited to a masters project for a student in textile conservation at Florida State University, the organization of artifacts by a retired couple with a background in museum inventory work (and lots of guts), and arrangement of photographs under staff direction so that they may be better used for research.

Restoring the estate to its 1920s appearance will serve the foundation well, as it incorporates Mrs. Tiers' extensive renovations, and as significant historical documentation will permit a thorough and accurate restoration. It also will reflect the Goodwood of Senator and Mrs. Hodges. Much of Florida's political history of the 1920s and 1930s was shaped at Goodwood, and those years of excitement are still remembered by many.

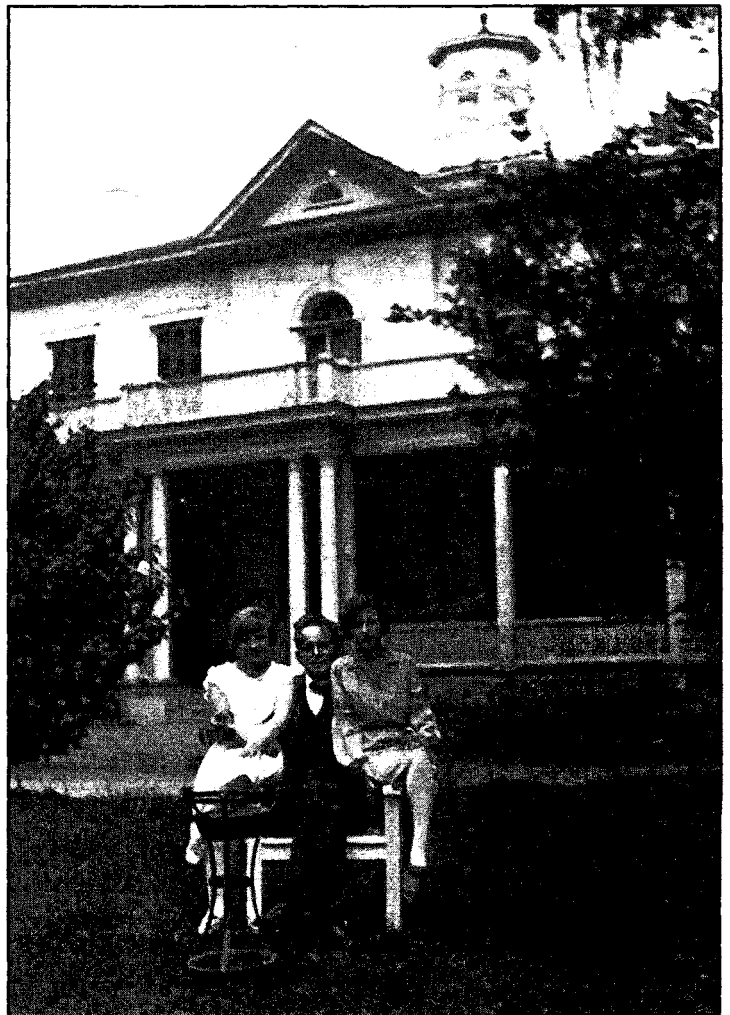
Fortunately, the estate remodeling carried out in 1914 provided structures that will enable Goodwood to also serve the local community and visitors to Tallahassee with very special meeting and reception spaces. Given the lack of such facilities in Tallahassee and Goodwood's prime location near the downtown, this promises to be a popular destination. It is expected that these areas of the estate will provide greatly needed revenue for the museum operation and will broaden the appeal of the estate. It is hoped that this

multi-disciplinary approach to the restoration and the creative availability of the outbuildings will expand the educational base for the museum.

The Wilson Foundation has wisely chosen to undertake any and all research necessary in order to assure a quality restoration project that accurately reflects the heritage embodied in Goodwood. During this period of research and planning, funding for the restoration will be sought. No time frame for the restoration has been established that might create artificial time constraints. Goodwood did not decline overnight, and its restoration will not be rushed. Rather, the Margaret Wilson Foundation will let the research, funding, the availability of the needed craftspeople, and the development of the interpretive program set the pace.

Editor's note — Larry Paarlberg is the administrator/curator of Goodwood Plantation. He was formerly the project administrator of the Knott House Museum for the State of Florida.

State Senator W.C. Hodges (owner of Goodwood from 1925 to 1940) with two students from the Florida State College for Women c. 1928.



CONSULTANTS' CORNER

Computerized Consultants' Database

by Patrick O'Bannon

During the past year the National Council embarked on an ambitious project to develop a workable computerized membership list based upon the University of California Press' subscription mailing list. Alan Newell, of Consultants' Working Group (CWG), in conjunction with Liz Monroe and Lindsey Reed, developed the computerized database and produced a questionnaire that was included in the fall issue of *Public History News*. To date only about ten percent have been returned — outstanding for a direct marketing solicitation for life insurance, but disappointing to those of us hoping to paint a more accurate portrait of the NCPH's membership and to broaden participation in the organization by identifying members willing to serve on committees and contribute to *PHN* and *The Public Historian*. The CWG encourages all members to complete and return the membership questionnaire.

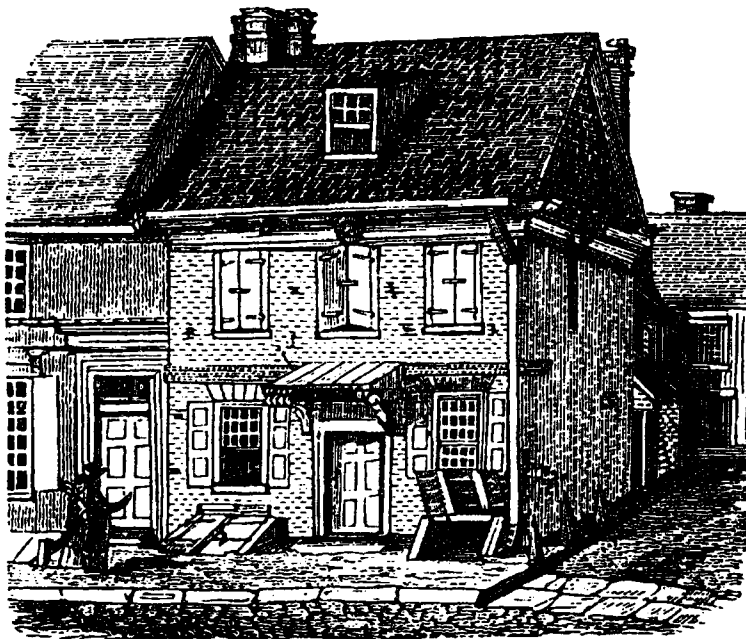
As an adjunct to the membership-wide database, the CWG will prepare a computerized consultants' database that

expands upon the information gathered from the general membership. In 1988 NCPH produced the *Directory of Historical Consultants*, which provided information on twenty-seven consulting firms and sixteen individual consultants active throughout the nation in archives and records management, cultural resources management, historic preservation, institutional history, museum administration, litigation research, oral history, public policy research, and a variety of other fields. The directory provided non-professionals in need of historical skills with access to experienced historians.

The small number of firms and individuals included in the directory did not represent all historical consultants active in 1988, and pointed out the shortcomings of published directories, which are difficult to update and expensive to reproduce. The CWG intends to recreate the 1988 directory as an "on-line" computerized database that will assist non-professionals in the selection of qualified historians. Additionally, the CWG hopes the revised

and expanded directory will facilitate contact between practicing consultants in need of specialized technical skills or regional expertise. The on-line database will simplify the process of updating and revising the directory, and will provide information on the name and location of the consultant, the number and qualifications of the staff, and regional and topical areas of expertise. The computerized format will limit the ability of consultants to convert their directory entry into a full-blown resume or a glossy advertisement. It will, however, provide basic, essential information to identify consultants with the requisite skills and experience. Print-outs of the directory will be made available to organizations such as State Historic Preservation Offices and humanities councils. The CWG invites suggestions as to other avenues for distribution of the directory.

Editor's note — In addition to working as a Senior Historian at Kise Franks & Straw Inc. in Philadelphia, Patrick O'Bannon is the Chair of the NCPH Nominating Committee.



Letitia House (erected 1682), Letitia Court, Philadelphia, Penn., c. 1843.

As noted in Pat O'Bannon's essay, during the last year the NCPH has developed a comprehensive computerized membership database. As part of that effort, we included a questionnaire in the Fall, 1992 issue of *PHN*. To date, roughly ten percent of our members have returned completed questionnaires. We need to do better if we are to have a useful membership database.

Questionnaires will be available at the registration desk at Valley Forge for those who have not yet completed one. Please help us by taking a few minutes to fill one. With this information, we hope to better focus the organization's efforts.

BULLETIN

AWARDS AND FELLOWSHIPS

Old Sturbridge Village, the outdoor history museum in Sturbridge, Massachusetts, announces a Research Fellowship in New England history and culture. Preferences will be given to research into the history and material culture of African Americans and Native Americans in rural New England between 1790-1860. The fellowship project need not be limited to this region or this period, but must relate primarily to both. Fellows will be in residence for six to twelve weeks, preferably in the fall or spring semester. Candidates should have significant work and accomplishment in historical, archaeological, or material culture scholarship, and be strongly committed to publishing the results of their research. A stipend of up to \$2,500 will be awarded. For application information please contact Jack Larkin, Director of Research, Collections and Library, Old Sturbridge Village, 1 Old Sturbridge Village Road, Sturbridge MA 01566; (508)347-3362 ext. 298. Deadline for applications is July 1, 1993.

The National Endowment for the Humanities' Collaborative Projects Program, welcomes applications for projects of broad scholarly and public significance in the humanities that entail the collaboration of two or more scholars for periods of one to three years. All topics in the humanities are eligible; collaborative projects are expected to lead to major scholarly publications. Awards usually range from \$10,000 to about \$150,000.

Applications are especially encouraged for research in history, philosophy, and other basic disciplines of the humanities; historical and analytical studies in literature and the arts; biographies; focused interdisciplinary studies; and other undertakings that promise to develop, refine, or support integrated studies in the humanities. The division encourages collaborative research that builds upon existing scholarship, addresses the problems of intellectual fragmentation, uses comparative or interdisciplinary approaches, or aims for comprehensive treatment of broad topics. Projects may require various combinations of scholars, consultants, and research assistants; project-related travel; and technical support and services. Grants support full-time or part-time activities for periods of up to three years.

The deadline is October 15, 1993, for projects beginning no earlier than July of the next year. For application materials and further information write or call: Collaborative Projects/ Interpretive Research; Division of Research Programs, Room 318;

1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW; Washington, DC 20506; (202)606-8210.

The Organization of American Historians' Richard W. Leopold Prize committee is soliciting books for consideration. The prize recognizes the significant historical work being done by historians outside of academe. The award is given every two years for the best book written by a historian connected with federal, state or municipal government, in the areas of foreign policy, military affairs broadly construed, the historical activities of the federal government, or biography in one of the foregoing areas. One copy of each entry should be mailed to each member of the prize committee by September 1 of odd-numbered years. Present members of the Leopold Prize committee are Robert Dallek, Committee Chair, Department of History, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA 90024; Diane Shaver Clemens, 960 Hilldale Ave., Berkeley, CA 94708; and Roger D. Launius, NASA History Division, NASA Headquarters, Washington, DC 20546.

The LBJ Foundation will award a limited number of grants-in-aid for research in the Lyndon B. Johnson Library. The grant periods are September 1 through February 28, and March 1 through August 31. Grant applications for the period from September, 1993 through February, 1994 must be received by July 31, 1993. Recipients will be announced in September. Funds are awarded to defray living, travel and related expenses incurred while conducting research at the Johnson Library during the award period. Grants range from \$500 to \$2,000. Prior to submitting a proposal, applicants must contact the Archives, Lyndon B. Johnson Library, 2413 Red River Street, Austin, Texas 78705, (512)482-5137, to obtain information about materials available in the library on the proposed research topic.

CONFERENCES

The Oral History Association of Australia announces its biennial national conference to be held September 9-12, 1993 at the State Library of New South Wales, Sydney. The major aims of the conference are: to examine the way in which oral history has contributed to uncovering private, secret or unspoken aspects of our past, including experiences of war, domestic life, and cultural or ethnic differences; to seek to understand societal taboos—how they have changed and why; to examine the nature of contemporary historical practice and the place of oral history as a source and methodology. Please send enquiries to: Rosemary Block,

Oral History Program, State Library of New South Wales, Macquarie Street, Sydney 2000. Telephone: (02)230 1697. Fax: (02)223 4086.

NAGARA announces plans for this year's annual meeting in St. Paul, MN on July 21-24, 1993. The theme of the meeting, "Rivers of Revolution: Archives and Records in the 1990's," is meant to convey the notion of large-scale decisive changes and challenges in the way that government records are managed. Key sessions will cover government information policy, management of electronic records, program planning and administration, and strategies for appealing for and securing needed resources.

Among the sessions planned are: appraisal of case files, records implications of Geographic Information Systems, implications of E-mail and management of electronic records, emerging issues in local government records management, intergovernmental records appraisal, and privatization of records management services.

The meeting will be preceded by a day-long meeting between the Archivist of the United States and the state archivists. This meeting is being organized by the National Archives and Records Administration.

This year's meeting is hosted by the Minnesota Historical Society. Some of the sessions will be held in its new History Center. More information on the 1993 meeting, including copies of the program booklet and registration materials, is available from Crystal L. McCandlish, NAGARA Publications and Membership Services Office, 48 Howard Street, Albany, NY 12207; (518)463-8644, fax (518)463-8656.

The 1993 Air Power Symposium, sponsored jointly by the Royal Air Force and the United States Air Force history programs, will be held on 9 and 10 September 1993 at Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, DC. The Symposium will address "Anglo-American Air Power Cooperation during the Cold War Era." Three panels will feature papers by scholars and participants on policy decisions, acquisition, and crisis response. Seating is limited, so those interested in attending should register early. For further information, please contact: Dr. Roger G. Miller; Center for Air Force History; CAFH/DR (Building 5681); 170 Luke Ave., Suite 400; Bolling AFB, DC 20332-5113; (202)767-4713.

COURSES

The National Park Service announces a training opportunity in Archeology for

Managers May 17-21, 1993 at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum and Historic Saint Mary's City, Solomons, Maryland. Land managers and program managers whose job functions involve impacts to archeological resources seldom have the background or training to evaluate alternatives. This training will familiarize them with archeology and archeological resources so they can develop efficient programs, identify problems early, and choose effectively among available alternatives for solutions. The 40-hour course will be held in Solomons, Maryland, on the shores of Chesapeake Bay. It emphasizes hands-on experience, with field visits to the major facilities and archeological resources in the area. Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum is an archeological research and educational facility that preserves the record of prehistoric and 17th-century plantation life in Maryland. Historic Saint Mary's City also is an archeological research and educational facility with prehistoric remains as well as remnants of the first capital of colonial Maryland, dating to the 1630s. Field visits there will include the curatorial and conservation facilities along with the archeological sites. The course will conclude at the newly completed Maryland State Office of Archeology near Annapolis.

This course is open to federal, state, tribal, and local program managers who have little or no background in archeology, but must deal with archeological resources as part of their jobs. For application information, contact Leanne Stone, Program Coordinator, Division of Continuing Education, University of Nevada-Reno, Reno, NV 89557-0032; (702)784-4046.

The National Park Service announces a training opportunity in Archeological Curation and Collections Management October 18-22, 1993 at the Western Archeological and Conservation Center in Tucson, Arizona; and February 28-March 4, 1994 at George Washington University, Washington, DC. This 40-hour course is designed for cultural resources and archeology program managers to learn about their managerial authorities and responsibilities, particularly with regard to 36 CFR Part 79, *Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections*. In addition, they will be able to analyze problems and make decisions based upon appropriate project alternatives; define applicable curation principles; evaluate curation facilities; and make efficient use of available professional services. The course emphasizes hands-on experience, with field visits to major museums and curatorial facilities in both areas and a practical exercise in which

participants produce a workplan suitable for their own curation needs.

This course is open to federal, state, tribal, and local cultural resources or archeology program managers who are responsible for federal or federally administered archeological collections. For a registration form please contact: Center for Career Education and Workshops, George Washington University, 2020 K Street, NW, Suite B-100, Washington, DC 20052; (202)994-5299 or 1-800-947-4498.

EXHIBITS

The Strong Museum announces the opening of a new exhibit celebrating the Jell-O phenomenon. For almost a century, Americans have been gracing their tables with jiggly squares and molded mounds of brightly colored Jell-O. Quick and versatile — just add water to powdered contents in the packet and chill — Jell-O is a uniquely American food phenomenon.

Plunge into the quivering, shimmering, jewel-toned world of one of America's favorite desserts at *There's Always Room for Jell-O*, a new exhibit opening at the Strong Museum March 27, 1993 and running through January 4, 1994. The exhibit was developed by the Strong Museum with the cooperation of the LeRoy Historical Society, and made possible in part by Jell-O Brand Gelatin and Wegmans Food Markets.

There's Always Room for Jell-O uses photographs, recipe books, Jell-O molds, magazine advertisements, and excerpts from radio commercials to tell the history of Jell-O and the changing habits and values of American society. The exhibit includes the history of the Jell-O factory, which operated in LeRoy, New York, from 1900 until 1964.

Also included is an overview of the innovative advertising campaigns that ultimately made Jell-O a household word. On display are advertising illustrations created by Maxfield Parrish, Norman Rockwell, and Rose O'Neill, the originator of Kewpie dolls (O'Neill created the drawing of the famous Jell-O girl, whose image of purity graced the Jell-O package from 1904 until 1949).

There's Always Room for Jell-O will also include excerpts from radio, including Jack Benny's famous Jell-O sponsored program, which aired from 1934 until 1944. In millions of homes, listeners would tune in to the radio on Sunday evening to the familiar words, "Jell-O again! This is Jack Benny."

The Strong Museum, located in the heart of downtown Rochester, explores American life since 1820 through collec-

tions, exhibitions, publications, and programs. For more information contact Susan Trien at the Strong Museum, One Manhattan Square, Rochester, NY 14607; (716)263-2700, fax (716)263-2493.

POSITIONS

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., a national leader in historic research and historic preservation, has immediate openings for Senior Historians/Project Managers in our Frederick, Maryland office. Qualifications: M.A. or Ph.D. in Public History/American History, plus two years of applied research and writing experience with substantive and recognized CRM and managerial contributions. Working knowledge of NHPA, Section 106, and National Register criteria is required. These full-time, salaried positions have full benefits. Salaries are competitive, and commensurate with education and experience. Applicants should send a letter of interest with dates of availability, vitae, and names and addresses of three references to: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc; 337 East Third Street; Frederick, Maryland 21701. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana seeks applicants for Field Surveyor. This will be a full time position conducting survey of architecturally and historically significant buildings in selected Indiana counties. Knowledge of 19th- and 20th-century American architectural styles and vernacular house types, photography, and strong writing skills is required. Position available June 1, 1993. Please send resume and writing sample by May 1, 1993 to Ann C. Davis, Survey Coordinator, Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 340 West Michigan Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202; (317)639-4534.

Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana seeks applicants for field surveyor internship. Intern will be responsible for conducting survey of architecturally and historically significant buildings in selected Indiana counties. Knowledge of 19th- and 20th-century architectural styles, vernacular house types, and agricultural structures is required. Position is available June 1, 1993 - August 20, 1993. Salary is \$7.50 per hour. Please send resume and writing sample by May 1, 1993 to Ann C. Davis, Survey Coordinator, Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 340 West Michigan Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202; (317)639-4534.

The Illinois Humanities Council seeks applicants for the position of Executive Director. The Council is a grant-mak-

ing and operating foundation, deriving its major funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities along with state, corporate, and private support. Based in Chicago, the Council is charged with encouraging greater public understanding of the humanities in the State of Illinois. Responsibilities include working in a collegial environment with the Board of Directors and staff to develop policy and the program of the IHC; implementing Board decisions with the twelve-person professional and office staff; developing and mobilizing resources to sustain the work of the IHC; maintaining open communications between board and staff within a creative and supportive work environment; engaging in long-range planning; maintaining effective relations with cultural and educational institutions and governmental agencies. The Executive Director is a primary advocate for the public humanities in the State of Illinois. Advanced degree in the humanities preferred. Applicants must demonstrate ability to communicate as well as an administrative ability. Salary is competitive and commensurate with qualifications and experience. Anticipated date of appointment is June 15, 1993. Send letter of application and resume with salary history to: Search Committee; Illinois Humanities Council; P.O. Box 5229; Evanston, IL 60204-5229. Please provide the names of three references whom we may contact, giving addresses and telephone numbers. The IHC is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis (IUPUI), University Libraries seeks qualified applicants for Project Archivist, American Turners Historical Records Survey Project. The Project Archivist will be responsible for conducting a survey of historical records of the American Turners, a German-American social, cultural and athletic organization founded in 1848, and with local societies still operating in sixty cities. Duties will include conducting a mail survey, making site visits, inventorying records in private hands, negotiating donations, and assuming primary responsibility for the presentation of a research guide to published and unpublished sources on the American Turners.

This is an 18-month position funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. Salary is \$27,000. Preferred requirements in order are: an M.A. in library science with specialization in archives and rare books; second M.A. or higher in history, German or related field; and two years professional archival experience.

An excellent reading knowledge of German, willingness to travel extensively in the United States, and good oral and written communications skills are essential. Benefits include: one month's paid vacation; sick leave; choice of medical plans available; dental plan; group life insurance; and TIAA/CREF retirement/annuity plan.

Send letter of application, resume, and names, addresses and telephone numbers of four (4) references to: Jean Gnat, Associate Director, University Libraries, IUPUI, 815 West Michigan Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202-5163. Applications or nominations received by March 15, 1993 will be guaranteed consideration. Position remains open until filled. IUPUI Is An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. Women And Minorities Are Encouraged To Apply.

PUBLICATIONS

The National Park Service announces the publication of "Preserving the Past and Making It Accessible for People with Disabilities." Providing accessibility for people with disabilities in our nation's historic buildings, sites, and structures is an important and challenging task. To balance accessibility and historic preservation mandates, owners of historic properties should take care to provide the greatest level of accessibility without threatening or destroying features and materials that convey a property's significance. This information pamphlet provides answers to some of the most common questions about historic properties and their relationship to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). For more information, contact the author, Thomas C. Jester, National Park Service, Preservation Assistance Division, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127.

The American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works announces *The 1993 Journal of the American Institute for Conservation*. The Journal contains articles on current issues and technical procedures. Topics focus on the conservation of books and paper, paintings, photographic materials, sculpture, wooden artifacts, objects, ethnographic materials, archeological objects, and architectural materials.

For information on subscription rates as well as obtaining back issues and cumulative indexes of the Journal, contact the American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works, Suite 340; 1400 16th Street, NW; Suite 340; Washington, DC 20036; (202)232-6636; fax: (202)232-6630.

The National Park Service announces the release of a 141-page reference catalog titled *Listing of Education in Archeological Programs: The LEAP Clearinghouse, 1990-1991 Summary Report (LEAP)*. This catalog, prepared by the Archeological Assistance Division, is the second volume of information on archeological public awareness programs and includes information from 1990-1991. The first report was published in 1990 and includes information from 1987-1989.

Both publications contain information submitted by federal, tribal, state, and other public agencies, as well as from private museums and educational organizations. The new catalog contains product descriptions listed by general programs (e.g., school education programs, community outreach). Products vary from posters, brochures, and exhibits to films, school curricula, and volunteer involvement. Under each product, a sponsoring agency or organization, contact person, and summary are listed by the state in which the archeology program/project occurred.

Groups that have promoted an archeological project or program to the public are encouraged to submit information for inclusion in the Clearinghouse. To be placed on a mailing list for the receipt of your free 1992 catalog or the 1990 catalog, write: Publications Coordinator, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Archeological Assistance Division, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127. For immediate reference, check with the U.S. Governmental Depository Library, your State Historic Preservation Officer, or your State Archeologist. To submit information to the Clearinghouse database contact the LEAP Coordinator at the above address.

The Southern Oregon Historical Society has published a new brochure which follows the Applegate Trail route. The history of the Applegate Trail and selected heritage sites along its route have been compiled into the self-guided tour brochure, *Tackle the Trail*. The brochure is the result of a multi-county project to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the Oregon Trail.

Content of the brochure includes: the story of the Applegate brothers and their families' tragedy on the Columbia River, which led to their adventure as trailblazers; history tidbits about each of the counties in the Applegate country; historic sites to explore; and maps.

The brochure was produced by the Society in cooperation with other agencies in Benton, Douglas, Josephine,

Kalmath, Lake, Lane, and Polk counties. For your free copy of the brochure, send a self-addressed, standard-size envelope with fifty-two-cent stamp to: Southern Oregon Historical Society, 106 N. Central Avenue, Medford, Oregon, 97501, attention Stacey Williams.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Discovery Channel announces a new six-part mini-series, *How the West Was Lost*. This series chronicles the experiences of Native Americans in the mid-to-late 1800s, as pioneers began to encroach upon the land and challenge the lifestyle these indigenous people had come to cherish. Each hourly episode of *How the West Was Lost* offers viewers a first-hand look at the struggles of the Navajo, Nez Perce, Apache, Cheyenne and Lakota nations as they tried to survive the invasion of the white man. Programs take viewers to places as diverse as Little Bighorn, Sand Creek, and White Bird Canyon. More than 1,200 rarely-seen archival photographs and first-ever interviews with living descendants of Sitting Bull, Chief Joseph, and Cochise are featured to relate these ultimately tragic tales. *How the West Was Lost* will premiere on Sunday, May 16, 1993 from 10:00 - 11:00 PM (ET), with additional episodes airing on consecutive nights through May 21.

Winterthur Museum's Joseph Downs Collection of Manuscripts and Printed Ephemera recently acquired many significant research resources. Highlights include: 1) Architectural drawings and manuscript plantation records from "Whitehall," Annapolis, MD. The drawings date from the 1760s and 1770s and record both interior and exterior details of the house, located on the Chesapeake Bay. The manuscript records document a working plantation during the years of the American Revolution. 2) Account book of Henry Lake, a Salem, MA weaver. This account book records his professional activities during the last quarter of the 17th century and mentions personal transactions of finances and commodities. 3) Joseph Philbrick's day-books, 1820-1862. Philbrick operated a pottery manufacturing business in Skowhegan, ME. These manuscripts record his daily work and show the variety of products that he made. Business account books that record the work of potters during the first half of the 19th century are rare. 4) Scrapbook kept by Edgar S. Yergason, 1890-1913. In 1890 and 1891, President and Mrs. Benjamin

Harrison refurbished the White House and hired Yergason as their interior designer. Although the scrapbook covers other Yergason commissions, most of its pages relate to the work for the Harrisons. Included are two fabric samples of material used in the Blue Room. 5) "The Shakers Worshipping," February 1831. This illustration, which appeared in *Atkinson's Casket*, is one of the earliest depictions of the Shakers. It shows a Shaker dance called "The Square Order Shuffle." The print has been added to the Edward Deming Andrews Memorial Shaker Collection, one of the finest research libraries on the Shakers.

The Joseph Downs Collection of Manuscripts and Printed Ephemera holds approximately 2,000 record groups that serve as a means of understanding America's cultural history. For more information on the Downs Collection and other resources of the Winterthur library, call (302)888-4600, (800)448-3883 or TDD: (302)888-4907.

The World History Association seeks new members. If you teach the whole history of the whole world in nine short months, you know the challenge of planning and organizing a meaningful course in world history. Faced with the same dilemma, members of the World History Association have pioneered the field of world history and provided a much needed network of support for those struggling to design courses which offer more than regional studies. The WHA encourages new scholarship and good teaching through biannual publications of both a bulletin and a journal. In 1990 *The Journal of World History* received academic recognition from the Council of Editors of Learned Journals for the best new journal. With a membership of 1,500 scholars and teachers of world history and with six affiliate organizations, the WHA sponsors regional and national conferences yearly in addition to annual meetings with the American Historical Association. Please send \$25 (U.S.) for an individual, one-year membership to Richard Rosen, Executive Director; World History Association; Department of History and Politics; Drexel University; Philadelphia, PA 19104.

NCHP member William S. Hanable has been appointed Deputy Director of the Joint Federal-State Commission on Policies and Programs Affecting Alaska Natives. Congress established the commission as an independent agency of the federal government to assess govern-

ment programs affecting Alaska Natives and to recommend changes to improve their situation.

Prior to assuming his new position, Dr. Hanable served as Deputy Command Historian of the Alaskan Air Command. As a result of his work there he was recently presented with the United States Air Force Excellence in Special Studies Award. The award recognized his historical study of conflicts between environmental concerns and efforts to develop military training opportunities in Alaska. Before entering federal service he held appointments as Executive Director of the Alaska Historical Commission and as Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer.

An active NCHP member for several years, Dr. Hanable has served on the Council's Cultural Resources Management Committee and the Membership Committee.

The Society for Historians of the Gilded Age and Progressive Era (SHGAPE), an affiliated member of the American Historical Association, fosters and advances the study and understanding of the history of the United States during the period 1865-1917. SHGAPE actively encourages graduate students to join the Society at reduced membership rates of \$5 per year. For an additional \$20 dollars per year, new members will receive the *Hayes Historical Journal*, published quarterly by the Hayes Presidential Center. Graduate students are invited to participate in the biennial SHGAPE Best Article Competition, which carries a \$500 prize. This award honors the best article treating any aspect of the United States history during the period of 1865-1917 published by a graduate student or recent doctorate. SHGAPE sponsors sessions during the American Historical Association's annual meeting, to which graduate student members of the AHA may submit paper proposals. In addition, graduate students are welcome to attend the Society's Council meeting and reception, also held during the AHA meeting. Graduate student concerns are addressed directly by an elected graduate student representative on the Society's governing Council. For further information on graduate activities, please contact Stacy A. Cordery, Department of History, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27858-4353. To become a member of SHGAPE, please contact Roger D. Bridges, Hayes Presidential Center, Spiegel Grove, Fremont, OH, 43420-2796.

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Call for Papers and Presentations

The National Council on Public History solicits papers, workshops, and presentations for its March, 1994 Annual Meeting to be held in Sacramento, California. The theme of the conference will be "Public History and the Environment." The Program Committee invites sessions that reflect the work of public historians in a variety of areas, as well as any other topics of interest to public historians. Suggested topics include:

- historians as environmental investigators
- cultural resource management components of environmental cleanup
- interpreting environmental themes in museums
- collection and preservation of environmental documents
- oral history in environmental research

The Program Committee is particularly interested in attracting innovative programs that reflect the wide variety of media employed by public historians. Proposals for complete sessions are especially welcome.

Please submit your one-page proposal plus brief resume by July 1, 1993 to the 1994 Program Committee, c/o Alan S. Newell, Program Chair, HRA, Inc., P.O. Box 7086, Missoula, Montana 59807-7086. Phone (406)721-1958; fax (406)721-1964.

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