

***NCPH Completes
New Directory
Of Consultants***

By Catherine Sewell
Arizona State University

The NCPH 1988 *Directory of Historical Consultants* is off the press and ready for marketing.

Part of the NCPH publication series, the consultants directory is designed to provide potential employers with a quality publication advertising historians and the services they provide.

The current listing of approximately fifty individual consultants and firms will be updated every two years to keep pace with changes in the profession.

The directory will be marketed via a mass-mailing brochure to some 1500 organizations including:

- Large legal firms and bar associations
- Major utilities
- Federal agencies
- State and local planning, records management, attorney general, engineering, and environmental offices
- Major museums and historical societies
- Architectural associations
- Large engineering firms

The advertising mailing list targets specific areas of potential employment

See p.11

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Barbara Howe, Chair
Theodore Karamanski, Vice-chair
Brit Storey, Secretary
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Arnita Jones, Past-chair
Wayne Anderson, Executive Secretary

***The Continuing Columbian Exchange—
Florida Reclaims Its Heritage
Along Spanish Pathways***



Engraving of Hernando de Soto, Madrid, 1791 (Courtesy of the Florida State Museum)

By George Schurr
Florida Endowment for the Humanities

With a patent to discover and govern in hand, Juan Ponce de Leon named this land *La Florida* and took possession of it in the name of His Catholic Majesty, Ferdinand, in April 1513. With that act Florida entered official history. By that act Florida was forever linked to Columbus.

1776 came late to Florida. 1492 never left it. 1992 provides an opportunity for Floridians to reclaim their Spanish heritage. More, the Columbian Quincentenary imposes an obligation on Florida to lead the nation toward a recognition that we all are inheritors of the polyethnic, pan-Hispanic encounter begun by Columbus.

Supported by Michael Gannon,

See p.12

On the Redefining of History—

“Relevance is scary...but it is not a gimmick, and it won't go away”

BY Shelley Bookspan
PHR Associates

“Relevance” was a watchword of the ‘60s, as those of us in college during those feisty times will attest. Youth of the ‘60s protested herdism. Many, for example, refused to participate in a war without a personal cause; some fought rigid role definitions which used gender and race to limit possibilities; some more diffusely denounced a system of foregone conclusions by breaking long-standing taboos of dress, sexuality, and sobriety. Although adults appeared to fear the destructive power of these protests, the old order, with its finger on the nuclear button, actually held the greater power for destruction. Without a new value system investing individuals, albeit chillingly, with responsibilities and choices for the future, then events would proceed inexorably. History would be irrelevant. And that prospect was even more chilling.

Fortunately, the ‘60s successfully engendered a new value system, and, refreshingly, a new public history movement which was to appear in the mid-1970s. But in history, as in social relationships, some demolition necessarily preceded new construction. For awhile, it was only the wreckage that was evident. The myth of consensus was among the first of the ‘60s casualties. Pervasive rebellion demonstrably belied any theory based on a universal sense of well-being. More important, the theory of consensus provided no tool to help the individual effect change or face ambiguous moral choices. Likewise, the “great man” died in the ‘60s. Individuals hoping to mold their own lives required demise of the occasional demi-god, whether benevolent or evil, with unique powers to face and conquer the fates.

Students had learned these hapless historical theories during their school days in the ‘50s, but the new ethic of personal choice rendered such theories irrelevant. As a result, enrollment in history classes dropped dramatically in the early ‘70s. The historical profession, because of its



Courtesy of *The Cauldron*, Northeastern University

failure to provide an intellectual framework for worldly endeavors, had since become isolated in university history departments. A decline in enrollment, therefore, seemed to translate into hard times for history.

Of course, as many now know, we needed to redefine history, not to abandon it. Instinctively, younger historians on university faculties welcomed the passage of restrictive theories. Insofar as consensus history had campaigned for great and unswerving forces of progress, its demise invited new history on a more likely and manageable scale. The end of hero history allowed a new examination of the lives of the rest of us. In light of the new importance of everyday people and events, historians discovered untapped primary source material. Deeds generated in a county recorder’s office, for example, contributed as much to understanding events as documents emanating from the Oval Office. Historians discovered new techniques, such as regression analysis and composite biographies, to illuminate the ways of and

choices available to the unfamous of the past. Indeed, historical research had entered a lively period of exploration and expansion.

Ironically, the dismantling of the old history edifice remained the only change visible to some within the vacated history departments, even while many who embraced the new values were engaged in a restoration program. In 1975, for example, after receiving an M.A. in history, I applied to a respected university’s doctoral program. To my surprise, I soon received return of my unconsidered application along with a form letter explaining that “due to the job crisis in the history profession,” the department’s policy was to accept no new students. I had been unaware of any such crisis, probably because I had never planned a teaching job. Instead, I was interested in history’s investigative arts and interpretive sciences. The relationship between the past and an individual’s or group’s perception of available options intrigued me. Anticipating a lifetime of decision making, I was interested in how reinterpretations of the past can expand the range of choices for the future. I was persuaded of the need for relevance and equally persuaded of the value of history.

I was not alone. At the same time some university history departments were retreating in defeat, others were attempting to redefine their mission. Finally piecing together the new values, the new theories, and the new methods, these latter departments discovered public history. In the process they also discovered eager new students who in turn have continued to find new uses for history. In recasting what had seemed to be a teaching job crisis as, instead, a relevance problem, these departments restored the vitality to history, and distinguished history from inevitability.

The public history movement thus was an offshoot of the ‘60s. It has been successful to the extent that practicing public historians have explored the frontiers of history and have fashioned an increasingly secure place for history in the private sector. Its success, ironically, is much more tenuous in the academy, where it seems many had hoped that public history was a gimmick invented to tide history departments through a temporary teaching job crisis. Relevance is scary—one can be wrong in a situation that matters. But it is not a gimmick, and it won’t go away.

I believe that now, after a dozen years of searching for distinctions between teaching historians and practicing historians, it

On Initiating a Public History Program— *“To ensure success, one must first educate and inform....”*

By Diane F. Britton
 The University of Toledo

Building a public history program from scratch is an area not generally included in traditional Ph.D. training. The task requires more than developing courses and initiating an internship program. To ensure success, one must first educate and inform colleagues, students, and members of the community about public history and its uses. Communication is critical because despite the fact that public history has come into its own, it remains a mystery to many people, including those whom we label “public historians.” Acceptance and cooperation must be preceded by a good understanding of the field and what the new program hopes to accomplish.

Many history departments, including my own at The University of Toledo, make the decision to initiate public history as a means of keeping their programs competitive, both regionally and nationally. Especially important is the concern that job opportunities be available for students after graduation. Because so much of public history involves “on-the-job” training, it is seen as a vehicle to provide students with the knowledge needed to pursue careers other than teaching. While future economic security is certainly an important consideration, public history encompasses more than career training. Its purpose is to democratize the study of the past and to make history useful, relevant, and easily accessible to a wide audience. Students need to be made aware that public history is the traditional study of the past with newer applications.

During my visit to The University of Toledo in the spring of 1986, members of the History Department made clear several objectives: to remain competitive with history departments across the nation, to make public history available for both undergraduate and graduate students in order to enhance their career options, to initiate a community outreach program, and to incorporate public history into the existing program.

I arrived in Toledo in the fall, a brand new Ph.D. in my hand and a myriad of ideas in my head. At Washington State

University I had completed a double major in American and public history. The previous four years had been spent reading, thinking, and discussing public history with professors and fellow graduate students. Work experience in museums prior to my graduate school years, and in cultural resource management while going through the program at WSU, lent a sense of reality to these academic exercises. Yet, as I took up residence in Toledo’s history department, I realized the need to return to ground zero and formulate a plan to develop public history there. In the process I borrowed heavily from the many successful programs already in place at other universities.

First, it is important to assess institutional and regional resources and to utilize these effectively. Much of the fall term I spent laying the groundwork. I met individually with colleagues in the department to explain what I hoped to accomplish and to ask for their ideas. Many provided the names of people in the community who might be interested in public history. I added these to the list of organizations I had drawn up from my own investigation of local historical resources. Next, I called each of these contacts and set up appointments. Before embarking on my visits I drew up a three-page definition of public history and its uses.

What followed were some of the most enjoyable and rewarding weeks I have spent in Toledo. As I explored Northwest Ohio, I found a uniformly positive response to the idea of public history among those people that I contacted. Among others, the Hayes Presidential Center, the Maumee Valley Historical Society, Fort Meigs, the local offices of the Ohio Historical Society, the Forum for History and Business, the Local History Room of the Lucas County Public Library, the Toledo Metroparks District, the Urban Affairs Center, the Canaday Center Archives, the Toledo Museum of Art, the *Historian*, the Humanities Institute, and the Warehouse District Association supported our program and committed themselves to some level of involvement. Word of mouth brought requests from other organizations and individuals for information about public histo-

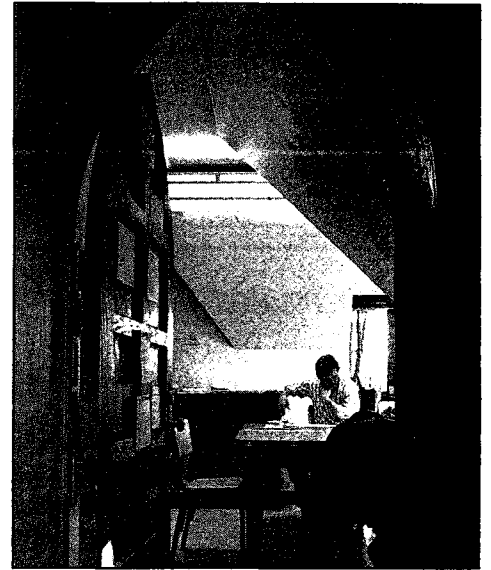


Photo: William Hartough

ry. These resources greatly enhanced the development of two courses in public history taught in the winter and spring quarters, and they later provided internships.

To continue publicity and education efforts, the department sponsored a public program inviting faculty, students, and interested community members. With the help of the National Council on Public History slide-tape show, we once again defined public history and then discussed upcoming courses and projects.

The Introduction course, which explores the theory and philosophy of public history, features a series of guest speakers to discuss various fields of history work with the students. Emphasis is placed on the need for a good, basic knowledge of history and historical methodology as well as special skills and knowledge relevant to each student’s area of interest. The Practicum class, which follows, acts as a consulting firm and draws up a work agreement with a sponsoring agency to complete a project. During our first year, the students researched and wrote a history of the 150-year-old Isaac Ludwig grist mill, located in one of the Metroparks, in order to help enhance the interpretive program. Most recently, the class produced an exhibit on the city’s early twentieth century interurban system for the Toledo Edison Company. This project was completed in cooperation with the Maumee Valley Historical Society and the Ohio Historical Society.

During this first year a departmental public history committee discussed long-term plans. Most important was the development of an internship program for students. At our meetings, it was generally felt

COUNCIL UPDATE

From the Chair—

Board Meeting, History of Public History, Nominations, Luncheon Lead NCPH Business

By Barbara J. Howe
NCPH Chair

After the long hot, dry summer, fall is finally coming — announcing the mid-point in the NCPH “year.” By the time this gets to you, we will have had our first fall meetings of the full board of directors and editorial board.

The decisions from those meetings will be relayed to you in the next newsletter, but I can tell you that our agenda topics include the contract with the University of California Press to publish our journal, marketing plans for the *Directory of Historical Consultants*, the possibility of producing a membership roster, plans for the 1989 meeting, and establishing policies for our endowment fund created, in large part, with the profits from our 1988 annual meeting.

In preparation for the board meeting and contract negotiations, I met with Alain Hénon of the University of California Press when I was in Berkeley in August; this was a very productive meeting, and I am anticipating that the final contract negotiations will go smoothly.

One important item on the agenda for the October 1-2 board meeting will be the history of the public history movement and

efforts we should be making to document our cause. 1989 marks the tenth anniversary of the famous Montecito meeting that led to the creation of the National Council on Public History. Therefore, I am going to take the liberty of using the forum of the “Chair’s Address” at the OAH/NCPH meeting to provide at least one version of the first ten years of the organization’s history.

I will be contacting our past chairs for their insights and contributions, reviewing back issues of the newsletter and journal, and undoubtedly asking many of you to tap your memories before they fade. Meanwhile, feel free to send in any comments or memories that you feel should be included. Any perspectives from those at Montecito who have continued to be active in the Council would be particularly useful, and, of course, you will all be given proper credit — unless you should choose to remain anonymous! While one address cannot be comprehensive, I hope this will be an important initial effort to document our first decade and share that information with all those who have joined since that first group met in California.

Renewal letters and invoices will be coming to you soon from the University of California Press. Please renew your mem-

bership promptly so that you can continue to receive the newsletter and journal, as well as discounts on our publications.

Since the mid-year point also means it is time to plan ahead for the next “administration” of NCPH, our nominating committee will soon be hard at work finding candidates for board and officer positions for the new year. If proposed by-laws changes are made at the board meeting, we will gradually reduce our board from 15 members plus officers to 9 members plus officers. If you have suggestions for any of the board or officer positions, please contact any of the members of the nominating committee, listed elsewhere in this newsletter. Gordon Olson, chair of the committee, can be reached at Grand Rapids Public Library, 60 Library Plaza, Grand Rapids, MI 49503-3093; (616) 456-3629. I’m sure they will appreciate your ideas.

Finally, we’ll look forward to seeing you at the AHA in Cincinnati on December 29 for our now “traditional” luncheon which we sponsor with the Society for History in the Federal Government. Please look for the information on ordering tickets that you’ll find elsewhere in this newsletter.

And, most important, “Meet us in St. Louis, Louis, Meet us at the con-ven-ti-on.” Pat Mooney-Melvin, Kathy Corbett, and their committees have worked hard to give us an excellent program and an insider’s view of St. Louis through a series of tours. The only other thing we need to make it a success is YOU! ■

News Notes from NCPH Committees

Wayne Rasmussen, Chair of the ad hoc Committee on By-laws, reports that the committee has proposed substantial changes in the By-laws to the Board of Directors.

Most of the changes were brought up and discussed at the Denver board meeting last March, with the Committee being directed to draw up formal proposals for consideration by the Board at its meeting in Arlington, Virginia, in October.

The major changes consist of reducing the number of Directors from fifteen to nine over a period of three years, combining the offices of Secretary and Treasurer, and establishing several new committees.

The members of the By-laws Committee are Wayne Rasmussen (Chair),

3907 Ridge Rd., Annandale, VA; Ray Brandes, University of San Diego; Page Putnam Miller, National Coordinating Committee; and Mike Scardaville, University of South Carolina.

Members of the Curriculum and Training Committee were listed in the last issue of *Public History News*.

The members of the NCPH’s other standing committees for 1988-89 are as follows:

Awards Committee: Pat Harahan (Chair), Office of Air Force History, HQ USAF/CHO Bldg, 5681, Bolling Air Force Base, DC 20332; Terry Anderson, Smithsonian Institution; Elliot Brownlee, University of California, Santa Barbara; Gerald Herman, Northeastern University; Joann McCormick, McLean, VA; and Paul Scheips, Silver Spring, MD.

Publications Committee: Anna Nelson (Chair), History Department, Tulane University, New Orleans, LA 70118; Beth

Grosvenor Boland, National Register of Historic Places; Richard S. Kirkendall, University of Washington; Elaine Lacy, Arizona State University; and H. Nicholas Muller III, State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Cultural Resources Management Committee: Kenneth Owens (Chair), History Department, California State University, Sacramento, CA 95819; Beth Grosvenor Boland, National Register of Historic Places; Stanley Hordes, HMS Associates; Page Putnam Miller, National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History; and Jannelle Warren-Findley, Falls Church, VA.

Nominating Committee: Gordon Olson (chair), Grand Rapids Public Library, 60 Library Plaza, Grand Rapids, MI 49503; Joel Mendes, Public Works Historical Society; Martin Reuss, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; Jeffrey Stine, Watertown, MA; and Richard Zeitlin, Wisconsin Veterans Museum. ■

NCPH to Offer Five Workshops at 1989 Annual Meeting in St. Louis

By Patricia Mooney-Melvin
University of Arkansas at Little Rock

The 1989 NCPH/OAH conference continues to fall into place, and all those attending our upcoming annual meeting will find a number of useful workshops and an interesting array of sessions awaiting them.

NCPH will offer five workshops, focusing on exhibits, archives, local records, litigation research, and media production. "Exhibitions from Start to Finish" will feature Felice Lamden from Lynch Museum Services and the curatorial staff of the Missouri Historical Society. They will answer all your questions about planning an exhibit and working effectively with both academic and design consultants.

The archives workshop will focus on the demonstration of current technological applications for automated description and retrieval of information in archives. Workshop participants will learn about laser optical disk scanning technology in the Anheuser-Busch corporate archives from William Vollmar and his staff.



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 Chair Barbara Howe, History Department, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV 26506; (304) 293-2421, or Vice-chair Ted Karamanski, History Department, Loyola University, Chicago, IL 60626; (312) 508-2684.

For membership information, contact Executive Secretary Wayne Anderson, History Department, 403 Richards Hall, Northeastern University, Boston, MA 02115; (617) 437-2677.

For change of address, write UC Press, 2120 Berkeley Way, Berkeley, CA 94720.

Copy for *Public History News* should be sent to Wayne Anderson, History Department, 403 Richards Hall, Northeastern University, Boston, MA 02115. The deadline for the Winter 1989 issue is December 1, 1988.

Frederick L. Honart will inform participants about *MicroMARC: amc* software developed at Michigan State University.

The local records workshop will offer a day-long examination of a range of use and management issues. Two local history experts, Carole Kammen and Raymond Starr, will discuss local history issues and themes, including what contemporary historians mean by local history, communicating local history research, and creatively using courthouse and city hall records. In addition, archivists who have been involved in surveys of state records sponsored by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission will discuss a number of issues relating to the use of local records by historians.

The litigation support workshop will focus on what litigation support is, what steps it involves, when attorneys might request historians to assist in it, and the differences between it and traditional historical research. The instructors will be Shelly Bookspan and Rebecca Conard of PHR Associates and Karen Smith of the Salt River Project.

The media production workshop examines the "do's and don'ts" of the production of videos, films, and slides. Dan Sipe, a historian at the Moore College of Art in Philadelphia with a specialty in history through film, will discuss the range of budget, technical, and creative options available for presenting and re-creating the past on film and video. Workshop participants will also have the opportunity to learn about, view, and evaluate a number of case studies.

The local arrangements committee has put together six tours designed to lure those attending the conference to explore the world outside of the Adam's Mark Hotel. Detailed in the summer issue of the newsletter, these tours will cover everything from nineteenth century neighborhood life to memorial art.

Sessions will highlight different areas of interest to public historians. Four sessions will examine either the collection, presentation, or analysis of war-related materials. Three sessions will focus on the making and understanding of public policy. Museums will be featured in two sessions, and cultural resource management will be under scrutiny in four sessions. Other top-



Anheuser-Busch Brewery in the 1880s. Site of NCPH archives workshop in 1989.
Photo: Anheuser-Busch

ics will include art and historical consciousness, taking history into the community, public history education, and a French perspective on business and public history.

Final conference details and general registration information will be included in the winter issue of *Public History News*. Be sure to mark your calendars. Plan on spending April 6 through 9 in St. Louis. ■

Workshop costs, times, and enrollment limitations are listed below.

Registration forms can be obtained from the NCPH Executive Secretariat and one will be included in the OAH/NCPH conference program. Send in your registration forms early. You do not want to miss out on these exciting opportunities. For more information contact Patricia Mooney-Melvin, Department of History, University of Arkansas at Little Rock, Little Rock, AR 72204.

Legal and Litigation Support Workshop

Wednesday, April 5, 9:00 am - 4:00 pm
Fee: \$125 NCPH members/\$150 non-members

Automated Description and Information Retrieval in Archives

Thursday, April 6, 1:00 - 4:00 pm
Fee: \$50 - Enrollment limited to 20

Exhibitions from Start to Finish
Thursday, April 6, 9:30 am - 3:30 pm
Fee: \$75 - Enrollment limited to 25

Local History, Sources, and Audiences

Friday, April 7, 9:30 am - 4:30 pm
Fee: \$75 - Enrollment limited to 25

The Do's and Don'ts of Presenting History on Video, Film, and Slides

Friday, April 7, 9:30 am - 3:30 pm
Fee: \$75

CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Beginning with this edition of Public History News, each issue will contain an expanded section devoted to cultural resources management. Kenneth Owens, chair of the Council's CRM committee, will serve as editor. He invites comment, contributions, and correspondence, which should be addressed to him at the Department of History, California State University, Sacramento, CA 95819-2694.

A CRM PRIMER— Some Historical Background and a Few Concerns for Future Deliberations



Light and fog signals, Thatcher's Island, Cape Ann, Massachusetts.

By **Kenneth N. Owens**
California State University, Sacramento

The term "cultural resources management" arose from the need of anthropologists, principally archeologists, to distinguish their work from the efforts of historic preservationists in dealing with site areas that came under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act. The links between CRM and historic preservation remain close.

Like historic preservation, CRM is a site-specific field of applied study, dealing with project areas that may be designated for development and physical structures that may face demolition or large-scale

alteration. Like historic preservation, CRM is concerned with the integrity of old structures and their historical and architectural significance, determined according to relevant federal and state laws and executive orders, interpretive guidelines, and perhaps local historical ordinances.

The distinctions between these two related fields, however, are important to historians as well as archeologists. CRM studies focus upon an entire project impact area or site, past and present, not solely upon the building or cluster of buildings that constitute the currently visible evidence of human activities on the site.

Archeological evidence in particular may contribute to the knowledge of historians working on CRM projects, while historical research should assist archeologists in identifying and interpreting the artifacts that may be uncovered at the site. Indeed, a good program of historical research preliminary to on-site archeology can serve as an excellent predictive model for archeologists, telling them in advance where they should dig and what they might find. In this way, CRM historians can help archeological investigators toward greater effectiveness and interpretive accuracy.

During the early years of CRM projects, professional work in this field was almost the exclusive domain of archeologists, with assistance mainly from ethnologists and, where appropriate, architectural historians. One consequence was a use of historical data and the techniques of historical research to address issues intrinsic to archeological investigation, a large gain in methodology for historical archeology.

Another consequence was a neglect of the concerns that professionally trained historians might bring to the same project areas and the same bodies of evidence, concerns frequently different in type than those put forward by anthropology.

Within the few past years, historians have demonstrated a growing interest and ability as participants in CRM projects.

Backed by a historiographical revolution that has focused on many aspects of social history, particularly the history of non-elite groups, these historians have carried new research skills and a rapidly advancing interpretive sophistication into CRM investigations. They have demonstrated that qualified, well-trained members of the history profession can take an important role in providing, through CRM studies, a wider basis for understanding the cultural heritage of American society.

Accordingly, the field of historical archeology was enriched; but the historical field, if not impoverished, gained little of enduring value from the large investment of expertise and funds in these types of projects.

The success of historians in CRM projects gives rise to two major concerns. One deals with the critical evaluation of CRM work, little of which is published in standard scholarly format, and its proper recognition as productive scholarship by other segments of the history profession, especially by academic historians. Can our profession devise ways to assure some systematic forms of peer review that will apply at least to major CRM projects that involve historical resources? Can our profession overcome its legacy of book-bound academic inertia to recognize CRM research as a valid realm of scholarship?

The second concern involves the struggle historians still face in their efforts to gain professional parity in CRM projects. Latecomers to the field, historians have learned to work within the framework of study defined by anthropologists. They have grown comfortable with anthropological concepts and mastered the use of such bits of anthropological jargon as "research design" and "problem domain." Perhaps most wonderful, they have even adapted to a scientific style of source notation, abandoning the familiar, age-consecrated footnote format for parenthetical references.

Even so, historians find themselves as yet an underrated, underrepresented professional minority in the design, management, and conduct of CRM projects. In most federal and state agencies, the CRM show is run by archeologists who have become administrative specialists. The preemptive influence of the archeological profession is felt at every level.

Few projects suggest, let alone require, that historians of comparable professional training and standing be employed alongside senior archeologists. Few projects specify a methodology that makes optimum use of historical research techniques and

Museum of American Political Life Readies Records, Artifacts for Use

interpretive concepts in dealing with historical resources. Few projects are conducted with historians rather than archeologists as principal investigators.

The issue here is not principally one of professional turf; nor is it a squabble over scarce dollars, as it has so often been misinterpreted. The issue relates to the future direction of CRM studies, the CRM historical research agenda, and whether the history profession's concerns and insights will be given proper weight in the ongoing assessment of the nation's historical resources.

CRM historians might deliberate their best tactics for gaining professional parity. Can they establish an appropriate CRM historical methodology and a proper use of historical expertise under the Interior Department's recently revised research guidelines? Should CRM historians seek the intervention of state historic preservation officers to assist them toward a due role in CRM projects? Might federal and state agencies be actively encouraged to revise RFP (request for proposal) documents to specify higher standards and greater project involvement for historians? Should CRM historians seek aid from the NCPH, the NCC, and other professional groups in their efforts toward professional parity?

Rightfully, these issues deserve not only the attention of CRM historians or even the larger body of public historians; they are issues for all members of the American history profession. But unless CRM historians address them first, past experience indicates, they will be ignored and the problems they highlight will be left unresolved. ■

Please include me on the mailing list of historians interested in Cultural Resource Management matters.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State/Zip: _____

Professional position: _____

Mail to: Kenneth Owens, Director,
Capital Campus Public History
Program, History Department,
California State University,
Sacramento, CA 95819-2694.



A recurrent theme in campaign literature, the rise of a great man from humble beginnings, is illustrated by this print from the museum's collection. Printed with permission.

By Jerri Newman

University of Hartford Museum of
American Political Life

A one-year project to survey and rehouse the paper records and artifacts of the University of Hartford Museum of American Political Life is nearing completion, despite the demands of the museum's impending opening and the increased demand on the collection which recurs every election year.

The mission of the Museum of American Political Life is to stimulate critical thinking and to educate the public about the history of presidential elections and the political process. Its exhibits are designed to illuminate issues as diverse as the role of the press in a democracy, the concept of critical elections, the potential for political manipulation in the American system, and the relative importance of ideological issues in politics. The museum and its publication will also serve to educate the public on the value of objects as sources of historical insight.

The basis of the museum's collections is the approximately 45,000-piece collection of American campaign and presidential artifacts assembled by the late J. Doyle DeWitt and contributed to the University of Hartford in the 1960s and 1970s. DeWitt's collection, which was begun in the 1920s, is the largest and most comprehensive private collection of its kind in the world and is second in importance only to the Smithsonian Institution's collection. Since acquiring the final installment of the DeWitt Collection in

1973, the University has added to it with purchases of smaller collections, contemporary materials, and individual pieces which fill various gaps in the collection. The museum's collection currently comprises an estimated 60,000 pieces, including 25,000 presidential campaign items.

The Museum of American Political Life has received funding from a variety of public and private sources. In November 1984, in recognition of the value of the collection as part of our historical heritage and as an educational resource, Congress appropriated \$6.5 million under the Library Services and Construction Act to fund a major addition to the university library for museum and gallery space. In January 1987, the National Endowment for the Humanities granted the museum \$50,000 in outright funds and \$150,000 in matching funds for the design and construction of exhibits.

Two separate conservation grants from the Institute for Museum Services have supported the rehousing of the museum's textile and paper collections, and the conservation treatment of a number of important items. The most recent project, the survey and rehousing of the paper collections, has required the collaboration of the staff historian, Dr. Christine Scriabine, and the author, a paper conservator, to design a system to simultaneously protect the fragile historic materials and improve access by staff and researchers.

The system provides each paper artifact the physical support it requires to be used by researchers without being damaged, within a modular system of standardized housing enclosures and storage containers.

The system of standard sizes is economical both in cost of supplies and in staff time required for rehousing, and allows for efficient packing in storage and greater ease of handling and retrieval.

During the item-by-item rehousing, a detailed survey was undertaken to document the condition of the collection. Two glossaries were developed to insure consistency throughout the survey — one to define the items' format, such as broadsides, circulars, or leaflets; and one to define criteria of condition, such as brittleness, discoloration, or staining. The results of the survey will be used by Dr. Scriabine to support future grant applications and to program conservation projects according to the urgency of the various subcollections' condition and their relative importance to the collection. ■

BULLETIN

Edited by Jo Madden and MaryAnn Campbell
Northeastern University

•JOB ADVERTISEMENTS

Chief, Division of History.

Responsible for planning, directing, coordinating and evaluating a public history program that includes research, publications, and public programming in Pennsylvania history. Work involves directing a staff of professional, technical and clerical employees. Interested candidates should possess a Master's degree in history and four years of progressively responsible experience in historical or archival work, or any equivalent combination of experience and training. Minimum salary is \$28,500 plus a liberal benefits package. Submit letter of interest and resume to Personnel Services Unit, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, P.O. Box 1026, Harrisburg, PA 17108-1026.

Faculty position involving teaching and administration in public history beginning fall, 1989, in a well-established and growing master's and certificate level Historical Agencies and Administration program at Northeastern University, Boston. Ph.D. required. Teach in subject specialty and undergraduate and graduate public history courses. Administrative experience and/or training in one or more of the following fields: historical editing, archives, museums, material culture, preservation, or other areas of non-academic historical practice. Administer public history program with special responsibility for program development, adjunct faculty recruitment, student placement, and co-op. Salary and rank commensurate with qualifications and experience. Deadline: December 15, 1988. Send application, three letters of reference, and resume to Prof. Gerald Herman, Chair, Public History Search Committee, Department of History, Northeastern University, Boston, MA 02115. AA/EOE.

(For advertising rates, contact Public History News at 617-437-2677.)

US/Public History. Tenure track position. Assistant or senior assistant professor beginning August 1989. American history with specialization in public history and documentable training and/or experience in one or more of these fields: historical geography, historic preservation, historical archaeology, museology, archival and records administration, historical agency administration, historical editing, social/cultural history. Ph.D. required, successful teaching experience and publications/contract work desired. Teach undergraduate and graduate courses in US and public history; conduct research and direct established program in public history. Send applications, CV, and list of three references by February 15, 1989, to D. H. Stratton, Department of History, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164-4030. AA/EOE.

Director. The Institute of Early American History and Culture in Williamsburg, Virginia, invites nominations and applications for the position of director, to be filled on July 1, 1989. Review of applications will begin on October 31, 1988. For information contact Richard R. Beeman, Chair, IEAH&C Search Committee, Department of History, 207 College Hall, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104.

•JOB NOTICES

Assistant Professor. Tenure track opening, to participate in the direction of Public History Program. Contact: Joseph Gagliano, Department of History, Loyola University, 6525 N. Sheridan Road, Chicago, IL 60626

Archaeological Collections Manager. Contact: Employment Specialist, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, P.O. Box C, Williamsburg, VA 23187.

Assistant Professor. For information: Carter L. Hudgins, Department of Historical Preservation, Mary Washington College, Center for Historic Preservation, 208 Monroe Hall, 1301 College Avenue, Fredericksburg, VA 22401-5358; (703) 899-4037.

•FELLOWSHIPS/ GRANTS/ AWARDS

The Congregational History Project will award several dissertation fellowships

for the 1989-90 academic year. Deadline: *January 1, 1989*. For information: James W. Lewis, Congregational History Project, Institute for the Advanced Study of Religion, 1025 E. 58th Street, Chicago, IL 60637.

The Southern Association for Women Historians sponsors several awards for the best book, article or essay in southern women's history. Deadline: *March 1, 1989*. For more information: Elizabeth Jacoway, #4 Dogwood Drive, 523-3092.

The New York State Archives and Records Administration has announced the availability of awards for qualified researchers to pursue research in its holdings. Deadline: *March 1, 1989*. Contact: William A. Evans, Chief of Reference Services, NYSA&RA, 11D40 Cultural Education Center, Albany, NY 12230; (518) 474-8955.

Newport, AR 72112.

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission will offer three history fellowships in 1989. Applicants should hold a Ph.D. or have completed all requirements for the doctorate except the dissertation. Deadline: *March 15, 1989*. Contact: NHPRC, Room 300, National Archives Building, Washington, DC 20408; (202)

The Naval Historical Center will award a senior fellowship, two postgraduate grants, and a pre-doctoral fellowship for research in U.S. naval history. Deadlines: *March 31, 1989*. Contact: Director, Naval Historical Center, Bldg. 57, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC 20374.

The National Science Foundation's History Program is starting a series of monographs. As funds become available, a Request for Proposal (RFP) will be sent to those interested in submitting a proposal. For more information: George T. Mazuzan, NSF Historian, National Science Foundation, 1800 G St., NW, Washington, DC 20550; (202) 357-9838.

The Romanian Cultural and Benevolent Society is sponsoring a research grant for a film scholar or historian familiar with the Balkans. For more information: Nicholas S. Balamaci, Society Farsarotul, P.O. Box 1660, Bridgeport, CT 06601.

The Walter P. Reuther Archives of Labor and Urban Affairs Travel Support Program at Wayne State University has grants available. Contact: Philip P. Mason, Director, Archives of Labor and Urban Affairs, Walter P. Reuther Library, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202; (313) 577-4024.

•MEETINGS/ CALLS FOR PAPERS

A conference on "Conserving and Preserving Materials in Nonbook Formats" will be held *November 6-9, 1988*, at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Contact: Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of Illinois, 410 David Kinley Hall, 1407 W. Gregory Dr., Urbana, IL 61801; (217) 333-3280.

The Society for Commercial Archeology is holding a conference entitled "Americans and the Automobile," *November 4-6, 1988*, at the Henry Ford Museum and Greenfield Village in Dearborn, Michigan. Information: SCA, Room 5010, National Museum of American History, Washington, DC 20560.

The Michigan Oral History Conference will be held *November 11, 1988*, in Grand Rapids. Further information: Gordon Olson, Grand Rapids Public Library, 60 Library Plaza, Grand Rapids, MI 48503; (616) 456-3629.

The Maine Humanities Council will sponsor a "Multidisciplinary Conference on the Exploration and Settlement of Maine and the Northeast," *December 2-3, 1988*. Information: Maine Humanities Council, P.O. Box 7202, Portland, ME 04112; (207) 773-5051.

The TARS Symposium will be held *December 7-8, 1988*, at Keene State College. The theme will be "Revolution Viewed by Many Disciplines." Contact: Wilfred J. Bisson, TARS, Keene State College, Keene, NH 03431.

The Arkansas Women's History Institute is accepting unpublished essays/articles on women's history. Deadline: *February 15, 1989*. For further information contact: Patricia Mooney-Melvin, Dept. of History, University of Arkansas at Little Rock, Little Rock, AR 72204.

The Gulf Coast History and Humanities Conference will be held *March 9-11, 1989*, at the University of South Alabama. Papers and/or proposals for sessions are invited. For information: George H. Daniels or Michael Thomason, History Dept., University of South Alabama, Mobile, AL 36688; (205) 460-6210.

The Institute for Massachusetts Studies will publish papers given at the Symposium on the History of Labor in Massachusetts which will be held in the *spring of 1989*. Papers and/or requests for information to: Martin Kaufman, IMS, Westfield State College, Westfield, MA

01086.

"The Hatcher Years: A Retrospective, 1967-1987" will be held at Indiana University Northwest in the *spring of 1989*. For more information: Ronald D. Cohen, History Dept., Indiana University Northwest, Gary, IN 46408.

A multidisciplinary "Conference on the 50th Anniversary of World War II" will be held at Siena College *June 1-2, 1989*. Papers welcome. For information: Thomas O. Kelly, Dept. of History, Siena College, Loudonville, NY 12211.

An "International Urban Water Management Conference," sponsored by the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago, will be held *June 7-10, 1989*, in Chicago. Papers are invited. Contact: Public Works Historical Society, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, IL 60637; (312) 667-2200.

The 18th Annual Institute for the Editing of Historical Documents is scheduled for *June 19-30, 1989*, in Madison, Wisconsin. Deadline: *March 15, 1989*. Information: National Historical Publications and Records Commission, Room 300, National Archives Building, Washington, DC 20408; (202) 523-3092.

The Nevada State Historic Preservation Office and The Nevada State Council on the Arts will co-host a conference entitled "Building the West: Vernacular Architecture West of the Rockies" to be held *September 21-22, 1989*, in Reno. Papers invited. Deadline: *December 1, 1988*. To: Ronald M. James, Deputy, State Historic Preservation Officer, 201 South Fall Street, Carson City, NV 89710.

The Encyclopedia of New York is looking for contributors. Letter and vita to: Deborah Gardner, Managing Editor, Encyclopedia Project, New York Historical Society, 170 Central Park West, New York, NY 10024.

The Pennsylvania Historical Society's Pennsylvania History is seeking publishable scholarly articles or documentary pieces on any aspect of the state's history and culture. For additional information: Dr. Michael Bukner, Ed., Dept. of History, Millersville University, Millersville, PA 17551.

•EDUCATION/ TRAINING

The University of Calgary will offer a certificate in historic resource management. For details contact: Faculty of Continuing Education, Certificate Programs, University of Calgary, 2500

University Dr., NW, Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4; (403) 220-4719.

The University of Victoria offers a comprehensive independent study course in museum studies. For additional information: Joy Davis, Coordinator, Cultural Resource Management Program, Division of University Extension and Community Relations, University of Victoria, P.O. Box 1700, Victoria, British Columbia V8W 2Y2; (604) 721-8462.

The University of South Carolina now offers a certificate in museum management. For more information: Museum Studies Program, McKissick Museum, USC, Columbia, SC 29208.

The University of Nevada-Reno offers a program of graduate-level continuing education short courses in cultural resources management. For more information on workshop content: Don Fowler (702) 784-6851. For registration and housing information: Cultural Resources Management, Division of Continuing Education, University of Nevada-Reno, Reno, NV 89557-0024; (702) 784-4046.

•NOTES

The Orphan Train Heritage Society of America has been established to locate and preserve the unique history of America's "orphan trains." Contact: Mary Ellen Johnson, Executive Director, Orphan Train Heritage Society of America, Route 4, Box 565, Springdale, AR 72764; (501) 751-7830.

History Associates Incorporated has been awarded a contract by the National Conference of Catholic Bishops for the development of a records management program and archiving of the Conference's permanent records. Nancy M. Merz serves as project manager.

History Associates Incorporated has been awarded a \$135,000 contract with Richard S. Carson and Associates, Inc., to produce a history of the Naval Ordnance Station at Indian Head, Maryland. Principal investigator will be Dr. Rodney Carlisle. ■

LEGISLATIVE UPDATE



By Page Putnam Miller
Director, National
Coordinating Committee for
the Promotion of History

Legislation Passed on White House Conference on Library and Information Service

Last month the President signed public law 100-382, which authorizes and requests the president to call and conduct a White House Conference on Library and Informational Services (WHCLIS) to be held not earlier than September 1, 1989, and not later than September 30, 1991. The Chief sponsors for the legislation, Senator Clairborne Pell (D-RI) and Representative William Ford (D-MI), labored hard on this legislation. The next step is to gain passage of an appropriations bill to secure the funds that are now authorized.

The last White House Conference on Library and Information Services, in 1979, brought together more than 3,600 participants to develop recommendations that would improve America's library and information services in the decade of the '80s. The 1979 Conference passed 64 resolutions, 55 of which have now been implemented totally or in part.

Two of the most critical issues in the next decade for libraries are soaring costs, particularly of periodical subscriptions, and solutions to complex issues involved in the use and development of computerized technologies. "Because so much information becomes available only online and for a fee-use," Senator Pell has noted, "the library role in guiding users to the most appropriate source in whatever format, and to providing access to those who could not otherwise afford needed information, will be crucial.

Presidential Directives and Records Accountability Bill Introduced

Representative Jack Brooks (D-TX) introduced this summer H.R. 5092, legislation that would require the registration of presidential directives with the Office of the Federal Register and their disclosure to the leadership of the Congress.

"Secret presidential directives, entitled National Security Decision Directives (NSDD)," Brooks stated "are being used to promulgate national policy... The Congress, however, is neither informed of NSDD policies nor, in many instances, permitted to see the directives." To strengthen accountability the legislation would require officers and employees of the Executive Office of the President to sign a notice of their obligations and requirements concerning the control, management and preservation of presidential records.

Additionally, H.R. 5092 would establish an office of records management within the Executive Office of the President to ensure compliance with the laws governing presidential records and would give the U.S. Archivist explicit authority to determine what constitutes a Presidential record. Although the 100th Congress did not pass this legislation, I expect it to be introduced again next January for consideration by the new Congress.

Status Report on FY'89 Appropriations

The FY'89 appropriations for the National Archives, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Historic Preservation Fund will be up from their FY'88 levels.

The budget includes \$122 million for the National Archives (up from \$116 million this year) with the grants program for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission remaining at \$4 million; \$153 million for the National Endowment for the Humanities (up from \$140 million this year), \$24.75 million for the State Historic Preservation Fund (up from \$22 million in FY'88), and \$4.75 million for the National Trust for Historic Preservation (up from \$4.5 million in FY'88).

National Endowment for the Humanities

In September Lynne Cheney, Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, issued to the President, the Congress, and the American People a report on the status of the humanities titled "Humanities In America."

Cheney specifically addresses the fact that in 37 percent of the nation's colleges and universities it is possible to earn a bachelor's degree without taking any course in history. In a section on "The Scholar and Society" the report focuses on

the adverse effects of specialization, of emphasizing research and publishing at the expense of teaching, and of politicizing the curriculum.

The full report appears in the September 21, 1988, *Chronicle of Higher Education*. A single copy of the report is available free from the Office of Publications and Public Affairs, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20506. ■

AHA and SHFG Publish Federal History Guide

A comprehensive guide to the federal government's historical activities and programs has recently been published by the American Historical Association and the Society for History in the Federal Government.

The only complete guide to federal historical activities, both in Washington and around the country, the *Directory of Federal Historical Programs and Activities* contains a brief description of each program, its mailing address, and a list of program personnel with individual telephone numbers. Also included is organizational data on large programs like those of the Department of the Army, the National Park Service, and the National Archives.

Copies of the *Directory* may be obtained at \$6 each from the American Historical Association, 400 A Street SE, Washington, DC 20003. ■

—Relevance

is time to integrate history with history. After all, whether our clients choose our topics of study, or whether we do so ourselves, we all hope to address important questions and to inform choices, if only our own very personal ones. Whether we admit it or not, we all strive for relevance. In the process, we will necessarily make errors, overlook sources, misinterpret ambiguity, even change our minds. No one is a church-like conduit for truth, not even historians with endowed chairs. Fortunately, we do not have to be right, just honest and, ultimately, if we want to contribute at all, we have to participate. Perhaps the day will come when a historian by any name is relevant and proud of it. ■

—Public History Programs

that technical training necessary for careers outside teaching is best gained through on-the-job experience. Over the past two years the internship program has evolved on different levels. Undergraduate and graduate students have the opportunity for internship funding from both internal and external sources. In addition, some positions are offered for academic credit only. Outside agencies that have sponsored interns include the Warehouse District Association, the Toledo Sight Center, Cummings-Zucker (a social service agency), the Birmingham Cultural Center, and St. Patrick's Historic Church.

In addition to the internship program, the public history committee decided to plan a conference to continue our community outreach and education efforts. The Mid-America Public History Conference, held in the spring of 1988, drew an audience from across the country. The program format provided a broad overview of public history with a chance for discussion with professionals in the field. Locally, this led to a better understanding of the goals of The University of Toledo's public history program. It also gave the Department of History the opportunity to work closely with the National Council on Public History and build what has become a mutually beneficial relationship.

Over the past two years we have laid a solid base for a general program in public history. Now, beginning with the fall 1988 term, we plan to fine-tune the program as well as develop specialties based on an assessment of regional strengths and interests. What has been strictly a departmental committee will be expanded to include interested persons from across the campus, for example, those in education, archives, geography and planning, and business. After all, public history is by its very nature interdisciplinary. The revamped committee will explore new avenues of university-wide cooperation that promote the best training for future professional historians.

Of particular interest to the committee is the development of new courses and the incorporation of public history concepts and methodologies into existing classes. For example, the undergraduate methods course can introduce students to writing history for public and academic audiences, utilizing various media for presentation, and using non-traditional sources such as interviews. Content area courses such as Business and Constitutional History can emphasize the importance of the past in policy analysis. Even in the survey courses professors can stress that history is both useful and relevant in the modern world.

We are also discussing the addition of

new classes to our curriculum. To set them up, one possibility is to give release time to full-time faculty. Another possibility, used successfully elsewhere, is to employ local professionals as part-time or adjunct faculty to teach courses in their own specialties. However, to maintain a high academic standard, we need to carefully consider an instructor's qualifications and his/her course proposal.

In addition to curriculum development, our future plans will continue to focus on community projects and programs. Cooperative efforts with both public and private organizations have produced positive results and kept the program from being merely a classroom exercise.

There are several factors that individuals and departments should keep in mind when initiating a public history program. For example, the program director must balance roles in administration, teaching, and research and writing. Yearly merit evaluations must take into consideration various public history responsibilities. In my own experience, time, by far, is the asset I most lack.

Several factors, however, have greatly enhanced my efforts. Most importantly, both the Department of History and the college administration at The University of Toledo support public history and have made strong commitments to the program — specifically, funding for internships and resources, sponsorship of the Mid-America Public History Conference, and participation in program development. In addition, the urban location allows easy access to many types of historical resources and organizations.

My graduate program, which included a major field of study in public history, allowed me time to become familiar with the various sectors and university programs before taking a full time position. While I cannot claim to be an expert in each area of public history, I feel comfortable developing general courses. What has been particularly beneficial to students is discussing the relationship the various areas of public history have with each other and how they reflect the traditional study of the past.

Finally, I have a great advantage in being a "second generation" public historian. The many successful programs that have come before my own eyes have served as prototypes from which I have borrowed heavily. My best advice to any department wishing to add public history to the curriculum is to tap this important resource and to take the time to explore all options. The 1989 Annual Meeting of the National Council features a workshop on developing public history programs. ■

—Directory of Consultants

within each organization, such as legal counsel, strategic planning, and records management departments.

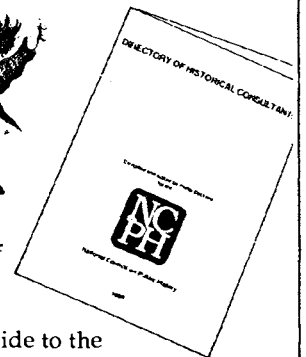
Advertisements for the directory will also appear in the following professional publications: the *American Anthropologist*, the *American Archivist*, the *AHA Newsletter*, *City and Society*, *Historic Preservation*, the *Journal of Field Archaeology*, *Museum News*, the *National Law Journal*, and *Preservation News*.

The directory is available to NCPH members for \$8.00 and to non-members for \$9.50. (See order form below.)

Connie Schulz at the University of South Carolina supervised the production of the directory.

Anna Nelson of Tulane University created the initial marketing strategy, and Karen Smith of the Salt River Project chairs a small committee which has further developed the strategy. The committee includes Cathy Sewell and Elaine Lacy of Arizona State University, Stan Hordes of HMS Associates, and Jim Williams of the California History Center. ■

ANNOUNCING...



•Directory of Historical Consultants

A detailed guide to the specialties, qualifications, and past experience of over 40 historical consulting firms and independent consultants.

Members: \$8.00; Non-members: \$9.50

To order: Send check or money order to:
National Council on Public History
Department of History
403 Richards Hall
Northeastern University
Boston, MA 02115

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Organization _____

Department _____

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City/State/Zip _____

NCPH member: Yes _____ No _____

—Florida

Director of the Institute for Early Contact Period Studies at the University of Florida, the Florida Endowment for the Humanities (FEH) accepted the challenge of preparing Florida for the Columbian Quincentenary. In response to citizens' questions about Florida's identity, traditions and directions — the fundamentals that anchor a person and secure his heart — FEH invited scholars to help delineate "Spanish Pathways in Florida."

Beginning with the tale of de Soto's 1539 expedition, ending with the stories of Maurice Ferré and Xavier Suárez (who replaced Ferré as Mayor of Miami in 1985), ten mini-biographies embodying historic links to Spain were prepared. Showing how the story of Florida is one of interaction among peoples, these essays demonstrate, what is too often forgotten, the Spanish beat in the heart of America. They also invite Floridians to enter the living tradition of those who have trod the pathways linking Florida to Spain.

With these papers prepared, and aided by \$66,000 from the Exemplary Award competition of the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Florida Endowment for the Humanities is now proceeding to the public phase of "Spanish Pathways in Florida."

On November 14, 1988, these mini-biographies will provide the basis for a public conference, to be held in Tampa's historic Ybor City. Coordinated by University of South Florida Professor Gary Mormino, the conference is being co-sponsored by the Florida Press Association, the (Spanish) Count of Gálvez Society, and the Florida Departments of Education and Commerce, as well as the Florida Historical Society and the State Library. It is the first Quincentenary event officially sanctioned by the State of Florida.

A guide to Florida's scholars, archives, sites, and organizations with resources

related to the Columbian Quincentenary is being prepared for publication in conjunction with the conference. From Mel Fisher's galleon treasures at Key West to the archaeological excitement around the current exploration of de Soto's encampment at Tallahassee, it will direct members of the media and others to the historic resources available for a significant commemoration of the continuing import of Columbus to Florida. An initial printing of 30,000 guides will be available without cost to all who are interested.

The conference presentations will be revised, with the help of members of the press, for use in Sunday newspaper supplements and in a book to be published at the end of 1989 in both English and Spanish editions. This publication will include interpretive links between the biographies and an essay on Florida's Hispanic legacy written by Bailey Thomson, historian and chief editorial writer of *The Orlando Sentinel*.

A graphic exhibit of 22 panels, in both stand-up and wall-hung formats, will be based on the conference topics. The formal opening of the exhibit is scheduled for the Museum of Florida History, Tallahassee, in conjunction with the 1990 legislative session. It is also scheduled for initial exhibition at welcome centers on Interstates 75 and 95 (where it is estimated that over 20 million people will see it), at the Everglades National Park, and at the public libraries of St. Augustine and Pensacola. The Museum of Florida History will circulate copies of the exhibit until at least 1993. The Florida Department of Education expects to make copies available to the schools.

A free brochure and copies of the Spanish Pathways book will be available at each exhibition site.

Beginning in 1990, the FEH Speakers Bureau will feature several authors of the mini-biographies, and other related topics. These speakers will be available at no expense to any non-profit organization in

the state, and are expected to be specially featured in conjunction with exhibit showings.

The Spanish Pathways project of the Florida Endowment for the Humanities promises to be a major step toward making the Quincentenary a cultural watershed for Florida.

For further information write: Ann Henderson, Executive Director, FEH, 3102 North Habana Avenue, Suite 300, Tampa, FL 33607; (813) 272-3473 ■

Tickets Available for NCPH/SHFG Luncheon At AHA

Tickets can be purchased in advance for the luncheon at the American Historical Association meeting sponsored again this year by NCPH and the Society for History in the Federal Government.

The luncheon, a chance for public historians to get together, get acquainted, and talk shop in a convivial setting, is scheduled for December 29 in the restored art deco setting of the Omni Netherland Plaza Hotel.

Some tickets may still be available at the AHA registration tables, but advanced purchase, by December 15, is highly recommended.

The form below is provided for your convenience.

Please send me _____ tickets to the NCPH/SHFG luncheon at the AHA on December 29 at \$20 per ticket.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City/State/Zip: _____

Total Enclosed \$ _____

- Make check payable to National Council on Public History.
- Mail to NCPH, 403 Richards Hall, Northeastern University, Boston, MA 02115, by December 15.

Public History News

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