

## RESTORED HISTORIC FARM EXAMINES LIFE IN THE 1800S

by Donna Neary

Riverside, The Farnsley - Moremen Landing, opened to the public with great fanfare in October of 1993. The celebration at the one-hundred-plus acre site, located 13 miles down river from Louisville, drew crowds estimated at 15,000 to tour the historic house, the new Visitors Center and grounds.



The Jefferson County (Ky.) government purchased this farm to develop it as an historic site. While the county initially saw an obligation to provide a state-of-the-art cultural resource for an

underserved region of the county, historians associated with the project were excited about the opportunities for presenting an historical interpretation of agriculture along the river. Thus, Riverside's principal mission is to interpret the life of nineteenth century farm families along the Ohio River.

Prior to the museum's opening, the site underwent intensive restoration and construction. Restoration of the two-story brick Greek Revival farmhouse, believed to have been built in 1837 by Gabriel Farnsley, was at the core of the project's first phase. The house, which boasts a full height portico and corbeled cornice, has a central hall and a rear ell and follows the common "I-house" floor plan. To complete phase one, we also constructed a visitors' center, and an infrastructure of access roads and parking lot, designed permanent exhibits, and developed tours.

During the initial phase of the project, site developers demolished several twentieth century outbuildings because of their poor condition. They also

removed a frame addition to the main house which had served as a kitchen. The entire site had endured benign neglect for several decades before being purchased by the county. Void of ancillary buildings and with no agricultural complex, the site was sterile. There were remnants of farm life, such as a windmill and a concrete block milking parlor, and there were also landscape clues, including fanciers and buggy paths.

The site proved to be a challenge to interpret as a farm since it

## ABOUT OUR MEMBERS

- **Teena Stern** of the California State Archives, was a judge at the California History Day competition. The three day event was held in Sacramento, beginning May 9.

- **Beverly Bastian**, a graduate student at the University of California at Santa Barbara, received a Bancroft Study Award. The award, named for the campus library, is awarded annually to non-matriculating graduate students who pursue research that uses the Bancroft library's materials.

- **D. Lorne McWatters**, associate professor of History at Middle Tennessee State University, recently received a Certificate of Commendation from the American Association for State and Local History in recognition for his work on the book *Raising Arizona's Dams: Daily Life, Danger, and Discrimination in the Dam Construction Camps of Central Arizona 1890s - 1940s*. Co-authors of the book included Richard P. Emmanuel, Melissa Keane, and A.E. Rogge.

### New Members

Cleonore Aarsen, *Wichita, KS*  
 Dr. Flavia Alaya, *Paterson, NJ*  
 Joan M. Antonson, *Anchorage, AK*  
 Archives & Records Section, *Raleigh, NC*  
 Barr Smith Library, University of  
 Adelaide, *South Australia, Australia*  
 Michael C. Batinski, *Carbondale, IL*  
 James H. Bert, *Monroe, LA*  
 Molly Biddle, *Archbold, OH*  
 Della Brooks, *Yonkers, NY*  
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 Sandor B. Cohen, *Germantown, MD*  
 Michael Collins, *Cleveland, OH*  
 Janice S. Colwell, *Toledo, OH*  
 Ronald Davis, *Kalamazoo, MI*  
 Deutschland State Historical Site,  
*Hermann, MO*

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Diane Britton, President  
 Jannelle Warren-Findley, Vice-president  
 Jeffrey P. Brown, Past-president  
 Marianne Babal, Secretary-treasurer  
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possessed few supporting buildings or features. To address this problem, the staff incorporated a sense of what the farm had been into a permanent exhibit, titled *Riverside: The Place, The People, The Land and The River*. The staff and volunteer guides also were charged with creating a "virtual" farm through their interpretive tours.

Historians associated with the property originally theorized that access to a ready transportation route and varied markets would have had a direct impact on the decisions made by the resident farmer. Primary research agrees, revealing that stands of hardwood were harvested for sale as boiler wood to passing river traffic as early as 1840, and that an active boat landing operated at the property into the 1890s. Historic photographs and oral histories from family members provided a sketch of how the farm appeared in the early twentieth century.

Given the challenges of this site, the staff at Riverside immediately defined archaeology as an important component for discovering and interpreting farm life at Riverside. While the families associated with the property had left their trace in

primary documents, the accounts were not adequate to secure a full understanding of life at the property. Thus, the staff saw archaeological investigation as a method for filling in the gaps left by the archival searches. As a result of this focus, the staff recommended to the Board that all reconstruction projects incorporate an archaeological component.

The staff selected the detached kitchen as the site of the first reconstruction project. They approached the kitchen project with the theory that they would allow the information collected by the archaeologist to describe what the kitchen would have looked like and how it would have functioned. However, the staff also began with some preconceived ideas of what the buildings may have looked like, based upon comparisons of extant detached kitchens in Jefferson and surrounding counties.

We were immediately rewarded for our commitment to conducting archaeological digs. Had we based our reconstruction decisions solely on the existing documentation, we would have missed the real story. The archaeological investigation revealed that a vertical post-in-ground building, quite uncommon in our country, had served as the kitchen. Even more exciting was the later discovery of the remnants of a contemporaneous barn with the same construction methods. During the spring and summer of 1997, we will rebuild the kitchen, and recruit the public in the construction project. In the meantime a temporary exhibit at the site will highlight the findings and showcase artifacts discovered during the dig.

Overwhelmingly, the most effective tool to date in the portrayal of farm life at Riverside has been archaeology. The staff has integrated archaeology completely into the decision-making and research processes at the site, and have made it an active component of the site interpretation. Moreover, archaeology has proved to be one of the most effective methods of public outreach. The site has hosted one of five Archaeology Weekends in Kentucky for the past seven years (prior to the property's official opening). The weekend has

been extended to host hundreds of school children on the days leading up to the event. Remarkably, the event is so unique that no publicity has been needed to attract teachers and students. Waiting lists are filled months in advance of the October event.

Volunteers at Riverside have shared in the excavation of the site and washing artifacts. The public is part of our research as it unfolds. In fact, the archaeologists have been so efficient with analysis of artifacts and data that the excavation site and what has been learned to date have become a part of the regular tour. The archaeological discoveries have also been the basis for several public presentations.

Original plans for the restored site envisioned a working farm, complete with buildings, outbuildings, fences, and kitchen garden. An active boat docking facility for the diesel powered "steamboat" *Spirit of Jefferson* is planned for completion by 1998. Nevertheless, plans for future reconstructions will incorporate archaeology as a key component of research and program planning. Most importantly, Riverside, the Farnsley-Moremen Landing will continue to plan for new exciting ways for the public to experience and learn about farm life along the Ohio River.

*Donna Neary is the administrator for Jefferson County Historic Preservation and Archives, Louisville, Kentucky.*



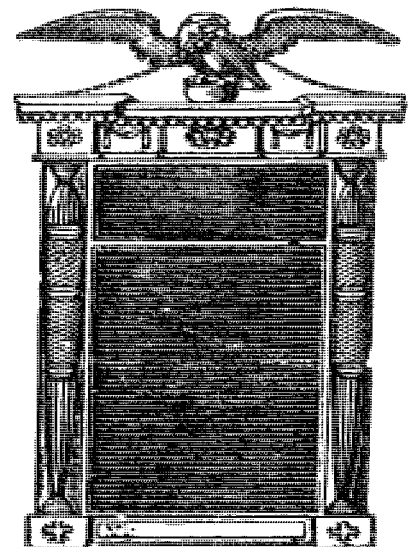
**The National Council on Public History**

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

For details contact NCPH President Diane F. Britton, Department of History, University of Toledo, Toledo, OH 43606; Vice-president Janelle Warren-Findley, Department of History, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-2501; or David G. Vanderstel, 327 Cavanaugh Hall-IUPUI, 425 University Blvd., Indianapolis, IN 46202-5140; (317)274-2716; e-mail: ncph@iupui.edu.

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



# THE FLORIDA NAVY LEGACY SHIPWRECK PROJECT

by Bruce MacMillan

In Fall 1994, the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research (BAR), an agency within the Division of Historical Resources in the Florida Department of State, began an historical and archaeological study of U.S. Navy and Confederate Navy shipwrecks in Florida waters, including those offshore and in Florida's rivers and waterways. Responsible for administering the Florida Historical Resources Act which includes responsibility for archaeological resources on public lands (including Florida's Submerged Sovereignty Lands), BAR began the Florida Navy Legacy Shipwreck Project as part of the state's ongoing inventory of terrestrial and submerged cultural resources. The Project is being carried out in conjunction with the Naval Historical Center (NHC) and is funded through the Department of Defense's Legacy Resource Management Program. Legal title to most sunken U.S. naval vessels throughout the world rests with the NHC. The NHC is responsible for assembling information on all naval shipwrecks and for developing protective management strategies for them. The NHC is developing cooperative agreements with other states and jurisdictions to help them study and manage naval shipwrecks.

The Florida Navy Legacy Shipwreck Project is divided into two phases: the first involves assembling basic primary and secondary historical information on Navy and Confederate shipwrecks; the second will involve further historical study on a smaller number of sites and possibly some archaeological reconnaissance and fieldwork in conjunction with the Navy, National Park Service and other agencies. Historical research has been conducted at BAR, the Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation, the State Library of Florida, the Florida State Archives, and the Strozier Library at Florida State University. The principal researcher also conducted research at the University of Florida at Gainesville, which has a major collection of microfilmed Florida newspapers.

Phase One of BAR's Florida Navy Legacy Shipwreck Project has thus far resulted in the accumulation

of more than 300 individual shipwreck records. Researchers add each new record to a computerized database and prepare a hardcopy portfolio, containing the primary and secondary sources pertaining to the site. Two of the earliest American military vessels in the inventory were privateers captured by the Royal Navy during the American Revolution which later sank while in service with the Royal Navy. Approximately one-third of the records accumulated thus far are for blockade runners or vessels in the service of the Confederacy during the American Civil War. Many ships sunk in the post-World War II era also appear in this register. Beginning in the 1960s, the Navy sank a number of decommissioned ships as targets for air-sea exercises or for explosives testing. During the period 1969-1982, at least 25 decommissioned destroyers, destroyer escorts, and one cruiser, were sunk off Florida's northeast Atlantic coast, the Florida Keys and in the Gulf of Mexico. Since the 1970s, a large number of vessels formerly in naval service and later sold to private concerns or transferred to other agencies have been sunk to create artificial reefs in Florida waters.

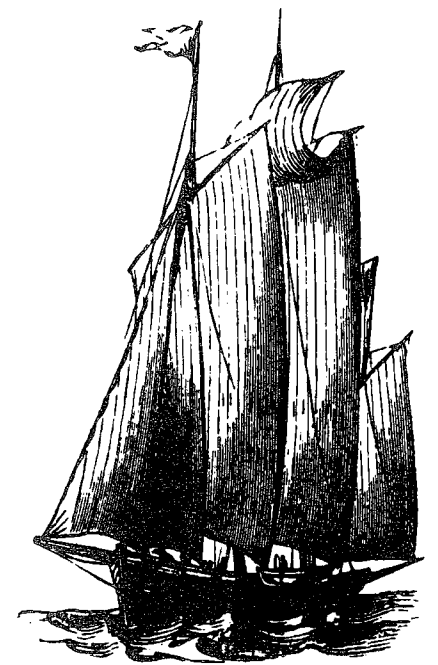
One particular site of interest for the Project is the USS *Alligator*, which was wrecked near Islamorada, Florida in 1822. The *Alligator* was the first of a number of ships assigned by the Navy to suppress piracy in the Florida Keys and the Caribbean, after the United States acquired Florida from Spain in 1821. The site of the USS *Alligator* now lies within the Florida Keys Maritime Sanctuary, established in 1990 and administered by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). The NHC, the State of Florida, NOAA and other agencies, organizations and individuals are seeking to have the *Alligator* site placed on the National Register of Historic Places or Register of National Historic Landmarks, and to develop a management plan for the *Alligator* site which will afford it long-term protection.

The Project has also assembled historical information on other interesting sites such as the USS

*Narcissus*, a tug converted for naval service in the Civil War that sank off Tampa, Florida, in 1866 with the loss of all hands. At the time, this was one of the single worst disasters in U.S. naval history. BAR's Pensacola Shipwreck Survey (PSS) has also conducted a systematic study of shipwrecks in the Pensacola area that include several Navy and Confederate ships. One example is the USS *Massachusetts*, which was decommissioned and sunk as a target for the Army's coastal guns in 1921.

Florida's Navy Legacy Shipwreck Project is revealing that Florida has a broad and exciting sunken naval and military heritage that should be studied and preserved for future generations. The Project is showing the value of historical and archaeological research working together toward a common goal.

*Bruce MacMillan is the principal researcher for BAR's Florida Navy Legacy Shipwreck Project. He holds a Masters of Museum Studies degree from the University of Toronto, Canada, and a Bachelor of Arts degree from Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada. Experienced in the field of cultural resources management studies, he has helped develop a Management Plan for Submerged Cultural Resources for the State of Florida.*



# VIRGINIA STANDARDS AND ASSESSMENTS: THE POLITICS OF REFORM

Recent efforts of local teachers and curriculum specialists to amend the Standards of Learning (SOLs) for History and Social Science, which were adopted by the Virginia State Board of Education in June 1995, proved largely unsuccessful. However, the Board has modified their initial plan for assessments in ways that will allow local school districts some flexibility in the implementation of the advisory standards. The option of retaining the current scope and sequence will cut the costs of implementation in terms of textbook purchases and teacher re-training and, most important, will give districts the choice of offering courses at the grade levels they determine appropriate for their students.

What is significant about the Virginia experience is the process by which the new social studies standards were developed and eventually adopted by the State Board of Education. The Governor's decision to create new standards carried with it a commitment to the democratic process: delegating principal responsibility to a local school district, inviting the participation of social studies educators, and soliciting the response of individuals within the community. What resulted was a document crafted by a handful of political appointees, reflecting their personal priorities rather than the professional concerns of teachers and administrators throughout the Commonwealth.

The educational reform movement in Virginia resulted from controversies generated by the State's adoption of outcome-based education and plans for a Common Core of Learning. The divisions that emerged during Governor Douglas Wilder's administration led his successor, George Allen, to establish a Commission on Champion Schools to examine the status of education in Virginia and make recommendations for improvement. The report issued by that Commission in November 1994 "reflected the national rhetoric on excellence and a distrust of professional educators." (1) Accepting the assertion that public

schools were failing, the Commission endorsed charter schools as the appropriate solution to the State's educational problems.

The Department of Education, hoping to win broader public support, decided to revise the existing standards to make them "rigorous," "measurable through assessment of student achievement," and "concise and jargon-free." (2) The task of developing social studies standards was delegated to the Newport News Public Schools. Initially, the process included a broad spectrum of interested parties: schools divisions (teachers and curriculum specialists), professional organizations, and business groups as well as individuals and organizations that had criticized the Common Core of Learning. The latter included Academics First, the Family Foundation, and the Virginia Eagle Forum, all of which lean to the right of the political spectrum.

Newport News produced the first draft of the social studies standards in September 1994. These were revised by October before being submitted to an expanded and, as a result, more conservative Commission on Champion Schools. Even with changes, neither the October nor the November drafts passed the scrutiny of the Academic Standards and Testing subcommittee of the Commission, whose members desired standards based on curricula developed by E.D. Hirsch's Core Knowledge Foundation. (3)

This subcommittee engineered the January 1995 draft of the standards. Relying on letters and articles supplied by Diane Ravitch and others, subcommittee members persuaded those drafting the standards to abandon the "expanding horizons" approach. They replaced it with a fragmented and, in some cases, far too ambitious curriculum. Third graders, for example, were expected to "identify major events in the history of England from 1215 to 1688 that contributed to the development of parliamentary democracy."

The January draft drew extensive criticism from local educators and parents as well as the national press. At the ten public

hearings held during the winter and spring, "thousands of educators and representatives of parent-teacher groups charged that the standards were inappropriate, particularly for primary school children. They also expressed concern over the emphasis on recall of disconnected facts and what they saw as the neglect of critical thinking skills. Many also expressed concerns over the role of the Champion Schools Commission, charging that the Commission politicized the revision process by using it to advance a conservative ideology. Some parents and community members, however, spoke in favor of the standards, arguing that critics had misrepresented the standards and that Virginia's children would be better served if schools returned to the basic traditional content. Lynne Cheney's editorial in the *Washington Post* praising Virginia's social studies standards gave the debate over the standards national attention." (4)

The Virginia Consortium of Social Studies Specialists and College Educators, which had participated in the development of the November draft, were among those most troubled by the January document. In addition to serious concerns about the content of the proposed curriculum, they outlined the problems that would be created by re-arranging the scope and sequence of the courses. Not only would teachers at several grade levels require re-training, but new textbooks would also have to be purchased appropriate to the level of students. Both would be costly to local districts.

A revised draft, presented in April, was rejected by Superintendent of Public Instruction, William C. Boshier, Jr. Consequently, the Board of Education authorized Boshier and James Jones, then President of the State Board, to appoint an Advisory Committee to prepare yet another set of social studies standards. At this point, the nature of the process changed from one that was essentially democratic to one dominated by appointed officials.

The Advisory Committee, which included three of the most

conservative and influential members of the Commission on Champion Schools as well as a broad range of social studies educators, submitted its work to the Board in June. Commission members dominated the final revision of the standards and would continue to play a major role in the final editing of the document.

Board members made additional changes. For example, they eliminated a standard on Europe in the late Middle Ages that addressed the changing status of women and children, and they deleted all mention of the women's rights movement in the United States with the exception of women's suffrage. Amendments in place, the Board passed a resolution adopting the June draft, contingent upon further editing but with the condition that no substantive changes be made. Despite the fact that the President of the Board served on the editing committee, that condition was ignored and additional changes incorporated. These included the replacement of the World History course offered in grades 9-10, which integrated world geography, with a history survey in grades 8-9 and a separate World Geography course in grade 10. As a result, the Advisory Committee and the four Board members who edited the final document—rather than social studies educators—assumed primary responsibility for the standards now in place.

The Virginia Council for the Social Studies and the Virginia Consortium of Social Studies Specialists and College Educators, joined by the National History Education Network and several of its member organizations, persisted in their efforts to improve the standards even after their adoption in June 1995. As a result of these efforts, the State Board of Education granted two hearings during this past winter to representatives of the Council and the Consortium, during which local administrators presented their concerns and proposed specific changes. They pointed to both substantive and administrative problems with the SOLs, explaining,

for example, that middle school teachers would be put in the position of having to coordinate with elementary and high school teachers in order to teach the two-year sequences in American and World History that straddled grades 5-6 and 8-9, and asserting that the "World" History course was essentially a course in Western Civilization under another name. The Board appointed a committee, made up of those who had drafted the standards in question, to review the concerns and recommendations made by the Consortium.

Although no changes were made to the standards themselves or in the scope and sequence, the decision to rely on machine-scoreable assessments eases the pressures on local districts to comply with the scope and sequence of the SOLs. In addition, the spacing of the tests and the clarification of what material will be covered in the four assessments provides local districts greater flexibility in deciding when certain courses will be taught in the social studies program.

While the Virginia experience may be unique in some important respects, the pattern of first consulting social studies professionals—particularly classroom teachers and local

administrators—and then ignoring their concerns and recommendations is emerging in other locations and with different players. It deserves our attention as educational reform continues in communities and states throughout the country.

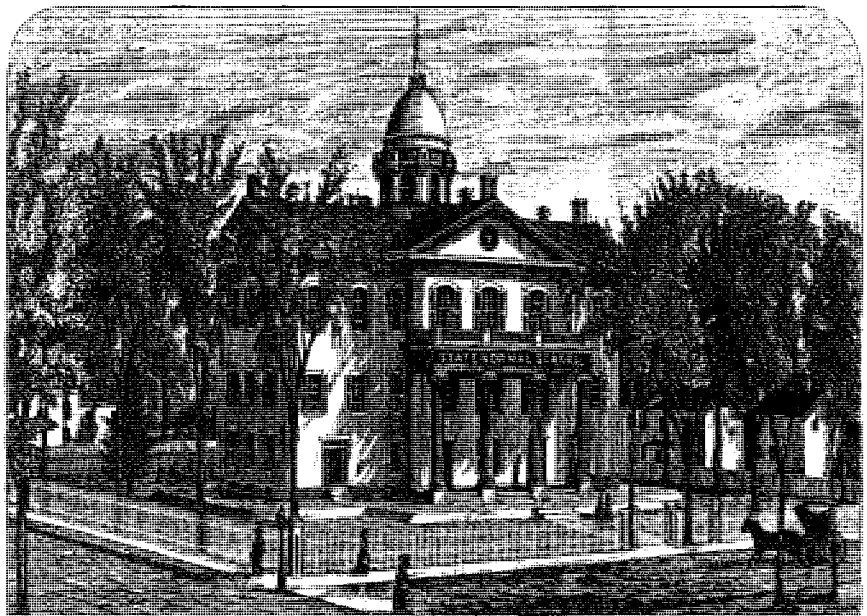
1. Linda C. Fore, "Developing Standards in Social Studies: Virginia's Experience," *Virginia Resolves* (Spring 1996): 9. Fore is a doctoral candidate at Virginia Tech, and her dissertation is a study of the controversies surrounding the development of the Virginia Standards of Learning. The material for this review is drawn largely from the article that appeared in *Virginia Resolves*, the publication of the Virginia Council for the Social Studies.

2. W.C. Boshier, correspondence, May 18, 1994, as quoted in Fore, "Developing Standards . . .," p. 10.

3. Fore, p. 10.

4. *Ibid.*, p. 11.

*Reprinted with permission from The Network News, newsletter of the National History Education Network, June 1996, Issue No. 12, pp. 1-3.*



Please join us for the NCPH-sponsored luncheon and roundtable session

## **"Public History and Professional Organizations"**

to be held at the annual meeting of the American Historical Association.

**Saturday, January 4, 1997; 12:15 - 1:45 p.m.**  
Liberty Room 3 of the New York Sheraton Hotel  
Cost: \$35.00

Tickets can be purchased at the AHA registration desk, or at the door if any places are left. Since there are a limited number of seats, it is advisable to buy tickets from AHA.

### **"Public History and Professional Organizations"**

is an informal program that encourages discussion about what the future holds for public historians and the expectations that public historians have of professional organizations. Panel members include:

Joyce Appleby, President, American Historical Association  
Diane F. Britton, President, National Council on Public History  
Rebecca Cameron, President-elect, Society for History in the Federal Government  
Armita Jones, Executive Secretary, Organization of American Historians  
Linda K. Kerber, President, Organization of American Historians

Session chair:

Janelle Warren-Findley, President-elect, National Council on Public History

The roundtable panel discussion follows lunch.  
The panel encourages audience participation in the discussion.

Questions about the program can be directed to:

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# PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

by Diane Britton



The NCPH Board of Directors convened in Washington, D.C. during the weekend of September 27-29. We are especially pleased to welcome new Board members Timothy Crimmins, Heather Huyck and Selma Thomas. Since the annual meeting in Seattle, I have worked with the committees to replace outgoing members and to develop charges that tie their work to Board actions and to NCPH's long range "Plan 2000." In general, we strive to strengthen the organization through increased membership and greater visibility. Ongoing projects and new initiatives focus on the dual mission of NCPH: making the public aware of the value, uses, and pleasures of history and serving the historical community.

Board members have begun the process to change NCPH incorporation and corporate domicile from Washington, D.C. to Indiana. Location of the executive offices at IUPUI make incorporation in that state a logical move to aid in keeping our legal status up to date. The process includes a revision of the by-laws, which will be sent to the membership after completion. Executive Director David Vanderstel will provide additional information as we proceed.

*The Public Historian* editors, Otis Graham and Lindsey Reed, reported that a special issue on Native Americans will appear in the fall. We are working together to plan an anniversary issue for 1998 that will examine the public history movement over the past twenty years. Please send your suggestions for the issue to me or to the journal's editorial offices.

Committee chairpersons reported on their work over the last couple of months. The NCPH, with the help of the History and National Parks Collaboration Committee, is submitting a proposal to the National Park Service Cultural Resource Training Initiative Program to create a series of "tech notes" on current practices and practical issues in public history. Each "tech note" would take the form of a critical bibliographical essay to introduce readers to current literature and methods in an aspect of public history. The Cultural Resource Management Committee is working on a response to the recently published revised version of the regulations governing federal agency compliance with Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act. Interested NCPH members can find the draft guidelines in the *Federal Register*, Vol. 61, No. 179, September 13, 1996, beginning on page 48580.

The Publications Committee is working on a variety of projects after completing updated versions of the *Guide to Graduate Programs in Public History* and *A Collection of Public History Course Syllabi* last year. Both of these publications are available for sale through the NCPH Executive Offices. New initiatives include a review of *Careers for Students of History*, a joint publication with the American Historical Association, for possible revisions and development of a proposal for a project to identify audiovisual materials in public history. Comments on the *Careers* publication should be sent to me or to committee chairperson Lorne McWatters.

Electronic Communications reports the increasing use of the PUBLHIST listserv. I urge all members who have not done so to subscribe to the list and to join in the discussions there. It is a convenient way to reach those interested in public history with messages of concern. The new Endowment Committee has begun the work of securing pledges from the membership in order to expand NCPH's financial base in light of new programs and services. Long Range Planning is working to create an organizational and policy handbook for the organization. It is also exploring ways to increase NCPH awareness of global issues through PUBLHIST, the newsletter and *The Public Historian*. The Board supports establishment of an international committee to explore NCPH's wider geographic involvement in such issues.

The Membership Committee continues to work toward the long range goal of achieving 2,000 individual members by the year 2000. Most recruitment efforts take the form of special mailings to targeted audiences, such as underserved regions and related organizations. As this newsletter goes to press, we are in the midst of renewals for the upcoming year. Many of you have already received your renewal notices and I urge you to continue your NCPH membership. I also challenge all current members to recruit one new member for NCPH. If you would like brochures to pass along to friends and colleagues, please contact the Executive Offices. Remember that NCPH is the voice of public history and a stronger organization means a stronger voice.

Membership, Long Range Planning and the Public Relations and Promotions Committees are all working on ways to interact with other organizations. NCPH sponsored a table at the recent American Association for State and Local History conference and at the fall meeting of the Oral History Association; NCPH also organized a sponsored session for the oral history meeting. On January 4, we will host a lunch at the AHA meeting in New York with a program entitled "Public History and Professional Organizations." I hope to see as many members in attendance as possible. Please send your ideas for other institutional affiliations to me.

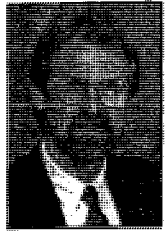
Finally, the Program and Local Arrangements Committees for the upcoming annual conference of the NCPH to be held in Albany, New York (May 1-4, 1997) report much progress toward preparation of the meeting. This year's program is being organized around the theme "Public History and Public Memory" and promises to generate ideas and discussions of interest for all participants. Local events include a reception in the rotunda of Albany City Hall, regarded as one of Henry Hobson Richardson's most architecturally significant public buildings. A banquet is planned in the restored Albany Union Station, now the local headquarters of Fleet Bank and a superb example of adaptive reuse. The local committee is also arranging for walking tours of New York's capital city and post conference trips to regional historic sites. Mark your calendars now for the conference and look for upcoming announcements and information in this newsletter.

I would like to take this opportunity to publicly thank the members of all NCPH committees, Board

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# FROM THE DIRECTOR'S DESK

by David G. Vanderstel



Recently, I had the opportunity to participate in a session at a regional history conference with my long-time friend and colleague Gordon Olson, city historian for Grand Rapids, Michigan, and former NCPH board member. Our session, a spin-off on NCPH's 1996 annual meeting theme, was entitled, "History in the Public Interest: A Tale of Two Cities." Here, we highlighted the work of two public history institutions--the office of the City Historian of Grand Rapids and the POLIS CENTER at Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis--and the ways in which they work in the community and for the public's interest.

As Gordon and I enumerated and discussed the projects in which our respective institutions had been involved over the years, the audience expressed their amazement at the profound impact that these two institutions had had on their local urban cultures. Publications, exhibits, videos, oral histories, corporate histories, archival management programs, neighborhood and congregational histories, and school programs were only some of the ways in which we had succeeded in disseminating history and touching the lives of our public audiences.

Our discussions, however, raised questions about audiences--for whom does the historian write? to whom does the historian speak? for what purpose or ends is the historical

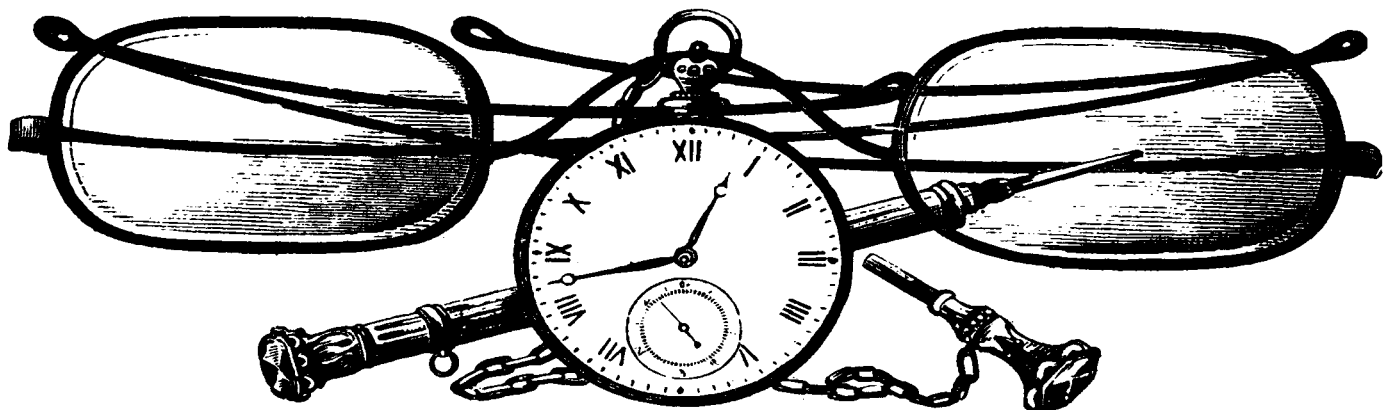
product intended? We concluded that the professionalization of history in the late 19th century had undeniably produced a division among those "doing history" and thus had affected the audiences of history. Professional or academic historians devoted their careers to teaching in the classroom and writing history, pursuing more rigorous methodology and ever-narrowing fields of study, and participating more in scholarly discourses with their peers. By contrast, amateur or popular historians were drawn to the wider culture, examining topics and writing histories with a popular audience in mind. As historian John Higham commented in his 1965 study of the historical profession, these amateur historians "answered a demand that professionally trained historians were not filling."

Even though public historians have been around for decades (evident in the early 19th century with the founding of state and local historical societies), the emergence of the public history profession in the 1970s has been instrumental in building bridges between the public and the historical profession and in expanding the audiences of history. Whether it be through museums, archives, historical societies, business, the government sector, media, research, or consulting, those of us who label ourselves as "public historians" seek to employ our historical training in non-traditional fields, to maintain the high standards of the profession, and to demonstrate to our many and unique audiences the relevance of the study of history and the application of historical understanding in our daily lives.

If we ever doubt the value of

the contributions that we make as public historians, I think we need to pause for a moment, step back and consider the number of people and the different types of audiences that we touch. I do not mean to depreciate the value of the traditional classroom teaching of history since I too teach within the academy. But, I often look back to my years as the historian at a living history museum and consider the individual lives that I touched and influenced through the type of research that I did, the programs that the educators created, and the exhibits that we curated. We reached in any given year several hundred thousand people of all ages, races, educational and socioeconomic backgrounds--far more in one year than the typical college history professor might reach in his/her entire teaching career. If this is the case for just one public historian, sit back and think sometime--given the diverse occupational affiliations of NCPH members, consider how many people we as an organization and as a subdiscipline of the historical profession have affected and enriched in one way or another.

Realizing the potential influence that we possess with our diverse audiences as well as the responsibility that we have "to promote the utility of history in society through professional practice" can be rather overwhelming and somewhat humbling. But, more importantly, it should inspire us to focus more closely on our respective audiences as we seek individually and as a profession to make the public "aware of the value, uses, and pleasure of history" and thereby fulfill the mission for which NCPH was intended.







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

*[Editor's Note: Given the extensive activity at the federal level, we provide here edited excerpts of NCC Updates from past months.]*

• **Details of the Omnibus Spending Bill** -- According to the Omnibus Spending Bill, The National Endowment for the Humanities will have an FY'97 budget of \$110 million, and The National Endowment for the Arts will receive level funding at \$99.5 million. The Institute for Museum Services received an increase of \$1 million for a total in FY'97 of \$22 million. The operating budget for the National Archives received level funding and the NHPRC grants will hold again at \$5 million. Historic preservation programs will be funded in 1997 at 1996 levels with the exception of some additional money for the National Trust for Historic Preservation to aid in tornado relief. The Fulbright-Hayes program in the Department of Education, which focuses on area and language studies, received \$5.27 million up from its FY'96 level of \$4.3 million but not as high as its FY'95 level of \$5.8 million. The US Information Agency's (USIA) Educational and Cultural Exchange Program, about half of which goes to the Fulbright Academic Exchange Program, is funded in FY'97 at \$185 million, a 7 percent cut. The Telecommunications and Information Infrastructure Assistance Program, which provides grants on the use of the Internet for educational purposes, will receive level funding at \$21.5 million.

• **Reauthorization of the Institute of Museum Services** -- The Omnibus Spending Bill also included a six year authorization of a new agency, the Institute of Museum and Library Services, formed by the combination of the Institute of Museum Services and the public library

program that was formerly at the Department of Education. Diane Frankel, current director of IMS, will head the new agency which will have two deputy director positions, one each for museums and libraries. The programs will retain separate boards and draw appropriations from separate, non-competing accounts. The law calls for the directorship to alternate between persons from library and museum backgrounds.

• **National Archives Begins Staff Reorganization** -- On September 23 John Carlin notified Congressional and constituent group leaders of an initial reorganization plan. Most work of the National Archives will now be carried out by two offices, the headquarters and the field offices. In addition, there will be the Office of Presidential Libraries and the Office of the Federal Register. A number of small offices will report directly to the Archivist. They are the staffs of the general counsel, administration, congressional affairs, public affairs, and strategic planning, as well as the Policy and Information Resources Management. Some concerns have been expressed that the new heads of the

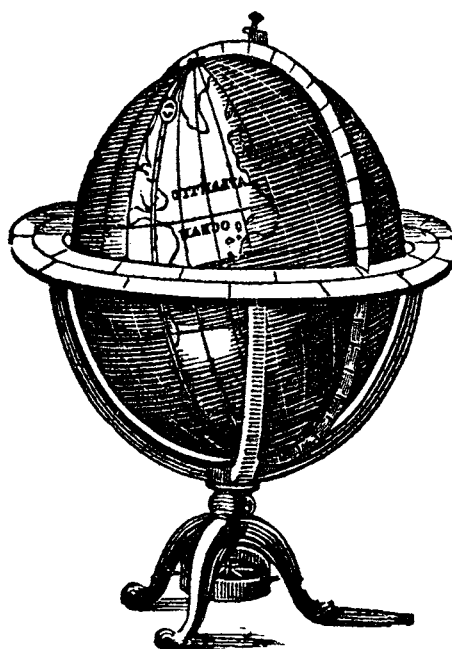
Office of Presidential Libraries and the Field Office are individuals who have had relatively little experience with either archival issues or with history.

• **The House and Senate Pass Electronic FOIA Legislation** -- On September 17 both the House and Senate passed by unanimous consent identical bills, HR3802 and S1090, the Electronic Freedom of Information Amendments of 1996. This legislation requires that agencies honor format requests and search for records in electronic format. The bill also increases on-line access to records, provides multitrack and expedited processing in "compelling need" circumstances, and including provisions designed to alleviate the delays in processing requests for government records.

• **President Signs Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill** -- On September 16 the President signed into law the Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill which includes the budgets of the Library of Congress and the American Folklife Center. The library will have an FY'97 budget of \$361.89 million, which represents a 2.7 percent increase over the FY'96 level. The bill included current level funding for the American Folklife Center, which had earlier faced a possible 20 percent cut, and a two year reauthorization of the Center.

• **Senate Hearing on Placement of the Copyright Office** -- On September 17 Senator Orrin Hatch (R-UT) presided over the Senate Judiciary Committee's hearing on S1961, the Omnibus Patent Act of 1996, which is similar to HR 3460. There was considerable opposition to the provision calling for the transfer of the copyright office from the Library of Congress to a new U.S. Intellectual Property Organization in the executive branch. The proposed new agency would be composed of the Patent and Trademark Offices and the Office of Copyright.

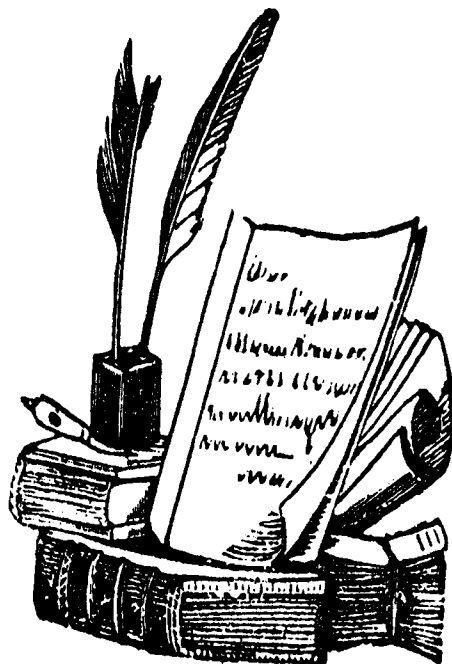
• **Copyright Conference on Fair Use** -- On September 6 the Conference on Fair Use (CONFU) met to continue its work toward



developing guidelines for "fair use" in educational and library settings for the electronic use of copyrighted material. Bruce Lehman, Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, commended CONFU on its work and stressed how important "fair use" in the digital environment is to many of the Administration's educational initiatives. In response to a question about pending international negotiations and "fair use," Lehman stressed that the U.S. would never consent to an international agreement that would require our giving up "fair use." He noted that it took 200 years before "fair use" became a part of U.S. law and that the international community is evolving toward our view of "fair use." the National Archives.

**• Appeals Court Rules That National Security Council Is Not An Agency and Not Subject to the Federal Records Act** -- On August 2 by a vote of 2 to 1, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in Case No 95-5057 reversed the lower courts ruling and sided with the government, stating that the National Security Council (NSC) is not an agency subject to the Federal Records Act. The Court ruled that the NSC records are presidential records subject to the Presidential Records Act. This case is one strand of what is frequently called the PROFS case, *Armstrong v. Executive Office of the President*, which began in 1989 when historians and librarians joined journalists and public interest groups in seeking a temporary injunction to prohibit the destruction of the NSC's electronic mail.

**• National Park Service's Professional Qualification** -- The implementation of the 1992 amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act which call for the development of professional standards for those involved in historic preservation and cultural resource management has been a long time coming. The National Park Service



has held many meetings on the issue and there have been a number of tentative drafts.

For over a decade there has been a call within and outside the National Park Service for raising professional standards. The 1992 amendment called for the Secretary of Interior and the Office of Personnel Management to ensure "equivalent requirements for the disciplines involved" and to ensure that "such standards shall consider the particular skills and expertise needed for the preservation of historic resources." The professional historical association will continue to press for higher professional standards for historians. The current regulations require a bachelor's degree and some professional experience as the minimum qualification for the position of historian. In contrast, for the discipline of archaeology, a graduate degree is required in the current regulations.

**• NEH Establishes Funding Partnership with Mellon Foundation** --

On October 21, NEH announced a new cooperative funding initiative with the Mellon Foundation. Since 1974 NEH has supported the work of more than 1,500 scholars at

centers for advanced study, such as the Huntington Library, the Folger Shakespeare Library, the Newberry Library, and the Institute for Early American History and Culture. With an additional \$4.8 million funding from the Mellon Foundation, NEH will be able to enhance its support of advanced research fellowships in history, literature, philosophy, the classics, and other humanities disciplines at the nation's independent research libraries, museums, and other centers for advanced study. NEH's funding to support fellowship programs at independent research institutions will rise from the FY'96 level of \$1.5 million to double that amount in fiscal 1997 and 1998. There is, however, concern in the scholarly community that this large grant to NEH will decrease the Mellon Foundation's ability to fund other worthwhile humanities projects.

**• New Nixon Documents Opened at the Archives** -- On October 17, the National Archives opened 28,035 documents from the Special Files of the Nixon White House. Originally intended for release in 1987, the documents remained closed due to objections from Nixon and others. The most recent review board completed its work this summer and decided that of the 42,191 documents the Archives would retain 33,199 documents and return 8,992 documents—deemed to be "personal"—to the Nixon estate. Of the 33,199 documents retained, 28,035 have been opened and are available for researchers to examine at Archives II in College Park. The remaining 5,164 documents remain closed due to reasons of privacy or national security. The release of these records came following an earlier court-ordered mediation in a different case that began in March 1992 when historian Stanley I. Kutler sued the National Archives for repeatedly ignoring his legitimate requests for access to the Nixon tapes.

## Announcements

• The **Texas Map Society**, a new organization dedicated to the study, understanding, and collecting of historical maps and the history of map making, is pleased to announce its first program and organizational meeting, to be held Saturday, November 23rd, 1996, from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. at the University of Texas at Arlington. The meeting will also include five presentations by authorities and map collectors. Meeting registration (including lunch) is \$20.00, and membership dues are \$25.00.

For more information on the Society and its annual meeting, contact Katherine Goodwin, c/o Special Collections Division, UTA Libraries, Box 19497, Arlington, TX 76019-0497, or call (817) 272-3393 (phone); (817) 272-3360 (fax); and e-mail at [goodwin@library.uta.edu](mailto:goodwin@library.uta.edu)

• The **National Security Agency** (NSA) released another series of VENONA documents this past summer. This release is the largest series to date, approximately 850 translations, and includes messages from the KGB in San Francisco and Mexico City and the GRU in New York and Washington, D.C. The documents will be available for public review on NSA's Homepage on the Internet.

The VENONA project was initiated in 1943 by the U.S. Army's Signal Intelligence Service, a forerunner to the NSA. Painstaking analysis by U.S. cryptologists led to the breaking and reading of communications exchanged by the KGB and GRU with their stations in the Western hemisphere. The VENONA collection can be accessed via the Internet's World Wide Web at <http://www.nsa.gov:8080/>. In addition, there is a VENONA display at the National Cryptologic Museum (NCM), which is located on Colony 7 Road and Rt. 32, adjacent to the Baltimore - Washington Parkway.

• A tour through Western Europe in the spring of 1997 that will retrace the routes that two generations of American soldiers took liberating France in World Wars One and Two is being offered. Led by military historian **Dr. Marc Blackburn**, the tour

will visit historical sites in England and France including military museums in London and Paris; the Normandy beaches and the surrounding battlefield; Verdun and the Meuse - Argonne. For more information, contact Dr. Marc Blackburn at (206) 850-1136 or by e-mail at [Mblackb498@aol.com](mailto:Mblackb498@aol.com) or write in care of:

27002 48th Place South, #1 - 102,  
Kent, Washington 98032.

## Awards, Internships, and Fellowships

• The **Society for History in the Federal Government** seeks nominations for four awards that honor work which has contributed to the study of the history of the federal government. Anyone may submit nominations, and nominations are not restricted to Society members. The Henry Adams Prize will be presented for a book length narrative history, or other work of this type, such as an edited collection of articles, that contributes to the understanding of federal government history. The James Madison Prize will be given for a published article related to the history of the federal government. The John Wesley Powell Prize will be made for visual historical display, including exhibits, films, and videos. The Thomas Jefferson Prize will be awarded for a documentary edition.

Nominations for the Adams and Madison Prizes are for works published during 1996. Nominations for the Powell and Jefferson Prizes are for works completed during 1995 or 1996. Three copies of publications eligible for the Adams, Madison, or Jefferson Prizes, accompanied by a letter of nomination, should be submitted to the Awarded Committee. Nominations for the Powell Prize for historical display must be accompanied by a 1500 - word statement describing the project's scope and purpose and by appropriate photographs (a maximum of 20 color slides in transparent sleeves), film or videotape. Entries must be postmarked no later than **February 1, 1997**, and sent to: Dr. Kenneth R. Bowling, Chair of the Awards Committee, Society for History in the Federal Government, Suite 255, 2120 L St., N.W. Washington, DC 20037.

• The **National Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Property (NIC)** announces the availability of grants for the Conservation Assessment Program (CAP), contingent upon Congressional appropriations for FY 1997. CAP is funded by the Institute of Museum Services (IMS) and administered by NIC. Applications must be postmarked on or before **December 6, 1996**. The actual grants will be carried out during 1997.

CAP provides funds for a professional conservation assessment of a museum's collections, environmental conditions and sites. Conservation priorities are identified by professional conservators who spend two days on site and three days writing a report. Reports produced by conservators help museums develop strategies for improved collections care that can be used for long-range planning and fund raising.

CAP is a one time grant awarded to eligible museums on a non-competitive basis. To request an application or receive further information, contact CAP at the National Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Property, 3299 K Street, NW Suite 602, Washington, DC 20007-4415. Phone: (202) 625-1495; (202) 625-1485; e-mail [koverbeck@nic.org](mailto:koverbeck@nic.org).

• The **Smithsonian Institution** announces its research fellowships for 1997 in the fields of History of Science and Technology, Social and Cultural History, History of Art, Anthropology, Biological Sciences, Earth Sciences, and Materials Analysis. Smithsonian Fellowships are awarded to support independent research in residence at the Smithsonian in association with the research staff and using the Institution's resources. Under this program, senior, predoctoral and postdoctoral fellowships of three to twelve months, and graduate student fellowships of ten weeks are awarded. Application deadline is **January 15, 1997**. Post - Doctoral Fellowships are offered to scholars who have held the degree or equivalent for least than seven years. Senior Fellowships are for those who have met the above requirements for seven years or more. The term is 3 to 12 months. The stipend for both is \$25,000 per year plus allowances. Predoctoral

fellowships are offered to doctoral candidates who have completed preliminary course work and examinations. The term is 3 to 12 months and the stipend is \$14,000 per year plus allowances. Predoctoral, postdoctoral, and senior stipends are prorated for periods of less than twelve months. Graduate Student Fellowships are offered to students formally enrolled in a graduate program of study, who have completed at least one semester, and not yet have been advanced to candidacy if in a Ph.D. Program. The term is 10 weeks; the stipend is \$3,000. All awards are based on merit. Smithsonian Fellowships are open to all qualified individuals without reference to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age or condition of handicap. For more information and application forms, please write: Smithsonian Institution, Office of Fellowships and Grants, 955 L'Enfant Plaza, Suite 7000, Washington, D.C. 20560, or e-mail: [siofg@si.edu](mailto:siofg@si.edu). Indicate the particular area in which you propose to conduct research and give the dates of degrees received or expected.

• The **National Center for Preservation Technology and Training** announces its 1997 Preservation Technology and Training Grants in historic preservation. The Center is a National Park Service initiative to advance the practice of historic preservation in the fields of archaeology, architecture, landscape architecture, materials conservation and interpretation. Grants will be awarded on a competitive basis (pending availability of funds) in three program areas: research, training, and information management. All proposals that seek to develop and distribute preservation skills and technologies for the identification conservation, and interpretation of cultural resources will be considered. Only governmental agencies and not-for-profit institutions may apply. Deadline for proposals is **December 20th, 1996**. The complete 1997 PTT Grants announcement - including the request for proposals and instructions on how to prepare and submit applications - is available via NCPTT's fax- on - demand computer and

NCPTT's World Wide Web page and Internet gopher. The fax number is (318) 357-3214. The World Wide Web address is <http://www.cr.nps.gov/ncptt>. Via Gopher, the address is <gopher://gopher.ncptt.nps.gov/>.

• The **Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission** invites applications for its 1997 - 1998 Scholars in Residence Program. The program provides support for full-time research and study at any Commission facility, including the State Archives, The State Museum, and 26 historical sites and museums. Residencies are available for four to twelve consecutive weeks between May 1, 1997 and April 30, 1998 at the rate of \$1200 per month. The program is open to all who are conducting research on Pennsylvania history, including academic scholars, public sector professionals, independent scholars, graduate students, writers, film makers, and others. For further information and application materials, contact: Division of History, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Box 1026, Harrisburg, PA 17108; (717) 787 - 3034. Deadline is **January 17, 1997**.

• **Winterthur Museum, Garden & Library** is accepting applications for its research fellowship programs pursuing research in American material culture and history. Winterthur offers short-term fellowships with stipends ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,000 per month, available to academic, museum and independent scholars and to support dissertation research. Scholars pursuing postdoctoral research are eligible for NEH fellowships with stipends up to \$30,000 for four to 12 months work. The application deadline is **December 1st, 1996**. Contact Dr. Gretchen Buggeln, Winterthur Research Fellowship Program, Advanced Studies, Winterthur, DE, 19735 or call (302) 888-4649 for an application.

### **Calls For Papers**

• The organizers of the **1997 Winterthur Conference** invite proposals for papers that will assess the influence of race and ethnicity as formative factors in American material life from the 17th through the 19th centuries. Potential themes

include: objects as means of cultural accommodation and assimilation; objects as indicators of racial and ethnic distinctiveness; literary and artistic representatives of race and ethnicity; American pluralism: a re-evaluation; slavery, segregation and material life; Native Americans and expansionism. Proposals are sought from museum professionals, academics, and from a wide range of disciplines: American Studies (including African - American and Native American Studies), Archaeology, Art History, English, Folklore, History, Museum Studies and Women's Studies. Interdisciplinary, theological and comparative approaches are encouraged. Conference dates are October 3 and 4, 1997. Proposals of 250 words or less must be submitted to James C. Curtis / Gary Kulick, Office of Advanced Studies, Winterthur, Delaware 19735. **Deadline is January 15th, 1997**.

• The **Society for Industrial Archeology** invites proposals for papers for its 1997 Annual Conference, to be held at Michigan Technological University, in Houghton, Michigan, from May 29 - June 1, 1997. Situated in the heart of one of the nation's preeminent copper and iron mining regions, the conference will offer opportunities to attend paper sessions and to tour mining and industrial sites. Proposals may include individual papers (20 min.), organized panel discussions (90 min.), reports on work in progress (10 min.), and symposia of related papers. Of particular interest will be presentations on: mining and metallurgy, industrial landscapes, historic bridges, industrial heritage preservation, and/or future directions for industrial archaeology. An abstract of not more than 250 words is required for all formats. Include the title of the presentation, names of participants, brief curriculum vitae, addresses, telephone/fax numbers, and audiovisual requirements. Symposia organizers should submit all of the paper abstracts as a group. Abstracts are due by **January 15, 1997** for review by the program committee. Send proposals to David Landon, SIA Headquarters, Department of Social Sciences, Michigan Technological University, Houghton, Michigan, 49931,

phone (906) 487-2366, fax (906) 487-2468, e-mail DBLand@mtu.edu

• The **Society for History in the Federal Government** and the **National Archives Assembly** announce the joint sponsorship of a symposium, "Looking Backward, Looking Forward," scheduled for April 3-4, 1997, at the National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD. Since 1997 is the 50th anniversary of what many consider to be the beginning of the Cold War, a major theme of the symposium will be the passage of the National Security Act. In addition, SHFG and the Assembly invite discussion of possible directions and problems of historical research in the next 50 years as historians and archivists, long accustomed to simple retrieval of records from paper and micro graphics systems, will be faced with complex technological issues in preserving and using records stored in a variety of electronic formats and systems. Papers and sessions addressing other areas of federal history are also welcome.

Submit proposals with short vitae of participants by **January 1, 1997** to either program committee co-chair: James G. Cassidy, National Archives and Records Administration, Center for Electronic Records, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20740-6001, phone: 301-713-6630, ext. 237; fax: 301-713-6911; e-mail: james.cassedy@arch2.nara.gov OR Dr. Rebecca H. Cameron, Air Force History Office, 170 Luke Avenue, Suite 405, Bolling AFB, Washington, D.C. 20332-8050; phone 202-767-5088, ext. 224; fax 202-767-5527.

### Conferences, Institutes, Seminars and Workshops

• A public symposium, "**The Monument to Robert Gould Shaw and the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment: History and Meaning**," will be held May 28-30, 1997, in Boston, MA. Among the featured speakers are William McFeely, Barbara Fields, David Blight, and James Horton. The symposium, part of the centennial celebration of the Augustus Saint-Gaudens monument, will also include an encamp-

ment by African American Civil War reenactors and a public ceremony featuring Henry Louis Gates, Jr. Contact Erin Beatty, Boston National Historical Park, Charlestown Navy Yard, Boston, MA 02129; phone (617)242-5668; fax (617)241-8650; e-mail erin\_beatty@nps.gov.

### Internet News

• **American Presidential Election**, a new World Wide Web site from Encyclopedia Britannica, features election results and maps, 200+ full text articles from the encyclopedia (navigated through over 1,000 hotlinks), biographies of major candidates, texts of major presidential speeches, and audio excerpts of several recent presidential addresses. Several noted presidential scholars contributed to the entries. Contact <http://www.elections.eb.com>

• **The Great Chicago Fire and the Web of Memory** is a new collaborative web site. Sponsored by the Chicago Historical Society and Northwestern University. It provides images, essays, and interactive panoramas of the city both before and after the conflagration. The "Web of Memory" pages cover the fire from a different angle, presenting eye witness accounts, media coverage, and the factual evidence behind the charge that Mrs. O'Leary's cow was to blame. Users will also find selected bibliographies corresponding to every topic. The web address is <http://www.chicagohs.org/five/index.html>.

• **The Material History of American Religion Project**, supported by the Lilly Endowment, studies the "stuff" of American religious life from the perspective of material objects and economic themes. Among the project's activities is an informative web site, including an electronic journal. Contact <http://www.materialreligion.org>

• The Internet Home Page of the **History Computerization Project** (<http://www.directnet.com/history/>) was cited as, "the best index for finding history resources, history department home pages, and history teaching material on the Internet" by the Archival Outlook of the Society of American Archivists (May 1996, Page

12). Other reviews have called the site "the most comprehensible" or simply "the bottomless pit" of history. On the History Computerization Project Home Page you will find links to over 600 historical resources at libraries, archives, museums, universities, and organizations around the world. A new feature at the site is called "Advice on organizing historical materials." The site also has Historical photographs on display and an online order form to request a free, printed tutorial on the use of computer database management for historical research, writing, and cataloging.

• A number of websites dedicated to the theme of museums in the United States are now online. A recommended site is located at <http://www.comlab.ox.ac.uk/archive/other/museums/usa.html>. Also, a new website focusing on the Early National/Jacksonian Period in American History can be found at [www.panix.com/~hal](http://www.panix.com/~hal). The site includes assorted resources, biographical entries and essays, and links pertaining to the history and the 1830s and 1840s.

### Positions Available

**Washington State University**; entry-level, tenure-track, assistant professor, to broaden a thriving graduate public history program with western U.S. emphasis. Ph.D. in history with a supporting field in late 19th-early 20th century U.S. social history required. Candidate must have experience in public history projects. Publications, in public history and in more traditional academic fields, and teaching experience preferred. Will also teach courses in the American history sequence and may also teach periodically in a general education World Civilizations course. Send detailed letter of application, C.V., writing samples, and three letters of recommendation to Professor Orlan Svingen, History Department, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164-4030. Deadline for applications is **February 1, 1997**. Washington State University is an AA/ADA/EOE. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

**Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana**, a statewide preservation

organization, seeks a Program Coordinator for its Central Regional Office in Indianapolis. Coordinator works with Director to manage a revolving loan fund and provide technical assistance as needed. Responsibilities include working with design professionals, coordination of construction work, marketing and monitoring properties, assisting advocacy efforts to save endangered landmarks providing staff support to a consortium of historic Indianapolis neighborhoods, and overseeing maintenance of the Kemper House (1873), location of the Central Regional Office. Minimum job requirements are knowledge of preservation principles and programs (advanced degree in field desirable), understanding of real estate practices, and familiarity with architectural styles. Minimum salary is \$20,700 plus benefits. Applicants should send cover letter and resume to: Michael Carter, Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1028 North Delaware Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202.

**Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana**, the nation's largest statewide preservation organization, seeks a regional director for a county area in southern Indiana. Director oversees private preservation programs and initiatives, advises individual property owners, and works with preservation programs and initiatives, advises individual property owners, and works with preservation groups and government bodies on a wide variety of preservation projects. Director manages 1837 historic property and \$100,000 budget; reports directly to president. Office is located in Jeffersonville, in the Louisville metropolitan area. Master's degree in historic preservation or equivalent field and/or three years' preservation related experience preferred. Send cover letter and detailed resume to President, Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 340 West Michigan Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202 - 3204. No phone calls please.

The **South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH)** seeks applications and nominations for the position of Director. An agency of South Carolina government governed by a ten-member commission, the department has an annual budget of approximately \$5.3 million and a staff

of 100 occupying 93 full-time equivalent positions. SCDAH is organized into seven service areas: Archives and Records Management, Historical Services, Publications, Education, External Affairs, Conservation Center, and Administration. A new, \$20.5 million headquarters facility, opening in the spring of 1998, is under construction in Columbia. The department and its associated foundation are engaged in a \$4 million capital campaign to equip the public program spaces and Conservation Center and build endowments for public programs and the reference collection.

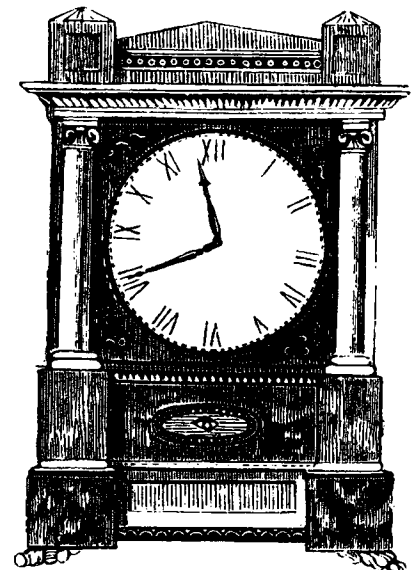
The agency director functions as the CEO of the agency. The duties include preparing policy and planning materials for the Commission's approval, maintaining effective relations with the General Assembly, and assisting the director of External Affairs in fund raising activities. The director also serves as State Historic Preservation Officer, preservation advisor to the General Assembly's State House Committee, member of the S.C. Heritage Trust Advisory Board, and secretary of the S.C. Archives and History Foundation. The Commission seeks candidates with the necessary academic background, preferably a Ph. D. in Southern or South Carolina history, appropriate administrative experience, a personal management style compatible with the participative management approach, strong written and oral communications skills, and a strong commitment to the value of history in the life of the state and its local communities. Additionally highly desirable attributes include experience in fund raising, experience in working with a state legislature. The current salary range for the position is \$56,738-\$67,950. Deadline for applications is **December 31, 1996** and should be sent to: Ms. Ernestine Middleton, Executive Recruiter; PO Box 50367, Columbia, SC 29250; fax (803) 734-9098. The South Carolina Department of Archives and History is an equal opportunity employer.

### Publications

A new book by Donald L. Fennimore, Jr., senior curator of metals at Winterthur, catalogs the

museum's collection of copper and its alloys made or used in America between 1640 and 1860. **Metalwork in Early America: Copper and Its Alloys from the Winterthur Collection** explores a range of colonial and new republic period objects made of copper and its alloys, including brass, bronze and paklong (brass and nickel). Essays examine how the metals were mined and objects were manufactured; explore how copper based goods were marketed and the rivalry between purveyors of copper wares and iron goods; and look at marking and the compositional analysis of copper alloy objects. Where possible, Fennimore has used the words of such 18th and 19th century craftsmen as Paul Revere to tell the story.

The **New York State Archives and Records Administration (SARA)** announces a new publication, **Appraisal of Local Government Records for Historical Value** by Prudence Backman, No. 50 in the Local Government Records Technical Information Series. Appraisal is the process used to determine which records to keep permanently. To receive a copy of this publication, contact a SARA regional office or Local Government Records Services, State Archives and Records Administration, State Education Department, 10A63 Cultural Education Center, Albany, NY 12230, (518) 474-6926.



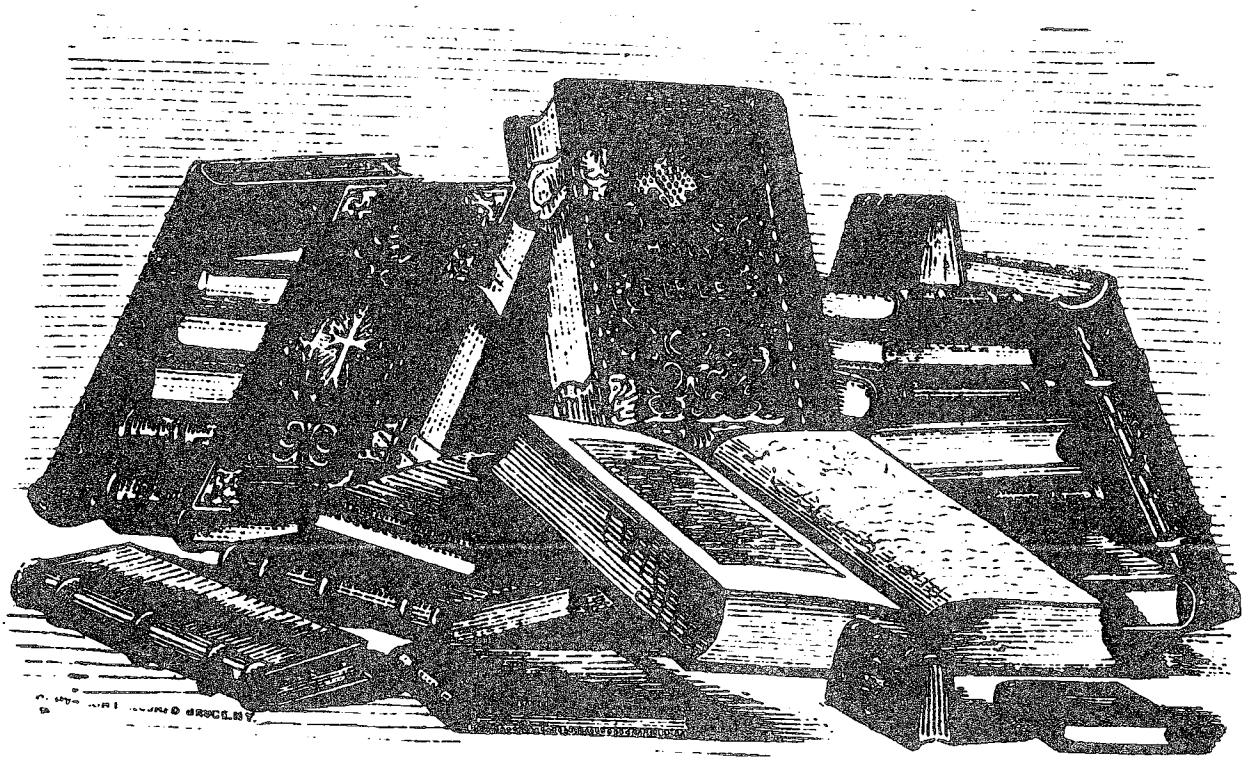
► Members from front page

Howard Draper, *Raleigh, NC*  
Dr. Tobías Durán, *Albuquerque, NM*  
Anne Fairchild, *Des Moines, IA*  
Jean Taylor Federico, *Alexandria, VA*  
Fort Roberdeau Association, *Altoona, PA*  
Peter Gagnon, *Huntington Beach, CA*  
Kate Ivey Griffin, *Austin, TX*  
Robyn Halvorsen, *Tempe, AZ*  
Hampton University Museum, *Hampton, VA*  
John M. Harris, *Indianapolis, IN*  
Char Henn, *Red Wing, MN*  
Heterick Memorial Library, *Ohio Northern University, Ada, OH*  
Historic Hudson Valley Library, *Tarrytown, NY*  
Connie Houchins, *Southampton, PA*  
Isle of Wright County Museum, *Smithfield, VA*  
John Nicholas Brown Center, *Brown University, Providence, RI*  
Laurie Kahn-Leavitt, *Watertown, MA*  
John D. Krugler, *Milwaukee, WI*  
Kathleen M. Kuba, *Seattle, WA*  
Jolene F. Kubisiak, *Milwaukee, WI*  
Thomas S. Landon, *Charleston, WV*  
Cindy Lee, *Budd Lake, NJ*  
Litchfield Historical Society, *Litchfield, CT*  
Maura Phillips Mackowski, *Gilbert, AZ*  
Doryce J. McDonald, *Corvallis, OR*  
McFaddin-Ward House, Inc., *Beaumont, TX*  
Melanie Milam, *Buena Vista, CO*  
Ava Echols Mills, *Sau Angelo, TX*  
Missouri State Museum, *Jefferson City, MO*

Natchez National Historic Park, *Natchez, MS*  
Debbie Needleman, *Brookline, MA*  
Nevada Historical Society, *Reno, NV*  
Ignacio Olazagasti, *Old San Juan, PR*  
Mark Pry, *Tempe, AZ*  
Riverside, The Farnsley-Moremeyn Landing, *Louisville, KY*  
Rosemont Museum, *Pueblo, CO*  
Roy Rukkila, *Phoenix, AZ*  
Elizabeth Sackler, *New York, NY*  
Sacramento District, *CA P&R Historic Sites, Sacramento, CA*  
Susan C. Salvatore, *Hagerstown, MD*  
Sand Springs Cultural & Historical Museum, *Sand Springs, OK*  
Sandy Schwan, *Freeland, MI*  
Christine Scriabine, *Guilford, CT*  
Kitty Sloan, *Paragould, AR*  
Sloss Furnace, *Birmingham, AL*  
Southern Illinois University Museum, *Carbondale, IL*  
State of Alabama Historic Commission, *Montgomery, AL*  
Robert J. Tarutis, *Waltham, MA*  
Tempe Historical Museum, *Tempe, AZ*  
Mark A. Thorburn, *Pont Roberts, WA*  
U.S. Army Military History, *Carlisle, PA*  
James Vaughan, *Hermitage, TN*  
Debra Walker, *Cos Cob, CT*  
Wisconsin Veterans Museum, *Madison, WI*  
Bradley Wolf, *Murphysboro, TN*  
Sandi Yoder, *Grand Island, NE*

— President's Column from page 6

work of the organization. We depend on volunteers to carry out the goals of NCPH and the strength of the group is reflected in the strength of the membership. If you are interested in working with any of the committees—a complete roster was published in the previous newsletter—please contact me or the committee chairperson. I look forward to seeing all of you at our annual meeting in Albany.



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