

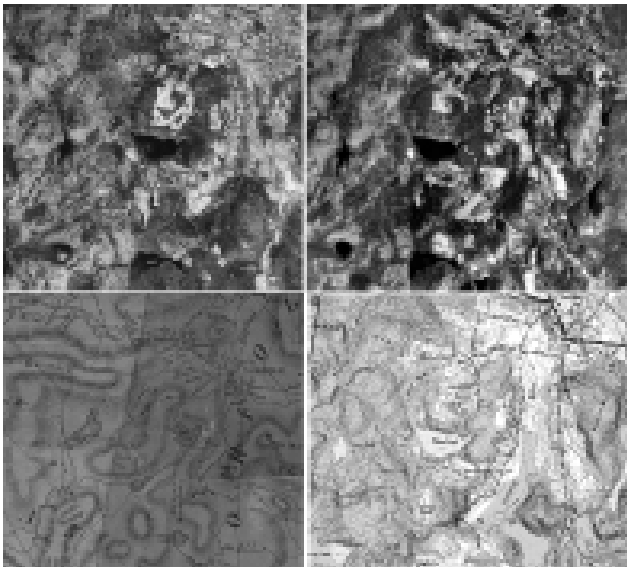
## THIRTY YEARS OF FUNDING ARCHIVES AND RECORDS

QUIETLY HIDDEN IN PUBLIC LAW 88-383, the legislation that authorized the National Historical Publications Commission (NHPC) to begin awarding grants for publishing projects, is a clause that broadened the mandate of the agency. The 1964 bill spells out the authority to make “grants to State and local agencies and to nonprofit organizations and institutions, for the collecting, describing, preserving, and compiling and publishing (including microfilming and other forms of reproduction) of documentary sources significant to the history of the United States.” While the NHPC initially focused on supporting documentary editions and microfilm projects, the foundation had been laid for the records program that developed over the next decade.

And what a decade it was. During the 1960s, a number of initiatives greatly expanded the Federal Government’s role in support of culture. A year after the Commission began awarding grants, legislation was passed creating the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities. In 1966, the National Historic Preservation Act established the National Register for Historic Sites, widely credited for increasing public awareness of the need to establish our historic spaces. By the early 1970s, the archives community was looking for a similar program for historic records, and indeed, Charles Lee, president of the Society of American Archivists (SAA) put forth “The Proposed National Historical Records Program” in the *American Archivist* in July 1972.

With the grassroots advocacy of the archival field and through the example of other Federal agencies, Congress passed legislation, P.L. 93-536, that created the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, authorizing the expanded agency to receive \$4 million in appropriated funds. Funds were made available the following fiscal year, and in October 1975, the first records grant was awarded to the Society of American Archivists to support publishing and distributing a series of manuals on archival practices.

The Commission quickly determined three areas for priority consideration: 1) endangered records deteriorating because of poor storage facilities or about to be destroyed as an economy measure; 2) cooperative projects within and among states, organizations, and institutions for collecting, housing, describing, preserving, and copying documentary sources; and 3) the development of new or improved archival techniques, with an emphasis on providing information or assistance to archivists and curators nationally. For the past 30 years, these principles have influenced the grantmaking, policy, and structure of the “records program” at the NHPRC. To this day, the Commission supports a **national-state partnership**; basic **historical records and archival projects**, particularly those seeking to preserve and make accessible endangered and vital records; and research and development in new archival techniques, particularly **electronic records**. In the 30 years (*continued on page 4*)



Four types of geospatial records of Norfolk, Connecticut, showing the kinds of electronic records that can be saved through the Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) at Columbia University. Clockwise from the upper left are: a 1934 air photo; 1995 air photo; 1895 topographic map; and 1997 topographic map.

*Annotation* is the quarterly newsletter of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC), a Federal agency within the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC. Recipients are encouraged to republish, with appropriate credit, any materials appearing in *Annotation*. Inquiries about receiving *Annotation*, submitting material for it, or anything else related to it may be directed to the Editor, *Annotation*, NHPRC, National Archives and Records Administration, 700 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Room 106, Washington, DC 20408-0001; 202-501-5600 (voice); 202-501-5601 (fax); [nhprc@nara.gov](mailto:nhprc@nara.gov) (e-mail); [www.archives.gov/grants/](http://www.archives.gov/grants/) (World Wide Web).

Material accepted for publication will be edited to conform to style and space limitations of *Annotation*, but authors will be consulted should substantive questions arise. The editor is final arbiter in matters regarding length and grammar. Published material does not necessarily represent the views of the Commission or of the National Archives and Records Administration; indeed, some material may challenge policies and practices of those institutions.

**NHPRC MEMBERS** — *Allen Weinstein*, Archivist of the United States, Chairperson; *Ronald Faucheux* and *Daron R. Shaw*, representing the President of the United States; *Tom Cole*, representing the U.S. House of Representatives; *Charles T. Cullen*, representing the Association for Documentary Editing; *Christopher Dodd*, representing the U.S. Senate; *Stanley N. Katz*, representing the American Historical Association; *Barbara J. Fields*, representing the Organization of American Historians; *Alfred Goldberg*, representing the Department of Defense; *Margaret P. Grafeld*, representing the Department of State; *J. Kevin Graffagnino*, representing the American Association for State and Local History; *Deanna B. Marcum*, representing the Librarian of Congress; *David H. Souter*, representing the U.S. Supreme Court; *Lee Stout*, representing the Society of American Archivists; and *Timothy Slavin*, representing the National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators.

**NHPRC STAFF** — *Max J. Evans*, Executive Director; *Katbleen M. Williams*, Deputy Executive Director; *Richard A. Cameron*, Director for State Programs; *Timothy D. W. Connelly*, Director for Publications; *Nancy Taylor Copp*, Management and Program Analyst; *Noreen Curtis*, Staff Assistant; *Keith Donobue*, Director for Communications; *J. Dane Hartgrove*, Historian and Director for Research; *Michael T. Meier*, Director for Technology Initiatives; *Daniel A. Stokes*, Program Officer.

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This issue of *Annotation* is devoted to our programs for historical records and includes a special selection on some of the photography collections we have supported over the years. Also included is a record of all grants awarded in Fiscal Year 2005.

We also welcome Allen Weinstein, the new Archivist of the United States, to the Commission, as well as new Members Ronald Faucheux, Stanley N. Katz, and Daron Shaw.

In addition to having a new chairman of the Commission, many other changes are happening at the National Archives. On July 20, 2005, a new web site for the agency was launched at [www.archives.gov](http://www.archives.gov), and we invite you to bookmark our portion of the site at [www.archives.gov/nhprc](http://www.archives.gov/nhprc) to keep abreast of the latest news and developments—particularly in the area of grant applications. Beginning this summer, applicants can now apply through [grants.gov](http://grants.gov), the Federal Government's portal for grants. After our next deadline on October 1, 2005, grant guidelines will no longer be published. Applicants must use [grants.gov](http://grants.gov) or go to our site for new grant announcements.

This issue marks the final number of volume 32. Beginning with the new volume, *Annotation* will be published twice each year—in the summer and winter, shortly after our regularly scheduled Commission meetings.

### NHPRC Application Deadlines

THE COMMISSION'S MEETINGS FOLLOW THE FISCAL YEAR OF OCTOBER 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30. CONSEQUENTLY, THE FIRST MEETING OF THE FISCAL YEAR IS IN NOVEMBER AND THE SECOND IS IN MAY.

#### June 1 (for the November meeting)

Proposals addressing the following top priorities:

- The NHPRC will provide the American public with widespread access to the papers of the founders of our democratic republic and its institutions by ensuring the timely completion of eight projects now in progress to publish the papers of George Washington, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and papers that document the Ratification of the Constitution, the First Federal Congress, and the early Supreme Court.

#### OCTOBER 1 (for the May meeting)

Proposals not addressing the above priorities, but focusing on an activity authorized in the NHPRC statute as follows:

- collecting, describing, preserving, compiling, and publishing (including microfilming and other forms of reproduction) of documentary sources significant to the history of the United States
- conducting institutes, training and educational courses, and fellowships related to the activities of the Commission
- disseminating information about documentary sources through guides, directories, and other technical publications
- or, more specifically, documentary editing and publishing; archival preservation and processing of records for access; developing or updating descriptive systems; creation and development of archival and records management programs; development of standards, tools, and techniques to advance the work of archivists, records managers, and documentary editors; and promotion of the use of records by teachers, students, and the public.

APPLICATION GUIDELINES AND FORMS MAY BE REQUESTED FROM NHPRC, NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION, 700 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE NW, ROOM 111, WASHINGTON, DC 20408-0001, 202-501-5610 (voice), 202-501-5601 (fax), [nhprc@nara.gov](mailto:nhprc@nara.gov) (E-MAIL), OR BY ACCESSING OUR WEB SITE AT [www.archives.gov/grants](http://www.archives.gov/grants)

## THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S COLUMN

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This issue of *Annotation* celebrates the Commission's accomplishments over 30 years of grant support to archives and records programs. Clearly, the NHPRC has made a difference. Whether by supporting basic preservation and access projects, giving a boost to state and local historical records programs, or laying the groundwork for what are now emerging as real solutions to the challenges of keeping secure and trustworthy electronic records, the NHPRC has been there for archivists. Together, our records programs and our publications programs have contributed to American society and to an understanding of American democracy and culture by increasing the use of the number and types of historical records.

The programs of the NHPRC are worth keeping and, indeed, expanding. This is not according to me only, but in the opinion of literally thousands of Americans who have made their voices heard. As many of our readers know, the National Historical Publications and Records Commission is threatened. The proposed budget for the current fiscal year, 2005, went to Congress last year with a \$3 million request, a cut from our full authorization level of \$10 million from the previous year. Thankfully, our friends in Congress, with encouragement from our many supporters, succeeded in getting the appropriation passed at \$5 million. Not a 70 per cent cut, but "only" a 50 per cent cut!

Soon after the appropriation bill passed and was signed by the President, we received word that the request for FY 2006 included no money for NHPRC grants. Furthermore, it would eliminate the Commission staff by reducing the National Archives budget by more than the Commission's operating costs. It is true that this proposed budget does not technically eliminate the Commission; just all funding for staff and travel, as well as, of course, for grants.

This latest proposal seems to have galvanized our friends and constituents. Archivists, documentary editors, historians, genealogists, county clerks, among many others, picked up the cudgel and entered the fray. In addition to scores of personal visits to members of Congress, they sent hundreds of letters, faxes, and e-mails, and made dozens of phone calls. A number of web sites were created to provide information on the topic. Over 10,000 signatures appear on an online petition in support of restoring



*Max J. Evans*

funding to the NHPRC. Not a bad showing in support of the less-than-glamorous work of caring for our national treasure.

In response, the House passed a bill that would restore the NHPRC administrative funding and provide \$5.5 million in grants. We are waiting to see what the Senate might do and what the two bodies together will arrive at in a conference committee. We can survive at this year's level, but with difficulty. Given that the total amount of the grants requested is typically about \$15 million, we can support roughly one in three requests. It is also difficult to maintain the NHPRC programs. With our

future uncertain, it has been difficult to recruit for vacant positions, and, we fear, such instability reduces the number of good applicants to choose from. But we remain optimistic that this too, will pass, and we can continue to operate a vibrant grants program in support of America's historical records.

The NHPRC staff thanks all of you who have been part of the effort to educate Congress about the value of this small but vital grant program. We thank you on behalf of the Commission. We thank you on behalf of those who do the real work of locating, preserving, and promoting the use of America's historical records. We thank you on behalf of the historians whose works would be very difficult to produce without accessible records. And we thank you on behalf of thousands of others who discover, trust, and use the records important to them, for whatever purpose. Whether for finding evidence of military service, property ownership, or their own family history; whether for assuring that our government agencies and other institutions have records to continue in the face of disasters; or whether for finding records that hold governments accountable. Each, in their own way, uses records in support of democratic ideals. Thanks to all who stood up and spoke at the right time.

We expect that the experiences of those who led this most recent engagement will lead to an advocacy effort not merely defensive, but progressive. I believe we have a bright future because I'm an optimist and believe we can make our own future. The Commission, its staff, and its energized friends can envision and bring about NHPRC programs, services, and grants that build upon our history to serve, better still, the records needs of the American people.

since the mission was expanded, the Commission has awarded more than \$72 million in support of records projects in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories.

### THE NATIONAL-STATE PARTNERSHIP

Key to the success of the new program were the states, but the states managed archives and records through a number of discrete agencies—from state archives, to historical societies, and in various administrative setups across the country. Taking a page from the newly emerging State Humanities Councils, the NHPRC invited the governor of each state to establish a State Historical Records Advisory Board (SHRAB), composed of archivists, historians, records managers, libraries, government officials, and other professionals. Each governor was also asked to appoint as the head of the SHRAB a State Historical Records Coordinator, who could be either the state archivist or the director of the state historical society.

The SHRABs were designed as a state-level review body for grant proposals from individual states, but they rapidly became the central advisory bodies for historical records planning and for Commission-funded projects developed and accomplished within a state. The Commission's regulations specify that

Boards may perform such duties as sponsoring and publishing surveys of the conditions and needs of historical records in the State; soliciting or developing proposals for projects to be carried out in the State with NHPRC grants; . . . developing, revising, and submitting to the Commission State priorities for historical records projects; promoting an understanding of the role and value of historical records; acting in an advisory capacity to the state archives and other statewide archival or records agencies.



*Daguerreotype portrait of Alice James (1848–1892) as a young child. Alice was the younger sister of the novelist Henry James and the philosopher William James. Part of a collection preserved at Harvard University.*

Furthermore, the establishment of the State Historical Records Coordinators, who head the SHRABs, has created a network of state government leaders who influence state archives and state historical programs and projects beyond those related to the NHPRC. The Coordinators have become a force to shape the nation's archives through their work in individual states and their combined efforts at the Council of State Historical Records Coordinators (COSHRC), a national leadership organization founded in 1989. In conjunction with the National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators (NAGARA), the Council has been instrumental in providing leadership, encouraging partnerships and sharing best practices, and in analyzing the state of historical records in America.

With the Coordinators, the SHRABs, and our partners at government archives and records centers in the states, the NHPRC has fashioned, over time, a loosely affiliated national network of archives. At several stages over the past 30 years, budget con-

straints—including the possibility of zero funding at the NHPRC—have slowed its growth. In the early years of the program, grants went to help SHRABs assess the state of state records programs, then plan for growth, and finally implement strategies that solidify collaborative programs within individual states. In 1987, the Commission began awarding “regrants” awards to state agencies enabling, in that first year, Pennsylvania and Hawaii to receive multiyear funds for making a series of smaller grants to local archives. In Pennsylvania, for example, \$187,000 was directed at the state's colleges and universities for institutional archives and records management, and a dozen institutions were assisted. Hawaii took a different tack, awarding \$150,000 in regrants for surveying and collecting ethnic records and the establishment of the Basic Conservation Care Workshops held on every major island throughout the Aloha State.

Regrant projects are true partnerships because they involve NHPRC funds with

matching non-Federal dollars, and these grants do more than help preserve and make accessible individual collections of historical records. In states such as Florida, Texas, South Carolina, and Maine, regrants have cemented statewide programs. In Kentucky and New York, regrants have helped establish local government programs that continue to this day. Along with collaborative projects among states, the regrants program has been limited to those states with the necessary infrastructure. Discussions are underway among the members of COSHRC, NAGARA, the SAA, and others to develop a consistently and Federally funded network, with the NHPRC as its hub, to support archives and records programs in all 50 states and other special jurisdictions.

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### HISTORICAL RECORDS AND ARCHIVAL PROGRAMS

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Concurrent with the birth of the SHRABs and those first tentative steps toward building a national network, the NHPRC also made direct grants to institutions seeking to preserve and make accessible historical records and for basic archival programs. Indeed, the first records program grant, in the amount of \$21,000, went to the Society of American Archivists for the preparation of five pamphlets for basic archival techniques.

By the first full year of the program, the number of grant applications for records projects rose dramatically—some 179 requests totaling \$4 million arrived in Washington for the cycle, more than the total budget for both publishing and records projects. Nevertheless, the Commission awarded 60 grants, including programs at the Municipal Archives and Records Center of the City of New York to salvage 40 million city financial documents from the 19th century; archival training throughout rural Minnesota; and the establishment of an archival microfilm center and consulting service at the New England Document Conservation Center in Andover, Massachusetts.

Over the 30 years since the Records Program began, the NHPRC has awarded more than \$50 million for archives and records-

related projects. Preservation of historic records has always been at the heart of the program, and both public and private institutions have saved precious collections as the result of NHPRC funding. From photographs documenting life in the 19th and 20th centuries to genealogical records to the important archives of American colleges, universities, and industries, the array of projects spans the country. In any given year, the roster of grants is astounding. Take 1990, for example, the NHPRC enabled the Julliard School in New York to establish its archives for the performing arts; set up a records management program for the Sierra Club through the University of California, Berkeley; preserved the visual collections of Appalshop, a Kentucky organization serving the people of Appalachia; and enabled Little Big Horn College in Montana to preserve 1,500 cubic feet of records of the Crow tribe. Or more recently, in 2003, Fisk University in Tennessee was able to preserve five manuscript collections documenting its African American roots. The University of California earned a grant for its Women Political Activists project, and the American Foundation for the Blind began its 16-month project to arrange, describe, and rehouse its Helen Keller Archives.

Local government archives have been another important component of the grants strategy, and the NHPRC has provided support for archives and records management programs in communities large and small. Major U.S. cities such as Boston; Chicago; Houston; Tucson; Portland, Oregon; Birmingham, Alabama; and Sacramento, California have been able to preserve municipal archives, as have small towns and rural communities such as the Logan County Historical Society in Guthrie, Oklahoma; the City of Kingsport, Tennessee; and Sedgewick County, Kansas. In conjunction with regrants and other statewide programs, the NHPRC is able to stretch the federal dollar to serve hundreds of American communities.

Direct support for specific archival projects is augmented by NHPRC grants for research and development in records management techniques and systems. Just three years after expanding its mission,

the Commission adopted a "Statement of National Needs" for historical records in the United States that identifies the need for more programs for the preservation of historical records; surveys of records not in archival repositories; guides to records in U.S. repositories; education and training of archivists and records administrators; system-wide records programs at the state and local levels (including private records-creating organizations); and improved techniques and tools.

Without exception, the work of the Commission has been to meet those needs. Funding for education, training, and research and development began in 1975 and continues to this day. In its most recent round of grants, for example, the NHPRC awarded a grant to the Society of American Archivists to enable them to provide scholarships for up to 15 Native American/Tribal archivists to participate in the SAA annual meetings in 2005 and 2006, with a goal of expanding their knowledge and establishing a peer-assistance network to enhance their effectiveness in preserving and managing records held in tribal archives. All of these efforts are designed to help build and strengthen the archival and records management field.



*Prospector James Wortham and companion. Part of "Rich Mining: Documents from Alaska's Gold Rush Era," an online exhibition supported through the Alaska Department of Education, Division of Libraries, Archives and Museums.*



Two children from a Texas migrant family at a makeshift camp in Edison, California, 1940, as photographed by Dorothea Lange. A grant to the University of California's Bancroft Library went to support a collection-level catalog for the 3.5 million images in its Pictorial Collections.

## ELECTRONIC RECORDS

Perhaps the greatest research and development challenge to archivists and records managers is what to be done about electronic records—both those “born digital” (created via electronic media) and those “reborn digital” (digitized from analog formats). As early as 1979, the Commission awarded funds for a machine-records project in Wisconsin, the first electronic records grant in its history. Over the course of the 1980s, it became increasingly clear that new technologies could not only help preserve records but also make them accessible beyond the confines of a single archive. In 1982, with the sponsorship of the NHPRC, the *Midwest State Archives Guide Project*, a computerized system for the description of public records in three midwestern states, was completed, and it marks the first multiyear test of interstate archival compatibility through a shared database and platform.

With the growth and expansion of the Research Library Information Network and the Online Computer Library Center, and with the creation of compatible software platforms for archivists and records managers

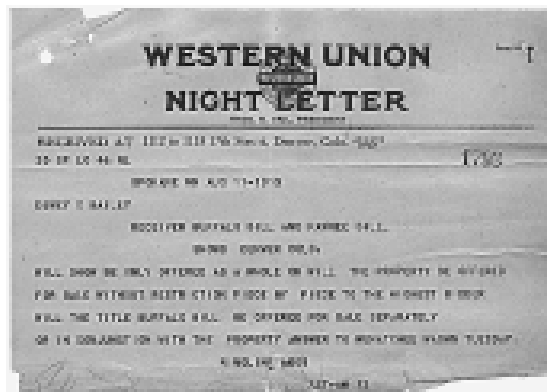
across the country, the Commission and the professional field continued to look for more systemic ways of addressing the electronic records needs. At its February 1990 meeting, the Commission endorsed a report on electronic records issues that recommended five categories for support of projects that: 1) include archival components as part of larger systems designed to assure preservation of historically valuable information; 2) involve archival and research communities in the development of standards for digital management and preservation; 3) strengthen archival capabilities for electronic records systems; 4) address topics such as technology forecasting, records appraisal, documentary editions in electronic form, and the connection of Federal and state information policy; and 5) enable surveys, acquisition, preservation, and access to older data sets or systems in danger of loss.

Since 1990, dozens of projects address these basic needs. One of the early grantees, the Minnesota Historical Society, conducted a series of meetings to identify research needs in electronic records, and a three-year grant to the University of Pittsburgh brought together government records managers and others to provide analysis of the nature and significance of electronic records management problems, especially to determine how these problems affect

specific constituencies (such as historians, the press, scientists) and the general public. The Pittsburgh initiative also endorsed a public advocacy campaign to raise general awareness about electronic records issues.

As the decade unfolded, the Commission funded two broad types of electronic records projects—grants to state archives or large institutions to solve particular electronic records needs, and grants for more theoretical approaches to large-scale challenges. As an example of the former, the Vermont State Archives, Montpelier, received funds in 1994 to enhance the state archives’ participation in the development and implementation of a Vermont Information Strategy Plan (VISIP) for the entire state government. The goal of the plan is to develop and share data across state agency organizational lines, thereby changing the nature, use, and context of the state’s records. Similar statewide projects were funded in Pennsylvania, New York, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Kansas, South Carolina, Georgia, Iowa, Missouri, Montana, Wyoming, Alaska, Rhode Island, Maine, Mississippi, Delaware, and Ohio. The City of Philadelphia Electronic Records Project received three years of support to develop comprehensive recordkeeping policies and standards for the city’s information technology systems. WGBH in Boston was awarded funds to develop a Universal Preservation Format for audio and video digital recordings, and the Commission supported the University of North Carolina’s Managing the Digital University Desktop project.

Not surprisingly, university-based research projects have proliferated. The NHPRC has funded Indiana University, Syracuse University, and Cornell University for electronic records research projects, and over the past several years, it has been a major sponsor of the State University of New York-Albany’s leadership of InterPARES (International Research on Permanent Authentic Records in Electronic Systems), a multinational effort for Long-Term



Telegram from Ringling Brothers to Dewey Bailey, court receiver charged with public sale of assets from Buffalo Bill’s Wild West Show. A grant to the John and Mable Ringling Museum of Art in Sarasota, Florida, went to develop an archives and records management program for its extensive collection of manuscripts and records relating to American circus history.

Preservation of Authentic Electronic Records. The National Archives (NARA) is also part of the InterPARES team, and the NHPRC grant goes to the non-NARA elements of the U.S. research cadre.

Research at the San Diego Supercomputer Center, sponsored by the Commission, has led to several projects, including Methodologies for Preservation and Access of Software-dependent Electronic Records—Toward an Archivists Workbench, which focused on long-term preservation of and access to software-dependent data objects. A subsequent project, Preservation of Electronic Records Stored in an RMA (PERM), is focusing on considerations early in the life of electronic

records that can support preservation over the full lifecycle. A third project, entitled the Persistent Archival Testbed, is wrestling with the question of how to integrate the distinct collections so that they can be accessed as one collection, even though they may initially appear to have nothing in common.

Other projects are taking different approaches to specific electronic records challenges. Two projects—the Maine GeoArchives and the Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) at Columbia University—are tackling the difficulties involved with geospatial records. The Minnesota Historical Society is using XML language to preserve

the records of the state legislature, building off a previous grant called Educating Archivists and Their Constituences through workshops on the eXensible Markup Language (XML) and metadata as they apply to archival concerns.

As the Commission begins its fourth decade of supporting records projects (and its fifth decade of grants for publishing), the concerns of the field persist. How do we create a national network in support of archives and records so that all people, wherever located, can have access to their records? How do we ensure that vital history is not lost? What tools and techniques can be developed for the mind-boggling amount of electronic records created in the past 20 years? And finally, as for the NHPRC, how does it best combine the two programs—publishing and records—to reflect the true nature of what we seek to preserve and make public? Perhaps it is important to return to first principles and the inextricable link between publishing and making the record available.

After receiving the first two volumes of Ebenezer Hazard's *Historical Collections*, a record of our early legislative history, Thomas Jefferson wrote back to the former U.S. postmaster:

I learn with great satisfaction that you are about committing to the press the valuable historical and State papers you have been so long collecting. Time and accident are committing daily havoc on the originals deposited in our public offices. The late war has done the work of centuries in this business. The last cannot be recovered, but let us save what remains; not by vaults and locks which fence them from the public eye and use in consigning them to the waste of time, but by such a multiplication of copies, as shall place them beyond the reach of accident.

By keeping the records available to the public eye, we place the primary sources of our history beyond the reach of accident. ■



*Molded staggered tooth gear and worker from the Mesta Engineering Company. A grant to the University of Pittsburgh helped to preserve records in the Archives of American Industrial Society.*

# NHPRC

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## GRANTS 2005

**F**aced with a budget cut of 50 per cent from 2004 to 2005, the National Historical Publications and Records Commission awarded grants of up to \$5.8 million for 88 projects in 34 states, American Samoa, and the District of Columbia. These grants included documentary editing projects on the papers and records of George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Benjamin Franklin, the First Federal Congress, and the Ratification of the U.S. Constitution. An additional 25 documentary editing projects are on the papers and records of remarkable Americans such as Martin Luther King, Jr., Thomas Edison, Ulysses S. Grant, Eleanor Roosevelt, and the Presidential Recordings Project covering the Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon administrations. Eight subventions were awarded to university presses to defray the cost of publishing new volumes.

Grants were recommended for 16 State Historical Records Advisory Boards and three projects in Florida, Georgia, and Wisconsin designed to improve local and statewide archives. Three awards were made for Electronic Records projects—the InterPARES project at the State University of New York-Albany for preserving authentic nontextual and interactive records; the Georgia Archives to preserve the state’s historical data; and the Minnesota Historical Society’s projects to preserve the records of the E-Legislature. The Commission also recommended funding for the Institute for the Editing of Historical Documents, but it made no grants for fellowships in archival administration and historical documentary editing.

Twenty-five grants, totaling \$1.75 million, were recommended for a variety of projects to preserve and make accessible the records of leading institutions such as the American Heritage Center in Wyoming, the Kentucky Historical Society, and Princeton University’s archives of leading U.S. economists.

Because of funding cuts, the Commission was not able to fund any new publishing projects, and all of ongoing projects were reduced to 75 percent of the requested amounts. In addition, the Commission was limited to funding only the first year of several multiyear records access projects and turned down several recommended projects.

The Commission is chaired by the Archivist of the United States, Allen Weinstein, and Max J. Evans is its Executive Director. Other Commission members include: Charles T. Cullen, Association for Documentary Editing; Barbara Fields, Organization of American Historians; Alfred Goldberg, Department of Defense; Margaret P. Grafeld, Department of State; Dr. J. Kevin Graffagnino, American Association for State and Local History; Stanley N. Katz, American Historical Association; Deanna Marcum, Library of Congress; Timothy Slavin, the National Association of Government Archivists and Records Administrators; Associate Justice David H. Souter, United States Supreme Court; and Lee Stout, Society of American Archivists. Senator Christopher Dodd and Representative Tom Cole are the congressional representatives.

Two new Presidential appointees were sworn in at the May meeting: Ronald Faucheux, American Institute of Architects, and Daron R. Shaw, University of Texas.



G R A N T S

FOUNDING ERA  
DOCUMENTARY EDITIONS

<b>Massachusetts Historical Society</b>	
The Adams Papers	\$130,400
<b>Yale University</b>	
The Papers of Benjamin Franklin	\$141,440
<b>Princeton University</b>	
The Papers of Thomas Jefferson	\$143,754
<b>University of Virginia</b>	
The Papers of James Madison	\$121,756
<b>University of Virginia</b>	
The Papers of George Washington	\$126,373
<b>The George Washington University</b>	
The Doc. History of the First Federal Congress	\$202,080
<b>Board of Regents, University of Wisconsin</b>	
The Ratification of the Constitution Project	\$178,258

DOCUMENTARY  
PUBLISHING PROJECTS

<b>Duke University</b>	
Durham, NC	
The Jane Addams Papers	\$54,105
<b>The College of William &amp; Mary</b>	
Williamsburg, VA	
Charles Carroll of Carrollton Family Papers	\$11,288
<b>Rice University</b>	
Houston, TX	
The Papers of Jefferson Davis	\$85,672
<b>Indiana University</b>	
Bloomington, IN	
The Papers of Frederick Douglass	\$16,832
<b>Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey</b>	
Rutgers, NJ	
The Papers of Thomas A. Edison	\$82,675
<b>University of Maryland</b>	
College Park, MD	
Freedom: A Documentary History of Emancipation	\$77,453
<b>University of California</b>	
Berkeley, CA	
Marcus Garvey and the UNIA Papers	\$54,070

<b>University of California</b>	
Berkeley, CA	
The Emma Goldman Papers	\$115,659
<b>University of Maryland</b>	
College Park, MD	
The Samuel Gompers Papers	\$82,775
<b>Ulysses S. Grant Association</b>	
Carbondale, IL	
The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant	\$79,764
<b>University of Tennessee</b>	
Knoxville, TN	
The Papers of Andrew Jackson	\$108,560
<b>Columbia University</b>	
New York, NY	
The Selected Papers of John Jay	\$112,875
<b>Stanford University</b>	
Stanford, CA	
Papers of Martin Luther King, Jr.	\$74,272
<b>Christine S. Patrick</b>	
The Journals of Samuel Kirkland	Endorsement*
<b>Illinois Historic Preservation Agency</b>	
Springfield, IL	
The Lincoln Legal Papers	\$80,746
<b>George C. Marshall Foundation</b>	
Lexington, VA	
The Papers of George Catlett Marshall	\$39,130
<b>Institute of Early American History</b>	
Williamsburg, VA	
The Papers of John Marshall	\$37,625
<b>SUNY/College at Old Westbury</b>	
Old Westbury, NY	
Clarence Mitchell, Jr., Papers	\$45,150
<b>University of Mary Washington</b>	
Fredricksburg, VA	
The Papers of James Monroe	Endorsement*
<b>University of Arizona</b>	
Tempe, AZ	
O'odham-Maricopa/Southwest Relations Project	\$36,833
<b>Indiana University</b>	
Bloomington, IN	
Plains Indian Cultures Library Project	Endorsement*
<b>University of Tennessee</b>	
Knoxville, TN	
The Correspondence of James K. Polk	\$63,235

<b>University of Virginia</b>	
Charlottesville, VA	
Presidential Recordings Project	\$96,003
<b>George Washington University</b>	
Washington, DC	
Eleanor Roosevelt and Human Rights	\$189,180
<b>New York University</b>	
New York, NY	
The Selected Papers of Margaret Sanger	\$75,328
<b>Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey</b>	
Rutgers, NJ	
The Stanton/Anthony Papers	\$45,150
<b>Morehouse College</b>	
Atlanta, GA	
The Papers of Howard Thurman	\$97,385
<b>Indiana Historical Society</b>	
Indianapolis, IN	
The Lew Wallace Papers	Endorsement*
<b>East Stroudsburg University</b>	
East Stroudsburg, PA	
The Papers of the War Dept., 1784-1800	\$65,000
<b>University of Nebraska</b>	
Lincoln, NE	
Whitman and the Civil War	Endorsement*

\*Projects in the initial stages of development may receive Commission endorsement in lieu of grant funds.

PUBLISHING  
SUBVENTIONS

<b>University of Virginia Press</b>	
<i>The Papers of George Washington, Revolutionary War, Vol. 15</i>	\$10,000
<b>Louisiana State University Press</b>	
<i>The Papers of Jefferson Davis</i>	\$10,000
<b>University of North Carolina Press, Inc.</b>	
<i>Papers of John Marshall, Vol. XII</i>	\$7,850
<b>University of Nebraska-Lincoln</b>	
<i>The Moravian Spring Mission, Vol. 2</i>	\$10,000
<b>University of Virginia Press</b>	
<i>Papers of James Madison, Secretary of State Series, Vol. 7</i>	\$10,000
<b>University of California Press</b>	
<i>Papers of Emma Goldman, Vol. 2</i>	\$10,000

## GRANTS

University of North Carolina Press, Inc.  
*Papers of General Nathaniel Greene,*  
*Vol. XIII* \$10,000

Kent State University  
*Papers of Robert A. Taft, Vol. 4* \$10,000

### ELECTRONIC RECORDS/TECHNOLOGIES PROJECTS

The Research Foundation of SUNY  
Preserving Authentic Non-Textual  
and Interactive Records up to \$256,997

Office of Secretary of State,  
Georgia Archives  
Preserving Georgia's Historical Data:  
A Case Study \$187,581

Minnesota Historical Society  
Preserving the Records of the  
E-Legislature \$264,887

### STATE BOARD ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

American Samoa State Historical Records  
Advisory Board (SHRAB) \$18,280

Colorado SHRAB \$19,700

Florida SHRAB \$20,000

Georgia SHRAB \$10,000

Idaho SHRAB \$18,280

Kentucky SHRAB \$10,000

Minnesota Historical Society \$7,368

Friends of the Missouri  
State Archives \$2,419

Montana SHRAB \$9,570

New Mexico SHRAB \$19,779

Ohio SHRAB \$10,000

Oklahoma SHRAB \$19,875

Pennsylvania Historical and  
Museum Commission \$16,700

Texas SHRAB \$4,972

Utah State Archives and  
Records Services \$6,700

Washington SHRAB \$20,000

### STATE BOARD PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION, AND REGRANTS

Dept. of State, Division of Library & Info.  
Services (Florida SHRAB)

Local Historical Records Grants  
Project \$95,000

Office of the Secretary of State,  
Georgia Archives  
Circuit Rider Archivist Regrant  
Project \$125,624

State Historical Society of Wisconsin  
Planning Grant \$47,426

### EDUCATION PROJECTS

Wisconsin Historical Foundation, Inc.  
Institute for the Editing of Historical  
Documents \$33,254

### RECORDS ACCESS PROJECTS

Art Center College of Design  
Pasadena, CA  
College Archives Project \$46,470  
To expand its recently created college archives, including a survey of records held by college departments and transferring appropriate records to the archives; arranging and describing these and other records already in the archives, including collections received from alumni; developing a policies and procedures manual for processing records; and training college staff in records management.

Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley  
Big Pine, CA  
Records Consultant Project \$4,012  
To undertake a seven-month project to utilize the services of a consultant to assess the tribe's records needs. The consultant will meet with tribal staff, conduct a preliminary survey of tribal records, and provide recommendations concerning establishing a comprehensive records program.

Stanford University  
Stanford, CA  
Monterey Jazz Festival Preservation  
Project \$93,393  
To support Stanford's Archive of Recorded Sound ef-

fort to preserve in digital format 654 audio recordings of Monterey Jazz Festival concerts and other activities for the period 1970–2001, create metadata to better describe and administer the recordings, and provide access copies of the recordings on CDs and in MP3 format.

California State University  
Dominguez Hills, CA  
Dominguez Family History Collections  
Project \$98,919  
To arrange and describe 285 linear feet of collections relating to the presence of the Dominguez family in the Rancho San Pedro/South Bay area of Los Angeles County.

Regents of the University of  
California  
Berkeley, CA  
Kem Lee Photograph Archives Project \$67,654  
To support the Ethnic Studies Library's project to process and make available the Kem Lee Photograph Archives, which consists of 153 boxes of photographs and 14 additional boxes of business records and personal papers.

Bessemer Historical Society  
Pueblo, CO  
Colorado Fuel and Iron Co.  
Microfilm Project \$34,812  
To copy 1,000 reels of deteriorated 16mm microfilm produced by the company and transfer the images onto archival quality 35mm film.

District of Columbia Public Library  
Washington, DC  
*Washington Star* Photograph Project \$42,000  
To fund the third year of a project to preserve and improve access to the *Washington Star* photograph collection. The collection, which contains over a million images, documents life in the nation's capital from the 1930s to 1981, when the *Star* closed.

Atlanta Historical Society, Inc.  
Atlanta, GA  
Arrangement & Description of Historical  
Collections \$37,639  
To arrange, describe, catalog, and, in some cases, transcribe approximately 11,200 photographic images and 32 linear feet of manuscript collections contained in 13 collections in the James G. Kenan Research Center on such topics as 20th-century photojournalists Boyd Lewis and Bill Wilson; the papers of Lester Maddox, Ivan Allen, Jr., and Leo Frank; and the Civil War, encompassing letters and diaries relating to the Atlanta Campaign.

**Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court  
of Cook County**

Chicago, IL  
Microfilm & Indexing Project \$141,001  
To microfilm and index over 400,000 Declarations of Intention (791 vols.), 1906–1929. The declarations were the first papers to be filed by individuals who wished to become U.S. citizens, and may be the only naturalization record about some individuals.

**Society of American Archivists**

Chicago, IL  
Strengthening Tribal Archives \$65,820  
To support the ongoing development of the professional knowledge of tribal archivists. In addition to providing financial support for tribal archivists to attend the next two annual meetings of SAA, the project will offer preconference planning workshops that will address the particular problems faced by tribal archivists, plan for a revision of *Native American Archives: An Introduction* (1984), and develop a structure to facilitate communication among tribal archivists.

**Kentucky Historical Society**

Frankfort, KY  
Business and Military Records  
Processing Project \$76,641  
To process and catalog 470.5 cubic feet and 95 volumes (22 collections) in its custody relating to Kentucky business and military records.

**City of Boston**

Boston, MA  
Archives and Records Management  
Project \$113,861  
To arrange, describe, and publish a finding aid on the Internet to approximately 250 cubic feet of records relating to the desegregation era of the Boston City Schools.

**City of Newton**

Newton, MA  
City Archives Project \$20,237  
To preserve and make accessible to the public three centuries of municipal records in the Newton City Archives.

**Northeastern University**

Boston, MA  
African American and Latino  
History Project \$89,985  
To process and make available 436 cubic feet of manuscripts relating to Latino and African American communities in Boston. The records from the six nonprofit organizations under consideration will add to the considerable body of material in the archives.

**Detroit Symphony Orchestra**

Detroit, MI  
Archives Development Project \$110,964  
To establish an institutional archives program by developing a detailed plan, inventorying all extant records (in excess of 1,000 linear feet and dating ca. 1914–present), equipping the archives room, appraising the records, identifying those with the highest research value and with conservation needs, accessioning records, and beginning to process records, including sound and video dating from the 1950s onward, and make them available for researchers.

**Southwest Missouri State University**

Springfield, MO  
University Archives Processing Project \$49,260  
To arrange, describe, and create finding aids using Encoded Archival Description (EAD) for 17 collections (293 cubic feet). This project continues the efforts of the University Archives to organize and make available its records.

**Princeton University**

Princeton, NJ  
Economists Papers Processing Project \$62,444  
To appraise, arrange, and describe 28 collections, totaling 1,146 linear feet, of personal papers of economists and demographers, and the organizational records of institutions involved in international development and finance, monetary policy, population research, public finance, economic policy, and business.

**Hebrew Union College/Jewish Institute  
of Religion**

Cincinnati, OH  
World Jewish Congress Collection  
Project \$47,073  
To support microfilming the records of the New York office of the World Jewish Congress, a collection spanning 1918–1982 and measuring 222 linear feet.

**Citizen Potawatomi Nation**

Shawnee, OK  
Tribal Archives and Records  
Project up to \$40,000  
To begin the development of an archives and records management program.

**Portland State University**

Portland, OR  
Great Tribal Leaders Oral  
History Project up to \$45,000  
To build the Great Tribal Leaders of Modern Times Collection of videotaped oral histories.

**Pennsylvania Hospital**

Philadelphia, PA  
Financial Records Project \$45,000  
To arrange and describe approximately 145 linear feet of institutional financial records from ca. 1751 to 1950.

**Kalispel Tribe of Indians**

Usk, WA  
Tribal Archives and Records  
Management Project \$50,577  
To create a comprehensive records program.

**Whitworth College**

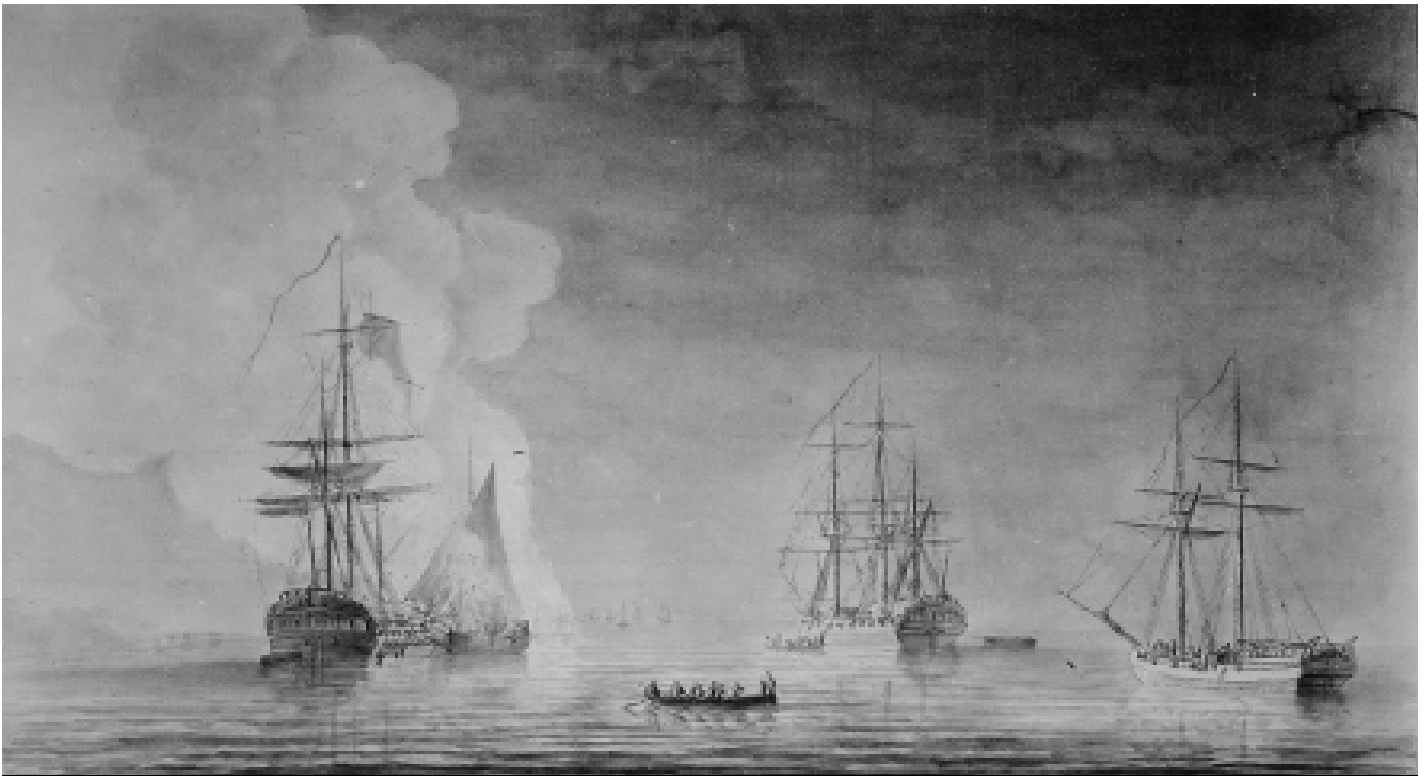
Spokane, WA  
Northwest Archives Processing Initiative,  
Phase II \$178,001  
On behalf of a consortium of Northwestern archival repositories, requests funding for a two-year grant to organize, describe, catalog, and submit EAD-encoded finding aids to the Northwest Digital Archives for approximately 1,100 linear feet of archival and photographic collections. The other participating institutions are: the Alaska State Library, Eastern Washington State Historical Society, Lane Community College, Pacific Lutheran University, the University of Alaska-Fairbanks, Western Washington University, and Whitman College.

**Board of Regents of the University of  
Wisconsin System**

Madison, WI  
Survey of Upper Midwest Folk Heritage  
Collections \$45,643  
On behalf of the Center for the Study of Upper Midwestern Cultures, to identify and describe multiformat ethnographic materials that document traditional culture in the Upper Midwest.

**University of Wyoming, American  
Heritage Center**

Laramie, WY  
Cataloging and Deaccessioning  
Project \$142,900  
To catalog 800 collections not currently represented in online catalogs, place 400 preliminary collection inventories on the Center's web site, and deaccession 200 collections totaling at least 2,000 cubic feet of records, offering these collections to other repositories.



# THE 1776 CONNECTION

by Katherine Humpert

“Beyond the possibility of doubt . . . unless some speedy, and effectual measures are adopted by Congress; our cause will be lost,” Washington wrote in a letter to John Hancock dated September 25, 1776.

Just 12 weeks after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, the prospects for an American victory in the Revolutionary War were dire. American soldiers were inexperienced, poorly trained, and ill-equipped to fight British soldiers, whose experience level was five to six times greater than that of the average American. Furthermore, the British army greatly outnumbered the Continental Army in men and resources. In the Battle of Brooklyn, for instance, a scattered army of less than 6,000 men faced off with well-formed British troops numbering 10,000 men. Even George Washington, the commander-in-chief and inspirational leader of the army, often wrote of his doubts about

the ability of America to triumph over Great Britain.

David McCullough, in *1776*, his account of the beginning of the Revolutionary War, concluded his book by reinforcing the implausibility of the outcome of the war. “Especially for those who had been with Washington and who knew what a close call it was at the beginning, . . . the outcome seemed little short of a miracle.” (p. 294).

McCullough successfully chronicles, with his lively narrative, one of the most trying years of the American Revolution and the defining year that gave birth to the United States of America—1776. Through accounts from British soldiers, German mercenaries, the British Parliament across the ocean in London, and from leading figures on the American side, McCullough presents an informative and concise version of that seminal year in the birth of the United States. Relying extensively on pri-

mary sources, McCullough notes in his bibliography the value of documentary editions—including *The Papers of George Washington*, edited by Philander D. Chase and published by the University Press of Virginia, and *The Papers of Nathanael Greene*, currently edited by Richard K. Showman and published by the University of North Carolina Press.

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission has supported both these essential projects, funding the Washington Papers since 1976 and the Greene Papers from 1976 to 2003. Over its 40 years of existence, the Commission has provided assistance to documentary editions, particularly the papers from the Founding Era of the United States. Current Founding Era edi-

ABOVE: *The Phoenix and the Rose engaged by the enemy's fire ships and galleys on August 16, 1776. Aquatint from original picture by D. Serres from a sketch by Sir James Wallace; Published, 1778. National Archives.*

tions include *The Adams Papers*, *The Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution*, *The Documentary History of the First Federal Congress*, *The Papers of Benjamin Franklin*, *The Papers of Alexander Hamilton*, *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*, *The Papers of James Madison*, and the *Documentary History of the Supreme Court of the United States*.

With these documentary editions, McCullough was able to utilize the words of important men to convey the true emotions of the heroes of the era. The wealth of information found in these documents not only helped to complete the text of *1776*, but also provided untainted accounts of some of the most crucial moments in the formation of America.

*1776* is not merely a recital of the events of the year. Breaking away from his pattern of recent biographical bestsellers, including the award-winning *John Adams* and *Truman*, McCullough changes his focus with his latest writing. His shift from biography to documenting the political, social, and military actions paints a picture of a time, rather than focusing on a single individual. He demonstrates how *1776* was much more than the year the Continental Congress declared independence, but a year of significant military battles, without which the Declaration may not have been possible. The result, according to Tony Horwitz in the *New York Times Book Review* is “a lucid and lively work that will engage both Revolutionary War bores and general readers who have avoided the subject since their school days.” (May 22, 2005)

Material for *1776* was gathered from more than 25 libraries, archives, special collections, and historic sites in the United States and in the United Kingdom. McCullough strove to collect viewpoints from many different perspectives, rather than solely the accounts of American soldiers and politicians. The British leaders,



Portrait of Henry Knox by Gilbert Stuart, ca. 1805. National Archives.



Part of the struggle of 1776: Washington's Retreat at Long Island, August 1776. Copy of engraving by J. C. Armytage after Wageman, published ca. 1860. National Archives.

including General William Howe and General Henry Clinton, some members of the British Parliament, and even German mercenary soldiers were all given a voice in this account of the beginning of war.

McCullough's use of the *Correspondence of King George the Third* portrays the British King as a man bound by patriotic duty, rather than a tyrant. “I know I am doing my duty and therefore can never wish to retract,” King George told his Prime Minister, Lord North in a letter of July 26, 1775. These varied perspectives allow the reader to see a more complete version of events than that provided by the one-sided report often taught in schools.

References to *The Papers of George Washington* and *The Papers of Nathanael Greene* appear frequently throughout the text of *1776*, as well as many references to the letters of Henry Knox, Joseph Reed, and Joseph Hodgkins. In fact, the opening quote of the book, and perhaps the theme of the war, is an excerpt from an August 20, 1775, letter from George Washington to Maj. Gen. Philip Schuyler. “Perseverance and spirit have done wonders in all ages,” he wrote. Only Washington's own words could truly capture the fortitude that the colonists needed to survive the revolution. Washington's words not only detailed the military actions, including exact times of attacks, but also expressed his personal feelings of regret, despair and pride—something that could not have been captured through any other medium. McCullough acknowledges the tremendous value of the letters in his bibliography. “That these men found the time, and energy, to write all that they did, given the circumstances, is a wonder, and ought to be acknowledged as another of their great services to their country.” (p. 347)

Through Washington's letters, one can begin to understand the difficulty of his task as leader of the Continental Army. The quantity of his letters alone helps to piece together a thorough description of events. In fact, the collection of his letters from just over a two-year period (1775–1778) fills 14 volumes. His letters also provide a glimpse into the emotional aspect of the year 1776.

Though Washington habitually concealed his feelings of gloom and dread to those around him, he often truthfully expressed himself through his letters. To Lund Washington, his cousin, he wrote about the true severity of the army's situation.

I tremble for Philadelphia, nothing in my opinion but General Lee's speedy arrival . . . can save it . . . A large part of the Jerseys have given every proof of disaffection that a people can do, and this part of Pennsylvania are equally inimical; in short, your imagination can scarce extend to a situation more distressing than mine—Our only dependence now is upon the speedy enlistment of a new army; if this fails us, I think the game will be pretty well up.

(Dec. 10-17, 1776)

The collection of the letters of Nathanael Greene, another prominent figure in the war and one of Washington's most trusted generals, also provided another valuable source in revealing the story of 1776. The correspondence between Greene and Henry Knox unveiled a dear friendship between the two generals. After the disappointing defeat at Fort Mifflin, Greene wrote on (Nov. 17, 1776), "I feel mad, vexed, sick and sorry. Never did I need the consoling voice of a friend more than now. Happy should I be to see you. This is a most terrible event." Greene's letters also displayed his great admiration of Washington. Even after several defeats and moments of indecisiveness on Washington's behalf, Greene showed unwavering faith in the general's abilities as a leader. Following a series of embarrassing defeats in New York, Greene wrote to his wife of Washington's determination. "His Excellency General Washington never appeared to so much advantage as in the hour of distress," he wrote.



Portrait of General Nathanael Greene. Copy of mezzotint by Valentine Green, executed by J. Brown after Charles Willson Peale, 1785, 1931-1932. National Archives.

For McCullough, the true value of the study of history lies not in its ability to convey exact dates and facts from a previous era, but the ability to communicate the personal stories of the past with which people can identify. At a June 30 U.S. Senate Committee hearing on the importance of an understanding of history, McCullough said, "History is about life, and when you begin to scratch the surface of the past, you see that life, and you learn."

*Katherine Humpert was a summer intern at the NHPRC and is currently a student at the University of Kansas. ■*

***The Papers of George Washington:***  
**Editors**

*W.W. Abbot:*

- Colonial Series (Vols. 1-10)
- Revolutionary War Series (Vols. 1-5)
- Confederation Series (Vols. 1-6)
- Presidential Series (Vols. 1-4)
- Journal and Retirement Series (Vols. 1-4)

*Philander D. Chase:*

- Revolutionary War Series (Vols. 1-7, 9, 11)

*Frank E. Grizzard, Jr.:*

- Revolutionary War Series (Vols. 8, 10, 12)

*Robert F. Haggard:*

- Presidential Series (Vol. 10)

*David R. Hotb:*

- Revolutionary War Series (Vols. 12, 14)

*Donald Jackson:*

- Diaries (Vols. 1-6)

*Edward G. Lengel:*

- Revolutionary War Series (Vols. 11, 13)
- Retirement Series (Vol. 3)

*Mark A. Mastromarino:*

- Presidential Series (Vols. 5, 6, 8-10)

*Christine S. Patrick:*

- Presidential Series (Vols. 11 and 12)

*John C. Pinheiro:*

- Presidential Series (Vol. 12)

*Beverly H. Runge:*

- Colonial Series (Vol. 10)

*Dorothy Twohig:*

- Diaries (Vols. 4-6)
- Colonial Series (Vols. 7-10)

Revolutionary War Series (Vols. 4-7)

Confederation Series (Vols. 1-6)

Presidential Series (Vols. 1-7)

Journal and Retirement Series  
(Vols. 1 and 2)

*Jack D. Warren, Jr.:*

Presidential Series (Vols. 5, 7, 9)

To be completed in approximately  
75 volumes.

***The Papers of Nathanael Greene:***  
**Editors**

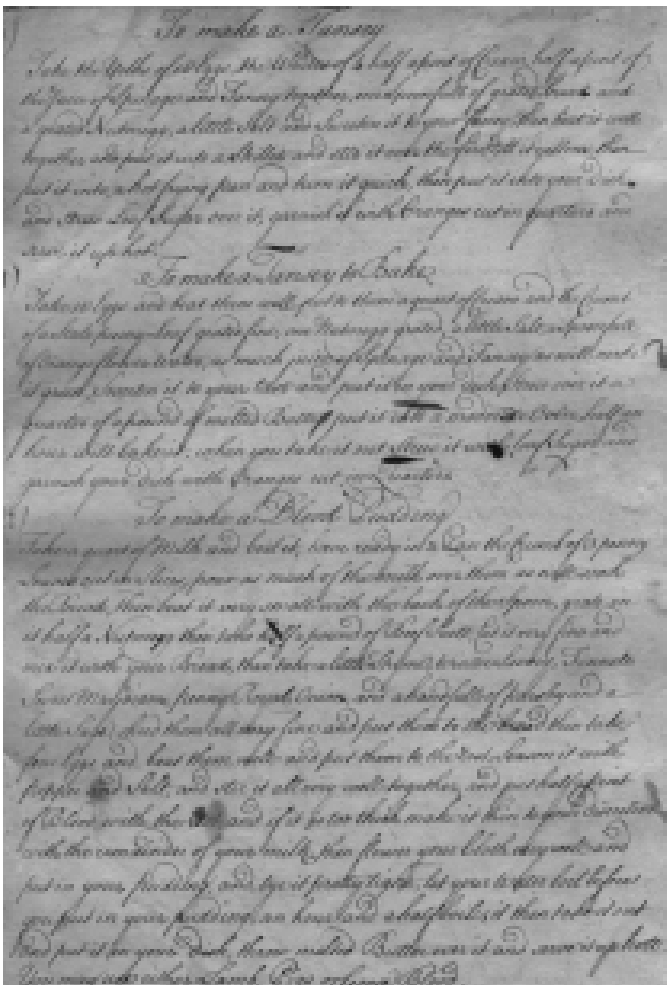
*Richard K. Showman* (Vols. 1-7)

*Dennis M. Conrad* (Vols. 6-12)

# Farm to City

## at The New Jersey Historical Society

BY CHAD LEINAWEAVER



Recipes for Tansy and Blood Pudding from the Ashfield Family Cookbook [Collection MG-63] by Isabella Ashfield and her daughter-in-law Elizabeth, ca. 1720-51.

Farm to City: The Economic and Social Transformation of New Jersey, 1750-1860 was a major project completed by The New Jersey Historical Society's library to extend the access of its collections to the broadest possible audience through exhibitions, publications, and programming. Within the Historical Society's mission to collect, preserve, and interpret the rich and intricate political, social, cultural, and economic history of New Jersey, the Farm to City project not only enabled the preservation of collections through manuscript processing, but also increased the access of one quarter of its manuscript holdings. This in turn provided additional resources for educational programming as well as for library researchers.

The grant project created 435 MARC records and manuscript finding guides of collections that represented seven historical record groups: Family, Women and Children; Work—Agricultural Production and Manufacturing; Ecclesiastical Collections; Education Collections; Local Government Records; Political and Legal Collections; and Military Collections. Printed copies of the finding aids and narrative descriptions were made available in the Library and also uploaded to the Historical Society's web site at [www.jerseyhistory.org](http://www.jerseyhistory.org). The MARC records were submitted to the OCLC bibliographic database.

The subject content of the manuscript collections illuminate the history of what historians, including Sean Wilentz and Charles Sellers, have called the "market revolution," meaning the transformation of the national economy and society in the years surrounding the American Revolution. According to the emerging scholarly consensus, these transformations began in the middle of the 18th century, when increased trade in agricultural and manufactured goods extended market forces to many previously isolated parts of the continent. Because of its geographical location, New Jersey was one of the first regions to be affected by these changes. During the century covered by the project, the state metamorphosed from a rural colony to one of the most densely populated states with several important commercial cities. This economic shift was accompanied by dramatic social and cultural

change. The collections reflect the business, agricultural, religious, social, family, industrial, educational, governmental, political, military, and legal history of this time period, as personal diaries, correspondence, groups of records, account books, and other sources add a unique story to the current scholarship.

The library at The New Jersey Historical Society has always put an emphasis on its manuscript collections, the processing of these collections, and their access. However, prior to the launch of the Historical Society's first web site in 2002, widespread access to these collections was only available through collection-level records in OCLC and the *Guide to the Manuscript Collections of the New Jersey Historical Society*, whose latest edition was in 1979. About 1994, library staff at the Historical Society developed an HTML-based intranet, which over time developed into the current content for the external web site. The biographical and historical information, collection descriptions, and container lists that are available and fully searchable from the library's web site are a result, in large part, of the processing work completed from 1999 to 2001 for the Farm to City project and before that from the Health Care Manuscripts Processing Project, also supported by a grant from the NHPRC. Without the aid of these processing projects, the brief summaries that appeared in the 1979 *Guide* would provide only limited access for researchers and staff.

Since this project covered the revolution of New Jersey's economy from an agricultural to an industrial one, the information from the collections has been used in other areas of the Historical Society's mission work, most notably within our educational programs. The Education Department places an emphasis on teaching primary and secondary students with, but also how to use, primary documents in research. Original documents from the collection, now more accessible because of this project, were scanned and used for online teacher guides created through the Historical Society's web site or through collaborative projects. In the "Do History" section of the web site, there is an online exercise entitled "What's Cooking—Reading a Colonial Recipe" (<http://www.jerseyhistory.org/recipe1.php>) as part of a series on using

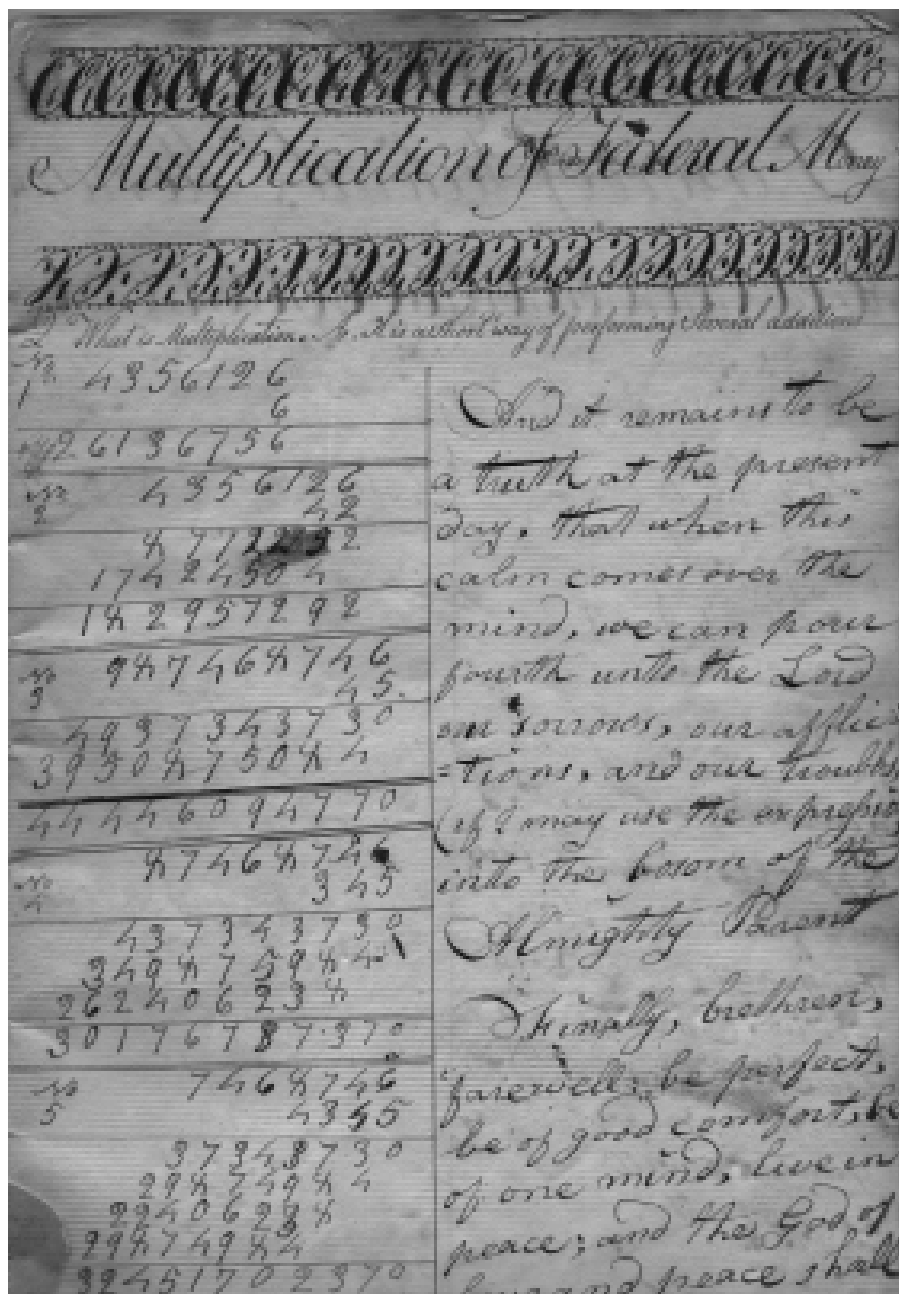


Image from the cipher book of student Ann Butler, 1797 [within the Collection MG-1018, Daughters of the American Revolution, Caesarea Chapter].

primary sources, that uses excerpts from the rich information in Isabella and Elisabeth Ashfield's recipe book (ca. 1720-1751). Ann Butler's cipher book (1797-1817) was used in creating a section of a school curriculum guide developed in collaboration with the Newark Museum. Entitled *American Stories*, a Portable Document Format (PDF) copy of this lesson plan is now also accessible on the Historical Society's web site <http://www.jerseyhistory.org/Copybook.pdf>.

More recently, several collections were used as a part of a Teaching American History Professional Development Project for five school districts in Bergen County. The project, entitled *Our Story*, is intended to increase achievement, interest, and awareness in American and local history. *Our Story's* web site (<http://www.bergen.org/ourstory/index.html>) is in development at, but the project is incorporating such materials as a slave bill of sale from slave dealer Peter Winne



(1755); selections from the Edsall Family Papers of Bergen County (1792-1882); the Newark-based Nichols Family Papers (1765-1904), as well as five other collections, all processed through this NHPRC-funded project.

Historical Society exhibitions and their curators have also benefited from the increased access to collections created through the Farm to City project. The exhibition "Resource-Full New Jersey," a show that highlights the Garden State's contribution to America's industrial history (<http://www.jerseyhistory.org/exhibits/resource.html>), includes a wealth of material from the Canfield Dickerson Papers (1738-1928) on the Dickerson mine in Dover; excerpts from Calvin Green's Diary (1790-1844), a farmer from Hanover; and financial accounts from the Ringwood Company Supply Store, Passaic County (1760-1764). This exhibition has been used heavily by the Education Department, which develops school and group programming based on the subject of the exhibition, and has served 6,500 children since its opening. The New York and New Jersey Boundary Dispute Collection was used as a complement to the "Forgotten Gateway: The Abandoned Buildings of Ellis Island" traveling exhibition as a "Want to Learn More" section that highlighted the library's collection relating to Ellis Island.

One other major program wherein the Education Department is currently using collections processed through this NHPRC-sponsored grant, is the Adopt-A-School program. This semester-long research project involves an entire school class, that through the guidance of our Education staff, translates the experience of a historical topic into an exhibition that goes on display at the Historical Society. The class makes several trips to our facility and our staff teaches in their classroom, often using collections geared specifically to the grade level or group involved for the best comprehension. The Education staff is currently working with a class of 50 seventh-grade special-needs students on a Revolutionary War topic that involves five collections processed through the Farm to City project for completion and display in May 2004. To meet the particular needs of the students, the staff has provided transcriptions of the documents used and has

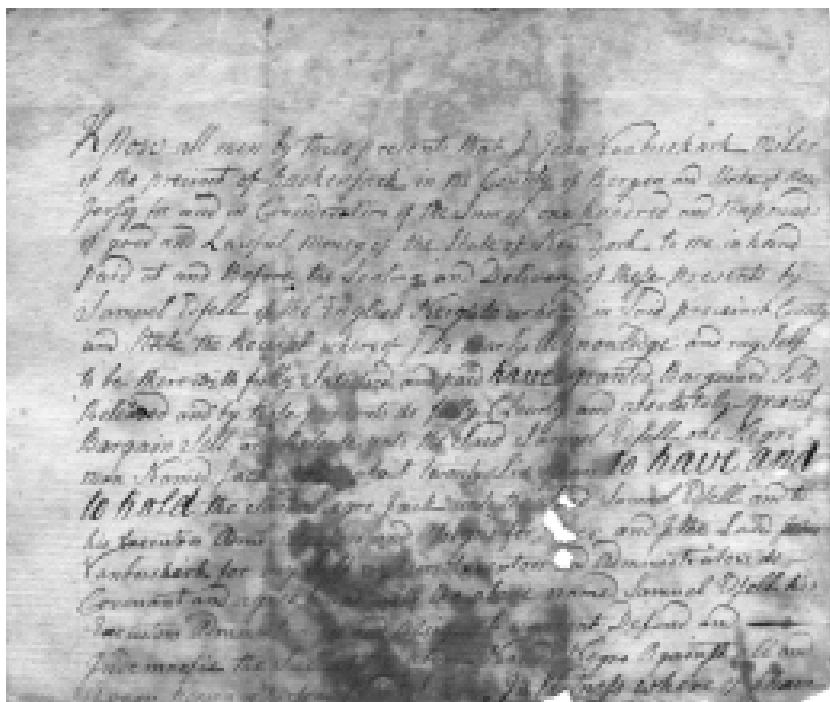
chosen materials that can provide a firsthand account, since these seventh graders are currently honing the skill of establishing and understanding a point of view. As an example, the staff is using the orderly book of the First New Jersey Continental Regiment (1777-1778) because it helps to disavow the misconception that war is simply about hand-to-hand combat and nothing more. The orderly book describes troop movements, uniform procurements, food rations, weapons repairs, and court martial proceedings—the periods and activities between battles that young students normally do not associate with war.

But the obvious main impact, that all of the above activities demonstrate, is the increased access to and care of these original materials. Many of these collections in the project have benefited from the processing work, but particularly from increased intellectual access. One example of this is the bound notebook of legal citations of Samuel Wharton. Wharton did research in London in the 1770s that would help transfer land from Native American hands to the English by treaty, and his multiple citations conveyed real estate transactions between the Proprietors of West Jersey and Native Americans. Until this pro-

cessing project, details of this manuscript had been largely unknown, and certainly not attributed to Samuel Wharton. Additional research demonstrated that Wharton used these notes in his rebuttal of the Board of Trade's rejection of a treaty signed by the Six Nations and Wharton's firm, Baynton, Wharton, and Morgan. Thus the increased access has provided a valuable resource for interpreting and researching law and land treaties with Native Americans in Colonial New Jersey.

The Farm to City project certainly has provided increased intellectual access to researchers for manuscript collections in The New Jersey Historical Society, but that access has had a greater impact at the community-involved institution. Additional processing, container lists, and MARC cataloging also translate into greater internal staff usage of the collections for exhibitions, teacher lesson plans, collaborative projects, and school programming—all aspects of the Historical Society's mission. Access to these rich materials not only aids the savvy scholar, but also the involved educator, and ultimately, the public at large.

*Chad Leinaweaver is Director for the Library, New Jersey Historical Society. ■*



Slavery bill of sale for a "man named Jack" to Samuel Edsall by John Van Buskirk in 1794. From the Edsall Family Papers [MG-944].

# Faucheux, Shaw, Katz Join Commission



## RON FAUCHEUX

Currently head of government affairs for the American Institute of Architects (AIA), Ronald Faucheux oversees all Federal, state, and local lobbying activities; grassroots mobilization; and political action at the nation's leading professional organization for the built environment. A former publisher and editor of *Campaigns & Elections*, Faucheux continues to contribute to the magazine and its *Campaign Insider* weekly newsletter. In addition, Faucheux offers media commentary through his nationwide political column for *Congressional Quarterly* and *The Washington Post* web site.

In the Louisiana House of Representatives, Faucheux completed three terms and was the legislature's youngest member at the time of his first election. He also directed economic development and business regulatory agencies as the state Secretary of Commerce. Faucheux earned degrees from the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service and the Louisiana State University Law Center. He received his Ph.D. in political science from the University of New Orleans.

As a political consultant for 116 campaigns in 11 states, Faucheux handled functions such as managing strategy, advertising, research, fundraising, and press relations. As a senior executive with the AIA, Faucheux not only advocates safe communities and economic advancement through new architectural development, but also works toward the historic preservation and cultural enhancement of existing buildings.

President George W. Bush appointed Ron Faucheux and Daron R. Shaw to serve on the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, and they were sworn in for four-year terms at the Commission's meeting on May 11, 2005. Joining the Presidential Appointees was new Commissioner Stanley Katz, representative of the American Historical Association.



## DARON R. SHAW

Daron R. Shaw currently teaches for the Department of Government at the University of Texas at Austin. There Shaw teaches a variety of government courses, including American Government, Political Parties, and Applied Survey Research. At present Shaw serves as a research fellow at the Hoover Institution and the Tomas Rivera Policy Institute and on the advisory board of the Annette Strauss Institute for Civic Participation. With a variety of writing experience, Shaw is the co-author of *Communication and U.S. Elections: New Agendas* and has published articles in the *American Political Science Review*, *American Journal of Political Science*, and *The Journal of Politics*.

Shaw also has extensive experience working for political campaigns, including stints as the senior national data analyst for the 1992 Bush-Quayle campaign, the director of election studies for the 2000 Bush-Cheney campaign, and a strategic consultant for the 2004 Bush-Cheney campaign.

Shaw received his B.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of California, Los Angeles.



## STANLEY KATZ

As a professor in Public and International Affairs, Stanley Katz is the acting director of the Program in Law and Public Affairs at Princeton University. President Emeritus of the American Council of Learned Societies, Katz has long been associated with this organization created to advance humanistic studies in all fields of learning in the humanities and social sciences in the United States.

At Harvard University, Dr. Katz majored in English History and Literature and continued his education to receive his M.A. and Ph.D. in American History. He remains active in the research field of arts and cultural policy through his service as the Director of the Princeton University Center for Arts and Cultural Policy Studies in the Woodrow Wilson School. Katz is the co-editor of *Mobilizing for Peace: Conflict Resolution in Northern Ireland, Israel/Palestine, and South Africa*, a book examining non-governmental peace and conflict resolution. Widely published, Katz has contributed articles discussing education and history to numerous publications, including the *Chronicle of Higher Education*, *Newsday*, and *The Journal of American History*.

# Allen Weinstein

## New Chairman *of the* NHPRC

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Allen Weinstein, upon assuming his duties as Archivist of the United States on February 16, 2005, also became Chairman of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. As chair of the 15-member Commission, Dr. Weinstein leads a distinguished group of representatives in their discussions on grants and public policy for preserving and making public the documentary heritage of our nation.



*The May 2005 Commission meeting. From left to right: Alfred Goldberg, Allen Weinstein, Max Evans, Kathleen Williams, and Kevin Gaffagnino.*

At the May meeting of the Commission, Dr. Weinstein reiterated his support for the work of the agency, which he has praised publicly at his confirmation hearing, at his swearing-in, and at a special investiture at the National Archives on March 7, 2005.

Before becoming the ninth Archivist of the United States, Dr. Weinstein was most recently a senior advisor at IFES (International Foundation for Election Systems). From 1985 through 2003, Dr. Weinstein was founder, President, and CEO of The Center for Democracy, a nonpartisan, nonprofit organization that fostered initiatives in democratic transitions abroad, and served as a bridge in issue dialogues between political parties in the United States. Recognition for his international contributions in-

clude the United Nations Peace Medal for “efforts to promote peace, dialogue and free elections in several critical parts of the world” (1986); The Council of Europe’s Silver Medal (1990 and 1996); and awards from the Presidents of Nicaragua and Romania for his efforts on behalf of democratization in those countries.

Among other awards and fellowships, Dr. Weinstein has held two Senior Fulbright Lectureships, served as a Fellow of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars and the American Council of Learned Societies, and was a Commonwealth Fund Lecturer at the University of London. In 1987 he delivered the Bicentennial Fourth of July Oration at Boston’s Faneuil Hall, and from 1982 to 1984 he directed the research study that led to creation of the National Endowment for Democracy and was Acting President of the Endowment.

Dr. Weinstein also brings strong academic credentials to his role as chair of the NHPRC. He was University Professor and Professor of History at Boston University, 1985–89; University Professor at Georgetown University, 1981–1984; and, from 1981 to 1983, Executive Editor of *The Washington Quarterly* at Georgetown’s Center for Strategic and International Studies. He served as a member of *The Washington Post* editorial staff in 1981. From 1966 to 1981 he was Professor of History at Smith College and Chairman of its American Studies Program. Dr. Weinstein was a founding member in 1985 of the Board of Directors of the United States Institute of Peace, remaining a Director until 2001.

Publications by Dr. Weinstein include: *The Story of America*, 2002; *The Haunted Wood: Soviet Espionage in America—The Stalin Era*, 1999; *Perjury: The Hiss-Chambers Case*, 1997 (rev. ed.), which was nominated for the American Book Award; *Freedom and Crisis: An American History*; *Prelude to Populism: Origins of the Silver Issue*, plus eight edited collections. His articles and essays have appeared in a wide range of scholarly and popular publications.

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*Editors present a copy of The Papers of George Washington, Presidential Series, volume 12, to President George W. Bush. With the President are (left to right) Theodore Crackel (project director), Christine Patrick (editor), Philander Chase (senior associate editor), and John Pinbeiro (former editor).*