

Annotation

N H P R C
NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS
COMMISSION

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NEWSLETTER

June 2002

NHPRC RECOMMENDS 62 GRANTS TOTALING UP TO \$3,306,323

THE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION recommended that the Archivist of the United States make grants totaling \$3,306,323 for 62 projects at its meeting on May 14 and 15, held in the U.S. Senate Rules Committee Hearing Room of the Russell Senate Office Building.

In convening the meeting on May 14, NHPRC Chairman John W. Carlin thanked Senator Christopher Dodd, the U.S. Senate's representative to the NHPRC, for arranging for the meeting to be held in the Rules Committee Hearing Room and also for making it possible for a reception and dinner to be held that evening to honor NHPRC Distinguished Service Awardee Dr. John Brademas in the U.S. Capitol. The Chairman expressed his appreciation for the long and distinguished service given to the Commission by Marvin F. "Bud" Moss, this being his last Commission meeting. He announced that he was appointing Dr. Mary Maples Dunn to the place on the Commission's Executive Committee vacated by Mr. Moss. Mr. Carlin also expressed his appreciation for the service of Ann Clifford Newhall as the Commission's Executive Director; Ms. Newhall has announced her resignation from that position, effective in June. The Commission passed resolutions thanking both Mr. Moss and Ms. Newhall for their service.

The Commission also approved the release of third-year funding for the Center for Jewish History, New York, NY; endorsed one documentary publication proposal it was unable to fund; and established priorities for funding eight additional records access projects should funds become available.

The Commission passed the following additional resolutions at its meeting:

Resolved, that the NHPRC at its May 2002 meeting maintain a 50-50 split of Fiscal Year 2002 appropriated funds between records and publications projects. All funds returned to the Commission (by completed projects) during Fiscal Year 2002 shall be used to reduce an across-the-board cut of funding of ongoing publications projects to approximately 12.5 percent. All funds returned after the Commission meeting and before the end of the fiscal year shall be provided to specific publications projects that are deemed closest to completion and that would benefit from additional funds.

Resolved, that the NHPRC authorizes the Commission staff to work with the Association for Documentary Editing or another applicant to prepare a proposal for a working meeting or meetings to assess the current state of documentary editing in the electronic environment, and to provide the Commission and its staff with valuable information that can be used to improve the effectiveness of its publications program and to inform the revision of the Commission's strategic plan.

Resolved, that the NHPRC instructs the Commission staff to employ the most recent OMB standard budget forms in the application process and to elicit through its normal procedures as *(continued on page 10)*

The NHPRC's May meeting was held in the U.S. Senate Rules Committee Hearing Room of the Russell Senate Office Building. Shown (left to right) are outgoing Executive Committee chair Marvin F. "Bud" Moss, Charles T. Cullen, Christopher Dodd, John W. Carlin, Ann C. Newhall, Nicholas C. Burckel, incoming Executive Committee chair Margaret P. Grafeld, and Brent D. Glass. Photograph by Roscoe George, NARA.



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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 — *John W. Carlin*, Archivist of the United States, Chairperson; *Roy D. Blunt*, representing the U.S. House of Representatives; *Nicholas C. Burckel* and *Marvin F. "Bud" Moss*, representing the President of the United States; *Charles T. Cullen*, representing the Association for Documentary Editing; *Mary Maples Dunn*, representing the American Historical Association; *Fynnette Eaton*, representing the Society of American Archivists; *Barbara J. Fields*, representing the Organization of American Historians; *Brent D. Glass*, representing the American Association for State and Local History; *Alfred Goldberg*, representing the Department of Defense; *Margaret P. Grafeld*, representing the Department of State; *David H. Souter*, representing the U.S. Supreme Court; *Winston Tabb*, representing the Librarian of Congress; and *Roy C. Turnbaugh*, representing the National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators.

NHPRC STAFF — *Ann C. Newhall*, Executive Director; *Roger A. Bruns*, Deputy Executive Director; *Richard A. Cameron*, Director for State Programs; *Timothy D.W. Connelly*, Director for Publications; *Mark Conrad*, Director for Technology Initiatives; *Nancy Taylor Copp*, Management and Program Analyst; *Mary A. Giunta*, Director for Communications and Outreach; *J. Dane Hartgrove*, Historian and Editor, *Annotation*; *Michael T. Meier*, Program Officer; *Laurette O'Connor*, Grant Program Assistant; *Daniel A. Stokes*, Program Officer.

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FROM THE EDITOR

The June 2002 issue of *Annotation* focuses on projects the NHPRC has funded in the Midwest. Our featured articles are

- "John Tanner's Narrative and the Anishinaabeg in a Time of Change," by John T. Fierst
- "Securing Our Legacy: Understanding Japanese American Resettlement in the Midwest," by Deborah Micko Burns and Karen Kanemoto
- "Agriculture and Rural Life: Documenting Change in Minnesota and North Dakota," by James E. Fogerty
- "The Bruce Goff Archive in the Department of Architecture, The Art Institute of Chicago," by Annemarie van Roessel, in collaboration with Christa Aube
- "Preserving Missouri's Past: The Missouri Historical Records Grant Program," by Kevin W. Edwards
- "Jane Addams and the Jane Addams Papers Project," by Mary Lynn Bryan

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
- The NHPRC will promote broad public participation in historical documentation by collaborating with State Historical Records Advisory Boards to plan and carry out jointly funded programs to strengthen the nation's archival infrastructure and expand the range of records that are protected and accessible
- The NHPRC will enable the nation's archivists, records managers, and documentary editors to overcome the obstacles and take advantage of the opportunities posed by electronic technologies by continuing to provide leadership in funding research and development on appraising, preserving, disseminating, and providing access to important documentary sources in electronic form

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 micro-filming 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 (E-MAIL), OR BY ACCESSING OUR WEB SITE AT www.nara.gov/nara/nhprc/



A Fond Farewell

After nearly 4 years as Executive Director of the NHPRC, I have tendered my resignation to return to my home in Connecticut and to people and work that I have sorely missed. My tenure here has been, in the long view of history, a short one. But it's been an eventful and, on the whole, positive time for the Commission.

I know that I'm leaving the NHPRC in good hands. The staff is the finest I have ever administered, as those who have had any contact with the Commission can attest. The Commission itself is as excellent and strong and engaged as it has ever been. It is my opinion that selection for membership on the NHPRC is the closest thing to knighthood we have in this country. Think about it: the best of the best in the judicial and legislative branches, the best of the best that the President can appoint, and the best of the best in the historical, archival, documentary editing, state and local history, and government records administration professions come together twice each year with great seriousness to assist in the noblest enterprise—the preservation of and increased public access to this nation's history.

Not by constructing monuments or restoring historic buildings, although these are valuable endeavors as well, and carry the promise of tourism, the NHPRC's work goes to the very heart of history, particularly of American history—the documentary heart. Ours is a nation of laws, with a government whose power is ceded to it by our great Constitution, and all those laws take effect only when they are properly signed and executed. Our construction of history is based upon the examination of primary sources—the letters, photographs, audio- or videotape, e-mail, databases, electronic records, etc., created at or near the time of an event or transaction, and often constituting the action or transaction itself.

The NHPRC stands alone as the only grant-making agency in the nation—public or private—whose focus is the preservation of and increased access to non-Federal sources that document American history. And the NHPRC is doing an excellent job. The Commission's grant programs are the most vibrant, successful, and important they have ever been, daily reaping rewards for the nation that will long endure.

The Commission remains dedicated to the value and importance of supporting the publication of historical documentary editions of the papers of significant people and events in American history. Insufficient appropriations have forced the Commission to decline—with great regret—to fund some fine new documentary editing projects at the last several meetings. But the Commission's decision in 2000 to help launch a major new edition—Eleanor Roosevelt and Human Rights—is a bright beacon of hope, for two reasons. First, this decision clearly signaled the Commission's ongoing commitment both to the value and importance of making widely available to the American public the words and ideals of great American men and women, and to the fact that American history is ongoing. Second, it signaled the Commission's support for innovative and realistic ways to continue work that is, by nature, meticulous and time-consuming. The NHPRC no longer has the wherewithal to pledge support for new projects that will take multiple decades and generations of

editors to complete their work. One solution for tackling important, but large, projects appears to be the approach conceived for the Eleanor Roosevelt project (which, in turn, was inspired by the solution adopted by *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*): multiple sites, working concurrently on different periods in the individual's life.

The Commission's partnership with the states is as strong as ever—and never more important, as so many states struggle with budget shortfalls. The system of State Historical Records Advisory Boards, citizen boards appointed by the Governors, form the framework for a national archival infrastructure. The SHRABs, as they are known, review all NHPRC grant proposals originating within their states and are a conduit for the NHPRC to provide Federal funds to match state money in order to preserve and make available materials documenting state and local history.

The Commission was the first to take steps to address the archival implications of the revolution in information technology. It continues to lead the way in funding basic research, program development, the establishment of international standards, and a special initiative to broaden the base of archival expertise in the area of electronic records. If the non-Federal records and documents being created today by individuals and state and local governments survive for scrutiny by the historians of future generations, it will be due in great part to the efforts of and the funding provided by the NHPRC.

The Commission recognizes that the day-to-day problems of those who are responsible for protecting and making available the nation's non-Federal records have not gone away. Indeed, they have increased dramatically. Processing and cataloging backlogs, the number of documents and photographs needing active steps to halt their deterioration, the instances of repositories lacking realistic, up-to-date plans for responding to threats of fire, flood, the elements—and now terrorism—are reaching critical proportions. The Commission is one of the few funding institutions to which archives and historical societies can turn for grants in these areas. In recent years, the Commission also has worked to draw attention to the urgent need to identify, preserve, and make accessible the records of underdocumented groups in our society (i.e., those that, because of race, ethnic background, gender, or other factors have been largely ignored by the historical establishment).

Appropriations shortfalls have taken a great toll on the Commission's ability to adequately fund all these programs. Still, many of the history textbooks and the biographies written in recent years (including several that made the bestseller lists!) would have been much more difficult—if not impossible—for the writers to produce had it not been for the efforts of our valiant and dedicated grantees, and the funding that they could rely upon the NHPRC to provide. The events on and since September 11, 2001, the resulting surge in patriotic fervor, and the renewed reverence for this nation's history have further underscored the importance of the work performed so well by the NHPRC.

It has been an honor to serve as its Executive Director. 🍀



John Tanner's Narrative and the Anishinaabeg in a Time of Change

BY JOHN T. FIERST

John Tanner's narrative of the 30 years he lived with the Anishinaabeg—the Ojibwe and the Odawa (or Ottawa) of the Great Lakes region—was recorded in the summer of 1827 on Mackinac Island, where Tanner was working as an Indian interpreter. Tanner related the account to Edwin James, the U.S. Army medical officer stationed that summer at Fort Mackinac.

In the period in which the narrative unfolds, 1790–1824, great changes occurred in the Ohio Valley–Great Lakes region. Large-scale shifts in population took place, as Americans by the thousands entered the country and displaced its original inhabitants. Tanner's narrative indirectly reflects these changes, but from the point of view of those forced to give way to the advancing flood of newcomers.

At the end of the American Revolution, Great Britain ceded to the United States the region lying south of the Great Lakes and west of the Appalachian Mountains. In the decade that followed, Americans eager to acquire land, like Tanner's father, crossed the Appalachian Mountains and established themselves in the Ohio Valley.

The western Indians, who had fought alongside the British during the Revolution but had not signed the Treaty of Paris, still lived and hunted there. They now wanted the new United States to honor an Ohio

River boundary, and they conducted raids in Kentucky and along the Ohio River to discourage white encroachment. The focus of their campaign was to keep American settlement south of the river.

Between 1784 and 1789, the United States constructed a string of forts along the Ohio River boundary, north of the river. Besides these posts, settlers built numerous stockaded forts or stations in the Ohio Valley. To Indian observers, more ominous than the presence of the military north of the Ohio were the permanent settlements also being established north of the river. Tanner's father's station, while it was not north of the Ohio, was in an advanced position on the river, just below present-day Cincinnati.

Tanner's capture was one small incident of war. The year he was taken from his father's station is given in the narrative as 1789, but the correct date, according to the deposition of John Garnett taken 2 weeks after the event, was either April 30 or May 1, 1790, when young Tanner was 9 years old. That date accurately locates the narrative in place and time. A month after Tanner's capture, Secretary of War Henry Knox instructed Josiah Harmar, commander of the troops on the Ohio River, to strike and "extirpate" the Indian confederacy in Ohio.

Harmar failed to accomplish this. In the fall of that year, his army was surprised and defeated by the Indian confederacy, with a loss to the United States of nearly 200 soldiers. Tanner had by then been taken to Michigan and was living with his captors on the Saginaw River. Eventually he was traded to Netnokwa, an Odawa woman from L'Arbre Croche, a village on the northern tip of Michigan's southern peninsula.

In the face of the invasion of the Ohio Valley–Great Lakes region, the Anishinaabeg sought ways to defend themselves and preserve their way of life. Tanner's narrative reveals how a small band of Anishinaabeg, the family of Netnokwa, Tanner's adoptive mother, adjusted to change in this uncertain time. In 1792, 2 years before the defeat of the Indian confederacy at the Battle of Fallen Timbers, Netnokwa and her family left

Michigan for the country west of Lake Superior. The narrative does not make clear all the reasons behind Netnokwa's western journey, only that she had a close association with the Montreal-based Northwest Company and that she planned to return to L'Arbre Croche with a harvest of furs. The strength of the Northwest Company was due in large part to its close ties, ethnic ties, to Native Americans in the interior.

By the time of Netnokwa's departure, the Indian Wars in Ohio were having a serious effect on the Great Lakes fur trade. Warfare had brought trade in the Ohio country to a halt, and the prospect of permanent settlement threatened an end to the trade as it had existed in the southern Great Lakes region. These considerations were causing traders to look for new fields beyond Lake Superior, and were encouraging many Anishinaabeg, like Netnokwa, to journey westward as well. Netnokwa's group reached the Forks of the Red River (Winnipeg) in the fall of 1795.

The narrative documents in great detail the adaptability of this small band of Odawa in the west. The chapters in the narrative that describe their journey westward and their early years in what is now western Ontario and southern Manitoba are rich in examples of Odawa practices and are some of the most interesting parts of the narrative. It is claimed that the Odawa who traveled westward adopted a lifestyle more like the hunting/gathering style of their Ojibwe neighbors. While this may be true, there is evidence in the narrative that they retained many of their agricultural practices, introducing corn to the region and continuing, as they had in Michigan, to supply this staple to the fur traders.

Tanner came of age in the world of the Red River fur trade, and he developed into a skillful hunter who was sought after by the traders, "one of the best animal hunters in the country," according to John McLaughlin, the factor at Rainy Lake. The narrative is in part a history of the Red River fur trade in its most dynamic period, and because of its unique point of view, it is central to the documentary evidence that

ABOVE: John Tanner. Engraving used as frontispiece in *A Narrative of the Captivity and Adventures of John Tanner* (U.S. Interpreter at the Saut de Ste. Marie) during Thirty Years Residence among the Indians in the Interior of North America, published in 1830 by G. & C. & H. Carvill. From the author's collection.

exists about the Great Lakes fur trade generally.

Tanner's memory was surprisingly full and accurate. Such robust memory seems incredible, although in this respect it is important to remember that the narrative had its origins in an oral culture. Tanner saw the world as an Anishinaabe would see it. He shared the collective representations—the ideas, values, images—of the Anishinaabeg. The principles through which he internalized experience were Anishinaabe.

The Anishinaabeg who journeyed to the west did not escape the disruptive changes at work on the continent. By moving to the west, the Anishinaabeg themselves brought pressure to bear on those already living there. Such pressure often took the form of a competition for resources, but could also express itself in open conflict. In the fall of 1804, Tanner joined an Anishinaabe war party, a practice he would continue through 1812. Usually these parties were organized to attack the Dakotas (or Sioux). The Ojibwes in the west were putting great pressure on the Dakotas, and in this period fighting between these traditional enemies was, as Tanner's narrative makes clear, intense.

Echoes of the larger struggle between the United States and Great Britain can also be heard in the narrative. Tanner states in the narrative that he was deterred from making a journey to United States in the summer of 1807 because the frontiers of the United States "were then the scenes of warlike operations." Tanner was correct. Tensions on the frontier had increased that summer. When the *Leopard*, a British warship, fired on the American frigate *Chesapeake*, and the two countries seemed on the brink of war, American officials feared that in the west the followers of Tecumseh and the Shawnee Prophet Tenskwatawa would side with the British and rise up against the United States.

Tenskwatawa called for Indians to cast off all white influences. His message of spiritual renewal and resistance was in response to the continuing cultural strife that expansionism imposed on the Indian nations. The teachings of Tenskwatawa and other revivalist leaders like him reached the Red River country and, as the narrative shows, strongly influenced Tanner and those around him.

The effects of colonization, which could not be escaped, reached those in the west directly when a permanent settlement was planted at the Forks of the Red River, the heart of the fur trade country. When Lord

Selkirk of the Hudson's Bay Company established his Red River colony there and disrupted the supply routes of the Northwest Company, he touched off what came to be called the "Pemmican War," pemmican being the pounded buffalo meat used to provision the trading posts and canoe brigades. In this conflict, Tanner sided with Selkirk and the Hudson's Bay Company, and in one important instance acted as their guide. The two companies eventually merged into the Hudson's Bay Company. But the conflict and the establishment of the colony marked the end of the fur trade as the Anishinaabeg had known it.

Tanner made two journeys to the United States before returning there permanently in 1824. Netnokwa never returned. A reference to her death can be found in the Rainy Lake journals of the Hudson's Bay Company. Tanner made his first return journey in 1818. On that journey, on his way through Detroit, he met Lewis Cass, Governor of Michigan Territory. Cass, who later became Andrew Jackson's Secretary of War, also served as the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the territory, and more than anyone else in the Old Northwest was responsible for clearing lands of Indian title, a policy he advocated and pursued aggressively.

Cass also had a humanitarian side to his personality, and he befriended Tanner; yet there is some irony in his doing so, since he held Indians in such low esteem. He advertised Tanner's return in the western papers and sent Tanner forward to a council meeting being held on the St. Mary's River that fall. (The St. Mary's River flows through northwestern Ohio, near the route along which Tanner's captors had led him 28 years earlier.) A certain irony can also be discovered in the council itself, where Tanner witnessed the Indians in attendance, including many Anishinaabeg, cede to the United States their last claims to land in what had now become the State of Ohio.

American historians have celebrated the growth of the United States and have taken pride in the westward expansion of the republic. Until recently, however, less attention has been given to the transformations forced upon the Indian nations uprooted in that process. This is due in part to a lack of documentation reflecting an Indian point of view. John Tanner's narrative reflects an Anishinaabe perspective and is in this way an unusual document.

Skillfully recorded, it saw publication in 1830, the year Congress passed and President

Jackson signed the Indian Removal Bill. G. & C. & H. Carvill printed the narrative under the title *A Narrative of the Captivity and Adventures of John Tanner (U.S. Interpreter at the Saut de Ste. Marie) during Thirty Years Residence among the Indians in the Interior of North America*. The manuscript of the original narrative has never been recovered. Therefore, the first edition is considered the closest copy, and is the text used by the John Tanner Project. There are no Tanner papers per se; the project's documentary research has been in support of the Tanner narrative.

The lengthy title, which served to advertise the narrative, was a convention publishers of captivity accounts had been employing since the early 17th century. Besides the titling convention, other formal conventions characteristic of captivity narratives of the same period—such as the inclusion of organized sections of ethnographic knowledge and the editorial claim to be rendering the account in a plain style—are identifiable in the Tanner narrative, providing clues to both the intentions of its editor and the expectations of its readers.

Tanner's story, however, never fit comfortably into the form its editor and publishers had framed for it. The title and form have always belied the value of the book's contents and have contributed to the lack of scholarly attention the narrative has received. Because of Tanner's experience, the abundance of detail contained in his narrative, and the unique point of view from which it is rendered, *A Narrative of the Captivity and Adventures of John Tanner* is a document of lasting importance to the study of American culture. The editorial work being done by the John Tanner Project, which has received NHPRC grant support, will help to establish this by providing readers of the narrative deeper access to the historical and cultural contents of this extraordinary work. ♪

JOHN T. FIERST IS THE EDITOR OF *A NARRATIVE OF THE CAPTIVITY AND ADVENTURES OF JOHN TANNER*.

SECURING OUR LEGACY

Understanding Japanese American Resettlement in the Midwest

BY DEBORAH MIEKO BURNS & KAREN KANEMOTO

Throughout the morning of September 11, 2001, and the succeeding days, one group of Americans watched the unfolding events with a sense of foreboding that was rooted in one of the darker episodes of 20th-century U.S. history. Nearly 60 years prior to that date, following the attack on Pearl Harbor by Japanese warplanes, some 120,000 people (two thirds were U.S. citizens) who lived on the West Coast of the United States were subjected to a prolonged, Government-mandated loss of civil rights because of their Japanese ancestry.

Forced to abandon their homes and businesses, and relocated inland to internment camps, these Issei (the first generation of Japanese in the United States, consisting of immigrants born in Japan) and Nisei (the second-generation, American-born children of the Issei) had to endure social ostracism and financial losses, as well as the harsh and largely primitive living conditions in the camps. Families were turned upside down as Japanese-speaking fathers relinquished their positions of authority in the household to their English-speaking children. Worse yet, some fathers were removed from the family unit altogether and placed in separate camps.

In the months and years that followed, these Japanese American evacuees faced continued challenges as they were allowed to leave the camps, move eastward, and resettle in areas far from their original homes. During the resettlement years, roughly 1942-50, nearly 30,000 Japanese Americans, attracted by the availability of jobs, sought to make new lives for themselves in Chicago. By 1960, about 15,000 people of Japanese ancestry remained in the greater Chicago metropolitan area.¹ Today, the community numbers over 18,000 individuals of Japanese ancestry throughout the Chicago area.

If the "success" of an ethnic group can be measured by the extent to which it is assimilated into the general population, the Japanese American community of Chicago can be regarded as very successful. In light of the number of Sansei (the third-generation, American-born children of the Nisei) who marry outside of their race, it is predicted

that, within two generations, 75 percent of the area's Japanese American children will be of mixed race.²

In contrast, the Issei generation has virtually died out, and the Nisei are aging. Published information on the resettlement experience is scarce, and direct testimony from these former evacuees will someday be unavailable. The misguided idea held by the general public and its elected officials that Japanese Americans actually benefited from the U.S. Government's punitive actions toward them during World War II could be perpetuated without history collected from the Japanese American perspective. "Such a wrong-headed perception," states one scholar, "is consonant with the consoling American myth that our nation's most undemocratic deeds and uncivil behavior inevitably result in egalitarian progress."³

Memories fade, and eyewitnesses slip away. This makes access to documents and artifacts of the era all the more important. Through a major project currently in progress, the Japanese American Service Committee seeks to expand and develop its repository of resources from the Japanese American community of Chicago, the surrounding counties, and other Midwestern states.

THE CHICAGO RESETTLERS COMMITTEE AND THE JAPANESE AMERICAN SERVICE COMMITTEE

In 1946, during the period when evacuees started to leave the internment camps to begin new lives, a small group of Japanese Americans already living in Chicago, together with the U.S. War Relocation Authority, established the Chicago Resettlers Committee (CRC). The CRC acted as a clearinghouse for jobs, housing, and other practical information, such as the names and locations of area doctors, lawyers, and churches. As a gathering place for people with a common background who were new to the city, the CRC also served as a center for recreational activities and for personal contact. These social and cultural functions persist in the programming offered by the agency in its current form.

In 1954, as the resettlement years drew to a close, the CRC changed its name to the



Private Hideo Jack Konman, U.S. Army, at Robber Relocation Center near McGehee, Arkansas, March 1945. Many Japanese American men volunteered from U.S. internment camps for service in the U.S. Army during World War II. The segregated Japanese American 100th Infantry Battalion, 442nd Regimental Combat Team, and Military Intelligence Service, demonstrated exceptional bravery and loyalty on both the European and the Pacific fronts. Photograph from the Konman-Matsukawa Family Papers, Japanese American Service Committee Legacy Center, Chicago, Illinois.

Japanese American Service Committee of Chicago (JASC), reflecting a change in emphasis to social services and community programs. A further change came in the late 1950s, when the JASC began providing services to the aging and elderly Japanese Americans in the area. Among its offerings were English-language classes, piecework employment, and health-care programs. In the 1970s, the JASC built a 200-unit residence for senior citizens, and in the 1980s, it established an adult day care center in its headquarters building. The JASC undertook the building of a 180-bed skilled nursing facility during the 1990s. Both the apartment building and the skilled nursing facility are now independently owned and operated. The adult day care services remain under the aegis of the JASC today.

At this time, the JASC is the only Japanese American social service agency and cultural and community center in the Midwest. It

continues to focus on services for the elderly, while designing cultural and educational programs for a broader audience. It also works in partnership with other ethnic and cultural organizations in Chicago to bring quality cultural and educational programs to the area.

THE JASC LEGACY CENTER

The JASC's mission is to enhance the quality of life of the Japanese American community by providing social services and cultural programming to Japanese Americans and other Chicagoans, and to increase understanding of the needs and contributions of minorities within the larger society. It promotes intergenerational education, diversity, and cultural heritage through its Legacy Center.

As a library and archive that is open to the general public, the Legacy Center makes available for reference and research archival and educational resources of the JASC and the Japanese American community of the Midwest. In this way, it seeks to preserve and promote community heritage and common understanding of the Japanese American experience as an integral part of American history.

The Legacy Center library contains approximately 2,000 titles on Japanese and Japanese American history, culture, politics, arts, and literature in a variety of formats, including books, periodicals, videotapes, and CD-ROMs. Ephemera such as posters, bulletins, and fliers from local Japanese American and other Asian American organizations are also part of the collection. Of particular interest are a number of published and unpublished articles, papers, theses, and dissertations on Japanese American history in Chicago and the United States.

THE NHPRC PROJECT

Through a grant from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, the JASC Legacy Center is working to process, arrange, describe, and expand its archival and manuscript holdings. This grant funds the arrangement and description of five manuscript collections, including the Konman-Matsukawa Family Papers, the Mary and James Numata Papers, the Dorothy and Hiroshi Kaneko Papers, the Fumi Yamamoto Papers, and the Tohoru Ed Miyashita Papers. It also funds the development of a records management program to preserve and protect the JASC's records of lasting value. Finally, the grant supports outreach and training for key leaders of other Japanese American community groups to

educate them about archival practices. It supports coordinating efforts by these key leaders to preserve and properly care for their own resources so that they are accessible.

Among the Legacy Center's current archival holdings are the JASC's own records, which include documents from its original resettlement activities in the 1940s and 1950s. The Center also houses manuscript collections donated by a number of Japanese American Chicagoans. Spanning a period from the 1920s through the 1990s, these personal papers, photographs, and artifacts collectively offer firsthand accounts chronicling everyday life experienced by ordinary Japanese Americans before World War II, during the evacuation and internment, and through the resettlement years. They reflect the evolution of Chicago's Japanese American community over the decades and into the present. Finally, they trace the nationwide movement under which Japanese Americans sought to obtain redress from the U.S. Government for grave injustices perpetrated during World War II.

In light of the advanced age of a large percentage of Japanese American community members in the area, selection and acquisition of new manuscript collections constitute critical elements in the Legacy Center's plan of action. In many cases, failure to collect materials at this time will result in their total loss later.

Under the grant project, the Legacy Center intends to increase awareness of and promote the use of its resources among the archival, ethnic, and educational communities. This will be accomplished through web sites and other online services, professional and community-based newsletters, and networking within the community.

JAPANESE AMERICANS IN THE MIDWEST

There is no "Little Tokyo" in Chicago or any other city in the Midwest. Whereas the Japanese American population in Los Angeles or Honolulu is well over 100,000, it is only a fraction of that number in Chicago. For that and other reasons, the experiences of Japanese Americans in the Midwest differ significantly from those of their counterparts on the West Coast. Nevertheless, those experiences remain largely undocumented at this time.

With the financial help of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, the JASC, through its Legacy Center, seeks to remedy the situation by collecting and documenting historically significant materials within the Japanese American

community in Chicago and the Midwest. The development and expansion of this manuscript repository will serve as an important example of documenting an ethnic group from its own perspective, rather than from that of an outside organization.

The JASC's own records reflect more than 50 years of operations within that evolving community, starting at a point during which thousands of Japanese Americans were forced to recast their lives far from the homes they lost. Making those records available for reference and research will add one more clarifying element to the story of Japanese American resettlement. Moreover, it will be an important service for other ethnic groups, the social services community, students and academics, the media, and even state and Federal Government programs.

By creating and sustaining access to these unique resources, the JASC hopes to bridge barriers and create common understanding not only among members of its own community, but also among members of other ethnic, educational, and professional groups. It also hopes to ensure that all Americans can continue to learn from a painful episode in our nation's recent history.

Please contact the JASC Legacy Center, 4427 N. Clark Street, Chicago, IL 60640; telephone 773-275-0097, extension 22; or e-mail jasc_chicago@yahoo.com for copies of finding aids, project updates, or additional information. ■

DEBORAH MIEKO BURNS IS ARCHIVIST AND KAREN KANEMOTO IS COPY EDITOR AT THE JAPANESE AMERICAN SERVICE COMMITTEE.

NOTES

¹ Masako Osako, "Japanese Americans: Melting into the All-American Melting Pot," in *Ethnic Chicago: A Multicultural Portrait* (Grand Rapids, MI: William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, 1995), 423.

² *Ibid.*, 427.

³ Arthur A. Hansen, "Resettlement: A Neglected Link in Japanese America's Narrative Chain," in *Regenerations Oral History Project: Rebuilding Japanese American Families, Communities, and Civil Rights in the Resettlement Era* (Los Angeles: Japanese American National Museum, 2000), xix.

DOCUMENTING CHANGE IN MINNESOTA AND NORTH DAKOTA

BY JAMES E. FOGERTY

Agriculture is part of the American landscape. Even in states better known for their cities than their farms, agriculture is a fixture in the economic and scenic mix. The family farm remains an American icon—glorified by politicians, farmers, and many non-farming citizens alike. Indeed, the preservation of family farming—and of the communities it supports—has become a multibillion-dollar component of agricultural policy in the United States.

Nowhere is the place of agriculture more prominent than in the Midwest, where vast tracts of land are covered with fields of wheat, corn, soybeans, sugar beets, and a host of other crops. The viability of the small towns sprinkled across this region often depends directly upon income generated by farming. The economies of many states in the region were built upon the production of farms stretching to the Pacific, as were the fortunes of important sectors in the transportation, food products, and chemical industries.

The documentation of agriculture and its associated activities has always been part of the work of archives in the Midwest. Despite the inevitable disparity in size and scope of their collections, few would be found without some photographs, diaries, business records, and artifacts relating to the history of agriculture and the people who practiced it. At the same time, the very size and scope of agricultural enterprise makes systematic documentation difficult. The reality of thousands of individual farms and hundreds of farm-influenced communities in each state has often militated against large-scale documentary efforts.

Nowhere are the challenges in accurately reflecting the breadth and scope of agriculture more evident than in the archives of the Minnesota Historical Society and the State Historical Society of North Dakota. Neighbors separated only by the ribbon of the Red River of the North, Minnesota and North Dakota are linked economically as well as geographically. The produce of North Dakota's vast wheat fields flowed either to the flour mills of Minneapolis or to the grain terminals of Duluth for shipment to the East Coast or overseas. The railroads linking North Dakota to the rest of the nation were headquartered in Minnesota for nearly a century, and the states participate in a variety of cooperative efforts.

A particularly noteworthy aspect of the NHPRC's agenda to identify, preserve, and provide access to historical records has been the formation and support of historical records advisory boards in every state. Formed to collect data, seek public input and partnerships, and coordinate the work of records preservation, the state boards have proven important elements in implementing the NHPRC's goals on the local level. Minnesota and North Dakota maintain active state boards, both notable for the level of their involvement in projects to preserve state history. Periodic planning efforts in both states identified agriculture as a key component of state history, and noted the importance of ensuring adequate and accurate documentation of its importance.

Sensing the opportunity for a project of much more than statewide interest, the Minnesota Board invited members of North Dakota's board to a meeting in Moorhead in June 1992. As North Dakota board coordinator Gerald Newborg recalls, the "agenda laid out the two states' objectives. Minnesota objectives were stated to be 'documenting agriculture and rural life and the changing face of rural Minnesota. North Dakota



An aerial view of farmland surrounding a small farm in Dakota County, Minnesota, with forested hills in the foreground and gravel roads winding through the image. Photograph by Frank W. Goblke, 1983, courtesy of the Minnesota Historical Society.

objectives were given as examining the 'Red River Valley as a region transcending state and national boundaries.' The meeting had good representation and participation from both state boards, representation from the University of Manitoba added an international element, and our convergent interests were evident and well expressed. This was, all agreed, just the beginning."¹

In 1995 the Minnesota Board commissioned two surveys of local organizations in the Red River Valley. The surveys—which combined work on the Board's priorities on agriculture, rural life, underdocumented communities, and volunteerism—aimed to compile information on organizations dedicated to providing services beyond those available from Government agencies. One survey dealt with organizations focused on agriculture and rural communities; the second with the area's large Hispanic community.

Both surveys were completed in 1996, and led to Board-sponsored meetings in Moorhead to which were invited individuals identified through the surveys. Held in November 1996, the two meetings included more than 30 individuals, in addition to members of the Minnesota Board and representatives from the North Dakota Board. Those in attendance included social service providers, migrant labor representatives, farmers, and advocates of rural economic development. In both instances, the meetings highlighted dedicated groups of individuals working to deal with the economic, political, and social realities affecting farmers, residents of small towns, and the region's Hispanic population. Many of these people indicated strong interest in working with the two state boards to ensure documentation of their work and their communities.

Armed with these results, the Minnesota Board—still seeking partners and a realistic way in which to deal with the issues it had identified—commissioned two small oral-history projects. One focused on the evolution of the Hispanic community in Moorhead, and the other on the economic and social forces that led to the closing of a rural church. Both were funded by the Minnesota Historical Society's Grants

¹ *Agriculture and Rural Life: Documenting Change. Project Report*, p. 2.

in Aid program, and provided further insight into the complex issues involved in the larger project.

By 1998, members of both boards were impatient to take on a project dealing with the documentation of agriculture and rural life. At several meetings, the boards agreed to work together to frame a joint project, recognizing the challenges inherent in both cooperation and management on such a scale. The final project was proposed to the NHPRC in the spring of 1999 and funded late that year. Operations began early in 2000. In reviewing the project's operation the following items have special relevance.

Geographic Focus

Although the Red River Valley formed the larger geographic focus, it is nearly 175 miles in length, not counting the Canadian portion, and includes over 3,500 square miles. It is thus larger than Delaware and Rhode Island combined. In order to craft a manageable project, the boards agreed to focus on a particular section of the Red River Valley, while seeking input beyond that area when necessary. The North Dakota Board chose three counties extending inland from the river, while the Minnesota Board selected a watershed district covering parts of seven counties. The areas are located directly across the river from one another, and include no towns with populations larger than 5,000. This ensured that the target area would indeed be rural, untainted by a larger urban area with issues unrelated to the hinterland.

Project Management

From its inception, the project promised major challenges. The largest of these was project management. The co-directors were located in Bismarck and St. Paul, headquarters of the respective boards and their sponsoring historical societies. The Red River is nearly 200 miles east of Bismarck and 250 miles northwest of St. Paul. Both project directors have major responsibilities in their agencies, and neither could relocate to the Valley for more than a few days every few months. Yet the work demanded a presence on site to build and maintain the network of contacts that would make or break the project.

The cross-river twin cities of Fargo, North Dakota, and Moorhead, Minnesota, were selected as the project headquarters. While not directly in the focus area, the cities provided infrastructure for the project office and available housing stock for the project manager. Recruitment of a project manager, whose work would last for 14 of the project's 24 months, concentrated on northwestern Minnesota and eastern North Dakota. As with so many aspects of this project, success was ensured by a combination of good planning and good fortune. Benjamin Leonard proved a model of entrepreneurial activity, boundless enthusiasm, excellent organizational skills, and the ability to connect with people. The latter was a critical asset, for Leonard had to cold-call dozens of people before each of the many meetings, explaining the project to busy farmers, businesspeople, municipal managers, educators, and social service providers. His success ratio was astounding.

The initial work-site for the project manager was space made available in the library of North Dakota State University in Fargo. The Minnesota Historical Society sent a computer, and, with installation of a telephone, Leonard was in business. Until June 20, 2000, that is, when Fargo was deluged with more than 10 inches of rain in less than 3 hours. Massive flooding inundated the NDSU library's lower floor, destroying Leonard's office, his computer, and many of his project files. Fortunately much of his research and many of his work notes had been sent electronically to the project directors, which protected those files from destruction. Office space was located at Moorhead State University, and Leonard relocated there within 2 days of the flood.

The project report details the numerous meetings held in both states and describes the interest groups assembled to discuss issues, provide individual perspectives, and recommend action. Meetings were also held with archivists from Minnesota, North Dakota, and Manitoba, and with historians whose work includes aspects of the history of agriculture and rural life. In addition, Leonard and board members met with

more than 30 representatives of county and local historical societies in the region. Leonard also surveyed the holdings of 17 local, regional, and university archives in the Red River Valley, chosen to represent the actual disparities in size, funding, and collections.

In the end, the project succeeded because the project manager, board members, and staff worked hard to maintain contact and a visible presence in the area. Indeed, many board and project staff members came to view Fargo as a second home, for it served as the base of project operations.

Interstate Cooperation — The Realities

Melding state board goals, agendas, and meeting times is a major task not to be undertaken lightly. Even the choice of meeting sites is cause for deliberation, since sending board and staff members back and forth across state lines that may be hundreds of miles from their homes and work is no small decision, given the expense in both dollars and time taken from other tasks.

An interstate project must be a leading and simultaneous priority to all partners. Commitment to an idea or agenda is always possible in the abstract. It is when the inevitable meetings and consultations become reality that real days with real travel time and real preparation become challenges to commitment. In the case of the Minnesota and North Dakota boards, that commitment had to be maintained for 2 long years, through a dozen meetings and much sustained work. In retrospect, the very length of time it took to agree upon the project may have ensured its eventual success. When it was finally time to drive across snow-covered roads to meetings, commitment to a shared goal produced stellar cooperation.

Conclusions

The project's results and recommendations can be seen in two publications, both bearing the project title *Agriculture and Rural Life: Documenting Change*. The first is the *Project Report*, which contains an overview of each component, together with an extensive bibliography and list of web sites. Those were compiled from project research and information obtained directly from meeting participants. The second publication, *Perspectives on the Issues*, is a set of four very different essays, each offering a view of the topic and perspectives of value to those contemplating similar ventures. Both publications may be accessed from the web sites of the respective state boards, www.mnhs.org/sbrab and www.state.nd.us/bist/Ag-rural-life.htm.

In assessing this interstate project, a reflection on the relationship between the NHPRC and the state historical records advisory boards is inevitable. While the state boards exist as independent entities, all were created under the leadership of the NHPRC. Funding other than that supplied by NHPRC has occasionally supported various state board programs, but the vast majority of funds used in state board projects have come from that single source.

Unusual as it is, the project *Agriculture and Rural Life: Documenting Change* proves that cooperation between state boards can flourish. Such projects may not be easily defined or rapidly implemented, but they can create interaction and regional agreement. Such cooperation can only strengthen records programs, particularly when, as in this instance, it creates a genuine dialog between records creators, users, and those charged with selecting and keeping the historical record. ♣

JAMES E. FOGERTY HEADS THE ACQUISITIONS AND CURATORIAL DEPARTMENT OF THE MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, AND IS EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE MINNESOTA STATE HISTORICAL RECORDS ADVISORY BOARD.

much information from applicants as it has normally done in the past.

Resolved, that the NHPRC thanks the Fire Department of the City of New York for its proposal to preserve and make available for research the historical records of the Department, which the New York State Historical Records Advisory Board returned to the applicant for further work and resubmission in another cycle. The Commission wishes to express its interest in exploring a possible project involving the (preservation and access to archival New York City) Fire Department journals, and encourages the Fire Department of the City of New York to work with the Commission staff and the New York State Historical Records Advisory Board in developing a revised proposal to be considered at the Commission's May 2003 meeting.

With regard to competitive grant proposals, the Commission recommended that the Archivist of the United States make grants of up to \$1,652,534 for 30 documentary editing projects; \$57,918 for 7 documentary editing subventions; up to \$29,991 for 3 state board administrative support projects; and \$1,565,880 for 22 records access projects. The Commission also endorsed 1 documentary editing project it was unable to fund. It established priorities for the funding of 5 additional records access projects if sufficient funds become available through the inability of certain records projects already recommended in Fiscal Year 2002 to meet the conditions specified for their grants. A list of funded proposals follows below.

At a reception and dinner held on the evening of May 14 in the Lyndon B. Johnson Room of the United States Capitol, the NHPRC honored Dr. John Brademas, the recipient of the 2002 NHPRC Distinguished Service Award. The award was presented by NHPRC Chairman John W. Carlin; Senator Christopher Dodd spoke of his long friendship with Dr. Brademas and of his support for the work of the NHPRC. In addition to the NHPRC members, the guests included Senator Paul Sarbanes, House Democratic Whip Nancy Pelosi, Congressman Timothy Roemer, Ambassador Philip Kaiser, and George Washington University President Stephen Trachtenberg.

Following the completion of other Commission business on May 15, Leon Stout, Head of Public Services and Outreach at the Eberly Family Special Collections Library, Penn State University, and recent past president of the Society of American Archivists, briefed the members on electronic records issues.

The following Commissioners were present at the May meeting: Chairperson John W. Carlin, Archivist of the United States; Nicholas C. Burckel, Presidential appointee; Charles T. Cullen, representing the Association for Documentary Editing; Senator Christopher J. Dodd (D-CT), representing the U.S. Senate; Mary Maples Dunn, representing the American Historical Association; Fynnette Eaton, representing the Society of American Archivists; Barbara J. Fields, representing the Organization of American Historians; Brent Glass, representing the American Association for State and Local History; Alfred Goldberg, representing the Department of Defense; Margaret P. Grafeld, representing the Department of State; Marvin E. "Bud" Moss, Presidential appointee; Justice David H. Souter, representing the United States Supreme Court; and Roy C. Turnbaugh, representing the National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators. Absent were Representative Roy D. Blunt (R-MO), representing the U.S. House of Representatives, and Winston Tabb, who represents the Librarian of Congress.

Documentary Editing Projects

Duke University, Durham, NC: A conditional grant of up to \$52,539 for *The Jane Addams Papers*.

University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC: A conditional grant of up to \$42,916 for *The Papers of John C. Calhoun*.

The College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA: A conditional grant of up to \$13,098 for *The Papers of Charles Carroll of Carrollton*.

Richard and Shirley Flint, Villanueva, NM: A conditional grant of up to \$20,060 for a dual-language edition of documents relating to the Coronado Expedition.

William Marsh Rice University, Houston, TX: A conditional grant of up to \$70,208 for *The Papers of Jefferson Davis*.

Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis, Indianapolis, IN: A conditional grant of up to \$15,840 for *The Papers of Frederick Douglass*.

Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, New Brunswick, NJ: A conditional grant of up to \$44,960 for *The Papers of Thomas Edison*.

University of Maryland, College Park, MD: A conditional grant of up to \$82,879 for *Freedom: A Documentary History of Emancipation, 1861-1867*.

Regents of the University of California, Los Angeles, CA: A conditional grant of up to \$50,882 for *The Marcus Garvey and the Universal Negro Improvement Association Papers*.

Regents of the University of California, Berkeley, CA: A conditional grant of up to \$87,317 for *The Emma Goldman Papers*.

University of Maryland, College Park, MD: A conditional grant of up to \$69,854 for *The Samuel Gompers Papers*.

Ulysses S. Grant Association, Carbondale, IL: A conditional grant of up to \$67,612 for *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*.

Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence, RI: A conditional grant of up to \$73,513 for *The Papers of General Nathanael Greene*.

University of Arizona, Arizona State Museum, Tucson, AZ: A conditional grant of up to \$43,993 for *Documentary Relations of the Southwest*.

University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN: A conditional grant of up to \$66,016 for *The Papers of Andrew Jackson*.

Pace University, New York, NY: Endorsement of *The Harriet Jacobs Papers: A Documentary Edition*.

Stanford University, Stanford, CA: A conditional grant of up to \$56,011 for *The Papers of Martin Luther King, Jr.*

University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC: A conditional grant of up to \$73,793 for *The Papers of Henry Laurens*.

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Springfield, IL: A conditional grant of up to \$63,496 for *The Lincoln Legal Papers: A Documentary History of the Law Practice of Abraham Lincoln, 1836-1861*.

George C. Marshall Foundation, Lexington, VA: A conditional grant of up to \$49,771 for *The Papers of George Catlett Marshall*.

Institute of Early American History and Culture, Williamsburg, VA: A conditional grant of up to \$20,004 for *The Papers of John Marshall*.

State University of New York, College at Old Westbury, Nassau, NY: A conditional grant of up to \$48,025 for a documentary edition of the papers of Clarence Mitchell, Jr.

The American University, Washington, DC: A conditional grant of up to \$40,008 for *The Papers of Frederick Law Olmsted*.

University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN: A conditional grant of up to \$41,767 for *The Correspondence of James K. Polk*.

University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA: A conditional grant of up to \$86,684 for its Presidential Recordings Project.

University of North Carolina at Greensboro, Greensboro, NC: A conditional grant of up to \$22,235 for *Race, Slavery, and Free Blacks*:

Petitions to Southern Legislatures and County Courts, 1776-1867.

The George Washington University, Washington, DC: A conditional grant of up to \$130,976 for its Eleanor Roosevelt and Human Rights project.

New York University, New York, NY: A conditional grant of up to \$58,343 for *The Selected Papers of Margaret Sanger*.

Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, New Brunswick, NJ: A conditional grant of up to \$48,025 for *The Papers of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony*.

Morehouse College, Atlanta, GA: A conditional grant of up to \$54,955 for *The Howard Thurman Papers*.

East Stroudsburg University, East Stroudsburg, PA: A conditional grant of up to \$56,756 for *The Papers of the War Department, 1784-1800*.

Documentary Editing Subventions

University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA: A subvention grant of \$10,000 for *The Papers of George Washington, Presidential Series*, Vol. 11.

University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA: A subvention grant of \$10,000 for *The Papers of James Madison, Secretary of State Series*, Vol. 6.

University of South Carolina Press, Columbia, SC: A subvention grant of \$7,000 for *The Papers of Henry Laurens*, Vol. 16.

University of South Carolina Press, Columbia, SC: A subvention grant of \$4,767 for *The Papers of John C. Calhoun*, Vol. 27.

University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA: A subvention grant of \$8,236 for *The Selected Letters of Dolley Payne Madison*.

Kent State University Press, Kent, OH: A subvention grant of \$10,000 for *The Papers of Robert A. Taft*, Vol. 3.

University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, CA: A subvention grant of \$7,915 for *The Papers of Emma Goldman*, Vol. 1, *Made for America*.

State Board Administrative Support

Maine State Historical Records Advisory Board, Augusta, ME: A grant of \$9,991 for board administrative support.

Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, NE: A conditional grant of up to \$10,000 for state board administrative support.

Tennessee State Historical Records Advisory Board, Nashville, TN: A grant of \$10,000 for board administrative support.

Records Access

San Francisco State University, San Francisco, CA: A 2-year grant of \$121,401 for its Sam Kagel Collection Processing Project to appraise, process, publicize, and make accessible the case files and other records of labor-management arbitrator Sam Kagel.

Louis Wolfson II Media History Center, Miami, FL: A 2-year grant of \$87,070 for its South Florida Television Preservation and Access Project to preserve and make accessible three collections that comprise some of the earliest recordings of local television in South Florida.

City of Lewiston, Maine: A 1-year grant of \$37,352 for its Bates Manufacturing Company Records Processing Project to arrange and describe the records of the Bates Manufacturing Company, 1852-1980.

New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, MA: A 2-year grant of \$84,603 for its Archives Development Project to establish an archives and records management program.

Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield, MO: A 2-year grant

of \$130,999 for its Archives and Records Survey Project to conduct a records survey of the 25 offices of the University as a first step in establishing a university archives and records management program.

The New-York Historical Society, New York, NY: A 2-year grant of \$57,500 for its Cass Gilbert Archival Project to arrange and describe records from the collection of architect Cass Gilbert.

Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, PA: An 18-month grant of \$64,320 for its Photograph Processing Project to arrange, describe, and preserve 9,600 photographs in the hospital's collection that date from the period 1860-1990.

Diocese of Amarillo, Amarillo, TX: A 1-year grant of \$36,000 for its Diocese Records Preservation Project to develop an institutional archives and records management program.

Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians, Lakeport, CA: A 1-year grant of \$40,685 for its Big Valley Rancheria Records Reclamation Project to develop an archives and records management program.

Regents of the University of California, Berkeley, CA: A 2-year grant of \$168,854 for its NAACP West Coast Region Records Project to process, arrange, and describe the records of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, West Coast Region.

Society of California Archivists, Sacramento, CA: A 10-month grant of \$12,305 for its Native American/Tribal Archivists Curriculum Project to develop a curriculum and a class schedule for a Western Archives Institute-Special Institute for Native American and Tribal Archivists, to be held in August 2003.

Regents of the University of California, Berkeley, CA: A 1-year grant of \$78,891 for its Him Mark Lai Collection Processing Project to process and make available the collection of Chinese American scholar Him Mark Lai.

Connecticut State Library, Hartford, CT: A 1-year grant of \$75,526 for its Judicial Records Project to complete the processing of the records of four county courts and formulate a plan for preserving and providing access to all of the state's early county court records.

The Linn County Historical Society/The History Center, Cedar Rapids, IA: An 18-month grant of \$55,036 for its Archives Collection Processing Project to organize, describe, and make available collections documenting Cedar Rapids and the surrounding region.

University of Maine, Orono, ME: A 2-year grant of \$109,787 for its Environment and Development in New England Project to process 91 collections documenting the activities of New England businesses that have had an impact on the region's environment.

Board of Regents, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE: A conditional 1-year grant of up to \$10,065 for its George Cather Ray Collection Microfilming Project to microfilm a collection of materials from relatives of Willa Cather relating to her works.

American Association for State and Local History, Nashville, TN: A 15-month grant of \$88,758 for its Council of State Historical Records Coordinators (COSHRC)/Expanded National Collaboration and Administration Project to continue regular meetings and administration of COSHRC; maintain its web site; provide regular communication among COSHRC, State Historical Records Advisory Boards, and the NHPRC; and broaden national collaboration among records keepers.

Pacific Lutheran University, Tacoma, WA: A conditional 2-year grant of up to \$137,523 for its Northwest Archives Processing Initiative Project to organize, describe, and catalog archival and photographic collections documenting a wide range of subjects in the region.

State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, WI: A conditional 1-year grant of up to \$79,542 for its Photograph Collections Cataloging Project to produce collection-level descriptive entries for 3,000

processed photograph lots and to load those descriptions into an online catalog.

Washingtoniana Division, District of Columbia Public Library, Washington, DC: A conditional 1-year grant of up to \$40,000 for its Photographic Preservation and Access Project to improve the physical housing of and intellectual access to the *Washington Star* newspaper's photographic collection.

Vedanta Society of Southern California, Hollywood, CA: A conditional 1-year grant of up to \$25,000 for its George Fritts Preservation and Accessibility Project to process and preserve the slides, photographs, and tape recordings of George Fritts, a Vedanta monk who documented the society's daily activities for decades.

Immigrant City Archives, Lawrence, MA: A 1-year grant of \$24,663 for its Essex Company Collection Preservation Project to organize, describe, and make available its Essex Company Collection; to deal with photographic images in the collection; and to produce a curriculum unit based on the collection.

Records Access Projects Contingent Upon the Availability of Funds

The following projects were approved for funding in the order presented, provided that sufficient funds become available through the inability of certain projects already recommended to meet the conditions specified for their grants.

The Creek Indian Memorial Association, Okmulgee, OK: A conditional 1-year grant of up to \$62,008 for its Muscogee (Creek) Nation Records Survey Project to develop an archives and records management program for the Muscogee (Creek) Nation.

College of Medicine, J. Hills Miller Health Science Center, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL: A 2-year grant of \$58,681 for its Medical History Center and Archives Project to arrange and describe records relating to the origins and development of the J. Hills Miller Health Science Center.

University of Kentucky Research Foundation, Lexington, KY: A 2-year grant of \$97,940 for its Lexington *Herald-Leader* Photograph Morgue Project to arrange and describe the photograph morgue of one of Lexington's newspapers.

The Outdoor Circle, Honolulu, HI: A 1-year grant of \$40,222 for its project to survey the organization's records; arrange, describe, preserve, and make accessible those records with legal and historical value; and establish a records management plan and retention schedule for the records.

The Newark Museum Association, Newark, NJ: A 1-year grant of \$51,500 for its Institutional Records Processing Project to arrange, describe, and make available museum records dealing with exhibitions, collections, educational outreach, and marketing.

Congressionally Directed Grants

The Center for Jewish History, New York, NY: Release of third-year funding of up to \$316,733 for its Integrated Collection Management and Access System Project.

REMARKS OF DR. JOHN BRADEMAS, PRESIDENT EMERITUS, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, AND FORMER MEMBER OF CONGRESS (D-IND.), AT A DINNER MARKING HIS RECEIVING THE 2002 DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD OF THE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION, MAY 14, 2002

At the outset, I want to express my appreciation to all the members of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission for this high honor and to the Commission's able and dedicated Executive Director, Ann Newhall.

My own interest in history began in childhood. My late father was born in Greece, and I grew up hearing about Thucydides; my mother was a public schoolteacher, and her father taught Greek, Roman, and American history in schools and universities in Indiana. So after finishing my undergraduate and graduate studies and, on my third try, winning election to Congress, I naturally sought membership on the Committee of the House of Representatives with jurisdiction over legislation dealing with schools, colleges, and universities; libraries and museums; the arts and the humanities, and I served as well on the Joint (House-Senate) Committee on the Library of Congress.

The privilege that then House Speaker Carl Albert accorded me in 1971, appointment to the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, opened yet another exciting door to the world of history, American history, and I immensely enjoyed the periodic meetings at the National Archives Building with Senator Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island; Justice William Brennan of the Supreme Court; the then Archivist of the United States, Bert Rhoads; and some distinguished American historians.

Some personal observations. My own papers cover 22 years as a Member of the House of Representatives. I served with six Presidents—three Republicans: Eisenhower, Nixon, and Ford; and three Democrats: Kennedy, Johnson, and Carter. During my last 4 years, I was, by appointment of Speaker Tip O'Neill, House Majority Whip. During my service as Whip, I joined Speaker O'Neill, Senate Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd, House Majority Leader Jim Wright, Senator Hubert H. Humphrey while he lived, and the other Democratic Leaders of Congress for breakfast nearly every other Tuesday at the White House with President Carter and Vice President Mondale.

I hope to make use of my notes, over two decades later, for a study of how a President deals with the leaders of his own party in Congress. Recently, with the help of New York University's Archivist, Nancy Cricco, my papers were brought from a Library of Congress warehouse to NYU, where Professor Peter Wosh is using them as materials for a class he is teaching on the management of historical archives.

... So I want to establish a center in New York City that will have two principal dimensions: first, to be a place where scholars can engage in research on and study of Congress as a policy-making institution; and second, as a place to which, for conferences, lectures, and symposia, to bring practitioners: Senators and Congressmen, current and former; Congressional staffers; persons from the Executive branch; scholars; journalists; and parliamentarians from other countries to interact with academics at New York University. Such a Center would, of course, be wholly bipartisan. The work of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission is indispensable not only to the actual preservation of the documents of American history, but as a concrete demonstration that all three branches of the Government of the United States are committed to promotion of knowledge and understanding of our history. Indeed, let me observe that at least so far as I know, this Commission is the only entity in which all three branches of our national government meet not for lunch or dinner, but to make decisions. This Commission, far too little known, plays a uniquely valuable role in our country.



So Governor Carlin, Ann Newhall, and members of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, I hope that there will be strong support for adequate appropriations—you're authorized \$10 million, I understand—and I hope you win \$10 million in appropriations-for-the-year-support from President Bush and from both Democrats and Republicans in the Senate and House of Representatives.

After September 11, it is all the more important that if Americans are to know where we are going, we must know whence we came. Yours is a noble endeavor. All the more, then, am I grateful for the honor you do me this evening.

NHPRC Chair John W. Carlin presents the Commission's 2002 Distinguished Service Award to former Commission member John Brademas. Photograph by Roscoe George, NARA.

Recent Records Products and Documentary Editions

Records Products

The following products from records projects funded by the National Historical Records and Publications Commission (NHPRC) have been received since the November 2001 meeting.

• University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC: \$69,353 to process 15 manuscript collections relating to the history of South Carolina and the South in the university's South Caroliniana Library (NHPRC Grant No. 97-082). The collections cover topics in women's history, slavery and race relations, the Civil War, and political and military history. The finding aids produced have the following titles:

- The James Henry Hammond Papers
- The Thomas Eveleigh Richardson Collection
- The Samuel Lowry Latimer, Jr., Papers
- The Papers of Benjamin Livingston Abney
- The Papers of the Christensen Family
- The Records of the Christian Action Council
- The Papers of Elizabeth Boatwright Coker
- The Papers of James Lide Coker
- The Papers of Robert Richardson Coker
- The Papers of John Gary Evans
- The Papers of Blondelle Malone
- The Papers of Wyndham Meredith Manning
- The Papers of William Doyle Morgan
- The Papers of Stanley Fletcher Morse
- The Papers of Mendel Lafayette Smith

• The Art Institute of Chicago, Chicago, IL: \$40,000 to process the architectural records of the Institute's David Adler Archive (NHPRC Grant No. 97-083). The following finding aid and study guide was published; record descriptions were also made available through RLIN.

The David Adler Archive at The Art Institute of Chicago

• The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA: \$77,873 to arrange, describe, rehouse, and catalog the records of Coxe Mining Company, an independent coal producer that played a key role in the development of anthracite mining in the state (NHPRC Grant No. 99-071). The finding aid produced has the following title:

Coxe Family Mining Papers, 1774-1968

• The Research Foundation of the State University of New York, Albany, NY: \$381,332 to develop guidelines to support and promote long-term preservation of and access to public electronic records of value to secondary users, including historians and other researchers (NHPRC Grant No. 98-027). The following finding aid was published:

Opening Gateways: A Practical Guide for Designing Electronic Records Access Programs

• Princeton University, Princeton, NJ: \$55,206 to organize, describe, catalog, and provide more effective access to collections in its Seeley G. Mudd Library relating to Cold War-era liberalism (NHPRC Grant No. 97-084). The finding aids produced have the following titles; they are available online at <http://www.princeton.edu/~mudd/>

- Wilbur Hugh Ferry Papers, 1962-1964
- Freedom House Archives, 1936-1997
- Fund for the Republic Archives, 1928-1964 [Bulk Dates 1952-1961]
- William W. Lockwood, 1919-1977
- Paul D. Tillett, Jr., Papers, 1952-1979
- H. H. Wilson Papers, 1938-1979
- Paix et Liberte Papers, 1950-1952

Publications Volumes

The following publications from NHPRC-supported documentary editing projects have been received in the Commission office since November 2001.

Dear Papa, Dear Charley [Charles Carroll], Vol. 1 [Sep. 1749-Dec. 1768] (University of North Carolina Press, 2001)

Dear Papa, Dear Charley [Charles Carroll], Vol. 2 [Sep. 1769-Jun. 1778] (University of North Carolina Press, 2001)

Dear Papa, Dear Charley [Charles Carroll], Vol. 3 [Jul. 1778-Jul. 1782] (University of North Carolina Press, 2001)

The Papers of Benjamin Franklin, Vol. 36 [November 1, 1781-March 15, 1782] (Yale University Press, 2001)

The Papers of Thomas Jefferson, Vol. 29 [March 1, 1796-December 1797] (Princeton University Press, 2002)

Selected Letters of Lucretia Coffin Mott [1813-1879] (University of Illinois Press, 2002)

The Papers of George Washington: Revolutionary War Series, Vol. 12 [October-December 1777] (University Press of Virginia, 2001)

The Bruce Goff Archive in the Department of Architecture, The Art Institute of Chicago

BY ANNEMARIE VAN ROESSEL, IN COLLABORATION WITH CHRISTA AUBE

American architect Bruce Goff (1904–1982) was arguably one of the most inventive and iconoclastic architects of the 20th century. Born in Kansas and largely self-taught, he spent most of his life in independent practice in Oklahoma, Chicago, and Texas. In addition to his pursuit of “design for the continuous present” through architecture, Goff was also an accomplished abstract artist and, in the 1930s, a composer of avant-garde piano compositions.

In 1990 The Art Institute of Chicago received Goff’s comprehensive personal and professional archive through Joe D. Price, a friend and client of Goff and executor of his estate.¹ At the Art Institute—one of the largest repositories of architectural archives in the United States—this collection greatly complements the archives of such other distinguished Midwestern architects as Louis Sullivan, Daniel H. Burnham, Ludwig Hilberseimer, and Bertrand Goldberg.

During a professional career that spanned more than 60 years, Goff saw nearly 150 of his more than 500 architectural designs built in 15 states. Among the best known are the Boston Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church in Tulsa, Oklahoma; the Ruth Ford House in Aurora, Illinois; the Gene and Nancy Bavinger House in Norman, Oklahoma; the Shin’enKan estate in Bartlesville, Oklahoma (destroyed by arson in 1996); and the Shin’enKan Pavilion at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art.

Known for using such mundane materials as discarded glass cullet, raw coal, Quonset hut ribs, nautical rope, dime-store ashtrays, and goose feathers in radical ways, his reputation as an anti-academic architect was as far-reaching as his influence. In each of his designs, Goff’s sensitivity to client, site, space, and material set him far outside the mainstream.

Apart from his innate creativity, Goff found inspiration for his work from a variety of sources, including the architecture of Louis Sullivan, Frank Lloyd Wright, Antoni Gaudí, and Erich Mendelsohn; modern European fine arts and music; and the arts of Japan and Southeast Asia. He also made a profound impression on a younger generation of architects through his role as dean of the School of Architecture at the University of Oklahoma from 1947 to 1955 and through lecture tours and his apprentice program.

Today, as during his lifetime, Goff is regarded as one of the masters of organic architecture. Based on no historical precedent, and incorporating his almost fanatical devotion to uninhibited imagination, his designs were unlike any other; his most notable extant building, the Bavinger House, is frequently cited as one of the most important examples of postwar American residential architecture. Goff’s work appears frequently in exhibitions and publications in the United States and abroad.

Because of the vast scope of the Bruce Goff Archive, the Art Institute divided the contents according to material type between four departments in the museum. The Department of Architecture holds Goff’s original architectural records and compositions; the Ryerson and Burnham Archives hold his books, personal and



ABOVE: Bruce Goff with his cat, *Cbiaroscuro*, in his studio in Price Tower, Bartlesville, Oklahoma, 1962. Photograph courtesy of The Art Institute of Chicago.

RIGHT: Perspective rendering of the Glen and Luetta Harder House, Mountain Lake, Minnesota, 1970. Rendered by Bart Prince. Image courtesy of The Art Institute of Chicago.

professional papers, photographs, audio and visual recordings, and ephemera; the Department of Asian Art holds a large collection of his Japanese prints; a portion of his Native American art collection was transferred to the Department of African and Amerindian Art; and a drawing by Gustav Klimt, owned by Goff, is held in the Department of Prints and Drawings.²

In 1999 the Art Institute received a significant grant from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, with additional support from several private donors, for an 18-month project to process the Bruce Goff architectural records held in the Department of Architecture. Numbering approximately 8,000 items, these documents include design sketches, presentation renderings, working drawings, and copy prints. Herculean preliminary work in arranging and describing the Bruce Goff Archive was completed by the noted Goff scholar David De Long prior to the archive’s arrival at the Art Institute. De Long’s catalog raisonné numbers were used as a permanent complement to the Department of Architecture’s finding aid.³

However, prior to the grant, the collection remained largely inaccessible due to incomplete processing and its problematic physical condition. The objectives of the grant were to process and rehouse the entire collection, to stabilize and conserve the records as needed, to photograph the most frequently requested records for improved research and exhibition access, and finally, to make the finding aid available to the public via the Art Institute’s web site.

The Department of Architecture’s collection documents the span of Goff’s life, from early childhood sketches of fantasy structures to drawings that document the complex design processes he undertook as a professional architect. All told, these records illustrate an astonishing eight decades of creativity through a typical variety of architectural drawings: design sketches; presentation

drawings and renderings; working, shop, structural, and site survey drawings; and designs for furniture, murals, and other decorative elements.

The scope of these records also provides an excellent source for study of the techniques used to create architectural drawings during the 20th century. Goff used such varied media as graphite pencil, colored pencil, colored inks and markers, watercolor, and gouache on varied supports, including drafting linen, tracing paper, opaque paper, and illustration board. Copy prints were made by various reprographic techniques, including blueprint, sepia, and diazo processes, and were often further enhanced with colored pencils, gouaches, or colored markers.

Numerous architectural records had suffered damage due to excessive use, intrinsically poor materials, and less-than-ideal storage conditions prior to their arrival at the Art Institute. This was manifested in tears, creases, losses, stains, moisture damage, and adhesions of many types of pressure-sensitive tapes. Through the NHPRC grant, the archivist systematically stabilized and rehoused unmatted drawings in archival map folders and in rolled tubes, as appropriate. A significant number of frequently requested drawings were matted and mounted to allow more frequent use; many of these smaller drawings



were then rehoused in archival boxes. Items with the most severe problems were treated by the museum's paper conservators, with excellent results. These 8,000 records are now housed in 70 flat-file drawers, 10 archival boxes, and additional rolled storage cases, all contained in a climate-controlled vault.

Due to the uniqueness of each record and the specificity required by researchers, the collection was arranged and described on an item level, with drawings grouped by project and identified by client, location, date, De Long catalog raisonné number, drawing type, media, support, size, condition, and location. Through this intensive processing, and with the help of additional research in the Ryerson and Burnham Archives' holdings of Goff's professional papers, many records that were previously unidentified or misidentified finally received correct attributions.

In addition, these architectural records document the work of Goff's students, apprentices, and employees, a diverse group of talented renderers, delineators, draftsmen, and designers in their own right. For the first time, as well, comprehensive identification of these contributors was possible, and additional biographical information was obtained from those still living through the assistance of the Friends of Kebyar, a national organization devoted to the study of organic architecture.

Finally, as a complement to the preservation and cataloguing work undertaken by the Art Institute, several hundred architectural

drawings and archival documents have been reproduced in photographic and digital formats by its Department of Imaging, so that high-quality images are available for research and publication by scholars and for display on the museum's web site.

The Art Institute also created a web page that provides an overview of the Bruce Goff Archive, selected images from the collection, and downloadable versions of the finding aids compiled by the Department of Architecture and the Ryerson and Burnham Archives.⁴ As the other departments of the museum complete the cataloguing of their portions of the Bruce Goff Archive, this page is expected to include their finding aids and additional images.

The Bruce Goff Archive now has the distinction of being one of the most frequently consulted collections in the Department of Architecture for research and publication by scholars, students, architects, curators, and property owners. In particular, the number of inquiries about this material has significantly increased since 1995, when the Art Institute organized a retrospective exhibition on Goff's work, *"The Architecture of Bruce Goff, 1904-1982: Design for the Continuous Present."*⁵ Additionally, as many of Goff's extant buildings are reaching the 50-year age requirement for consideration as historic landmarks, we anticipate that the archive will find increased use from property owners and preservationists.

The sheer magnitude of the materials that physically comprise the archive is staggering. From the initial gift of 8,000 individual architectural drawings—not to mention the 130 linear feet of material in the Ryerson and Burnham Archives—the collection continues to grow through donations and purchases. Together, these objects illustrate Goff's vast accomplishments as an architect, artist, composer, educator, and dreamer. As an essential complement to his extant buildings, the Bruce Goff Archive provides invaluable insight into his ideas, his inspirations, his colleagues, and his architectural designs. The Art Institute of Chicago is deeply committed to the preservation and access of the archive, and considers it to be one of the great legacies of American architecture. ■

ANNEMARIE VAN ROESSEL IS BRUCE GOFF ARCHIVIST IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE AND CHRISTA AUBE IS AN ARCHIVES ASSISTANT IN THE RYERSON AND BURNHAM ARCHIVES, BOTH AT THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO. AN EARLIER VERSION OF THIS ARTICLE WAS PUBLISHED IN FRIENDS OF KEBYAR JOURNAL, VOL. 19, NO. 1 (SUMMER 2001).

NOTES

¹ Copyright in Bruce Goff's own works was also transferred to the Art Institute, with the deed of gift to the physical collection.

² Other portions of Goff's estate, primarily phonograph records, clothing, and household effects, remain in the possession of Goff's executor, Joe D. Price.

³ For a comprehensive description of David De Long's work with Bruce Goff and the preservation of his archive, see his article "The Historian's View," *American Archivist* 59 (Spring 1996): 156-164. De Long published this catalog raisonné in his book *Bruce Goff: Toward Absolute Architecture* (Cambridge: MIT Press, 1988).

⁴ <http://www.artic.edu/aic/libraries/gooff/rbgoff.html>

⁵ See Saliga, Pauline and Mary Woolever, eds. *The Architecture of Bruce Goff, 1904-1982: Design for the Continuous Present* (Chicago: Prestel Verlag/The Art Institute of Chicago, 1995).

THE MISSOURI HISTORICAL RECORDS GRANT PROGRAM

BY KEVIN W. EDWARDS

The documents and photographs that capture Missouri's rich history are housed throughout the state in nearly 400 historical societies, archival institutions, and museums that are as diverse as the collections they maintain. Ensuring the continued preservation of Missouri's historical records is a task undertaken by the Missouri Historical Records Grant Program (MHRGP), which was created through a \$300,000 legislative appropriation from the State of Missouri and a \$300,000 matching grant from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC). The grant program awards financial assistance to help preserve and make accessible Missouri's historical records and to promote archival education and cooperation among records keepers.

The MHRGP is administered by the Missouri State Archives, Office of the Secretary of State, on behalf of the Missouri Historical Records Advisory Board (MHRAB). The goals of the grant program are set forth in the Board's 1999 Strategic Plan, *Old Documents to a New Past: A Plan for the Preservation and Access of Missouri's Historical Records*. They are to help foster development of a statewide cooperative records community through leadership provided by the MHRAB; to expand the educational base of local repositories through cooperative strategies among the state's major archival institutions and professional organizations; to determine priorities for records preservation projects and increase preservation and conservation efforts; and to promote access and encourage use through basic records access in local repositories, with the goal of microfilm and database sharing among institutions.

The MHRGP is a 2½-year project containing two grant cycles. In cycle one, MHRAB members reviewed 60 applications and subsequently awarded 35 grants. In cycle two, the board received 57 applications and awarded 39 grants. Each of the projects funded represents a unique and diverse element of Missouri's history.

Through Missouri's participation in a previous NHPRC survey, useful conclusions were drawn about the overall needs of historical records repositories in the state. In the survey, respondents identified their number-one priority as "preservation of collections."

One MHRGP subgrantee that typified this need is the Missouri School for the Blind (MSB) in St. Louis. The MSB has played an important role in the evolution of education of the blind, as well as in the improvement of the lives of the blind and visually impaired, since its inception in 1851.

The MSB project began when the school's staff set out to collect historical materials that would figure in the celebration of the MSB's 150th anniversary. Hundreds of historic photographs and documents

had been stored improperly in cardboard boxes in the school's basement. These items describe the history of the school, the role that it has played in the education of the blind, and Missouri's attitudes towards and programs for people with disabilities.

The MSB received a grant for a consultant to evaluate its records, to make recommendations for their preservation and maintenance, and to create a disaster preparedness plan. The MSB also received funding for the preservation supplies needed to act on the consultant's recommendations. This grant from the MHRGP has enabled the school to preserve and make accessible its 150 years of history.

Another major priority of the MHRGP is to expand access to records. The Jackson County Historical Society in Independence has been actively acquiring historical documents since 1909 to preserve the county's heritage and to promote the study, appreciation, and interpretation of local and regional history as it interrelates with United States history.

The society's documents tell the stories of the daily lives of people who witnessed Independence flourish as the chief outfitting point and trailhead for three major trails: the Santa Fe Trail, the Oregon Trail, and the California Trail. They also trace the lives of those who suffered through fierce Civil War battles, who benefited (or not) from Tom Pendergast's political machine, and who cheered their neighbor Harry Truman when he became the 33rd President of the United States.

The society needed to undertake a comprehensive assessment of its holdings and to develop a formal long-range strategic plan and priority hierarchy. Through the MHRGP, the society was able to evaluate its needs and to address access and preservation issues. The subgrant awarded to the Jackson County Historical Society has given it the means to raise preservation and access quality to a

level commensurate with the value and scope of its collections.

The results of the subgrants to the Missouri School for the Blind and the Jackson County Historical Society are the types of benefits that the MHRAB expected when the program was created. What could not have been foreseen is the way the grants have served as a springboard for other projects and activities.

While the MHRAB knew that Missouri's smaller institutions would benefit tremendously from the archival training workshops offered by the grant program, one of the subgrantees, the Vernon County Historical Society's Bushwhacker Museum in Nevada, Missouri, has taken the archival training that members received and created its own educational outreach program.

Members shared the information they had gained in the MHRGP's archival training workshops, creating local 2-day workshops of their



One of the first students at the Missouri School for the Blind is shown working at a process learned at the school. Photograph courtesy of the Missouri School for the Blind.

own that were offered during the Christmas and spring breaks to the students of the Advanced History Classes at Nevada High School. These local workshops provided an opportunity for students to earn extra credit for the class as well as a chance to gain new insights into life in Vernon County during the 1800s.

The students also gained respect for public documents as primary source material. One such item was the original handwritten sworn testimony for the trial of John Brown and several of his associates after their raid into Vernon County in 1858, in the course of which one Missouri farmer was killed and 11 slaves stolen. The students also now have a better understanding of how involved, time-consuming, and expensive preservation and archival work can be.

In addition to the two local workshops, the Vernon County Board of Education has approved a new summer-school program for high school students that will provide 1/2 unit of social science credit (one semester). Students enrolled in this class will work in the museum in a variety of capacities. They will learn local history so that they will be able to function as docents, and will also learn the process of accessioning, marking documents, and archiving museum materials. Furthermore, students will choose and research a local-history topic using the museum archives as primary source material. This will be done under the direction of a classroom instructor and the museum coordinator.

The purpose of the class is to introduce students to their local heritage and to provide opportunities for them to learn research skills, to come in contact with a variety of occupations, and to render a community service. This new learning experience was not an expected

outcome of the subgrant; however, it is an excellent example of how something as necessary and fundamentally satisfying as documenting local history and heritage can lead to enlightening educational opportunities for students.

The MHRGP has also allowed subgrantees to build a foundation that they can use to procure further outside sources of funding and to network with other historical organizations. When the Still National Osteopathic Museum (SNOM) was acknowledged in the local newspaper for receiving an MHRGP grant, several museum patrons came forward and donated an additional \$4,000 in cash.

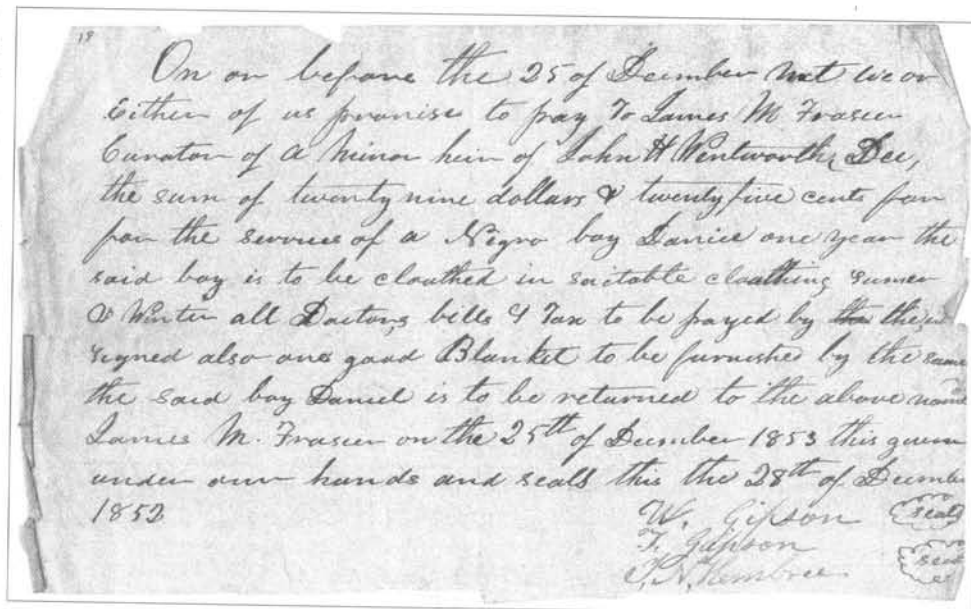
The subgrant has also provided an opportunity for recognition of the museum's staff's valuable work, and institutionally, the museum has gained more credibility and support. Furthermore, the grant has made it possible for the museum to start mutual projects with the State Capitol Museum, the Missouri Women's Council, the Kansas City Methodist Historical Society, and the Boone County Historical Society.

Many other subgrantees have seen their projects lead to increased membership and donations, and to the ability to do additional work. The MHRGP provided the best, and in many cases the only opportunity for funding for the organizations that received subgrants. Because many of the organizations eligible for the MHRGP had no prior grant-writing experience, a major effort was undertaken to help them submit competitive applications. The grant administrator conducted pre-application workshops to discuss with participants how applications would be reviewed for completeness, conformity to requirements, soundness of budget, and relevancy to the objectives of the program.

One successful applicant wrote, "I think it is necessary to express my appreciation for all of the help you have given me in preparing the grant application for the Historical Society. Organizations such as ours obviously do not have the funds to hire a professional grant writer, so a grant administrator who is willing to answer questions becomes a very important element for us to even be able to put a proposal together." The MHRGP offers Missouri's historical repositories the best opportunity to preserve Missouri's past.

The Missouri School for the Blind, Jackson County Historical

Society, the Vernon County Historical Society's Bushwhacker Museum, and the Still National Osteopathic Museum are just 4 of the 74 successful projects supported by the NHPRC regrant to the MHRAB. Each of these 74 projects has had a tremendous impact in preserving and making accessible historical records in Missouri. The ultimate goal of the MHRGP is to create a permanent program that will continue to assist local



A probate document referring to a raid conducted by John Brown in Missouri in 1858. Photograph courtesy of the Bushwhacker Museum.

historical repositories in their efforts to preserve Missouri's past and to guarantee that there will be a documentary heritage for future generations of Missourians. ■

KEVIN W. EDWARDS IS THE GRANT ADMINISTRATOR OF THE MISSOURI HISTORICAL RECORDS GRANT PROGRAM.

Jane Addams

AND THE JANE ADDAMS PAPERS PROJECT

BY MARY LYNN BRYAN

Jane Addams, powerful advocate for reform, social justice, and peace, is one of the pivotal figures of American history. From northwestern Illinois, where she was born Laura Jane Addams on September 6, 1860, in the village of Cedarville and educated at Rockford Female Seminary (now Rockford College), she rose to national and international fame. Before she died on May 21, 1935, Jane Addams had become an articulate and able organizer, leader, and popularizer of many of the key reform movements that swept the United States during her lifetime.

Co-founder with Ellen Gates Starr of the world-famous Chicago social settlement Hull-House during the 1890s and the first decades of the 20th century, she guided it, as well as the American settlement movement, when both were at the forefront of national reform efforts. Addams was a voice for reform in child labor, infant welfare, education, labor, housing, health care, immigrant education and protection, urban environment, and women's rights and suffrage. A superb communicator, she was the author of 11 books, including her noted autobiographies, *Twenty Years at Hull-House* and *Second Twenty Years at Hull-House*, plus hundreds of articles and speeches.

Addams also became the leader of the first modern woman's peace movement. She was the primary organizer of the Woman's Peace Party and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom in 1915, serving as an active president through World War I and until 1929. She was often

identified as one of the 10 most important living women of her day, and her name became almost a household word during her lifetime. She received numerous honors, capped in 1931 when she became America's first female recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize.

As Illinois' most famous heroine, Jane Addams is memorialized throughout the state. A mural in the State Capitol Building at Springfield depicts her contributions to humanity; her name is chiseled in the stone frieze of noted Illinois writers that circles the Illinois State Library Building; and a bronze bust of her graces the reading room of the Illinois State Historical Society.

In Chicago, two of the original Hull-House buildings, from which she led a network of like-minded reformers during America's Progressive Era, have been preserved and restored by the University of Illinois at Chicago. With national landmark status, the structures serve as a museum composed of collections, research projects, and exhibits to reveal her life and work. The Jane Addams Memorial Park near Navy Pier hosts a sculpture created in her memory. Today, the Hull-House Association carries on social work in her name throughout the Chicago metropolitan area.

Everything from schools to canned goods has been named for her, and poems, plays,



Jane Addams seated in a rocking chair at Hull-House during its first winter, 1889-90. From the author's collection.

and books are dedicated in her honor. And yet, with the exception of scholars, one hundred of whom recently named Jane Addams second only to Eleanor Roosevelt as the most significant woman of the 20th century, few outside of Illinois seem to know her name or life story.

But that is changing. Over the past 3 years, three new book-length treatments of Jane Addams have been published, and there are at least three other writers in the midst of producing new Addams biographies. There is a growing children's literature on the life of Addams. This year, there are to be four conferences devoted to some aspect of Addams' work and thought. She is also the focal point of numerous speeches and articles. During the 2002-03 academic year, at least three scholars plan full-length academic courses on the life, times, and

philosophy of Addams. Two of the most widely read older biographical studies of Addams have been re-issued, some of Addams' writings are available in their entirety on the Internet, and the University of Illinois Press is bringing out new editions of all of her books.

In part, this renaissance of Jane Addams studies may be traced to a commitment, made more than 25 years ago by the National Historical Publications Commission (NHPC), to support the preservation and publication of the papers of significant American women and their organizations. The Jane Addams Papers Project is part of that effort. It was begun in the mid-1970s, with the support of the NHPC's successor, the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC); the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH); and private foundations. Headquartered initially in the restored Jane Addams Hull-House, located on the Chicago campus of the University of Illinois, the editors agreed to identify, gather, organize, annotate, and make the Addams papers available to the widest possible audience.

The task would have been relatively easy if all of the Jane Addams papers (defined as documents that were sent to, produced by, or held by Jane Addams) had been carefully saved in one place. They were not. After conducting an especially designed and exhaustive national search of public and private archives, historical societies, and libraries; digging through the attics, trunks, boxes, and file drawers of Addams' friends and family; and conducting an international search of appropriate collections, the editor-detectives gathered photocopies of more than 150,000 documents that fit their definition. By the mid-1980s, these documents became the 82-reel microfilm edition of *The Jane Addams Papers* issued by University Microfilms International.

Recognizing that this mass of information might be overwhelming to many, the editors planned their next publication as a guide to the microfilm edition. Issued by Indiana University Press, *The Jane Addams Papers: A Comprehensive Guide* (1996) provides finding aids and reference tools to help readers gain access to the microfilm. At its core is a subject-correspondent index to the correspondence of Jane Addams. It also contains an outline of the organization of the microfilm edition, a bibliography of and index to the writings and speeches of Jane Addams, information on the provenance

of the Addams papers, a listing of the more than 1,000 collections from which the body of papers was reconstructed, a genealogy of Addams family members, a list by date of Addams correspondence, and assorted lists of organizations and individuals significant in Addams' life and work.

Associated with the Department of History at Duke University since 1983, the Jane Addams Papers Project is now engaged in work on the third of its planned three publications: the letterpress edition of selected Addams papers. The editors expect to develop an edition of at least six volumes. Following a chronological arrangement, the volumes will be composed of the most significant documents from the life and work of Addams. These will be accompanied by appropriate editorial commentary and annotation, and each volume will include a description of the editorial principles employed by the editors, appropriate illustrations, a bibliography, and an index.

The first volume, *The Selected Papers of Jane Addams: Preparing to Lead, 1860-1881*, will be issued this year by the University of Illinois Press. It is composed of documents that shed light on the first 21 years of Jane Addams' life, and also reveals the experiences and forces that shaped the young Addams and prepared her for a life of leadership and commitment to the democratic ideal.

Selections from correspondence, diaries, clippings, and Addams' essays offer readers the opportunity to consider the activities and influences of Jane Addams' childhood and youth and to investigate the environment in which she grew to maturity, including the community of Cedarville, its institutions and people, and the Addams and Haldeman family dynamic that swirled around the young Addams. At Rockford Female Seminary, Jane Addams formed female friendships among classmates and teachers that would last her entire lifetime. Here she progressed through a challenging curriculum and took an active role in the development of higher education for women in the United States as she helped Rockford Female Seminary Principal Anna P. Sill move the seminary to college status. Addams was aware that she was part of a new wave of women steeped in an education that fitted them for roles outside of a traditional family structure. Her challenge was identifying the part she would play.

In the volumes to come, the editors will reveal how Addams met that challenge.

They will follow Addams' relationships among her siblings, their progeny, and her stepfamily, as well as among her personal friends. The editors plan to treat the development of Hull-House and Addams' rise to prominence as a reformer, first in Chicago, then in Illinois, and on the national level. They will examine her contributions as a writer, speaker, and eloquent champion for her reform agenda; her role in the Progressive Party; and her activities in other reform organizations.

Subsequent volumes will cover Addams' response to World War I and explore her treatment as a leader in the American peace movement during the war, her leadership of the Woman's Peace Party and the Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom, and her dedication to the international woman's peace movement and world peace. In the three publications—the microfilm edition, the comprehensive guide for scholars, and the selected



Portrait of Jane Addams by Helen Balfour Morrison, ca. 1931. From the author's collection.

print edition for both scholars and the general reading public—the editors expect to bring the words, contributions, and life of one of America's extraordinary women to a much wider world. ♪

MARY LYNN BRYAN IS THE EDITOR OF *THE JANE ADDAMS PAPERS*.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS
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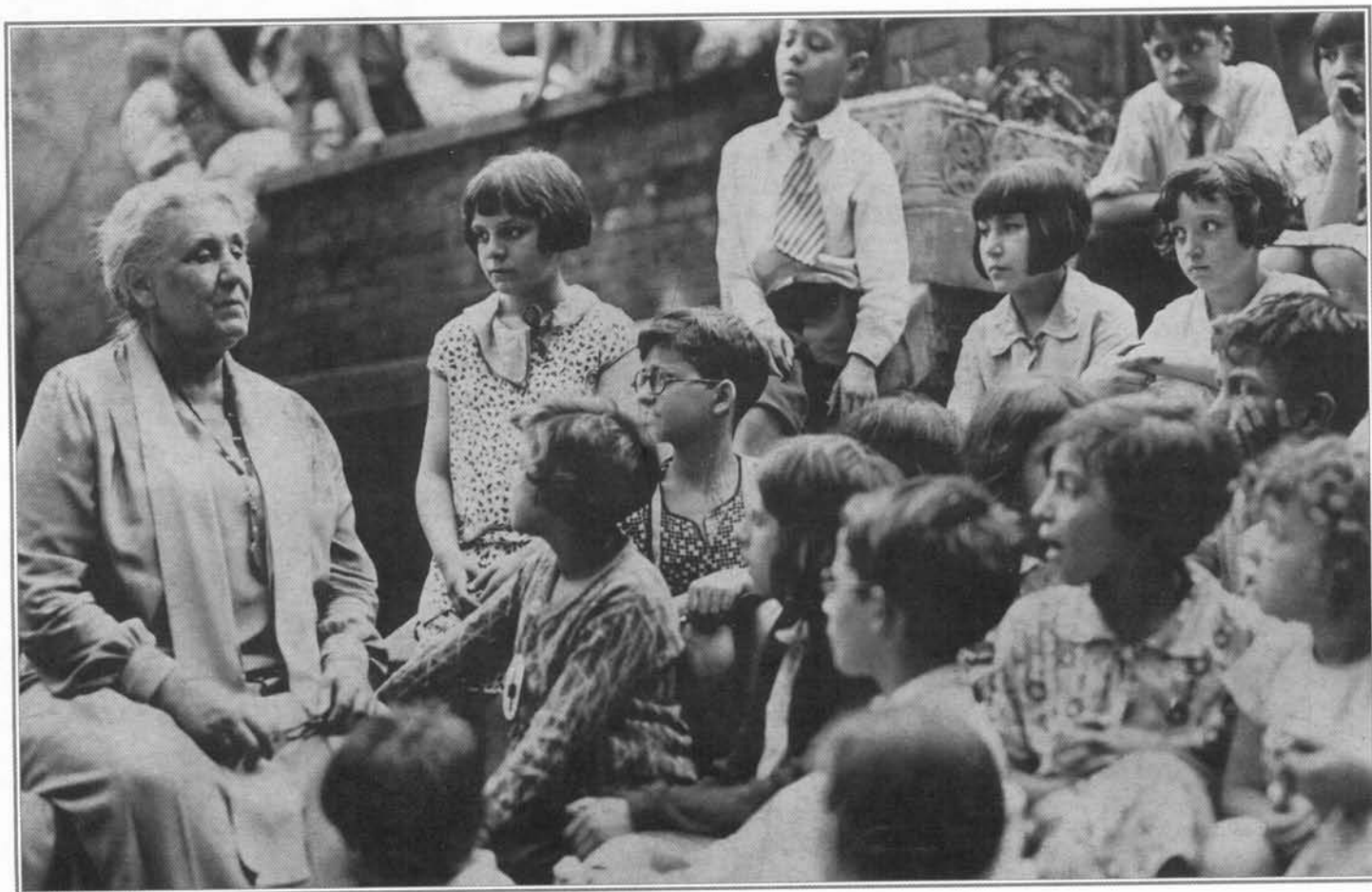
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Jane Addams talking with children on the steps of the Hull-House residents' dining ball, ca. 1930. From the collection of Mary Lynn Bryan, editor of The Papers of Jane Addams. A related article begins on page 18.