

# DOCUMENTING DEMOCRACY

1964-2004

---

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS & RECORDS COMMISSION



GEORGE WASHINGTON AT THE OUTPOSTS OF VALLEY FORGE.  
THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA IS PUBLISHING A COMPREHENSIVE  
EDITION OF THE PAPERS WRITTEN BY OR TO THE REVOLUTIONARY  
WAR GENERAL AND FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

**FORTY YEARS AGO** in November 1964, the National Historical Publications Records Commission awarded its first grants for projects to further public understanding of American history, democracy, and culture. That remarkable day was the culmination of over 140 years of debate over the proper role of the national government in preserving and making public our documentary heritage.

The Commission was founded in 1934 as part of the National Archives, but for most of those early years, because of the Depression and World War II, it rarely met. In 1950 President Harry S. Truman received a copy of the first volume of the *Papers of Thomas Jefferson*, and was so impressed that he urged the Commission to discuss in earnest the needs of the field, particularly in regard to historical publications. In the early 1960s, Congress and the Kennedy administration took the next evolutionary step in appropriating actual funds for the purposes of awarding grants. By 1974, the Commission began funding state and local archival projects, and to date, it has awarded over 4,000 grants and \$163 million for projects across the country.

The idea behind Federal funding is to make the Commission a true bridge between the archives and records held by the Federal Government at the National Archives and the records and collections of the states, municipalities, and nongovernmental organizations across the nation, and indeed, around the world. Just as the National Archives is a public trust for the essential evidence held by the Federal Government, the NHPRC is a public trust for documenting democracy.

This chronology is compiled to show how the National Historical Publications and Records Commission came into being and how it has grown. Since the NHPRC made its first grants, it has been providing access to primary sources to researchers, scholars, and genealogists who in turn transfer knowledge to millions more. As a result of its grantmaking, we have helped preserve and make accessible to users the papers of historically significant men and women, including the most important papers from the Founding Era, some or all of the works of 16 Presidents, the records of U.S. territories before statehood, the history of Emancipation, Women's Rights, and others too numerous to list. The fact that those materials sit on the shelves of hundreds of libraries is a sign of good government in partnership with citizens and other public institutions. But the preservation of those materials is the means to an end.

Let me cite just one example of how that work gets out of the archives. We supported the Freedom History Project, a highly selective edition of documents pertaining to black American life in the years

between the beginning of the Civil War and the advent of Reconstruction. How was it used? The Freedom History Project has kept a cumulative tabulation of how people are using its publications. For example, the papers have been cited in 23 reference works, 15 documentary editions, 130 monographs, 212 scholarly articles and essays, and 68 college-level textbooks and anthologies. At least 152 college courses have made use of the work, as well as 41 teacher workshops, 8 publications for elementary and middle school teachers, 3 CD-ROMs, 9 books for young readers, two dozen books for popular audiences, 9 exhibits, 6 films, 11 television programs—including Ken Burns’s Civil War series, 16 radio programs, 80 stage productions, and 176 web sites. One of the editors of the project, Steven Hahn, also wrote *A Nation Under Our Feet: Black Political Struggles in the Rural South from Slavery to the Great Migration* (The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press), which received the 2004 Pulitzer Prize for History. Virtually every scholar of American history has benefited, at one time or another, from works preserved and published through the NHPRC. And even all of these related “products” produced out of the primary sources are still means to an end: to give citizens a better understanding of our history, democracy, and culture.

The Commission also encourages archival repositories, state and local governments, historical societies, libraries, academic institutions, and others to locate, preserve, and make accessible historical documents of national and local significance. Grants have helped produce assessments, finding aids, and other tools for users, as well as preserve photographs, recordings, films, and documents across the nation. A portion of our funding has also gone toward the development of standards in archival theory, methods, and practices—the R&D of archival engineering. The legacy of our public investment can be found not only in the compelling projects—from Harvard’s collection of rare 19th century daugerrotypes to the translation of Native American oral histories—but also in the systems in place that have provided new tools for archivists and users to get at our documentary heritage.

Dozens of new “cyber archives” are making massive amounts of primary source material via the Web. Photoswest.org is on-line database contains a selection of historic photographs from the collections of the Denver Public Library Western History/Genealogy Department and the Colorado Historical Society. These collections, which contain more than one million items, document the history of Colorado and the American West. Some 100,000 images and catalog records of American Indians; pioneers; railroads;

mining; Denver and Colorado towns; city, farm, and ranch life; recreation; and numerous other subjects and states—through initial cataloging support from the NHPRC.

Just as a generation of historians has blossomed through the work of documentary editions, so too, has a generation of archivists and records managers at state historical records advisory boards, state archives, local archives, records management departments, and through support for training programs, manuals and guides, new technologies, and other efforts to raise the professional standards of the field. Virtually every working archivist in the country has benefited, at one time or another, from programs sponsored by the Commission. The NHPRC provides a kind of venture capital for documenting democracy.

As we enter our fifth decade of grantmaking, the NHPRC looks back with pride on our accomplishments and looks forward with excitement of the potential of new technologies to help us realize our mission. But the grand challenges of archives in the Cyber Ages are no different, in kind, than the challenges of the Middle Ages.

Consider the scribe in his cell, hand-inking a copy of, say, Augustine's *Soliloquia* in the Winchcombe Abbey in merry old England sometime in the second quarter of the 12th century. He is a preservationist. He's using available technologies: awl, scribe, quill pen, vellum, ink made from soot, gum, and water. Our scribe is part of a large multimedia publishing conglomerate whose interest is to save the actual sermons, create a wholly new object, and make this copy accessible to the general public, which at the time meant perhaps a handful of learned religious scholars.

The scribe, the publisher, and the audience faced the same sort of problems that archives face today. Creating a single true copy was labor-intensive and time-consuming, requiring a workforce with very specific training, talent, and technological expertise. Vellum—made from sheepskin—proved a wise interface for it is durable, but it was expensive. It took about 225 sheep to provide enough vellum for a single copy of the Bible, for example.

With so few scribes and sheep, how did publishers select which historical records to preserve and make accessible to users? Then, as now, preservation of our documentary heritage was undercapitalized, undermanned, and underappreciated by the public. But thank heavens for the scribes and the sheep, for what words may have been otherwise lost?

Historians, anthropologists, sociologists, and other humanists and social scientists draw upon the primary records in other stories to make something new. The new story seeks to illuminate for others what has been observed, discovered, considered, and revealed through close attention of an inquisitive and imaginative mind.

In the archives field, we see this creativity all the time. A cache of letters found in an attic, the legal papers in the basement of the county courthouse, the photographs in the newspaper morgue, the long-lost great-grandfather found in the census, the tapes transcribed, the dust blown off the surface of the past, new evidence from the historical record changes individual and public impressions. For example, a new biography of Alexander Hamilton by Ron Chernow may well change popular opinion of one of our “Founding Fathers,” and Chernow drew on the 27-volume edition of the *Papers of Alexander Hamilton*, sponsored in part by the NHPRC. The evidence changes everything.

The NHPRC is the National Archives grantmaking arm, and many people know us for our work in funding documentary editions: the papers of the Founding Fathers, the early national institutions, and other famous Americans. In a lot of ways, it is like funding illuminated manuscripts such as Augustine’s *Soliloquia* without the vellum and sooty fingers.

But we are preservationists in other ways than printing the illuminated manuscripts of the 21st century. We funded a lot of microfilm projects in the early days, and recently, over the past few years, editors have brought out digital editions on CDs and over the Web. These new editions include transcripts of the annotated originals as well as image facsimiles in various combinations.

Since the early 1970s, we have been funding state archives, local government archives, and NGOs of all stripes for what might be broadly described as preservation activities: surveys, acquisition and accessioning, physical maintenance, and arrangement and description. The Commission funds everything from finding aids to professional education and training programs to general operating support and re-grant programs at state archives.

So, in a way, we are a lot like the Church in the Middle Ages—commissioning and subsidizing copies of historical documents and funding other components of a national archival system (in our case, the state archives and local efforts). But \$153 million over 40 years doesn’t pay for a lot of sheepskins or scribes.

Here are the three big challenges for documentary heritage at the beginning of the fifth decade of grantmaking:

**PRESERVING AND PUBLISHING HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS, ARCHIVES, AND RECORDS.** How do we best use technology to get primary materials into the hands of anyone with a computer and Internet connection? What's the nexus of books, CDs, web sites and databases in terms of providing the most accessible record? Can we find ways to use technology to speed the publishing process? Make it more cost-efficient? Easier on editors? Users?

**GOVERNMENT FUNDING OF ARCHIVES.** The real problem is that there is no national program for state archives akin to the state arts agencies, state humanities agencies, and state libraries. And the question isn't simply one of Federal dollars to the states, a very important step in evolution, but in building a true, national archival network, with limited Federal direction, but with the possibilities of leadership, information sharing, and a common approach to a true national Cyber Archives. It strikes me as a perfectly reasonable blue sky ambition to look to a day when a person in Missoula, Montana, can easily access his genealogical records from his grandfather's family in Charleston, South Carolina. Or, that a researcher in Honolulu can sit at her desk and listen to the Kennedy tapes at the University of Virginia or the Kennedy Library in Massachusetts. But that's only going to happen through a national cyber archives.

**ARCHIVAL MANAGEMENT OF ELECTRONIC RECORDS.** We face the same problems as everyone else in terms of migration of data, obsolescence of software and hardware, the breadth and scope of what's born digital, but on a truly mind-blowing scale. E-records at the National Archives is a serious concern with so many gazillions of e-mails and digital files routinely created by Federal agencies. My concern is that this is the virtual tip of the virtual iceberg, when you start imagining a true national archival system.

Like those monks toiling away at their illuminated manuscripts, we must have faith that we'll finish the job, knowing full well there's always another copy to be made, another record to be saved, another story waiting to be told.

MAX J. EVANS  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



J. FRANKLIN JAMESON CALLED FOR A COMMISSION WITH "POWER TO EDIT AND PUBLISH NOT ONLY MATERIALS IN POSSESSION OF THE GOVERNMENT, BUT ALSO THOSE WHICH ARE IN PRIVATE EXISTENCE."



## FEDERAL SUPPORT FOR HISTORICAL

### PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS:

#### A BRIEF CHRONOLOGY

**1884**

The American Historical Association (AHA) is founded. One of its first tasks is to focus on the need for a national standardized system of archival organization.

**1887**

Congress appoints a commission composed of the Secretary of State, Librarian of Congress, and Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution to report on historical manuscripts of the Federal Government and the policy to be pursued in their publication. The Commission apparently never met.

**1891**

In the annual report of the American Historical Association (AHA), J. Franklin Jameson publishes a paper on Federal Government expenditures in behalf of U.S. history. Jameson calls for a commission with “power to edit and publish not only materials in possession of the Government, but also those which are in private existence.”

**1895**

As a result of his study of European archives, J. Franklin Jameson submitted a program to the AHA for the systematic collection and selective publication of American historical source materials. The AHA establishes a Historical Manuscripts Commission and appoints Jameson as its chair.

**1899**

The Public Archives Commission was established in 1899 by the AHA as a result of the Historical Manuscripts Commission’s emphasis on the difference between private papers and public archives; the Commission surveyed state archives between 1900 and 1917.

**1905**

President Theodore Roosevelt establishes the Commission on Department Methods, headed by Charles Keep, to consider, among its interdepartmental concerns, the care of Federal agency records and the publication of historical materials. J. Franklin Jameson writes to Gifford Pinchot, a member of the Keep Commission, about European models

for historical publications. In 1903 the Queen of the Netherlands had created a “Commission of Advice for National Historical Publications,” which issued a report the following year recommending a systematic survey of the whole field of Dutch history and a program of documentary publication.

**1907**

**DECEMBER 13, 1907:** Jameson writes to Secretary of State Elihu Root regarding President Roosevelt’s support for a commission on documentary publication: “It is an accepted function of governments, and needs no defense.” Nearly every European country has such a commission, he notes, and Canada had just established such a body.

**1909**

**JANUARY 11, 1909:** The Commission on Department Methods issues its report to the President. Signed by Worthington C. Ford, its chairman, and Charles Andrews, Albert Bushnell Hart, Andrew McLaughlin, Alfred T. Mahan, Frederick Jackson Turner, and J. Franklin Jameson, the report also includes a draft bill for a Commission on Historical Publications.

The authors conclude: “[W]e are by no means disposed to recommend that it confine its historical publications to materials which are in its own possession. That would be an unscientific course, substituting, for such standards as make for rational completeness, criteria dependent on the accidents of deposit or ownership.” The report recommends a Commission of eight or nine members, chosen from the American Historical Association, with an annual appropriation of \$100,000 for at least 10 octavo volumes.

**DECEMBER 15, 1909:** Representative Samuel McCall introduces H.R. 15428, a bill to create a Commission on National Historical Publications. The Commission is to have nine members with authority “to defray, out of such appropriations as Congress may from time to time make... the cost of preparing and printing at the Government Printing Office such volumes of material for American history as it may deem most useful.”

## 1910

**JANUARY 5, 1910:** The Committee on the Library of the House debates the McCall bill. H.T. Colenbrander testifies on the experience of the Dutch Commission. Charles F. Adams suggests a salaried secretary for the Commission. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, suggests that the Commission might be located in the Library of Congress building. He also remarks that the Commission “would consider not merely the material in possession of the Government, but material in private hands.”

**APRIL 13, 1910:** The House bill is reported with amendments as H.R. 1000. It calls for a secretary at \$2,000 per year and expenses for Commission members not to exceed \$10,000. The Commission is to have nine members appointed by the President to four-year terms. “The common experience of civilized governments has perfectly well proved that all this is best done by intrusting the general supervision of a government’s historical publications to a small and relatively permanent commission of experts, men whose lives are occupied in universities or elsewhere with historical pursuits, and to whom it is a vital matter that their tasks should be wisely chosen and rightly performed.” There is no further record of action on the bill.

## 1911

**APRIL 28, 1911:** Senator Elihu Root introduces S. 1773, calling for a commission of five to be appointed by the President to four-year terms. Other provisions are the same as the McCall bill. Congress took no further action on the bill.

## 1934

**JUNE 19, 1934:** Congress passes and the signs “An Act to establish a National Archives of the United States Government” which also provides for a National Historical Publications Commission to “make plans, estimates, and recommendations for such historical works and collections of sources as seems appropriate for publication and/or otherwise recording at the public expense.” The Commission is to have seven members: the Archivist of the United States as chairman, and one representative from the War Department, the Library of Congress, the Navy Department, the State Department, and two from the American Historical Association.

## 1935

**JANUARY 29, 1935:** The Commission meets for the first time. Members are R.D.W. Connor, Chairman; David Hunter Miller, State; W.D. Smith, War; Dudley Knox, Navy; J. Franklin Jameson, Library of Congress; and St. George L. Sioussat and Dumas Malone, AHA. The Commission adopts a resolution calling for a publication on the origins of the Constitution.

## 1935–1942

The National Archives undertakes the Historical Records Survey (HRS) as part of the Works Progress Administration’s Federal Writers’ Project, to document resources for research in U.S. history. In 1936, the Survey of Federal Archives began as part of HRS. More than 2,000 inventories were published during the short life of the HRS.

## 1936

**MARCH 17, 1936:** The National Historical Publications Commission (NHPC) sends a report to Congress recommending a plan of publication for a documentary edition on the origins of the Constitution. Documents for this project would be gathered from institutions around the world.

## 1939

**MARCH 22, 1939:** The U.S. House Committee on the Library holds hearings on H.R. 5024, a bill to authorize a project to collect, edit, and prepare for printing documents on the ratification of the Constitution. The bill calls for a maximum of \$50,000 for the project, not more than \$25,000 in any one year. Congress takes no action.

## 1949

Responding to recommendations of the Hoover Commission, Congress passes the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act, which establishes the U.S. General Services Administration and transfers both the National Archives and the National Historical Publications Commission to it.

## 1950

**MAY 17, 1950:** Impressed by Volume 1 of The Papers of Thomas Jefferson, President Harry Truman proposes a comprehensive program for the publication of the public and private writings of persons who have contributed greatly to the development of the United States. The Commission undertakes a survey of scholarly opinion on a broad publications program.

**SEPTEMBER 5, 1950:** Congress passes the Federal Records Act, which increases the membership of the Commission from 7 to 11 members and charges it to “cooperate with and encourage appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies and nongovernmental institutions, societies, and individuals in collecting and preserving and, when it deems such action to be desirable, in editing and publishing the papers of outstanding citizens of the United States and such other documents as may be important for an understanding and appreciation of the history of the United States.” Philip K. Hamer is the first executive director of the Commission.

## 1951

**MAY 1951:** The NHPC sends to President Truman a preliminary report on the publication of the papers of American leaders. Over the next several years, the Commission assists, with support of the National Archives and the Smithsonian, in advocating publication of the papers of Benjamin Franklin, John and John Quincy Adams, James Madison, and Alexander Hamilton. The Commission also helped make provisions for micro-filming the papers of John C. Calhoun and Henry Clay.

## 1954

**APRIL 15, 1954:** A report to the President on “A National Program for the Publication of Historical Documents” is released. It envisions funding for the NHPC to act in a cooperative program for the publication of historical documents; announces plans for the publication of papers of historically significant Americans and documentary histories of the ratification of the Constitution and Bill of Rights and the work of the First Federal Congress; a national register of archival and manuscript groups; and publishes a list of 361 persons whose papers had been suggested to the Commission as deserving of publication.

## 1957

**JUNE 1957:** A subcommittee of the Committee on House Administration debates H.J. Resolution 233, which encourages cooperation among the NHPC, private and State historical commissions and agencies, and appropriate libraries, historical societies, universities, corporations, foundations, and civic organizations in forwarding a national publications program.

## 1963

**JANUARY 10, 1963:** The NHPC issues a report to the President that contains a proposal to establish and provide funding for a grants-in-aid program. The report cites an essay by Professor Bernard Bailyn on the rise of documentary editions since World War II including The Adams Papers, The Papers of Thomas Jefferson, and the papers of other notable Americans. “These projects have common characteristics that distinguish them from any other series of documentary publications in our history. They are, of necessity, heavily subsidized: by the news publishing industry... private foundations... and university presses.” The report argues that the Federal Government should take responsibility for ensuring their successful completion.

President Kennedy agrees: “If the Commission is to plan a balanced national program of editing and publication... it must have resources on which it can depend. Compared with the funds required for other programs for the national good, those requested by this Commission are modest indeed.”

## 1964

**JULY 28, 1964:** Public Law 88-383 launches the NHPC grant program. For the first time in its history, the Commission has authority to receive funding, and \$350,000 is appropriated for Fiscal Year 1965 (beginning July 1, 1964). Oliver Wendell Holmes is the Executive Director of the Commission.

**SEPTEMBER 30, 1964:** The Ford Foundation makes a \$2 million award to the Commission to support the five Founding Fathers projects: papers of The Adams Family, Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison.

**NOVEMBER 6, 1964:** The National Historical Publications Commission awards its first grant of \$52,000 to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin for The Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution.



With its first appropriations bill and funding from the Ford Foundation, the National Historical Publications Commission begins to consider how best to award grants to worthwhile publications projects. Total funding available for the year is \$350,000, and a portion of the \$2 million multiyear funding is earmarked for the Founding Fathers projects.

A total of 23 grants are awarded for both letterpress publications projects and microfilm. In addition to funding the *Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution*, the Commission awards grants for the papers of Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, the First Federal Congress, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Andrew Johnson, James K. Polk, Ulysses S. Grant, and Jefferson Davis, among others.

ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1964 OF THE COMMISSION'S FIRST YEAR, THE FORD FOUNDATION MADE A \$2 MILLION AWARD TO SUPPORT THE FIVE FOUNDING FATHERS PROJECTS: PAPERS OF THE ADAMS FAMILY, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, THOMAS JEFFERSON, AND JAMES MADISON.

# 1965

FISCAL YEAR 1965

July 1, 1964–June 30, 1965

**\$350,000 | 23 GRANTS**

# 1966

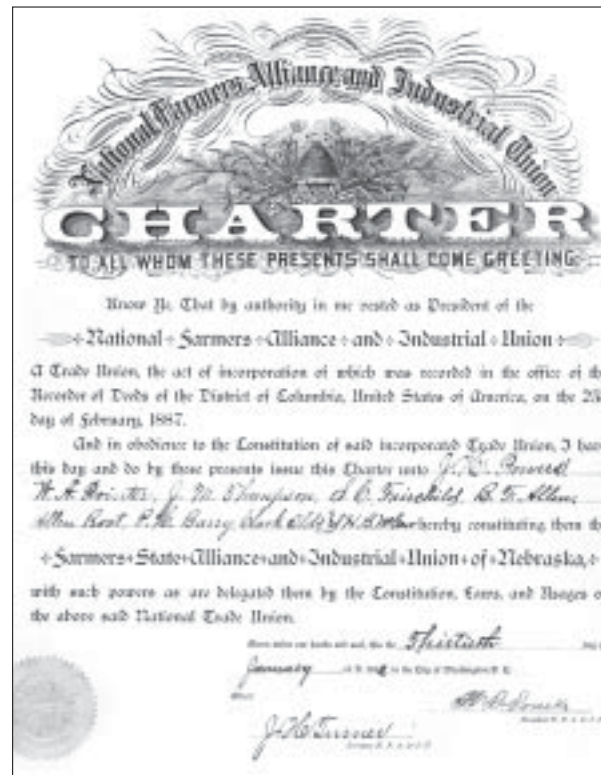
FISCAL YEAR 1966

July 1, 1965 – June 30, 1966

\$350,000 | 27 GRANTS

Funding continues on the Founding Era projects and papers from key American statesmen. Project support goes to *The Expeditions of John Charles Frémont*, the 19th-century explorer known as Pathfinder, who explored the West, helped settle California, was the Republican Party's first Presidential candidate in 1856, served as a Union General in the Civil War, and became governor of the Arizona territory. Grants also go to projects on Henry Schoolcraft, explorer and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Upper Lakes in the early 19th century; Henry Laurens, president of the First Continental Congress; the 18th-century Baptist clergyman and champion of religious freedom Isaac Backus; and first Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, John Marshall.

Thirteen of the grants go to microform projects, including the papers of Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury under Jefferson who marshaled the resources for the Louisiana Purchase, and to the Bexar Archives of the colonial history of Texas. Several microfilm projects are completed in 1966, including the *Nebraska Farmers' Alliance Papers (1887–1901)* which chronicle agrarian protests, and papers of key figures in the Southern Historical Collection at the University of North Carolina.



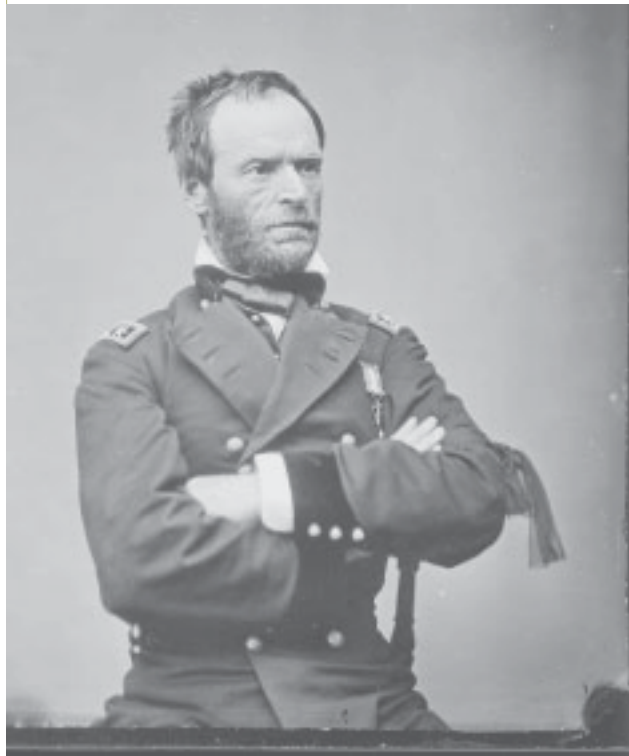
THE CHARTER OF THE NEBRASKA FARMERS ALLIANCE, PART OF THE PAPERS OF THE LATE 19TH CENTURY AGRARIAN PROTEST ORGANIZATION, INCLUDING CORRESPONDENCE, REPORTS, DAYBOOKS AND LEDGERS.

Results from previous years' grants continue to arrive. The first volume of *The Papers of Andrew Johnson* is published by the University of Tennessee Press, and the fifth volume (of a projected 60-volume series) of *The Papers of James Madison* comes off the press. Microfilming is completed on *The Manuscript Collection of the Morristown (NJ) National Historical Park* of some 17,500 source documents from every major figure of the American Revolution, and the *William Tecumseh Sherman Family Papers (1808–1891)* are preserved through a grant to the University of Notre Dame Archives.

Of the 29 grants awarded, 10 are for microfilm projects, including the Spanish Archives of New Mexico, the first of three grants tracing government archives from 1621 through statehood in 1912. New documentary editions grants are awarded for a *Documentary History of the First Federal Elections, 1788–1790*, and selective editions of the papers of Revolutionary leader and Supreme Court Justice James Iredell and the architect and engineer Benjamin Henry Latrobe, designer of the national Capitol's south wing.

The first fellowships in editing are awarded, sending graduate students to work on documentary editions projects.

GENERAL WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN, "WHO WAS AND STILL IS THE MOST HATED AND DESPISED MAN IN THE HISTORY OF GEORGIA," FOR HIS ROLE IN THE U.S. ARMY DURING THE CIVIL WAR. A MICROFILM EDITION OF THE WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN FAMILY PAPERS, 1808-1891 WAS FUNDED THROUGH A GRANT TO THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME ARCHIVES.



# 1967

FISCAL YEAR 1967

July 1, 1966–June 30, 1967

**\$350,000 | 29 GRANTS**

# 1968

FISCAL YEAR 1968

July 1, 1967–June 30, 1968

\$350,000 | 36 GRANTS

The Adams Family (John Adams and John Quincy Adams), Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison were the original quintet of documentary editions funded by the NHPC, and in 1968, *The Papers of George Washington* draws Commission support. Projected at 75 volumes, the edition begins with *The Diaries of George Washington*, of which the first two volumes are published in 1976, the nation's bicentennial. Continued support goes to other key documentary editions on the Constitution, First Congress, and First Federal Elections. New grants go to the *Papers of Booker T. Washington*, the first eminent African American leader to be supported through NHPC. Fifteen microfilm projects receive new or continued support, with one grant awarded to support the *Dakota Territorial Records*.

The first volume of *The Papers of Henry Laurens* is published through the University of South Carolina Press. Microfilming is completed on several lesser-known aspects of our documentary heritage: Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota, one of the founders of the Populist Party, and George Ellery Hale, the astrophysicist who founded the Yerkes, Mount Wilson, and Palomar observatories, and invented the spectroheliograph, which made it possible to photograph the sun's prominences in full daylight.



THE NHPC SUPPORTED A MICROFILM EDITION OF THE PAPERS OF GEORGE ELLERY HALE, 1882-1938, THE ASTRONOMER WHO FOUNDED THE YERKES, MOUNT WILSON, AND PALOMAR OBSERVATORIES, THE AMERICAN ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY IN 1899, AND LATER IN TURNING THE THEN RELATIVELY UNKNOWN THROOP POLYTECHNICAL INSTITUTE IN PASADENA INTO THE CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.



Five years after it begins, the National Historical Publications Commission grant program has developed commitments to multivolume documentary editions of notable Americans. Several of these projects have lifespans projected in the decades, due not only to their massive scale but also to the lack of consistent resources. NHPC has provided seed money for over one dozen major works in progress. With limited resources, the Commission funds one new project, a comprehensive microfilm edition of the papers of Millard Fillmore, our 13th President. Sixteen letterpress editions and 14 microfilm projects are supported.

In 1969, the first volume of the *Correspondence of James K. Polk*, our 11th President, is published by Vanderbilt University Press, and the second volume of *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant* appears. The State Historical Society of Wisconsin completes the microfilm of the *Records of the Socialist Labor Party of America*.

AS HE WAS DYING, ULYSSES S. GRANT FINISHED HIS REMARKABLE MEMOIRS. A COMPREHENSIVE EDITION OF THE PAPERS OF ULYSSES S. GRANT, THE CIVIL WAR GENERAL AND 18TH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, IS ONGOING AT THE SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY PRESS.



# 1969

FISCAL YEAR 1969

July 1, 1968 – June 30, 1969

\$350,000 | 30 GRANTS

# 1970

FISCAL YEAR 1970

July 1, 1969 – June 30, 1970

\$350,000 | 35 GRANTS

Several new microfilm project reach completion in 1970. The Ohio Historical Society films the personal and official papers of Warren Harding, Ohio Senator and 29th President of the United States, and the American Swedish Historical Foundation finishes a project to preserve the papers of John Ericsson, inventor of the screw propeller, the caloric and steam engines, and the ironclad ship, *U.S.S. Monitor*, which fought in the Civil War. A three-volume edition is published of *The Papers of George Mason*, Revolutionary War patriot and Virginia governor.

Two dozen letterpress projects and 11 microfilm projects receive grants, including plans for an illustrated edition of the diaries, letters, lectures, and published accounts of those people who are instrumental in the exploration and establishment of Yellowstone, the first national park in the United States.

PHOTOGRAPH OF YELLOWSTONE FALLS BY ANSEL ADAMS. IN THE EARLY 1970S, THE NHPRC FUNDED YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK: ITS EXPLORATION AND ESTABLISHMENT, AN ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF THE DIARIES, LETTERS, AND OTHER PAPERS OF THOSE MEN WHO INSTRUMENTAL TO THE FIRST NATIONAL PARK IN THE UNITED STATES.



The 11th and final volume of *The Susquehannah Company Papers* is published chronicling one of the most bizarre episodes in Connecticut's history as the colony—and later, the state—pursued expansion through the sea-to-sea boundaries granted in the Charter of 1662. Private individuals in Connecticut, organized as the Susquehannah Company, persuaded the government to support efforts to settle the northern third of the land constituting the colony of Pennsylvania. In 1774 this area was organized as a county of Connecticut, and bloody battles for it occurred before, during, and after the Revolution. The land was finally awarded to Pennsylvania in 1784, and Connecticut was bought off by the Congress under the Articles of Confederation with a grant of territory just beyond the accepted bounds of Pennsylvania-Connecticut's Western Reserve.



SAN JUAN MOUNTAINS, 1848 FROM JOHN FRÉMONT'S MEMOIRS. THE NHPRC SUPPORTED A FOUR-VOLUME EDITION OF THE EXPEDITIONS OF JOHN CHARLES FRÉMONT, THE RENOWNED 19TH CENTURY EXPLORER OF THE AMERICAN WEST. REPRODUCED FROM THE ORIGINAL IN THE HENRY E. HUNTINGTON LIBRARY AND ART GALLERY.

# 1971

FISCAL YEAR 1971  
 July 1, 1970–June 30, 1971  
**\$350,000 | 28 GRANTS**

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY PRESS HAS PUBLISHED THE PAPERS OF JEFFERSON DAVIS, MEMBER OF BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS, REGIMENTAL COMMANDER IN THE MEXICAN WAR, SECRETARY OF WAR UNDER PRESIDENT FRANKLIN PIERCE, AND PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERACY.



The microfilm edition of the *Papers of Daniel Webster* is completed, paving the way for a print version a few years later. First volumes arrive of the *Papers of Louis D. Brandeis*, Supreme Court Justice, and the *Papers of Jefferson Davis*, member of Congress, Secretary of War in the Franklin Pierce Administration, and President of the Confederacy.

New grants are awarded for letters of New England poet and essayist William Cullen Bryant, edited by William Cullen Bryant II; the diaries of David Lawrence Gregg, U.S. representative to Hawaii in the mid-19th century; and the papers of Andrew Jackson, seventh President of the United States.

# 1972

FISCAL YEAR 1972

July 1, 1971–June 30, 1972

\$500,000 | 34 GRANTS

In February 1972, Oliver Wendell Holmes retires after 36 years in public service, more than 10 years of which he served as Executive Director of the National Historical Publications Commission.

Two special advisory committees are appointed: the Special Advisory Committee on the Papers of Women, chaired by Elizabeth Hamer Kegan, and the Special Advisory Committee on the Papers of American Blacks with Edgar A. Toppin as Chairman. These committees are charged with compiling lists of names of women and African Americans whose papers deserve letterpress or microfilm publication.

A brace of projects celebrates achievements in 1972, including microfilm editions of the papers of Charles Carroll, signer of the Declaration of Independence, member of the Continental Congress, and Senator from Maryland; Edward Everett, Unitarian minister, Senator and Governor of Massachusetts, President of Harvard, and Secretary of State in the mid-19th century; Washington Gladden, 19th century Congressional



**SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, SENATOR FROM MARYLAND, AND MEMBER OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON, PAINTED BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS C. 1763. A MICROFILM EDITION OF HIS WAS PUBLISHED WITH NHPRC SUPPORT IN 1972. THIRTY YEARS LATER, A LETTERPRESS EDITION WAS PUBLISHED, ENTITLED DEAR PAPA, DEAR CHARLEY: THE PEREGRINATIONS OF A REVOLUTIONARY ARISTOCRAT.**



**THE DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF THE FIRST FEDERAL CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, MARCH 4, 1789–MARCH 3, 1791 BRINGS TOGETHER A MASSIVE NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS, INCLUDING ACCOUNTS OF CONGRESSIONAL DEBATES IN THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. THE FIRST FEDERAL CONGRESS PROJECT IS EDITED AT THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY AND PUBLISHED BY THE JOHNS HOPKINS PRESS.**

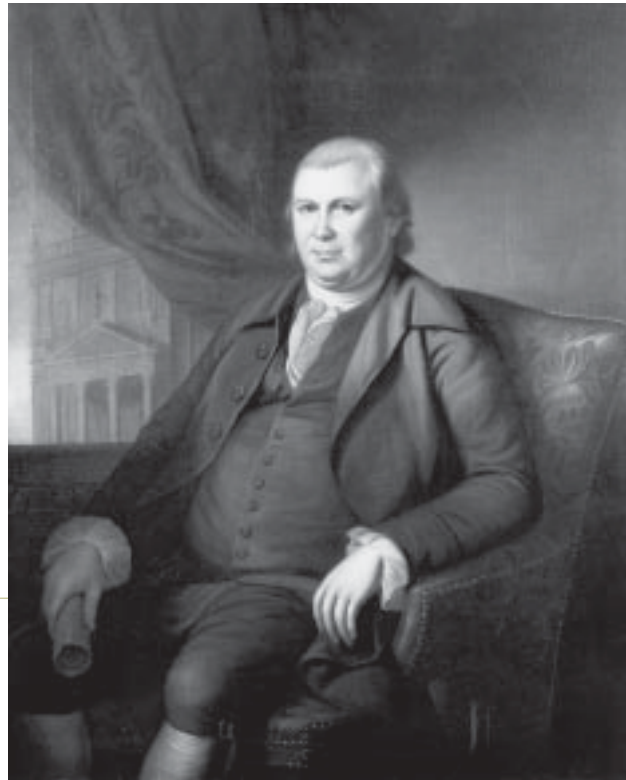
clergyman and advocate of Christian social action; Robert LaFollette, founder of the Progressive movement, Senator and Governor of Wisconsin; and Pierre Menard, fur trader, merchant, and public official in late 18th- and early 19th-century Illinois. The first volume of *The Papers of Booker T. Washington* is published, as are the inaugural volumes of the papers of Henry Bouquet, from the French and Indian War; Joseph Henry, the first Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; and Leo Szilard, the physicist who was in the forefront of the development of nuclear bombs, who later became an advocate of restraint. *The Documentary History of the First Congress* debuts with the *Senate Legislative Journal* from 1789 to 1791.

The Commission holds the first Institute for the Editing of Historical Documents in cooperation with the Center for Textual and Editorial Studies in Humanistic Sources at the University of Virginia. Nineteen interns and 15 documentary editors attend.

President Richard Nixon signs the NHPC reauthorization, which raises the allowable appropriations from \$500,000 to \$2 million, extends the life of the grant program through 1977, and enlarges the Commission membership by two with representation from the Organization of American Historians. E. Berkeley Tompkins takes over as Executive Director of the Commission in 1973, and Annotation, the NHPC quarterly newsletter begins publication.

The first volume of the *Papers of Robert Morris, 1781–1784* is published by the University of Pittsburgh Press. The “Financier of the American Revolution,” Morris was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the Constitution, a powerful committee chairman in the Continental Congress, and perhaps the most prominent businessman of the Revolutionary era.

ROBERT MORRIS, FINANCIER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, C. 1782, PORTRAIT BY CHARLES WILLSON PEALE. THE UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH PRESS HAS PUBLISHED THE PAPERS OF ROBERT MORRIS, 1781-1784.



# 1973

FISCAL YEAR 1973

July 1, 1972 – June 30, 1973

**\$500,000 | 23 GRANTS**

# 1974

FISCAL YEAR 1974

July 1, 1973 – June 30, 1974

\$730,000 | 28 GRANTS

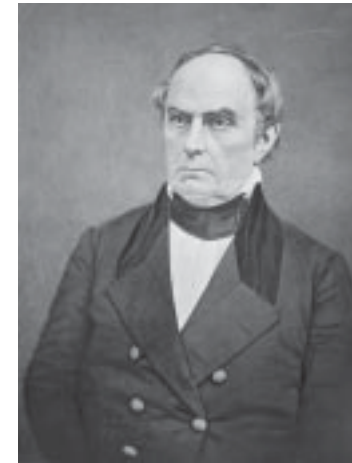
Appropriations levels have doubled since FY 1971, and the NHPC is able to begin funding several new projects. Grants are awarded for the first time to projects that will preserve and make available the papers of George Washington Carver, Frederick Douglass, Samuel Gompers, and William Penn.

The Advisory Committee on Women's Papers submits a report to the Commission listing some 90 women and women's organizations that should be published. That list includes many names of projects that are published in years to come, such as Jane Addams, Mary Chesnut, Elizabeth Drinker, Emma Goldman, Margaret Sanger, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony.



THE GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER PAPERS AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE WERE MICROFILMED THROUGH A 1975 GRANT, AND PHOTOCOPIES OF THOUSANDS OF DOCUMENTS IN OTHER REPOSITORIES WERE ADDED TO THE COLLECTION AT TUSKEGEE TO ROUND OUT WRITINGS BY, TO, AND ABOUT CARVER ON SCIENCE, AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION, RACE, RELIGION, AND POLITICS.

FUNDING FOR A MICROFILM EDITION OF THE PAPERS OF DANIEL WEBSTER PRECEDED WORK ON A SELECTIVE EDITION, COMPLETE IN 15 VOLUMES, OF THE PROMINENT 19TH CENTURY LAWYER AND STATESMAN.



Microfilming projects are completed on the *James Buchanan Papers*, some 20,000 items from the 15th President of the United States. *The Detroit Urban League Papers* from 1916 to 1950 are preserved, providing a rich history of the African-American community in the first half of the 20th century, and the papers of Henry A. Wallace, Progressive Party Candidate for President in 1948, are also saved on microfilm. The initial volumes of papers from two important Americans are published: John Marshall, chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, and Daniel Webster, the prominent 19th-century statesmen and nationalist.

A turning point in the history of the Commission, as appropriations more than double. The Ford Foundation grant of \$2 million ends after 10 years, but new money arrives from the Heritage Committee of the American Bicentennial Commission.

The Commission sets aside a portion of the new funding for subvention grants to help presses publish volumes of documentary editions. Among the projects supported is the comprehensive edition of the *Papers of Woodrow Wilson*, the 28th President of the United States. Subvention money in FY 1975 will also help publish new volumes of Jefferson, the Adams family, the First Elections, Madison, Franklin, George Washington, John Marshall, Henry Laurens, Frémont, Morris, Polk, Webster, Calhoun, Clay, Davis, Grant, and Booker T. Washington.

New microfilm projects are funded for the papers and records of educator Emily Howland, settlement worker Jane Addams, President Rutherford B. Hayes, Yale President and scientist Ezra Stiles, and others. Work is completed on microfilming the *Millard Fillmore Papers*, a record of the 13th President. New Mexico also completes *The Territorial Archives of New Mexico, 1846–1912*, one of the largest (189 rolls) Commission-sponsored microfilm projects.

On December 22, 1974, Congress redesignates the National Historical Publications Commission as the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, consistent with the expanded mission of the National Archives and Records Service.



WOODROW WILSON, 28TH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. THE NHPRC HELPED FUND THE COMPREHENSIVE 69-VOLUME EDITION OF WILSON'S PAPERS AND CORRESPONDENCE, EDITED BY THE LEGENDARY ARTHUR S. LINK AND PUBLISHED BY THE PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS.

The legislation increases the scope of present NHPC activities to include projects pertaining to the collection and preservation of historical records in the United States, including those of state and local governments and those held by private organizations. The law also expands the Commission membership by four, adding two representatives from both the Society of American Archivists and the American Association for State and Local History. The new NHPRC is authorized to receive up to \$4 million in annual appropriations.

# 1975

FISCAL YEAR 1975

July 1, 1974 – June 30, 1975

**\$2,000,000** | **84 GRANTS**

# 1976

FISCAL YEAR 1976

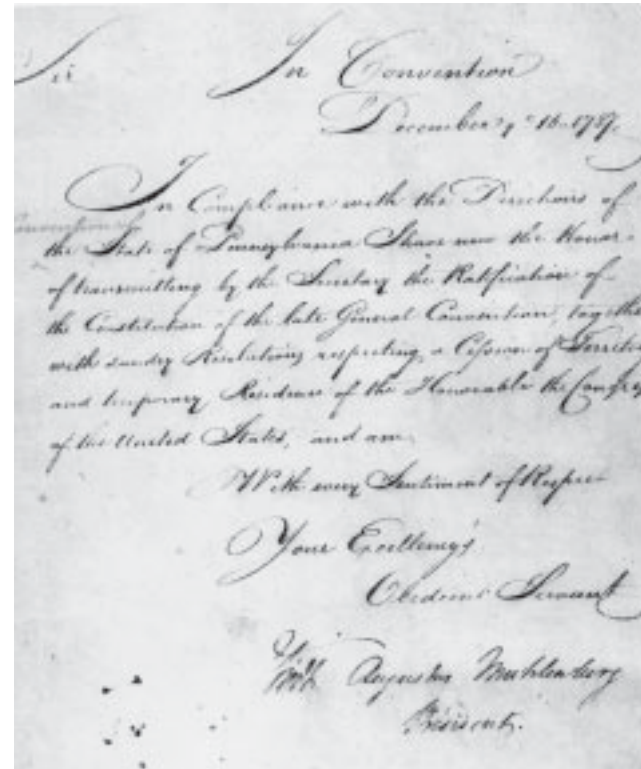
July 1, 1975 – September 30, 1976

\$ 2,500,000 | 98 GRANTS

The Federal government changes the dates for measuring Fiscal Years, adding an interim quarter (July–September 1976). Regular appropriations for the NHPRC are \$2 million, with an additional \$500,000 for the interim quarter.

Plans begin for a national grantmaking program for records in response to the congressional mandate. Governors of all states and territories are asked to appoint State Historical Records Coordinators. States are also required to nominate State Historical Records Advisory Boards (SHRAB) for approval by the Commission. By the end of the fiscal year, 35 states and territories are ready to participate in the new program.

At its December 1975 meeting, the Commission recommends its first records program grant, in the amount of \$21,000 to the Society of American Archivists for the preparation of five basic archival pamphlets. One dozen records programs are funded during the first year of the records program, including the Commission's first regional records grant to survey public utility district records in the Northwest, and nine grants through SHRABs, ranging from the preservation of records from the Hutchinson Mill Plantation Company in Hawaii to the preservation of the 1925 Iowa State Census.



FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHELENBERG'S LETTER ANNOUNCING THAT PENNSYLVANIA HAD RATIFIED THE U.S. CONSTITUTION, PART OF THE DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF THE RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION PUBLISHED THROUGH THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN.

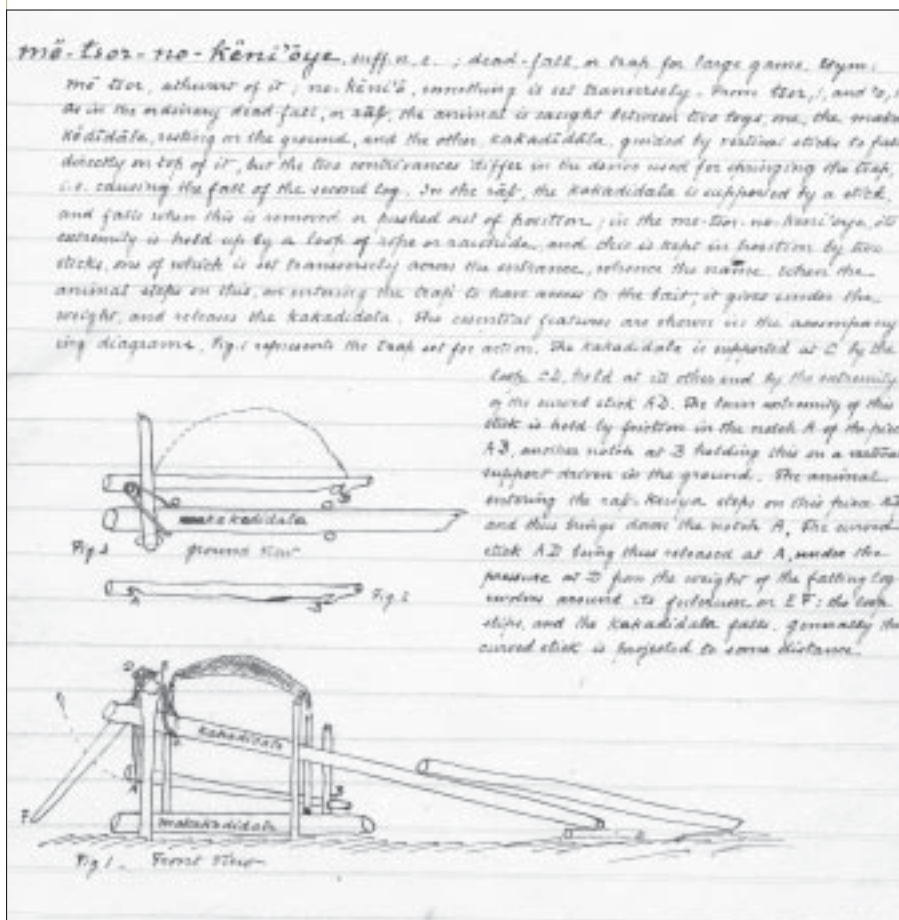


THE OREGON PROVINCE ARCHIVES OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS HAVE RECEIVED SEVERAL GRANTS TO MICROFILM NATIVE AMERICAN AND ALASKA MISSION COLLECTIONS FROM RECORDS HELD AT GONZAGA UNIVERSITY IN WASHINGTON. TKTKTKTK

In celebration of the Nation's Bicentennial, several presses release new publications sponsored by grants. The first volumes of the *Documentary History of the First Federal Elections*, *Letters of Delegates to Congress*, and the *Papers of George Washington* are published in 1976. The first two volumes of the *Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution*, the very first NHPRC grantee, appear, as do initial volumes in the papers of early American figures James Iredell and Nathanael Greene. Other Federal Era projects such as volumes of Benjamin Franklin and Alexander Hamilton are published, and a three-volume set of the papers of Revolutionary War patriot and founder of the American Catholic establishment John Carroll is completed.

Two microfilm editions of Native American archives are completed. Jesuit missionaries in the 19th and early 20th centuries had collected dictionaries, sermons, prayers, and other manuscripts in four Alaska Native languages—Central Yupik, Inupiaq, Ingalik, and Koyukon—and from more than a dozen tribes through the Pacific Northwest. These two editions are part of the Oregon Province Archives of the Society of Jesus Indian Language Collection at Gonzaga University in Washington State.

Frank Burke replaces E. Berkeley Tompkins as Executive Director.



# 1977

FISCAL YEAR 1977

October 1, 1976– September 30, 1977

**\$3,000,000** | **134 GRANTS**

The year marks rapid development for the Commission's records grants program, particularly in the number of grant applications (179) and the amount requested (\$4 million from 35 states). NHPRC is able to award 60 grants, totaling \$943,992 for projects in 24 states and 14 national and regional grants totaling \$297,999. These projects include a program at the Municipal Archives and Records Center of the City of New York to salvage 40 million city financial documents from 1800–1898; a series of two-day workshops to provide archival training of the staff of historical societies and small records repositories in Minnesota; and the establishment of an archival microfilm center and consulting service at the New England Document Conservation Center in North Andover, Massachusetts. By the end of the fiscal year, 45 states, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands have SHRABs approved by the Commission for grant evaluation and other records program activities.

YOUNG GIRLS WITH THEIR DOLLS C. 1910 FROM THE HENRY FRANK FAMILY PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION, PART OF THE NHPRC-FUNDED MISSISSIPPI VALLEY COLLECTION AT MEMPHIS STATE UNIVERSITY.



The balance of the appropriated funds go to support continuing and new publication projects, as well as subvention grants that enable publication of the first volumes of the papers of Frederick Law Olmsted, the 19th-century American landscape architect and city planner; an edition of *Lafayette in the Age of the American Revolution*, the letters and papers of the French statesman and Revolutionary War officer; and the *Papers of Benjamin Latrobe*, the prominent architect and engineer.

A three-year grant of \$156,000 from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation will be used for the NHPRC educational programs to continue three successful editorial programs, to hold regional meetings for editors of documentary editions, and to continue publishing its quarterly newsletter, *Annotation*.



THE DOWNIE BROTHERS CIRCUS COMES TO TOWN IN 1931. FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY PHOTOGRAPHIC COLLECTION OF ALBERT BARDEN, WHOSE WORK CONSTITUTES THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE PHOTO COLLECTION OF EASTERN AND PIEDMONT NORTH CAROLINA IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE 20TH CENTURY.

# 1978

FISCAL YEAR 1978

October 1, 1977–September 30, 1978

**\$3,500,000 | 153 GRANTS**

As appropriations climb, so do the number of applications, grants, and requests—nearly \$10 million for FY 1978. Records programs rise to \$1.3 million in grants and documentary editing and publishing to \$2.2 million, assisting projects in 36 states and the District of Columbia.

Publishing grants go to seven new projects, including the papers of Revolutionary War naval hero John Paul Jones, and continued support for letterpress editions, microfilming, and publication subventions. Papers are completed of the Northern Expedition of Stephen H. Long, who explored the upper Mississippi in the first decades of the 19th century; a three-volume edition of *Circular Letters of Congressmen to Their Constituents, 1789–1829*; *“Dear Master”: Letters of a Slave Family*; and the five-volume edition of the *Papers of Louis D. Brandeis*. Microfilm is completed on papers from the Temperance and Prohibition movements, the papers of Aaron Burr, and five others.

Grants for records projects go to 31 state agencies; 8 cities and counties; 24 colleges and universities; 14 private historical societies, museums and archives; 5 public and special libraries;



CLARK UNIVERSITY IN WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, RECEIVED A GRANT TO PROCESS, PRESERVE, AND PREPARE A REGISTER TO THE PAPERS OF ROBERT H. GODDARD AND ESTHER K. GODDARD RELATING TO EARLY TECHNICAL AND THEORETICAL WORK IN ROCKETRY.

and a half-dozen other projects. The City of Portland, Oregon, was awarded a grant for the first year of a three-year project to develop model urban archives programs. Central records of Portland's government appear to have been retained since the first council meeting in 1851.

Nearly 30 records grantees complete their work during the fiscal year. Most notably, the Society of American Archivists, the recipient of the NHPRC's first records program grant, publishes five manuals on basic archival techniques for beginning-level archivists and staffs of small repositories.

In consultation with State Historical Records Coordinators and Advisory Boards, the Commission adopts a "Statement of National Needs" for Historical Records in the United States. The statement identifies these critical needs: programs for preservation of historical records; surveys of records not in archival repositories; guides to historical records in U.S. repositories; education and training of archivists and records administrators; arrangement, description, and archival processing; system-wide records programs at the state and local levels (including private records-creating organizations); and improved records archival techniques and tools.



CLIFF HOUSE, SAN FRANCISCO (C. 1900-1905) FROM THE MUHLMAN COLLECTION OF THE NATIONAL MARITIME MUSEUM. PHOTOGRAPH BY BALFE D. JOHNSON. THE NHPRC GRANT WENT TO PREPARE SAFETY FILM NEGATIVES FROM NITRATE-BASED PHOTO NEGATIVES IN THE MUSEUM'S COLLECTIONS.

# 1979

FISCAL YEAR 1979

October 1, 1978 – September 30, 1979

**\$4,000,000** | **158 GRANTS**

Two landmark publications appear in 1979—the 26th and final volume of *The Papers of Alexander Hamilton* and the first volume of *The Papers of Frederick Douglass*. The Hamilton papers represent a milestone for the Commission and 20th century historical editing, because of its status as a priority project since 1964, the first year of the NHPRC’s grant program. With the publication of volume one of the Douglass papers, Yale University Press launches a major work on the “father of the 20th century civil rights movement.” In November 1978, 63 historical and literary editors meet in St. Louis and adopt a constitution for an Association for Documentary Editing.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS AND JOHN BROWN, FROM A PAINTING BY ROMARE BEARDEN. THE FREDERICK DOUGLASS PAPERS, A SELECTIVE EDITION OF THE 19TH CENTURY REFORMER, ORATOR, AND ABOLITIONIST, ARE BEING PUBLISHED THROUGH YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS.



As the list of Commission-sponsored projects lengthens, themes emerge. While the NHPRC remains committed to guiding to print the Founding Fathers' papers and other documents from the beginnings of American democracy, it also responds to scholars' interests in women's history, African American history, Native American history, and new kinds of social, scientific, and cultural history.

The Records Program reflects the breadth of those interests, and many begin to realize that state and local records are the most neglected class of government archives, an untapped treasure worthy of considerable attention. By the end of the fiscal year, over 40 SHRABs identify their own priorities and needs in response to the Commission's 1978 statement of needs.

The NHPRC receives 220 records applications and recommends 85 projects. During that fiscal year, 120 previously funded projects report their accomplishments, from finding aids such as the *Guide to the Collections of the Norwegian-American Historical Association* to the revitalization of the Iowa State Archives or the preservation of records from the Massachusetts Court of Common Pleas, 1699–1820. In FY 1979, the Commission also adopts a policy that encourages applications for the preservation and use of historical photographs, and early collections saved include those of the Newark Public Library (26,000 items) and two neighboring institutions, the California Historical Society in San Francisco and the Oakland Museum across the bay. The first MARC (Machine Readable) grant is awarded.



YELLOW DOG (MEDICINE MAN) AND HIS SQUAWS, FROM THE CROW TRIBE, IN 1883. NHPRC SUPPORT TO THE MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY HELPED TO ARRANGE, DESCRIBE, AND PRESERVE THE F. JAY HAYNES AND JACK E. HAYNES COLLECTION OF PHOTOGRAPHS (1876-1960) OF SEVERAL STATES AND TWO CANADIAN PROVINCES.

In November 1978, the NHPRC publishes its *Directory of Archives and Manuscript Repositories*, which contains information on 3,250 institutions housing historical records. The *Directory* includes more than twice the number of institutions listed in the 14-volume *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections* and the Commission's own 1961 *Guide to Archives and Manuscripts*.

The Mellon Foundation awards another three-year, \$165,000 grant to the NHPRC for its educational programs.

# 1980

FISCAL YEAR 1980

October 1, 1979 – September 30, 1980

\$4,000,000 | 150 GRANTS

On November 15–19, 1979, the White House hosts a Conference on Library and Information Resources, which encourages Congress to renew authorization and increase funding for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. The NHPRC celebrates 15 years of grantmaking for publications and five for records.

After its first five years, the Records Program continues to grow and show results. The Commission receives 178 requests, totaling \$5.4 million, and it funds 86 projects at \$1.866 million in 36 states. Stemming from earlier discussions of national needs, a Records Policy Conference is held in June, 1980 in Atlanta, with presentations such as “In Quest of a National Historical Records Program.” The Commission studies its policies on records in five major areas: records objectives; function and responsibilities of State Boards; appointment

and composition of State Boards; distribution of grant funds; and formation of an organization to represent the interests of coordinators and State Boards. In 1980, three planning conferences occur on special issues: preservation and control of science and technology records; archival programs for traditional black colleges; and developing new programs in conversation and preservation in the Western States.

Completed projects include an archives program for the National Council of Negro Women to hire an archivist for the

THE 1940 NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN IN WASHINGTON, DC. THE NHPRC SUPPORT WENT TO PRESERVE, ARRANGE, AND DESCRIBE THE RECORDS OF THE COUNCIL FROM 1938-59, AND TO PLAN A FUTURE ARCHIVAL PROGRAM FOR THE NCNW AND AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS.





arrangement and description of their archives dating back to 1938; by the end of the NHPRC support, the Council's archives are soon available for use by members, staff, and qualified researchers. A grant to Yale University enables staff from the Department of Manuscripts and Archives to pull together records from 512 offices and administrative units and establish priorities for a university-wide records management program that covers about 65 percent of records created by the university. Two Commission grants in 1977 and 1979 provide funds for the Northeast Document Conversation Center to establish a Microfilm Center to answer basic questions about the viability of microfilm in conservation and preservation of documents and to create new tools for archivists across the nation. With NHPRC support, the American Association for State and Local History publishes in 1980 a primer for the field: *Local Government Records: An Introduction to Management, Preservation, and Use*.

Alumni from the fellowship program for doctoral-level students in American history or civilization number 60 men and women, and about one-fourth subsequently join editorial staffs. Sponsors of the program are the Lila Wallace Fund and the Mellon Foundation. In support of the Founding Fathers' papers, Mellon provides a \$425,000 grant to publish papers of the Adams Family, Franklin, Jefferson, Madison, and Washington.

Ongoing support for publications programs continues. At the Commission's meeting on February 21–22, 1980, the first



two volumes of the *Papers of John Jay*, President of the Continental Congress and first Chief Justice of the United States, are presented at a ceremony in the offices of the Supreme Court. At the White House, President Jimmy Carter was presented with volume one of the *Papers of Andrew Jackson*. With support of NHPRC publications grants, the American Institute of Italian Studies publishes a biography of Philip Mazzei, Italian merchant and diplomat, who formed a close association with Thomas Jefferson and other prominent men of Revolutionary America. Microfilm editions completed in 1980 include the *Collected Correspondence of Lydia Maria Child*, abolitionist; the *Isabella Beecher Hooker Project*, an edition of papers of the leader of the National Woman Suffrage Association; and a comprehensive edition of the papers of artist and scientist Charles Willson Peale and his family from 1735 to 1885.

SPILLING OUT TO THE SIDEWALKS OF PHILADELPHIA IN CELEBRATION OF V-J DAY, FROM THE TEMPLE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY'S COLLECTION OF PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER PHOTOGRAPHS.

# 1981

FISCAL YEAR 1981

October 1, 1980 – September 30, 1981

\$4,000,000 | 176 GRANTS

The fiscal year begins with a conundrum over documentary editions and ends in chaos over the very existence of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission.

In late September 1980, a committee is formed to review the problems of long-term documentary editions. Of the 50 book editions receiving Commission support, several are projected to continue well into the 21st century, and publication costs have doubled since 1964, even though the Commission provides subvention grants of up to \$10,000 per volume. The committee's report, written by Henry Graff from Columbia University and A. Simone Reagor of Radcliffe College, is submitted to the Commission and reviewed at its June meeting.

*Documentary Editing in Crisis* asserts that the NHPRC's role had "gradually shifted from that of a leader in developing the field and a public voice of the people working in it to that of a bureaucracy concerned... with... seeking ways to stretch limited dollars to meet an ever-increasing demand for new projects." The report takes note that the Founding Fathers' projects alone, the "oldest, largest, most illustrious, and, paradoxically, the most vexing," annually absorb 15 to 20 percent of the budget.

Overshadowing these concerns, however, is the looming jeopardy over the entire grants program. President Reagan, as part of a general plan to control government spending, proposes elimination of Federal arts and humanities programs

and submits a budget to Congress that provides no funding for the NHPRC beyond September 30, 1981. As the Commission faces the prospect of being "zeroed out" or existing with diminished resources, measures are implemented mid-course to use some of its remaining records program funds to support fledgling state programs. At its June 1981 meeting, the Commission approves 27 grants averaging \$22,000 to State Historical Records Advisory Boards for assessment and planning. The hope is that the states will proceed with their documentary programs without any Federal assistance. Contingency

TARKTO AND CHUG-JUK, TWO ESKIMO CHILDREN, IN A PHOTOGRAPH FROM THE EARLY 1920S IN THE PEARY-MACMILLAN ARCTIC MUSEUM AT BOWDOIN COLLEGE IN MAINE. THE COLLECTION DOCUMENTS MACMILLAN'S ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS FROM 1908 TO 1954.





BROOKLYN BRIDGE, AN IMAGE FROM THE BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY, WHICH RECEIVED NHPRC SUPPORT TO MAKE SAFETY-BASE NEGATIVES AND PRINTS OF GLASS PLATE NEGATIVES FROM THE LIBRARY'S PHOTO COLLECTIONS DOCUMENTING THE SOCIAL HISTORY OF BROOKLYN, LONG ISLAND, AND ENVIRONS, 1870-1930.

plans are also taken for publications, with staff visiting a dozen university presidents and other officials to solicit more institutional support for ongoing historical documentary editions.

Even in these dire circumstances, the NHPRC has cause to celebrate the publication of *Mary Chesnut's Civil War* by Yale University Press. The new edition of this insightful Southern observer's diaries is awarded the 1982 Pulitzer Prize for History.

Other notable projects completed in the fiscal year include the 16th and final volume of the *Plymouth Court Records, 1686–1859*, providing an account of life and law in Massachusetts. Microfilming is completed on the papers of W.E.B. DuBois, one of the most influential spokesmen for civil rights in the 20th century and the *Papers of the Women's Trade Union League and Its Principal Leaders*, dating from 1905–50.

Among the many records projects completed are guides to government records in Ohio and Washington State; two guides to city records and private archives for the City of Baltimore; the final report on *Archival Preservation of Machine Readable Records* from the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and the University of Wisconsin-Madison; and *Development and Evaluation of New Preservation Methods for 19th Century Photographic Prints* from the Rochester Institute of Technology.

Following instructions from the Office of Management and Budget, the Commission begins reducing its staff from 19 to 11 employees. The Fiscal Year ends in uncertainty over the level of appropriations for the year ahead.

# 1982

FISCAL YEAR 1982

October 1, 1981– September 30, 1982

\$2,500,000 | 65 GRANTS

The grants program survives, albeit with a budget that limps through a drawn-out process that effectively cuts funding by 37.5 percent or \$1.5 million. Because of the uncertainty of funding availability, the number of applications and grants diminish. In addition, as the result of a Federal government reduction-in-force, the Commission staff loses three slots and now stands at eight full-time and two part-time employees.

Despite these travails, good work progresses. The year saw publication of a landmark series, *Freedom: A Documentary History of Emancipation, 1861–1867*, examining documentation of black life in the years between the beginning of the Civil War and the advent of Reconstruction. The first volume, *The Black Military Experience*, features haunting letters, such as this one written by the mother of a black Union soldier to President Abraham Lincoln:

EXCELLENT SIR

MY GOOD FRIEND SAYS I MUST WRITE TO YOU AND SHE WILL SEND IT MY SON WENT IN THE 54TH REGIMENT. I AM A COLORED WOMAN AND MY SON WAS STRONG AND ABLE AS ANY TO FIGHT FOR HIS COUNTRY AND THE COLORED PEOPLE HAVE AS MUCH TO FIGHT FOR AS ANY. MY FATHER WAS A SLAVE AND ESCAPED FROM LOUISIANA BEFORE I WAS BORN MORN FORTY YEARS AGONE I HAVE BUT POOR EDICATION BUT I NEVER WENT TO SCHOOL, BUT I KNOW JUST AS WELL AS ANY WHAT IS RIGHT BETWEEN MAN AND MAN.... THEY TELL ME SOME DO YOU WILL TAKE BACK THE PROCLAMATION, DON'T DO IT. WHEN YOU ARE DEAD AND IN HEAVEN, IN A THOUSAND YEARS THAT ACTION OF YOURS WILL MAKE THE ANGELS SING YOUR PRAISES I KNOW IT. OUGHT ONE MAN TO OWN ANOTHER, LAW OR NOT, WHO MADE THE LAW, SURELY THE POOR SLAVE DID NOT. SO IT IS WICKED, AND A HORRIBLE OUTRAGE, THERE IS NO SENSE IN IT, BECAUSE A MAN HAS LIVED BY ROBBING ALL HIS LIFE AND HIS FATHER BEFORE HIM, SHOULD HE COMPLAIN ABOUT THE STOLEN THINGS FOUND ON HIM ARE TAKEN. ROBBING THE COLORED PEOPLE OF THEIR LABOR IS BUT A SMALL PART OF THE ROBBERY THEIR SOULS ARE ALMOST TAKEN, THEY ARE MADE BRUITS OF OFTEN. YOU KNOW ALL ABOUT THIS

WILLYOU SEE THAT THE COLORED MEN FIGHTING NOW, ARE FAIRLY TREATED. YOU OUGHT TO DO THIS, AND DO IT AT ONCE. NOT LET THE THING RUN ALONG MEET IT QUICKLY AND MANFULLY, AND STOP THIS, MEAN COWARDLY CRUELTY. WE POOR OPPRESSED ONES, APPEAL TO YOU, AND ASK FAIR PLAY.

YOURS FOR CHRISTS SAKE

HANNAH JOHNSON

JULY 31, 1863

The first volume is nominated for a Pulitzer Prize the following year. Other noteworthy publishing events include the first volume of *The Papers of George Catlett Marshall*, soldier (including Army Chief of Staff, 1939–45), and later Secretary of State (1947–49), Secretary of Defense (1950–51), and creator of the Marshall Plan for postwar Europe. The selected letters of abolitionist and defender of women’s rights Lydia Child are published by the University of Massachusetts Press, and microfilm editions appear of the papers of the innovative American filmmaker D.W. Griffith and the papers of William Plumer and son, two New Hampshire political figures (1778–1854).



On the records side, most of the attention in 1982 focuses on the planning process undertaken by some of the State Historical Records Advisory Boards. They are asked to specifically address strategies for (1) state government records, (2) local government records, (3) historical records repositories, and (4) such functions of statewide importance as conservation services, education and training, archival and records management, advisory and assistance services, and program coordination. States are adapting not only to higher standards in the field, but to opportunities and challenges presented by new technologies. 1982 sees the completion of a joint, multiyear project to develop a computerized system for the description of public records in three Midwestern states. *The Midwest Guide Project*, under the direction of Max Evans at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, marks the first multiyear test of interstate archival compatibility through a shared database and platform.

Technical advances in another category are undertaken through a grant to Temple University to gather information about the condition and nature of newspaper photographs and to prepare archival guidelines that would be useful to newspaper photo departments and research collections. Drawing on surveys from 17 metropolitan daily newspapers, the Associated Press and United Press International, and six archives with news photo collections, archivist Judith Felstein submits her report, *News Photograph Collections: A Survey of Newspaper Practices and Archival Strategies*.

FROM A TINTYPE MADE IN THE 1870S, BIG JOHN OF THE SUQUAMISH TRIBE, PART OF THE HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHY COLLECTION, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, SUPPORTED THROUGH A 1980 GRANT.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEDAL, 1838. FREEDOM: A DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF EMANCIPATION, IS A HIGHLY SELECTIVE EDITION OF DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO BLACK LIFE IN THE YEARS BETWEEN THE BEGINNING OF THE CIVIL WAR AND THE ADVENT OF RADICAL RECONSTRUCTION, TAKEN FROM THE RECORDS OF FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE AGENCIES IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES.



# 1983

FISCAL YEAR 1983

October 1, 1982– September 30, 1983

\$3,000,000 | 110 GRANTS

Staff reductions from the previous two years lead to restructuring and a re-analysis of both the records and publications programs. In Atlanta, the Commission meets with state coordinators in June, 1983, to discuss the condition of state records programs in four areas: state archives, local records programs, nongovernmental repositories, and statewide functions and services. Impressed by the early results of its first round of assessment grants to 27 states, the NHPRC awards similar planning grants to an additional 13 states in FY 1983. With coverage of 40 states, and the prospect that the rest will soon follow, the Commission will have supported a major national program, unmatched in scope since the Works Progress Administration's Historical Records Survey of the 1930s.

The Atlanta conferees make a number of recommendations in each of the four assessment areas. Among the major conclusions are the need for unification of state records and archives programs, with oversight for local government records. State Historical Records Coordinators and Boards should develop public awareness of the value of historical records repositories, and nongovernmental repositories are encouraged



POSTER ANNOUNCING THE APPEARANCE OF THE AFRICAN AMERICAN LEADER MARCUS GARVEY IN WASHINGTON, DC. A SELECTIVE EDITION OF THE MARCUS GARVEY AND UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION PAPERS, DRAWING EXTENSIVELY FROM U.S. GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES, IS BEING PUBLISHED THROUGH THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS.

to accept efforts by the Society of American Archivists to establish a program of accreditation. State governments should authorize and define

their role in documentary heritage programs; a national clearinghouse should exist to share information and ideas; and the conference calls for national legislation “authorizing and defining the Federal Government’s role in the planning, development, and promotion of historical records programming in the United States.”

As assessment and planning captures the focus for the NHPRC’s work, other records projects stream in, including a report on Kentucky’s regranting to 38 city and county governments, the preservation of church records in Minnesota from the past 130 years, a guide to the Cherokee Nation Papers at

the University of Oklahoma, and a guide to the architectural records of Boston and environs.

In 1983, the Commission made grants in support of nearly 50 publications projects, including two new ones: a comprehensive microfilm edition of the papers of Charles Sumner, a leading abolitionist Senator from Massachusetts, and a book edition of the *Diary of Elizabeth Drinker*, a Philadelphia Quaker who wrote about crucial social and political upheavals of the Revolutionary and early National eras. In recognition of the NHPRC's leadership, the Ford Foundation makes a one-year \$200,000 grant to the Women's History Consortium and the Afro-American Editing Consortium.

The Women's History projects—the papers of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony (University of Massachusetts), the papers of Jane Addams (Duke University), and the papers of Emma Goldman (University of California, Berkeley)—join together in a collective effort to pull together the far-flung documents and publish the works of these notable American women.

The Afro-American Editing consortium focuses on the papers of Frederick Douglass, the Black Abolitionists, the Freedom project's history of emancipation, and Marcus Garvey, leader of the 1920s mass movement, the Universal Negro Improvement Association. At its peak, the UNIA had nearly a thousand chapters in over 40 nations, and Marcus Garvey promoted African independence and African American social, economic, and political self-reliance. The first volumes of the *Marcus Garvey and the Universal Negro Improvement Association Papers* are published in 1983 by the University of California Press.

Other new publications projects in 1983 include microfilm editions of the papers of the 19th President of the United States, Rutherford B. Hayes; a companion volume to the earlier



papers of the American Federation of Labor, and the *Draper Manuscripts*, drawn from the papers of historian Lyman Copeland Draper, which focus on the trans-Allegheny West from settlement in the 1740s through the War of 1812. Princeton University Press publishes *Political Correspondence and Public Papers of Aaron Burr*, Revolutionary War soldier, U.S. Senator, and the third Vice President of the United States. *Atlas of the Expedition*, first volume of *The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*, rolls off the University of Nebraska Press.

Historian Gordon Wood, reviewing the latest volume of *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson* in the *Washington Post* on March 23, 1983 writes of documentary editions as national treasures. "Their publication for the use of future generations will be an enduring mark of just what kind of people we are."

A PAGE FROM THE JOURNALS OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION, PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA PRESS, INCLUDES A SPECTACULAR ATLAS OF THE EXPEDITION AMONG ITS 11 VOLUMES.

# 1984

FISCAL YEAR 1984

October 1, 1983– September 30, 1984

**\$4,000,000** | **157 GRANTS**

The National Archives and Records Administration and the National Historical Publications and Records Commission celebrate their 50th anniversary and acknowledge that the agency and its grantmaking arm owe a great debt to the efforts over several decades by J. Franklin Jameson and other scholars, government leaders, and citizens who saw and acted upon the pressing need to save the nation's documentary heritage. Congress restores funding to the FY 1981 level of \$4 million.

Two other landmarks occur in FY 1984: the 20th anniversary of NHPRC's grants program, and the 10th year since "Records" were officially added to its bailiwick. Nearly 400 individual volumes and 50 documentary editions have been supported, along with more than 150 microform editions, totaling nearly 6,000 reels. From the papers of the patriots who founded the nation to projects on the fight for suffrage, civil rights, art, business, labor, science, politics and military affairs, the publications program offers a unique record of America's past. The Commission has become a major moving force in the effort to save valuable state and local government records, to preserve deteriorating historical photograph collections, and to provide training for archivists, curators, conservationists, and others who preserve historical records. Most important of all, the program has motivated state and local, public and private organizations and institutions to assess the magnitude of the historical records and archives program and develop strategies for action.

In an expansion of policy, the Commission votes to sponsor a special program to gather, preserve, and publish materials pertaining to Native American tribes in five areas: combined records management and archival programs for current tribal governmental records; preservation of legal and historical files assembled by law firms engaged in tribal litigations; micro-publication of records pertaining to one tribe; training workshops; and a major finding aid to Native American materials in repositories of the U.S. The first grant under this new direction goes to a comprehensive edition of 5,600 items from 45 collections records of *The Papers of the Society of American Indians*.

On occasion, NHPRC grants uncover what was once thought lost. A 1982 assessment survey of Chicago and Cook County by the Illinois State Archive reveals that no archival program or record management systems were in place. A two-year grant from the NHPRC led to the revival of the long-dormant Cook County Local Records Commission, and by 1984 some 104,000 cubic feet of city and county records had been scheduled. A most significant discovery occurs when city council records dating from 1833 are recovered, after most believed that those dating before 1871 had been destroyed by the Great Chicago Fire of 1871. The trove of records, about 1,500 cubic feet, document virtually every element of city business, even the original vote of incorporation filed on September 5, 1833.



Among numerous other records programs supported in 1984 are grants to the Nantucket Historical Association for preserving their documentary heritage dating back to the early 18th century, from the Island's days as a major center for whaling to its transition to a summer holiday spot off Cape Cod. The University of Pittsburgh receives funds to preserve copies of negatives in the photographic collection of the Archives of Industrial Society, and money to the Birmingham Public Library helps it establish a records management/archives program for the City and a model for other cities and towns throughout Alabama.

Several publications projects celebrate milestones in the 50th anniversary year. At its June 1984 meeting, the Commission approved funding to publish the papers of J. Franklin Jameson, the man so instrumental in the founding of the National Archives and the Commission. Work is completed on the papers of Morehouse College president and champion of civil rights John Hope and his wife, Lugenia Burns Hope, founder of the Atlanta settlement house, the Neighborhood Union; the correspondence, speeches and other papers of John Ireland, first archbishop of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of St. Paul and leader of the liberal wing of the American Catholic establishment; the papers of Dr. Carlos Montezuma, a major pan-Indian leader and fighter for Native American rights; and the papers of Revolutionary War General Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben.



TKTKTK A GRANT TO THE UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH HELPED TO MAKE PRESERVATION COPIES OF CELLULOSE NITRATE NEGATIVES IN THE ARCHIVES OF INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY.

The final volume of *The Booker T. Washington Papers* and the final volume of *The Expeditions of John Charles Frémont* are published by the University of Illinois Press. Louisiana State University Press brings to closure the *Mississippi Provincial Archives: French Dominion* by publishing the final two volumes of archival materials, 57 years after the first volume appeared. The NHPRC also celebrates two new volumes of *The Papers of Dwight David Eisenhower*, covering Ike's tenure as president of Columbia University, 1948–1950.

In September, 1984, Executive Director Frank Burke is assigned to a temporary position within the National Archives, and Richard A. Jacobs becomes Acting Executive Director. Even bigger changes arrived at the turn of the fiscal year the following month.

# 1985

FISCAL YEAR 1985

October 1, 1984 – September 30, 1985

\$4,000,000 | 153 GRANTS

Independence for the National Archives is secured on October 19, 1984, when President Ronald Reagan signs P.L. 98-497, establishing the National Archives and Records Administration as an independent Federal agency, effective April 1, 1985. Archivist Robert M. Warner also announces his resignation, effective April 15, 1985. After Warner's resignation, Frank Burke, former Executive Director of the NHPRC becomes Acting Archivist and *ex officio* chairman of the Commission.

Preservation, access, and use are three goals of the NHPRC's grantmaking programs. In 1985, several publications projects bring to new light the work of notable Americans. Microfilming is completed on the *Jane Addams Papers*, a comprehensive edition of over 120,000 documents from more than 1,000 collections around the world of this champion for the rights of children, Progressive Era reform leader, and winner of the 1931 Nobel Peace Prize. Field notes, notebooks, vocabulary cards, photographs, sketches, correspondence and other documents make up the collection of the *Washington Matthews Papers*. Dr. Matthews, an army surgeon stationed in the American West in the late 19th century, became a major figure in the first generation of self-taught anthropologists who studied Native American life and languages. *The Papers of Charles Bessey*, the renowned botanist and president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, are completed. The University of Oklahoma Press publishes a two-volume edition of *The Papers of Chief John Ross*, the influential Cherokee leader who led his tribe to Oklahoma after resistance to Federal removal policies failed.

CHILDREN GATHER AROUND JANE ADDAMS AT THE CELEBRATION OF THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF HULL HOUSE IN 1930. ORIGINALLY DRAWN TOGETHER FOR A MICROFILM EDITION, THE JANE ADDAMS PAPERS ARE NOW BEING EDITED AT DUKE UNIVERSITY TO PROVIDE A PORTRAIT OF THIS PROGRESSIVE ERA REFORM LEADER AND 1931 NOBEL PEACE PRIZE RECIPIENT.



During 1985, the NHPRC issues a report on automation and technology—from optical readers to alternative publishing techniques. In addition to these more indirect means of support, the Commission’s publishing subventions, begun in 1975, total nearly \$1.5 million over 10 years, helping 28 different presses.

Records grants, now totaling more than \$14 million since the program began, continue to help build and unify a disjointed field. At the October 1984 Commission meeting, the chairman appoints four members to work with a dozen state coordinators to address needs across the nation. The primary outcome of these discussions is the need for national coordination to publicize the breadth and depth of America’s records and archives programs. In light of the recent independence of the National Archives and the upcoming celebration of the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, the committee felt conditions favored such a national public awareness campaign.

Some projects of note in 1985 include a major study of conservation needs in state archives. Through a \$16,500 grant to the National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators, the Oklahoma Department of Libraries is contracted to survey all states and conduct in-depth studies of 10 states to gain firsthand knowledge of their programs. The final report finds the conservation problem to be “massive” and notes that even those state archives with active preservation efforts are facing mounting backlogs. The project director, Howard Lowell, concludes that the cost of a thorough program to address state archives conservation and preservation efforts over the next decade would be about \$123 million. The case for local preservation efforts is equally dire. The NHPRC assists the City of Boston to begin to address its municipal archives and records management program. Boston, unlike most of



America’s oldest cities, has never had a municipal records program, resulting in the loss of major groups of records. A grant of \$115,000 enables Boston to establish the post of city archivist, survey records, lay plans for action, and publish a report of findings and recommendations.

In a piece appearing in the September 17, 1985, edition of *Parade* magazine, President Ronald Reagan echoes the importance of America’s documentary heritage:

I HAVE GREAT HOPE FOR THE CHILDREN OF AMERICA, THAT THEY TOO WILL READ THE WORKS OF MADISON AND MONROE AND WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON AND ADAMS AND HAMILTON. FOR IN THEIR LETTERS TO EACH OTHER AND IN THEIR ESSAYS, IN THEIR ARGUMENTS AND IN THEIR OPINIONS, ALL SO PASSIONATELY STATED, THE IMAGE OF AN AGE CAN BE DISCERNED. IT IS THE IMAGE OF OUR GREAT NATION, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THE CHICAGO WHITE SOX POSE BY A DENVER AND RIO GRANDE PASSENGER CAR AND THE ARKANSAS RIVER AT HANGING BRIDGE, IN THE ROYAL GORGE, COLORADO, 1910. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FOR THE WESTERN HISTORY PHOTOGRAPHY COLLECTION (PHOTOSWEST.ORG) WAS FUNDED, IN PART, BY THE NHPRC.

# 1986

FISCAL YEAR 1986

October 1, 1985 – September 30, 1986

\$4,000,00 | 144 GRANTS

The Commission adopts several significant changes in its records program during 1986 stemming, in part, from its conference in January on a “National Historical Records Program.” A group of experts debates various possibilities for such a national program, including an expanded NHPRC, an American version of the Canadian Council of Archives, and a private organization modeled on the National Trust for Historic Preservation. In June, the State Coordinators Conference takes up the matter, urging the formation of a coalition of archivists, documentary editors, and others to push forward the concept. Other records program activities include an NHPRC-sponsored conference to consider archival standards for collections of congressional papers; the continuation of an advisory role in the use of computers, such bibliographic utilities as the Research Library Information Network (RLIN) and the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC); and appropriate and compatible software platforms for archivists and records managers across the nation.

A grant to the National Congress of American Indians allows the organization to convene a national conference to promote interest in and awareness of Native American records programs. Changes in the Commission’s Native American Initiative follows the two-day meeting in Harpers Ferry, co-sponsored by the Smithsonian’s Native American Museum Program, and attended by representatives of several leading Native American organizations. The Commission adopts new policies, including the use of Native Americans as panelists for



CUDJOE LEWIS, LAST SURVIVOR OF THE FINAL SLAVE SHIP “CLOTILDA” WHICH REACHED THE UNITED STATES IN 1859. LEWIS LIVED IN ALABAMA UNTIL 1935, AND THIS IMAGE IS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH ALABAMA, WHICH RECEIVED FUNDING TO PRESERVE AND MAKE AVAILABLE NEGATIVES FROM THE ÉRIK OVERBEY COLLECTION.

projects dealing with Native American records and archives; asking the State Historical Records Advisory Boards for needs assessments on tribal archives; and recognizing Native American traditions of oral histories as eligible for grant support.

The overall demand for assistance with records programs continues to outstrip Commission resources. In 1986, 119 requests for \$5.7 million arrive, and NHPRC awards 85 grants for \$1.9 million for records programs across the country, from Oregon State Government records to the collection of 19th century documentary heritage at the University of

Arkansas; from the records created during the archaeological dig of historic St. Mary's City in Maryland to the Southwest Oral History Association in Bryn Mawr, California.

Budget pressures force the Commission to examine its publications program through a conference of publishers, editors, and archivists. Among the topics discussed is a proposal to create a national trust for documentary heritage with an endowment of up to \$100 million (half appropriated funding/half private-sector support). The conferees also recommended several ideas for project editors and the Commission to more broadly publicize historical documentary editions in an effort to expand their distribution and use.

Several publications projects bear fruit in 1986. The papers of the Wisconsin Progressives—John R. Commons, Richard Ely, Charles McCarthy, Edward A. Ross, and Charles Van Hise—are preserved on microfilm through the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. *The Papers of William Penn*, founder of Pennsylvania and champion of religious toleration, civil liberties, and ethnic pluralism, is completed in five volumes published by the University of Pennsylvania Press. The University of Arizona Press publishes the first volume of a series entitled *Documentary Relations of the Southwest: Civil-Military*, which chronicles life in the Southwest from 1570 to 1820, and the first volume of *The Sam Gompers Papers*, covering the life of the first president of the American Federation of Labor, is published by the University of Illinois Press. Correspondence, journals, manuscripts, notes, drawings, and photographs of and by conservationist John Muir, founder of the Sierra Club, appear on 51 reels of microfilm and 53 microfiche.

The Commission staff produces *Historical Documentary Editions*, a catalogue of NHPRC-supported and endorsed publications, and in anticipation of the bicentenary of the

Constitution, the Commission is pleased to support not only the long-standing Founding Fathers papers, but documentary histories of the Ratification of the Constitution, the First Federal Elections, and the First Federal Congress. On February 7, 1986, in a ceremony at the Supreme Court, the Commission presents the newly published first volume *Documentary History of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1789–1800*, and chairman *pro tempore* Frank Burke notes James Madison's observation about citizens' rights to their government records:

[T]HE RIGHT OF FREELY EXAMINING PUBLIC CHARACTERS AND MEASURES, AND OF FREE COMMUNICATION THEREON, IS THE ONLY EFFECTUAL GUARDIAN OF EVERY OTHER RIGHT.

JOHN MUIR ON THE TRAIL TO HETCH HETCHY WITH THE SIERRA CLUB (1909). A MICROFILM EDITION OF THE JOHN MUIR PAPERS BROUGHT TOGETHER NEARLY 10,000 ITEMS FROM 40 REPOSITORIES OF AND BY THE FOUNDER OF THE SIERRA CLUB AND PROPONENT OF EXPANDING THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM.



# 1987

FISCAL YEAR 1987

October 1, 1986 – September 30, 1987

\$4,000,000 | 130 GRANTS

For the 20th consecutive year, the Commission awards fellowships at supported (or endorsed) publishing projects for doctoral-level students of American history and civilization. More than 75 men and women have gone through the program by 1987, and one-third of those subsequently chose careers in historical editing. For the third year in a row, fellowships are also awarded for nine-to-ten months of advanced training in archival administration for persons who possess both archival work experience and graduate training.

In 1987, the publications program launches a Campaign for Documentary History. The NHPRC mails its new catalog, *Historical Documentary Editions*, to more than 13,000 colleges, universities, libraries, historical societies, and other individuals and institutions. In February, it sponsors a major conference of editors, historians, librarians, and publishers to examine a host of issues surrounding documentary publishing. A staff

survey reveals an alarming drop in sales from the first volume of series to more recent volumes, and price increases have exacerbated the problem, despite considerable investment through publishing subventions. The conferees suggest new strategies, including promoting historical documentary editions for classroom use, securing private-sector support, and other marketing schemes.

*The Papers of Salmon P. Chase*—U.S. Senator from and governor of Ohio, secretary of the Treasury under Abraham Lincoln, and Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court—are preserved on microfilm, as are supplementary materials on the papers of Andrew Jackson, our seventh President. Other microfilmed editions include the ships' papers and other documents of John Paul Jones, Revolutionary War captain of the *Bonhomme Richard*, and *The Papers of the Society of American Indians*, the first pan-Indian reform organization, which thrived

THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE IS EDITING A SELECTIVE EDITION OF THE PAPERS OF THE SEVENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, ANDREW JACKSON.



during the Progressive Era. A selective edition of approximately 30,000 text and graphics items from *The Franklin Institute and the Making of Industrial America* are recorded on microfiche, giving scholars access to correspondence, committee reports, lantern slides, photographs, and drawings from the Industrial Revolution, with emphasis on shipbuilding, steelmaking, the Wright Brothers' aircraft, gas lighting, and other aspect of science and technology.

At the first meeting of the fiscal year, the Commission unanimously endorses the "National Policy Statement on Our Documentary Heritage," proposed by the *ad hoc* Annapolis Committee, a group that had met in that city in September 1986 to follow up on discussions from the steering committee of the State Historical Records Coordinators annual meeting. The Annapolis Committee calls for the establishment of a Documentary Heritage Trust of the United States (clearly modeled on the National Trust for Historic Preservation), a Federally chartered trust eligible for both public and private funding for activities related to historical records. The Commission then awards a \$25,000 grant to the Association for Documentary Editing for a six-month project to begin initial planning.

Another initiative proposed by the State Coordinators, a clearinghouse for records information, comes closer to realization with the publication of a feasibility study, *Information Resources for Archivists and Records Administrators*, prepared under the auspices of the National Association of Government Archivists and Records Administrators (NAGARA). This effort ultimately leads to the Archives and Records Information Coalition. Other important records projects in 1987 include a report on the status of microfilming standards in state archives and records management agencies. In February 1987, at a press

conference at the National Archives, another NAGARA report is released. *Preservation Needs in State Archives* observes that of the one million plus cubic feet of records in the states, "physical deterioration is accelerating at an alarming and irreversible rate," or as the companion summary report states in its title: *We Are Losing Our Past*.

In another effort to stem the tide, the Commission begins awarding "regrants" awards to state agencies. Pennsylvania and Hawaii are the first recipients of multiyear funds for making a series of smaller grants to local organizations within the state. In Pennsylvania, \$187,000 is directed at the state's colleges and universities for institutional archives and records management. A dozen colleges and universities are assisted, including a joint archival inventory project between Marywood College and the University of Scranton, and an archive for Lincoln University, the oldest Historically Black University in the United States, turned up a broadside that describes protests over the 1857 Dred Scott Decision. In Hawaii, \$150,000 goes to promote surveying and collecting of ethnic records, with an initial focus on the Chinese, Okinawan, African American, and Hawaiian ethnic communities. The project leads to the establishment of a series of Basic Conservation Care Workshops held on every major island throughout the state.

A COMPREHENSIVE MICROFILM EDITION OF CORRESPONDENCE, WRITINGS, SHIP PAPERS AND OTHER PAPERS OF JOHN PAUL JONES WAS MADE POSSIBLE WITH A GRANT FROM THE NHPRC.



# 1988

FISCAL YEAR 1988

October 1, 1987–September 30, 1988

\$4,000,000 | 149 GRANTS

On December 4, 1987, Don Wilson becomes Archivist of the United States. Frank Burke, who had been Acting Archivist since 1985, returns for another stint as the NHPRC's Executive Director. Richard Jacobs, who had been Acting Executive Director, moves to a policy position for the new Archivist. Burke writes of his stint, "One of the things that impressed me most about my recent 3-year assignment was the perspective that it gave me on the National Archives and Records Administration and how it fits into, or relates to, the archival/historical/records management community nationwide and, indeed, worldwide... The experience... clarified in my mind the position and prospective role of NHPRC-within NARA and in external activities peculiar to its own mission."

During the course of the fiscal year that mission expanded. Reauthorization legislation changes the NHPRC in several ways. Commission membership is reduced from 17 to 15, and Congress mandates that both the Association for Documentary Editing and the National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators are represented. The legislation also explicitly states that the Commission may "conduct institutes, training and educational programs, and recommend candidates for fellowships related to the activities of the Commission and may disseminate information about documentary sources through guides, directories, and other technical functions." Reauthorization also raises the ceiling on allowable appropriations from \$5 million to \$10 million by FY 1993.

In conjunction with Oryx Press, the NHPRC publishes a second edition of the popular *Directory of Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the United States*. The new edition includes 1,300 more entries than its predecessor published a decade earlier. A revised catalog of *Historical Documentary Editions* is also distributed, and the Commission launches an initiative to preserve and publish records documenting the immigrant experience in America.

Through private-sector support, fellowships in editing and archival administration continue, as does the Institute for the Editing of Historical Documents at the University of Wisconsin. Publishing subventions allow some 20 titles to roll off the presses. For the first time, support goes to softcover editions: *The Diary of William Maclay and Other Notes on Senate Debates*, which provides an inside account of the wranglings of the First Congress, and *Advice After Appomattox: Letters to Andrew Johnson, 1865–66*, which illustrates the President's dilemma in the immediate aftermath of the Civil War.

*The Records of the Johns Hopkins University Seminar of History and Politics* is published, making accessible the proceedings of one of the more important programs in historiography. The Hopkins "Seminary" began in 1877 and went through 1912 as an informal gathering of graduate students who met on Friday evenings for discussions with faculty and eminent visiting historians, including such luminaries as Herbert Baxter Adams, Frederick Jackson Turner, and Woodrow Wilson.



A five-volume edition of *The Papers of William Livingston* is also completed in 1988, preserving the works of the Revolutionary patriot, confidante of George Washington, and long-time Governor of New Jersey. The University Press of New England publishes a two-volume edition of *The Correspondence of Roger Williams*, the papers of the founder of Rhode Island, proponent of religious freedom, and diplomat to Native Americans.

Shortly after the beginning of the fiscal year, the State Historical Records Coordinators meet in Boston to endorse a national policy statement for U.S. documentary heritage and a 12-point national historical records program. Among the points is the desire for “A strong partnership between the national historical records program and the states to deal with fundamental needs that can best be approached within a state framework.” Staff works with the coordinators and other units in the National Archives on issues that affect non-Federal historical records and archives, and with other branches of the Federal Government to help coordinate existing grant and advisory programs pertaining to historical records.

Among the 1988 projects supported are a study by the Image Permanence Institute of the Rochester Institute of Technology on the degradation of photographic film; an assessment by Harvard College of the current state of archival descriptive strategies; the publication of seven manuals on archival topics by the Society of American Archivists; and two reports on the Commission’s Native American initiative and Federal support for the development of archival programs in museums. State projects continue to grow at different rates. In FY 1988, Florida and South Carolina finish and issue assessment reports, while Idaho and New Mexico receive funding to begin their assessments of state records. Rhode Island received a grant of \$114,022 to establish an active State archival program, and



SOLADADERAS—WOMEN SOLDIERS—FROM THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION, PART OF THE EUGENE C. BARKER TEXAS HISTORY COLLECTION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN. NHPRC SUPPORT WENT TO ARRANGE, DESCRIBE, PRESERVE, AND MAKE ACCESSIBLE IMAGES FROM THE ROBERT RUNYON PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION WHICH DOCUMENTS THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION’S IMPACT ON THE BORDERLAND REGION.

Utah is granted \$116,996 for an 18-month project to develop an automated information system about archives and records holdings in the state, as part of the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN) nationwide database.

Executive Director Frank Burke resigns on August 3, 1988, to accept a teaching position at the University of Maryland. NHPRC Director of the Publications Program Roger Bruns becomes Acting Executive Director.

# 1989

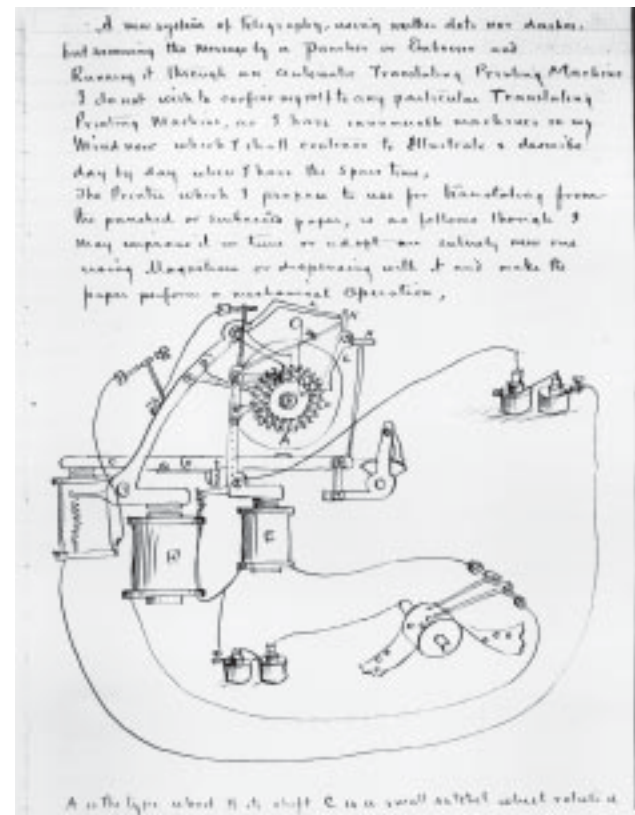
FISCAL YEAR 1989

October 1, 1988 – September 30, 1989

\$4,000,000 | 103 GRANTS

Return of the Native, Part II. In January 1989, Richard Jacobs returns to the NHPRC becoming its Executive Director. He had previously served as Acting Executive Director from September 1984 to December 1987.

Shortly after the creation of the records program in 1975, the Commission calls upon the States to establish State Historical Records Advisory Boards (SHRABs) to provide a state review mechanism for proposals submitted to the NHPRC. But the Commission also envisions a role for the SHRABs to develop state historical records plans. In 1981, anxious at the prospect of diminished or zero funding in the next fiscal year, the Commission sets aside \$600,000 to finance 27 statewide records plans. In the past eight years, all but four of the states have received planning grants, and in 1989, Idaho, Indiana, and Missouri complete their assessments. Growing evidence from those state assessments and other research points to the dramatic need of funding to reach a truly national records program that can meet fully the problems faced by various states in records preservation and archives management. The situation will only get worse in the years ahead when new technologies allow for the creation and retention of much more data and information.



THOMAS EDISON MADE THIS ENTRY IN HIS NOTEBOOK ON AUGUST 31, 1871 ON AN AUTOMATIC TRANSLATING PRINTING MACHINE FOR TELEGRAPHY, FROM THE PAPERS OF THOMAS E. EDISON, VOL. 1, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY PRESS.

Nearly \$6.4 million in requests arrive, and \$2.2 million in grants depart. During FY 1989, the Commission funds 53 new records programs, among them, an award to the Research Libraries Group to expand the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN) from the current seven participating state archives to six new states, the city of New York, and the District of Columbia. The NHPRC also participates in several national initiatives, notably the National Conference on the Development of Statewide Preservation Programs (which go beyond archives and records to include all heritage preservation); the continued development and enhancement of the U.S. Machine-Readable Cataloging (USMARC) formats and standards for archival description; and the Common Agenda for History Museums.

The publications side of the house experiences an equally busy year. On May 12–13, 1989, Dartmouth College and the University Press of New England celebrate the completion of the *Daniel Webster Papers* by hosting a symposium on the renowned 19th century statesman. Dartmouth had sponsored the documentary edition of the works of its celebrated alumnus since 1957, with the first grant coming from the National Historical Publications Commission in 1965. The New England Press published the 15-volume set, at the rate of roughly one new book annually. Chief Justice of the United States William Rehnquist gives the keynote address at the Dartmouth shindig.

*The Papers of Benjamin Henry Latrobe* are completed, as is a one-volume edition of the journals of Benjamin Brown French, a witness to life in Washington in the early 19th century. *The Making of an Inventor*, first volume of a planned 15–20 volume edition of the *Thomas Edison Papers*, rolls off the Johns Hopkins University Press.

Several other notable projects reach milestones in 1989. Charles Sumner (1811–1874) is probably best remembered as the Republican Senator from Massachusetts who advocated abolition before the Civil War and radical reconstruction of the South afterwards; an NHPRC grant funds a microfilmed edition of 26,000 letters from 200 repositories around the world of *The Papers of Charles Sumner*. Microfilming is completed as well on the *Papers of John Peabody Harrington* in the Smithsonian Institution, 1907–57. Harrington was a noted ethnologist and linguist of Native American tribes, and the 750,000 documents is the largest collection of anthropological field notes at the Smithsonian. Last, but not least, microfilm is wrapped up on *The Papers of Martin van Buren*, governor, U.S. senator, Secretary of State, Vice President, and 8th President of the United States.

The Commission receives \$3.33 million in publications requests and is able to fund \$1.95 million for new and continuing projects, documentary editing fellowships, and four publishing subvention grants.

# 1990

FISCAL YEAR 1990

October 1, 1989 – September 30, 1990

**\$5,000,000** | **137 GRANTS**

The NHPRC establishes an Award for Distinguished Service in Documentary Preservation and Publication, and on November 2, 1989, at a ceremony co-sponsored by the Association for Documentary Editing and the State Historical Records Coordinators, Arthur S. Link, the George Henry Davis professor of American History at Princeton University and director of the *Papers of Woodrow Wilson*, is its first honoree. The Wilson papers began publication in 1966 and the last of 69 volumes would complete the project in 1994. Archivist Don Wilson calls the project “a model of editorial precision,” and cites it as one of the “landmark scholarly achievements of our time.”

The festive mood of the occasion is bolstered by the increase in appropriations to \$5 million after many years of hope. The fiscal year marks the 25th anniversary of Commission grantmaking, and in May, the 50th year since Harry met Tom, that is, when President Harry Truman received the first volume of the Jefferson papers, thereby setting in motion the activation of the National Archives’ grantmaking program. Tempering the celebration, however, is the knowledge that even with the increase the current budget has less than half the purchasing power in constant dollars than the 1975 appropriations. Funding would also be offset at the end of the year by a \$70,000 recession mandated through the 1.4 percent Gramm-Rudman-Hollings sequester.

Nevertheless, the NHPRC pushes on. Products from prior years’ grants arrive, including several guides to local archives

and repositories in Arlington County, Virginia; Boulder, Colorado; Lauderdale County, Mississippi; and Chester County, Pennsylvania. Idaho and Indiana submit their assessment and plans for preserving their documentary heritage, and the Maine State Historical Records Advisory Board receives \$31,150 to conduct their statewide assessment. New York is awarded \$230,406 and South Carolina \$150,000 to support statewide regrant programs. Kentucky begins a project to describe the state’s oral history collections; Colorado conducts local archival workshops across the state; Texas helps local governments use micrographic technologies; and Mississippi surveys the papers of 20th-century African Americans in the state.

Local government records, one of the richest sources for historical, economic, and legal research, continues to present a preservation and access challenge. In its 1989 report, *Principles for Management of Local Government Records*, NAGARA recognizes the interrelated roles of local government officials and state archives and records management, and historically, NHPRC has tried to strike a balance among national, state, and local organizations in its funding. Since making its first local government grant in the mid-1970s, the NHPRC has funded over 125 local government-related projects at all levels, and the nascent regrant program is an evolutionary step in the federalism necessary for a national archives and records system. In 1990, local government programs in Johnson County, Kansas; Gloucester, Massachusetts; and Los Angeles County receive direct funding.



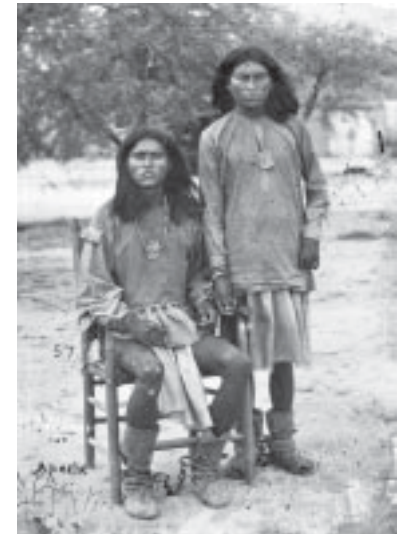
ROBERT MILLS SKETCH FOR THE DESIGN OF A NATIONAL MONUMENT TO GEORGE WASHINGTON IS PART OF A MICROFILM EDITION OF THIS AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER WHOSE CAREER SPANNED THE FIRST HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY.

Other parts of the national system of archives and records are the institutions that work directly in preserving documentary heritage and making it available for use by researchers, scholars, and other curious citizens. Commission support in 1990 enables the Julliard School, for instance, to establish its own archives for its performing arts programs. A grant to the University of California, Berkeley, helps set up a records management program for the Sierra Club. Appalshop, an arts organization in rural Kentucky, finds the most appropriate

approach for preserving their visual collections, and Little Big Horn College in Montana is able to preserve approximately 1,500 cubic feet of records of the Crow tribe.

Publication is another means of preservation and access. Ongoing and new project support and publishing subventions reach \$1.78 million in 1990. Noteworthy completed projects include the *Letters of Eugene V. Debs*. Labor reformer and five-time Socialist candidate for president of the United States, Debs made his strongest showing in the election of 1920, gaining 3.4 percent of the popular vote (almost one million people), despite the fact that he was in jail at the time for advocating noncompliance with the draft in World War I. *The Papers of Robert Mills* are preserved in a microfilm edition; Mills had designed the George Washington Monument in Baltimore and also won the design competition of the Washington Monument in the nation's capital, though he would not live to see that project's completion.

Another means of preservation and access is the growing field of electronic records. At its February 1990 meeting, the Commission endorses the staff report on electronic records issues. The report recommends five categories of activities for support, projects that 1) include archival components as part of larger system designs to assure preservation of historically valuable information; 2) involve archival and research communities in development of standards for data management and preservation; 3) strengthen archival capabilities for electronic records systems; 4) address topics such as technology forecasting, records appraisal, documentary editions in electronic form, and the connection of Federal and state information policy; and 5) enable surveys, acquisition, preservation, and access to older data sets or systems in present danger of loss.



APACHE PRISONERS IN ARIZONA TERRITORY FROM THE BUEHMAN COLLECTION. A GRANT TO THE ARIZONA HISTORICAL SOCIETY HELPED TO PRESERVE A COLLECTION OF VINTAGE GLASS NEGATIVES DEPICTING TUCSON AND SOUTHERN ARIZONA FROM 1870 TO 1930.

# 1991

FISCAL YEAR 1991

October 1, 1990 – September 30, 1991

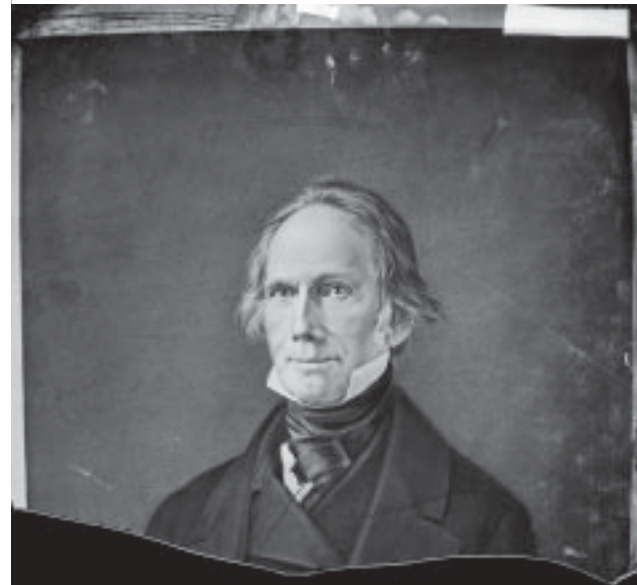
**\$5,250,000** | **140 GRANTS**

Gerald W. George replaces Richard Jacobs as Executive Director of the Commission on January 13, 1991. George is former director of the American Association for State and Local History, and one highlight of his decade-long tenure at AASLH was the creation of the National Information Center for Local Government Records, a project made possible, in part, by a 1986 NHPRC grant. George inherits a program whose budget increases for the second year in a row, although by a modest five percent. In FY 1991, the NHPRC receives a total of 210 applications requesting just over \$11 million, and it is able to fund less than half of that request.

The NHPRC meets three times in FY 1991 for application review and policy discussions. Electronic records are a new and special focus for 1991, and NHPRC funds several projects, including state archival organizations in Maryland, Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, and the Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society to implement MARC AMC (Machine Readable Cataloging Archival and Manuscripts Control) records into state- or county-wide bibliographical networks. The University of Pittsburgh receives a grant to continue an advanced institute on electronic records and strategic planning for chief administrators of state government archives. In January 1991, a Working Meeting on Research Issues in Electronic Records is held in Washington, DC. Sponsored by the Minnesota Historical Society, the meeting is to develop a research agenda for archival electronic records issues.

New Mexico and Puerto Rico complete their archival needs assessments in 1991, and Tennessee and West Virginia receive funding to begin theirs. Louisiana establishes a local government records program through NHPRC support, and Florida begins a two-year re grants program focusing on archival and

IN 1991, THE FINAL VOLUME OF THE COMPREHENSIVE EDITION OF THE PAPERS OF HENRY CLAY, STATESMAN, PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE, AND SECRETARY OF STATE, WAS PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY PRESS OF KENTUCKY.



manuscript materials relating to state and local history. Several colleges and universities undertake institutional archival projects, including the University of Michigan; Queens College of Charlotte, NC; the University of North Carolina; the Eastman School of Music at the University of Rochester; and the Oregon State System of Higher Education for each of its eight campuses.

In 1991, the Commission marks the 20th anniversary of its annual, two-week training institute at the University of Wisconsin on techniques of editing. Of the 100 alumni of the program, a significant number have gone on to work at editing projects sponsored by NHPRC.

Several of those projects reach their conclusion in 1991, perhaps none more noteworthy than the completion of the Clay Papers project. A comprehensive edition of the papers and correspondence of the 19th-century statesman, Presidential candidate, Secretary of State, and leader of the Whigs, *The Papers of Henry Clay* began publication in 1959 and reaches its conclusion in 10 volumes published by the University of Kentucky Press. Other projects are a comprehensive edition of *The Diary of Elizabeth Drinker*, an affluent Philadelphia Quaker, whose writings reflect the role of women and the family, and the Society of Friends, in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The Documentary History of the First Federal Congress project publishes a look at the sometimes raucous history be-



POSTER ANNOUNCING A LECTURE BY MARGARET SANGER, 20TH CENTURY SOCIAL REFORMER. NEW YORK UNIVERSITY IS EDITING THE SELECTED PAPERS OF MARGARET SANGER.

hind *Creating the Bill of Rights*, now a standard part of the library for constitutional lawyers. The papers of the 19th century's preeminent advocates of women's rights to the vote, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, are edited and preserved on microfilm through a project at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

Dr. H. G. Jones, curator of the North Carolina Collection at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, receives the second NHPRC Distinguished Service Award. Archivist Don Wilson praises Jones's work in North Carolina as president of the Society of American Archivists, and as a member of the Commission, in addition to his two books on archival science, *Local Government Records* and *The Records of a Nation*.

# 1992

FISCAL YEAR 1992

October 1, 1991– September 30, 1992

\$5,400,000 | 141 GRANTS

For the third year in a row, the NHPRC's budget goes up, even as the pace of growth slows down. Requests remain consistent at roughly \$11 million, leaving about half of the projects' budgets unfunded. Commitments to long-term documentary editions and publication subventions continue to eat most of the available funding for publishing; subventions alone in 1992 reach \$286,690, enabling the production of 25 different volumes. Some previously funded projects celebrate milestones in 1992.

*The Black Abolitionist Papers*, edited by C. Peter Ripley and published by the University of North Carolina Press, are completed in five volumes. The project itself stretched back to NHPRC-funded microfilming of 14,000 documents in 1981, and by its conclusion, the selective edition tells the story of African American abolitionists through their letters, essays, and other documents dating from the 1830s through the end of the Civil War.

At a reception at the U.S. Capitol on February 20, 1992, Mrs. Coretta Scott King, Senator Harris Wofford of Pennsylvania, Archivist Don W. Wilson, and other guests celebrate the publication of *Called to Serve*, the first volume of *The Papers of Martin Luther King, Jr.*, a selective edition of speeches, sermons, correspondence, and other papers of America's foremost leader of the 20th century civil rights movement. The first volume covers King's early life and includes a letter written in 1944 when he was a junior in high school. "As we gird ourselves to



MARTIN LUTHER KING DELIVERS THE "I HAVE A DREAM" SPEECH. A SELECTIVE EDITION OF THE PAPERS OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. ARE BEING PUBLISHED THROUGH THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS.



defend democracy from foreign attacks,” he wrote, “let us see to it that increasingly at home we give fair play and full opportunity for all people.”

In November 1991, Louis R. Harlan, Distinguished Professor of History at the University of Maryland, received the third Distinguished Service Award from the Commission. While a Ph.D. student at Johns Hopkins University, Harlan had been sparked to study race relations and southern history after hearing a guest lecture by John Hope Franklin. Harlan went on to become the editor (with Raymond Smock) of *The Booker T. Washington Papers*, a 14-volume edition published from 1972 through 1984 by the University of Illinois Press.

Two major studies have an impact in 1992 on the field of documentary editing and the role of the Commission. *Using the Nation's Documentary Heritage* is the report of the Historical Documents Study commissioned in cooperation with the American Council of Learned Societies. Sources used in that study include a survey of 1,394 members of historical and genealogical organizations, and it examines how historical researchers gain access to sources and encounter obstacles. Not since Walter Rundell's study *In Pursuit of American History* (1970, also NHPRC-funded) have historical researchers been the subject of rigorous scrutiny over their research and training, and the Historical Documents Study concludes that too many researchers are haphazardly trained, cannot afford to travel to sources, rely upon libraries ill-equipped to bring sources to their attention, and face other obstacles that reduce the usefulness of documentary resources.

The Council of State Historical Records Coordinators issues a report of their own, requesting the NHPRC to increase grants to the states to implement plans created after the assessment process and to expand the regrant program. In the case

of “active” SHRABs, they recommend awarding regrant funds on a non-competitive formula basis. In 1992, Florida receives a second year of support for its regrant program, and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin is funded \$250,000 for a two-year regrant program focused on revitalizing the state's local government records program. Pennsylvania receives funding for a statewide electronic records, and Rhode Island for a local government records program throughout the state. NAGARA publishes *A New Age: Electronic Information Systems, State Governments, and the Preservation of Electronic Records*, a portent of the future.



RECEPTION ROOM FROM THE ENTRANCE DOOR, THE HEDRICH-BLESSING OFFICE, 1936. THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY RECEIVED FUNDING TO PRESERVE, PROCESS, AND MAKE ACCESSIBLE THE CORPORATION'S COLLECTION OF ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAPHS (1929-1969), CONSISTING OF APPROXIMATELY 175,000 NEGATIVES AND 160,000 PRINTS.

# 1993

FISCAL YEAR 1993

October 1, 1992 – September 30, 1993

\$5,000,000 | 100 GRANTS

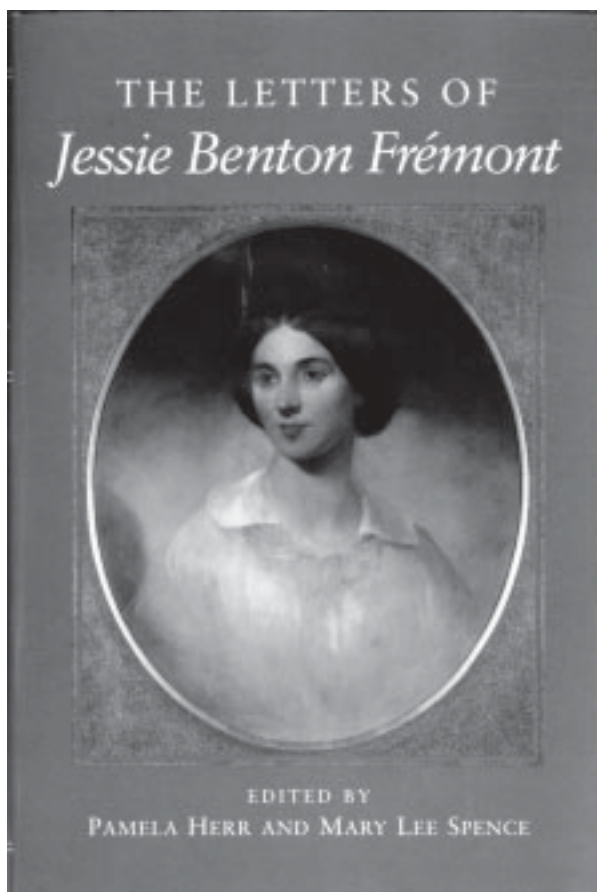
Prior to the 1992 election, Congress passes and the President signs an appropriations bill that cuts funding by 7 percent for FY 1993. Facing reauthorization during the fiscal year, the Commission votes to divide the cut evenly between publications and records, fund no proposals for new editing projects, and postpone subventions.

In a ceremony in November, former Archivist of the United States Robert Warner receives the 1992 Distinguished Service Award. Under his chairmanship, the Commission began its groundbreaking effort to help states assess records conditions and needs. Presenting the award to Warner is Archivist Don Wilson, who resigns later that year on March 24, 1993. Trudy Huskamp Peterson becomes Acting Archivist and Acting Chair of the Commission the following day.

Leadership transition occurs in the middle of the reauthorization process as the NHPRC is taking measure of its accomplishments. By 1993, its grantees had completed some 227 projects in documentary editing, with 45 additional projects in process. Taken together, the grantees have produced more than 700 volumes of published historical materials and 9,000 reels of microfilm. The Commission's work also includes grants for archives and records management in all 56 state and territorial governments, dozens of municipalities, nonprofit organizations, colleges, and universities to build an information infrastructure of the United States. In 1963, before the NHPRC began, a dozen states had no state archivist; nine had no program at

all for managing permanently valuable records, and 14 had no coordinated program for managing local records. Through its grantmaking for publications and records, NHPRC has helped fund a national archives and records system. The Council of State Historical Records Coordinators, however, submits a report *Recognizing Leadership and Partnership*, an effort to "obtain a nationwide overview of state archival and records management" for the first time since 1963's *American State Archives* survey by Ernst Posner. The report cites the major progress made in developing an infrastructure, but also sends a warning that most state programs "face chronic difficulties of too little money, not enough staff, a growing volume of records, accelerating technical complexities in the ways records are created, and rising demands for service."

The NHPRC awards an even 100 grants and tracks the results of scores of projects around the country. As if to demonstrate the efficacy of grantmaking, a number of significant works culminate in 1993. Arthur Link's 69-volume comprehensive edition of *The Papers of Woodrow Wilson* is completed by Princeton University Press. The University of Illinois Press publishes *The Letters of Jessie Benton Frémont*, daughter of Senator Thomas Hart Benton and wife of explorer-politician John Charles Frémont, a woman whose papers reflect the history of America from the 1840s to the turn of the century. Equally propitious is the publication of the first volume of *John Franklin Jameson and the Development of Humanistic Scholarship in America*.



THE COVER OF *THE LETTERS OF JESSIE BENTON FRÉMONT*, WITH A PORTRAIT BY T. BUCHANAN READ, 1856. THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS PRESS PUBLISHED THIS EDITION OF THE LETTERS AND MEMOIRS OF THE DAUGHTER OF SENATOR THOMAS HART BENTON AND WIFE OF EXPLORER-POLITICIAN JOHN CHARLES FRÉMONT.

The Jameson papers trace the work of the American historian instrumental in the development of history as an academic profession in the United States. Jameson also played a leading role in the creation of the National Archives, the National Historical Publications Commission, the American Historical Association, the American Council of Learned Societies, and the *Dictionary of American Biography*.

As part of its efforts to preserve state and local archives, documents, and records, the Commission awards a grant to the National Governors' Association to assist state executive branches and legislators in developing clearer laws for defining public records regardless of their format or medium and to recommend policy improvements stipulating the responsibilities of public officials for creating and maintaining records. A grant to the International Institute of Municipal Clerks addresses the problem from the other end by developing a comprehensive records management workshop for training its membership.

Alabama receives funding for its re grants program, and the Oregon State Archives is awarded funding to survey records of all 36 counties and in the state archives and to create a MARC AMC database. Grants through Archival Programs in Local Government support records management in Philadelphia and Kingsport, Tennessee, and funding through the Native American Initiative helps the Sisseton Wahpeton Sioux in South Dakota establish its archives program. From saving the photographic archives of the Chinatown Museum in New York to helping the University of California, San Francisco, establish archives of AIDS-related agencies, NHPRC grants stretch from coast to coast.

# 1994

FISCAL YEAR 1994

October 1, 1993 – September 30, 1994

**\$5,250,000** | **120 GRANTS**

The little agency with big impact makes up a portion of its 7 percent decline in the previous year by securing a 5 percent increase. Reauthorization through FY 1997 is also secured.

The Federal Funders Group, representing several agencies that make grants to archives, libraries, and other institutions dealing with primary source materials, begins meeting in 1992 to discuss common concerns related to the use of electronic media for preservation and access. The group consists of the NHPRC, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Science Foundation, and the U.S. Department of Education, and it works with the Coalition for Networked Information, the Commission on Preservation and Access, and other experts to develop and issue guidance in 1994 for grantees on converting research materials to electronic forms. Instead of adopting and enforcing standards for technologies and practices in a state of rapid evolution, the group's objective is to support creation and management of digital materials in a manner that anticipates the need for periodic technological refreshment and conversion. The question of digital preservation and access (especially online) will continue to play out in policy circles over the next decade or longer.

The Commission funds a handful of electronic records projects in 1994, including a grant to the Society of American

Archivists to create and publish 10 case studies to address electronic records ("born digital" and "re-born digital") and the use of information technologies in archives. In addition, a significant number of NHPRC records access grants have components that use computerized description and processing, including MARC ACM projects at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and for the railways archives of the Chesapeake and Ohio Historical Society.

As NARA and the NHPRC undertake their own internal strategic planning, the Commission awards a number of grants to the states for planning their own archives and records growth and development. Fifteen states receive planning grants, and Maine and Utah are awarded regrant dollars. The City of Miami is awarded \$110,000 to develop and implement a comprehensive archives and records management program. As with every year, requests (\$12.5 million) top grants (\$5.25 million) by more than double.

After a one-year hiatus, subvention grants return, enabling the publication of volumes from the documentary histories of Ulysses S. Grant, Samuel Gompers, Jefferson Davis, Dwight Eisenhower, Thomas Edison, Diego de Vargas, Salmon P. Chase, Robert Morris, George Washington, and the First Federal Congress. The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum

Commission publishes the final volume of the *Papers of Henry Bouquet*, who helped capture Fort Duquesne in the French and Indian War, defeated the Delaware at the Battle of Bushy Run, and played a major role in opening the western frontiers of Pennsylvania before the Revolutionary War.

At its November 1993 meeting, the Commission honors Dorothy Porter Wesley, a pioneer in the preservation of documentary sources for African American history, as its fifth recipient of the Distinguished Service Award. Dr. Porter served on the District of Columbia Historical Records Advisory Board, advisory committees for the documentary editions of Booker T. Washington, Frederick Douglass, and the Black Abolitionists, and helped build the Moorland-Spingarn Collection of Afro-American Life and History at Howard University.

Executive Director Gerald George steps down at the end of the fiscal year. Nancy Sahli serves as Acting Executive Director for the next nine months.

MEMBERS OF THE MOCHIDA FAMILY IN HAYWARD, CALIFORNIA AWAIT AN EVACUATION BUS TO TAKE THEM TO AN INTERNMENT CAMP FOR JAPANESE AMERICANS DURING WORLD WAR II. PHOTOGRAPH BY DOROTHEA LANGE. A GRANT WENT TO THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE FIRST YEAR OF A PROJECT TO PREPARE COLLECTION-LEVEL CATALOGING RECORDS FOR THE 3.25 MILLION PHOTOGRAPHS WHICH MAKE UP THE BANCROFT LIBRARY PICTORIAL COLLECTIONS.



# 1995

FISCAL YEAR 1995

October 1, 1994 – September 30, 1995

**\$9,000,000** | **111 GRANTS**

Despite the sudden appearance of \$9 million in appropriations, total funds available for competitive awards actually *decline* in FY 1995 to \$4.75 million. The remainder of the funding is earmarked by Congress for three projects: \$2 million for the Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. Library at Boston College; \$2 million for the Robert H. and Corrine W. Michel Congressional Education Fund at the Dirksen Congressional Center in Illinois; and \$250,000 for a national teachers' institute on the Constitution in Portland, Oregon.

Given these constraints, once again NHPRC emphasizes the importance of collaboration with state boards awarding one dozen grants through the SHRABs for planning projects. Three states are awarded funds for regrant projects: Kansas, to preserve local government records through microfilm; Michigan, to assist community-based organizations through workshops, consultancies, and basic preservation grants; and South Carolina, to improve preservation and access for the state's manuscript repositories and non-government archives. Another grant to South Carolina enables the state university with the first 18 months of a 3-year project to address scholarly and technological issues involved in new approaches for access to historical documentary editions over the Internet. This project will later develop into the Model Editions Partnerships.

Another project to improve documentary editing is a new edition of a *Guide to Documentary Editing*, originally published in 1987 by The Johns Hopkins University. The State Historical Society of Wisconsin co-sponsored with the University of



DAGUERRETYPE PORTRAIT OF ALICE JAMES (1848-1892), THE YOUNGER SISTER OF THE NOVELIST HENRY JAMES AND PSYCHOLOGIST AND PHILOSOPHER WILLIAM JAMES, PART OF A COLLECTION PRESERVED AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Wisconsin the annual Institute for the Editing of Historical Documents. By 1995, the Institute has trained more than 400 novice documentary editors, historians, archivists, and librarians.

Some of the people who went through NHPRC-sponsored professional education go on to serve in archives and libraries for state and local government and in nongovernmental organizations. In 1995, the Commission funds 17 records access projects at colleges and universities, historical societies, libraries, tribal organizations, and nonprofits. Every year these projects reflect the diversity and depth of the documentary heritage located in niches and pockets of the American experience. For example, a grant preserved some 3,700 daguerreotypes at Harvard; another helps the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma reclaim tribal legacies scattered in repositories in Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, and Indiana, where the Miami people traveled before their forced relocation to the Indian Territory; and

a third grant goes to the Georgetown Visitation Monastery in Washington, DC, to arrange and describe records dating from 1799 of the oldest Catholic girls' school and second-oldest community of religious women.

1995 proved a red letter year for publications. Two radical leaders—Emma Goldman and Mother Jones—have papers preserved through Commission grants. Over 20,000 items are microfilmed, drawn from the collections of the International Institute for Social History, the New York Public Library, the

MUG SHOT OF EMMA GOLDMAN, ANARCHIST AND REFORMER. A MICROFILM EDITION OF HER PAPERS WAS PUBLISHED IN 1995, AND THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA IS EDITING THE EMMA GOLDMAN PAPERS, A LETTER PRESS EDITION IN MULTIPLE VOLUMES.



National Archives, the Library of Congress, and other institutions, to preserve the *Papers of Emma Goldman*, anarchist, and early 20th century advocate of free speech, birth control, women's equality, and labor rights. Another hell-raiser, Mary Harris "Mother" Jones, the labor agitator most closely associated with the struggles of coal miners at the turn of the 20th century, had her papers collected and printed in three volumes by the University of Pittsburgh Press.

The publication of a two-part volume, *Architectural Drawings of Benjamin Henry Latrobe*, brings the Latrobe project to a successful conclusion after 25 years. Latrobe, the architect who designed over 100 private residences and public buildings, as well as Philadelphia's water system and steam engines in Pittsburgh, was a leading creative figure in the early years of the Republic. The Latrobe project, edited by the Maryland Historical Society's Edward C. Carter II and published by Yale University Press, is a highly illustrated edition of journals, correspondence, and other papers along with three volumes of designs, watercolors, and sketches.

The sixth recipient of the Distinguished Service Award is Charles Lee, former director of the South Carolina Department of Archives, state historic preservation officer, president of NAGARA, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, and the Society of American Archivists. Dr. Lee served on the Commission from 1975 through 1979 and provided leadership in developing the records program and establishing a network of state historical records coordinators and advisory boards.

On June 1, 1995, John Carlin is appointed Archivist of the United States and becomes the Chairman of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. Gerald George returns for another stint as Executive Director.



MOTHER JONES, LABOR AGITATOR AND REFORMER, WHO TOOK UP THE CAUSE OF COAL MINERS IN THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY. THE PAPERS OF MOTHER JONES WERE PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH PRESS.

# 1996

FISCAL YEAR 1996

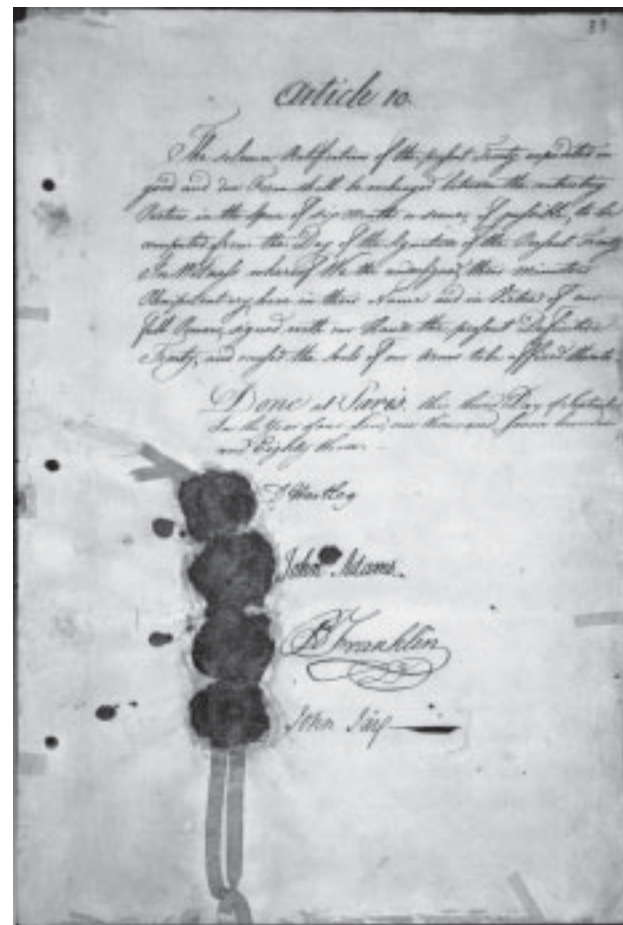
October 1, 1995 – September 30, 1996

\$5,000,000 | 95 GRANTS

The budget returns to the \$5 million mark, and NHPRC continues with its promulgation of America's documentary heritage. One of two major focal points is the Commission's partnership with the State Historical Records Advisory Boards to fund statewide projects to save historical documentation and make it accessible for the public. The other effort is a demonstration project in documentary publishing called *The Emerging Nation* which uses skilled staff, volunteers, and historians to publish documents in multiple packages—from an historical documentary edition in three volumes to classroom kits for users ranging from foreign policy scholars to grade school children.

The partnership with the states has evolved over the years from building up the infrastructure to providing project-based support, planning grants, and regrant funding. By the end of FY 1996, NHPRC funds totaling \$2.75 million have gone to 17 states, which in turn supported 483 projects in state and local government archives, libraries, and historical societies, universities and colleges, and other organizations. State and local institutions have contributed \$2.8 million to support these projects, including \$871,500 in matching funds raised by the SHRABs.

In 1996 alone, five states receive partnership funding for regrants: Florida, to support education and training for archivists and records managers; Georgia, to create three model multi-government records service centers, improve local government records programs, and provide education and training; North Carolina, to assist archives in local governments, historically black colleges, and other nonprofits; Vermont, to support small repositories, training, research, and basic preservation; and Virginia, to support preservation throughout the Commonwealth and to develop a disaster preparedness



THE SIGNATURE PAGE FROM THE DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PARIS, 1783, PART OF THE EARLY DIPLOMATIC HISTORY CAPTURED IN *THE EMERGING NATION: A DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION*, A THREE-VOLUME DOCUMENTARY COLLECTED EDITED BY THE NHPRC STAFF.



manual. The Council of State Historical Records Coordinators publishes *Maintaining State Records in an Era of Change*, which analyzes progress in our nation's "other" national archives: the records in the states.

*The Emerging Nation: A Documentary History of the Foreign Relations of the United States under the Articles of Confederation, 1780–1789* is published, a most unusual experiment in the history of the NHPRC. The FRUAC project, as it was called around the shop, is the result of a staff-directed effort to research, collect, assemble (with the aid of volunteers), and edit (with the aid of three editorial consultants) a historical documentary edition that filled a lacuna in the understanding of our early American government. *The Emerging Nation* is published in discreet parts: a three-volume documentary edition assembled from 8,000 documents from early U.S. diplomatic history; a reader for college and university classroom use; and an educational kit to be used in grade schools.

*The Emerging Nation* history of U.S. diplomacy during the Confederation Period complements a number of ongoing projects that trace the development of the Federal Government. In addition to the documentary history projects of the Founding Fathers papers, NHPRC supports a documentary history of the First Federal Elections, 1778–1790; the Ratification of the Constitution; the first decade of the U.S. Supreme Court; letters of Congressmen to their constituents from 1789–1829; and the First Federal Congress, 1789–1791. During the fiscal year, the Congressional project reaches a milestone by completing the series on Debates in the House of Representatives. The editing process reveals just how thoroughly interpretation of the brand new Constitution permeated debates, even on seemingly non-controversial issues. As James Madison observed,

"Among other difficulties, the exposition of the Constitution is frequently a copious source, and must continue so until its meaning on all great points shall have been settled by precedent."

At a festive lunch in the Archives on February 27, 1996, John Carlin presents the Commission's 1995 Distinguished Service Award to Dr. Carol K. Bleser. She is lauded for her contributions to American history and documentary scholarship at Clemson University, and for her work as commissioner on the NHPRC from 1982–1990 as the representative of the American Historical Association. Bleser is also the author of *The Promised Land: A History of the South Carolina Land Commission, 1869–1890*; *The Hammonds of Redcliffe*; and *Tokens of Affection: The Letters of a Planter's Daughter in the Old South*, among other volumes. Later that year, Senator Mark Hatfield of Oregon is given the eighth annual Distinguished Service Award "for his lifelong, numerous, and distinguished contributions to American history as a university teacher, an accomplished author, a two-term member of the Commission, and a devoted advocate within the U.S. Senate for the national archival and cultural institutions on whose collections the study, understanding, and appreciation of American democracy depends."

The National Archives and the NHPRC join the information revolution by launching the NARA web site, and on June 28, 1996, the Commission goes online.

THE ENIAC (ELECTRONIC NUMERICAL INTEGRATOR AND COMPUTER) TOOK UP A ROOM MEASURING 30' X 50'. THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, PA RECEIVED FUNDING TO PRESERVE TRIAL RECORDS RELATING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORLD'S FIRST DIGITAL ELECTRONIC COMPUTER.



# 1997

FISCAL YEAR 1997

October 1, 1996 – September 30, 1997

\$5,000,000 | 104 GRANTS

At its November 1996 meeting, the Commission seeks to simplify and streamline its Strategic Plan. The revisions raised concerns in the field. Meeting again in February 1997, the Commission accepts a resolution to delay implementation in order to receive comments from the field. Some objections raised by constituents stem from the cycle of flat appropriations over several years for the NHPRC.

In June 1997, with unanimity, the members of the Commission pledge to commit up to 60 percent of its appropriated funds to these three purposes, reserving 40 percent for other documentary editions and publishing subventions, access to records projects, and education programs. The new Strategic Plan compromise would be implemented fully beginning in FY 1999. The Great Compromise of 1997 effectively sets the stage for future programming, committing the majority of funds for eight long-term projects, the network of state historical records agencies, and electronic records programs.

In meeting its goals for strengthening the capacity of the SHRABs, the Commission awards 10 planning grants in FY 1997, bringing the four-year total to 34 states and a shade over \$1 million. The key issue running through the completed plans deals with a limited public understanding of the values and uses of historical records and the problems associated with continual preservation and access. Other issues are the lack of readily available educational programs for those working with historical records, and the challenge of electronic records and the complexity of formats.

Funds for granting go to South Carolina and Texas, bringing the total to one dozen states that had received over \$1 million in the past four years for these purposes. Records access projects go to 20 different organizations for diverse purposes.

The Denver Museum of Natural History, for example, receives a grant to preserve a historically important collection of Alaska ethnographic photographs from the 1920s. The New York City Department of Records and Information Services will be able to transfer two-million feet of film created by WNYC-TV to video, and the Rhode Island School of Design will establish an archives and records management program for their institution.

Electronic Records project support goes to six organizations. State archives in Alaska, Maine, and Mississippi are awarded funds to deal with electronic records issues, and the Philadelphia Electronic Records Project receives funding for the third and final year of development of comprehensive recordkeeping policies and standards for the city's information technology systems. In the spring of 1997, the University of Michigan issues a report entitled *Electronic Records Research and Development* that credits the NHPRC for taking the lead in electronic records issues for archives. "It is technically possible to create and maintain reliable and authentic electronic records," the report finds. But it also identifies specific kinds of necessary research and development, for

THE PROBLEMS OF ELECTRONIC RECORDS MANAGEMENT AND PRESERVATION ARE BECOMING INCREASINGLY URGENT, EVEN WITH THE SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS IN RESEARCH AND ARCHIVAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS. ELECTRONIC RECORDS WILL SOON REPRESENT THE PRIMARY FORM OF DOCUMENTATION IN MANY ORGANIZATIONS. BY KEEPING ELECTRONIC RECORDS ISSUES AS ONE OF ITS TOP PRIORITIES, NHPRC WILL SEND AN IMPORTANT MESSAGE ABOUT THE SERIOUSNESS OF THIS PROBLEM FOR OUR NATION'S DOCUMENTARY HERITAGE, BUILD ON ITS SIGNIFICANT INVESTMENTS IN ELECTRONIC RECORDS RESEARCH, AND HELP ENHANCE THE CAPABILITIES OF ARCHIVES TO PRESERVE DIGITAL INFORMATION.



# 1998

FISCAL YEAR 1998

October 1, 1997 – September 30, 1998

\$5,500,000 | 104 GRANTS

As the new year begins, the NHPRC undergoes a leadership change. Gerald George becomes Director of the National Archives Policy and Communications staff, and Roger Bruns becomes Acting Executive Director of the Commission. In August 1998, Ann Clifford Newhall is appointed Executive Director.

For fiscal year 1998, appropriations increase to \$5.5 million. Funding continues in the pattern certified through the Strategic Plan. Nine states are awarded funding for statewide planning, and four SHRABs in Florida, Georgia, Maine, and Nevada are approved for regrants programs. An example of the planning process can be seen through *The Ohio 2003 Plan*, which is so named because of the state's bicentennial and its goal to meet its goals for documentary heritage preservation and access. *The Ohio 2003 Plan* is released to some 5,000 organizations in the state in conjunction with *To Outwit Time: Preserving Materials in Ohio's Libraries and Archives*. It calls for the Society of Ohio Archivists to continue its Archives 101 education program, Archives Week, and the establishment of an Ohio Electronic Records Archive—with the state earmarking funding to support ongoing automation. The Ohio Historical Society furthers another of the plan's objectives by creating a six-year program to facilitate public access to the Society's research and to link into a statewide information infrastructure, including its site on the Web at [ohiohistory.org](http://ohiohistory.org).

ALASKA GOLD RUSH PROSPECTOR JAMES WORTHAM. A GRANT TO THE ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, DIVISION OF LIBRARIES, ARCHIVES, AND MUSEUMS IN JUNEAU WENT TO ESTABLISH A WEBSITE AND RELATED EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS FOR RICH MINING: DOCUMENTS FROM ALASKA'S GOLD RUSH ERA.

The Council of State Historical Records Coordinators (COSHRC) undertakes a Historical Records Repository Survey to learn more about nongovernmental repositories in the states. Over 3,500 repositories in 21 states are surveyed, and COSHRC finds that the repositories that make up the U.S. archival landscape are as diverse as the materials they collect. Generally, nongovernmental archives fall into three broad categories: larger academic repositories and historical societies that make up half of the total; mid-size repositories, usually



part of multifunctional institutions such as libraries, museums, and historic sites; and small, community-based archives usually run by volunteers. The Survey shows that historical records programs have grown significantly during the 1970s and their collections continue to expand. Several issues dominate the needs of the expansive field: storage space and environmental controls; the desire to improve public access and develop collection finding aids; and general preservation assistance and training. Only 15 percent of the repositories hold computer-generated materials (24 percent in academic institutions).

Electronic records support in FY 1998 goes to five projects: the Coalition for Networked Information, for a pilot workshop for archivists and information technologists; the University of Michigan, for analysis of recordkeeping practices in six private-sector environments; the Minnesota Historical Society, for its electronic records pilot program; the State University of New York, Albany, for its project entitled “Secondary Uses of Electronic Records”; and Cornell University to study the types of archival electronic records at the college level within a large university.

Since 1980, the NHPRC has been supporting such research and development on electronic records, and beginning in 1990, the Commission has funded experimental projects that use electronic technologies, including CD-ROMs and the World Wide Web, to publish collections of significant historical documents. The Commission’s electronic records research program focuses on the archival preservation of records “born digital,” while the electronic publishing projects deal with digital conversation of historical documents created on paper (and, in a few cases, analog tape, both audio and film).

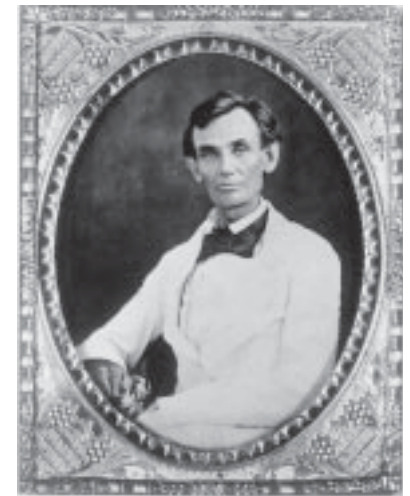
In the realm of print publication, projects that reach landmarks in 1998 include a two-volume complete edition of *Ethan*

*Allen and His Kin: Correspondence, 1772–1819*. Allen was a soldier, commander of the irregular Green Mountain Boys, statesman, author, and farmer, and with his two brothers, Ira and Levi, helped establish the Vermont territory from the frontier era through statehood and the Federal period. *The Selected Papers of Thaddeus Stevens* are published complete in two volumes in 1998. Stevens was a radical Republican leader, who advocated black suffrage as early as 1837, who argued in favor of emancipation and equal pay for blacks during the Civil War, protested discrimination against Chinese immigrants, and argued for more humane treatment of Native Americans. He is perhaps best known as a member of the Congressional Committee that drafted articles of impeachment against President Andrew Johnson. *A Strange Freedom: the Best of Howard Thurman on Religious Experience and Public Life* is published by Beacon Press in 1998, stemming from *The Howard Thurman Papers* project on the noted theologian who sought to infuse the philosophy of Gandhi into contemporary Christianity.

On July 9, 1998, at The White House, First Lady Hillary Clinton announces that a grant of \$1 million has been contributed by television producer Norman Lear for the editing and publishing of five Founding Fathers projects in celebration of the millennium and the Save America’s Treasures campaign.

Frank Burke receives the 1998 Distinguished Service Award. Burke also served as Acting Archivist of the United States from April 1985 to December 1987, and had two tours of duty as the Commission’s Executive Director.

THE ILLINOIS HISTORIC PRESERVATION AGENCY IS ENGAGED IN THE PRODUCTION OF THE LINCOLN LEGAL PAPERS, COVERING THE 24 YEARS THAT ABRAHAM LINCOLN PRACTICED LAW.



# 1999

FISCAL YEAR 1999

October 1, 1998 – September 30, 1999

**\$10,000,000 | 88 GRANTS**

Actual appropriations for FY 1999 include \$4 million earmarked by Congress for a special project. In the next fiscal year, \$2 million is rescinded by Congress. The Commission also changes its schedule of meetings from three to two per year, altering as well the long-standing calendar. Beginning in 2000, grants will be approved at meetings in November and May. Consequently, the number of grants awarded in FY 1999 is lower than average, and the number of grants awarded in FY 2000 is higher. The Commission has long had the option of carrying over appropriated funds from one fiscal year to the next.

With FY 1999 funds, the Commission continues its investment in the Founding Era Documentary Editing projects through grants and subventions. Non-Founding Era subventions also afford other projects a means to get their books to press. In 1999, the Commission awarded four \$10,000 grants for those purposes, along with a regular contingent of grants for editing. Each year, these projects, housed at universities, historical societies, and other nonprofits, produce additional volumes, gradually expanding the numbers of books on the groaning shelves of the Commission's library.

Records grants, too, deliver products that filter into the Commission as grantees make their final reports. Some of these records products are practical tools—guides, manuals, reports, finding aids—used by archivists, records managers,

researchers, and the public at large all across the country. Others tell the story of NHPRC support in less direct ways.

The Massachusetts Historical Records Advisory Board, for example, submits its final report on Strategic Planning in 1999. One of the plan's five major goals was to take steps "to preserve an equitable and comprehensive record of Massachusetts life." The challenge is that there are over 1,200 repositories in communities across the Commonwealth, and certainly not enough public or private funding for every deserving preservation and access project. The Massachusetts solution was to do a needs assessment survey, develop a broad typology of the diverse documentary heritage in communities, and bring the archival and scholarly experts together to develop tools and training to help local repositories learn how to best document their own communities.

State after state arrives at similar conclusions. The Georgia Historical Records Advisory Board's final report on its regrant program demonstrates the efficacy of federalism's movement away from highly centralized controls to local decision-making. The Georgia board awarded 35 grants, served more than 150 local organizations, and produced results: 8 new city or county records programs, 24 existing programs enhanced, 6 new full-time records management jobs, 9,015 boxes inventoried, 157 series identified, and 21 common retention schedules implemented. Jackson County uncovered long-lost court records

dating back to 1796; Carroll County found records belonging to four other Georgia counties. And the stories from other states are equally compelling. In Iowa, 55 town clerks showed up for technical assistance in records management in a workshop for the northwest corner of the state. In New Mexico, workshops helped local archivists from Taos to Las Cruces. Planning grants and the growth of the Council of State Historical Records Coordinators are pushing the state advisory boards and archives that lead them toward taking responsibility for state-wide coordination of archival planning.

With 1999 funds, advisory boards and archives in eight states are able to continue planning, begin implementation of plans, and make re grants to communities. The NHPRC also awards

16 grants directly to nonprofit organizations for records access programs from the Art Institute of Chicago to the Pawnee Nation in Oklahoma.

Electronic records and technologies FY 1999 grants go for continued support of the Model Editions Partnership, the Electronic Records Applied Research Project at the Kansas State Historical Society, and an 18-month grant to SUNY-Albany for its Long-Term Preservation of Authentic Electronic Records Project. The latter allows other researchers to join National Archives representatives on the U.S. research team participating in the InterPARES Project, an international research initiative to develop the theoretical and methodological knowledge required for the permanent preservation of authentic records created in electronic systems.

Commission Chairman John W. Carlin presents the 1999 Distinguished Service Award to Larry J. Hackman, first director of the Records Program.



THE HOWARD THURMAN PAPERS ARE A HIGHLY SELECTIVE EDITION OF THE WRITINGS OF THE NOTED 20TH CENTURY THEOLOGIAN WHO SOUGHT TO INFUSE THE PHILOSOPHY OF MOHANDAS GANDHI INTO CONTEMPORARY CHRISTIANITY.

# 2000

FISCAL YEAR 2000

October 1, 1999 – September 30, 2000

\$6,250,000 | 117 GRANTS

Throughout 1999 and into 2000, the Council of State Historical Records Coordinators (COSHRC), in partnership with the American Association for State and Local History, plans a National Forum on Archival Continuing Education (NFACE). With support from the Commission, the NFACE Program Committee gathers information through a survey of over 2,000 individuals to identify training needs and priorities, 36 focus groups comprised of 600 participants who provided detailed information on their continuing education programs, and the compilation of a directory of archival training opportunities—all made available through a dedicated portion of the COSHRC web site.

NFACE participants observe that the Internet holds great promise for improving access to continuing education programs, professional literature, technical information, and guidance on best practices. Having discovered how many organizations are pursuing similar goals and strategies, the representatives place a high priority on sustaining the connections made at NFACE, and by working cooperatively on common goals. As a result, COSHRC develops two primary strategies: to use the Web for a nationwide clearinghouse of information on archival continuing education; and pursue partnerships, collaboration, and regular communication among the professional archival organizations and allied professions.

While continuing education is the *raison d'être* of NFACE, the Commission has been pursuing educational programming for a generation of archivists. One of the enduring signs of that



VIEW OF A MARE AND FOAL IN FRONT OF THE BREEDING (RING) BARN, SHELburne FARMS, c. 1891-1900. PHOTOGRAPHER UNIDENTIFIED. A GRANT TO SHELburne FARMS COLLECTIONS IN VERMONT WENT TO ADDRESS PRESERVATION AND ACCESS ISSUES RELATING TO ITS 3,000 ORIGINAL PRINTS AND 2,750 NITRATE NEGATIVES.

commitment is the Institute for the Editing of Historical Documents. Camp Edit, as most graduates fondly call it, meets each June in Madison, Wisconsin. Nearly 400 people have gone through the program, and graduates have gone on to work for more than 50 documentary editorial projects. Alumni have also published some 635 titles—from documentary editions to reference works, from biographies to historiographies. Since 1967, the NHPRC has also funded a limited number of fellowships for documentary editing and archival management. In FY 2000, for example, one fellow is selected to work in the Special Collections Department at the University of Virginia, and another is chosen to work on the Elizabeth Cady Stanton/Susan B. Anthony project.

One major project that draws to a close in 2000 is *The Papers of Andrew Johnson*, which published its 16th and final volume some 44 years after it began. Johnson, the only Southerner not



to give up his seat in the Senate or embrace the secession cause, was a complex figure in American history, and this edition traces his career as congressman, governor, senator, military governor of Tennessee during the Civil War, Vice President to Abraham Lincoln, 17th President of the United States, and finally, as politician seeking vindication after his impeachment.

At its May 2000 meeting, the Commission recommends a grant of \$150,000 for a project to publish the *Papers of Eleanor Roosevelt* in a five-volume edition and a multimedia version on the Web <http://www.gwu.edu/~erpapers>. The Miller Center at University of Virginia is awarded a grant to decipher, explain, and make accessible The White House tapes recorded during the administrations of Franklin Roosevelt, Harry Truman, Dwight Eisenhower, John Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson, and Richard Nixon. *The President Recordings Project* will also appear in a print edition and on compact disk.

The Commission also announces plans to commit \$1.8 million over the next three years in support of proposals to increase archival electronic records expertise. This is in addition to several projects supported in FY 2000, including a grant to the San Diego Supercomputer Center at the University of California to conduct research on long-term preservation of and access to software dependent electronic records. A persistent challenge in archival engineering is creating systems capable of “reading” records created via obsolete software programs or specialized hardware. Grants are also awarded to Indiana University, the Michigan Department of Management and Budget, and the Rhode Island Office of Secretary of State for testing applications in electronic records programs.

Records access grants go to 16 projects across the nation for a variety of efforts, including the Newcomb Center for Research on Women to preserve student records from Newcomb

College in New Orleans from 1887 to 1925; Shelburne Farm Resources in Vermont to preserve 3,000 photographs, and the Baker-Cederberg Museum and Archives in Rochester, New York, to employ a “circuit rider” archivist to help area institutions strengthen their historical programs. The Society of American Archivists receives a two-year grant to support its Encoded Archival Description (EAD) Working Group. Eleven state boards and archives receives support to buttress their general operations, and six states and the territory of American Samoa received funding for planning, implementation, regrants, and collaborative projects.



LEE'S BRIDGE FROM ROAD, OCTOBER 24, 1899, BY HERBERT WENDELL GLEASON, EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN LANDSCAPE PHOTOGRAPHER, IS PART OF THE CONCORD (MA) FREE LIBRARY'S SPECIAL COLLECTION. NHPRC GRANTS IN 1997 AND 2000 HELPED THE LIBRARY TO ARRANGE, DESCRIBE, AND CREATE ACCESS TO THE GLEASON COLLECTIONS.

# 2001

FISCAL YEAR 2001

October 1, 2000 – September 30, 2001

\$6,436,000 | 95 GRANTS

Congress passes and President Clinton signs P.L. 106-411, which authorizes the NHPRC to receive Federal appropriations up to \$10 million per year through FY 2005. Appropriations for FY 2001 are \$6.45 million, later reduced by a .22 percent across-the-board rescission to all Federal agencies.

Of the NHPRC's three strategic goals, perhaps the least widely understood is research and development for electronic records. More and more of these records—the documents describing the legal rights of citizens, financial transactions, correspondence, government rules and regulations—are being created and maintained via systems dependent on software and hardware. NHPRC recognized in the early 1990s that the history of our time would also be based on what is saved on computers, networks, and bits and bytes of information. Our history can only be written if the raw materials survive, remain authentic, and are easy to access today and in the future. Because of insufficient funds, NHPRC dedicates its resources to projects involving records originally created in electronic form, rather than digitizing documents from analog systems (including pen and paper).

A call for proposals goes out to increase the number of archivists who are equipped to work with electronic records and to broaden the basic knowledge of archivists and related professionals about the challenges and opportunities posed by information technologies. As part of its \$1.8 million, three-year initiative, the Commission allocates \$600,000 in FY 2001 money for electronic records grants. The Minnesota Historical Society receives a two-year grant for its Educating Archivists and Their Constituencies Project to develop eXtensible Markup Language (XML) workshops. UCLA is funded to develop its Information Technology and Policy Curricula Project to identify needs in electronic records management.



GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL ARRIVES AT THE QUEBEC AIRPORT FOR THE SECOND QUEBEC CONFERENCE, SEPTEMBER 12-16, 1944. A HIGHLY SELECTIVE EDITION COVERING HIS YEARS AS WORLD WAR II CHIEF OF STAFF AND LATER AS SECRETARY OF STATE AND SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, THE PAPERS OF GEORGE CATLETT MARSHALL HAS RECEIVED EXTENSIVE SUPPORT FROM THE NHPRC.

At its November meeting, the Commission also funds SHRAB regrant programs in Florida, Kansas, Maine, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Utah. Thirteen other boards receive support for administrative costs. Regrants have stimulated collaboration projects in several states. In Vermont, for example, organizations in the state's Northeast Kingdom formed the St. Johnsbury Archives Collaborative to enable the preservation of archives and records in local repositories and work with the archives board, the Vermont Museum and Gallery Alliance, the Vermont Archives Network, and the University of Vermont. Across the country, Sierra Nevada Community Access brought

together archives from the Carson Valley Historical Society, the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, the Catholic Diocese of Reno, and the Storey County Records Office and the Fourth Ward School Museum in Virginia City. The project used video from each of these sites and the Nevada State Library and Archives to create a television program that showed the stark contrast of the state archives' use of current technologies and local archives use of more traditional preservation methods. In Montana, a traveling archivist was sent around the state to joint projects scattered across rural and sparsely populated counties. In North Carolina, the state's 11 historically black colleges and universities banded together to form the North Carolina African American Archives group, which further strengthened, through affiliation, the North Carolina African American Network for Historic Preservation.

Records Preservation and Access funds 10 local projects—from a grant to the Japanese Service Committee in Chicago for its Legacy Center Project to the Ordinary People, Extraordinary Lives project to document the history of labor in New York City. The Center for Jewish History receives funding through a congressionally directed grant for its Integrated Collection Management and Access System.

At its May meeting, the members of the Commission grapple with the challenge of a surge in records preservation and access proposals, along with a commitment to electronic records, and the NHPRC's ongoing investment in documentary editions. Members note that the \$18.5 million requested for FY 2001, a 33 percent rise from the previous year, is more than triple the \$6 million annual appropriation for competitive grants, a level that has remained flat since 1998. As part of the solution, caps are placed on publications projects at FY 2000 levels.

The Commission still manages to fund the eight Founding Era projects and two publishing subventions, along with nearly \$2 million for other projects. *The Papers of Robert Morris* is completed in nine volumes, restoring Morris to his rightful place in our history. Most Americans, if they have heard of Morris at all, know him as a signer of the Declaration of Independence who, popular tradition has it, financed the Revolution from his own pocket. Few, however, are aware that as first executive officer of the Treasury Department, Morris laid the economic and financial foundations of the American republic. The first volume of the *Southern Debate Over Slavery* project is published: *Petitions to Southern Legislatures, 1778–1864*, offers a representative sampling of the thousands of petitions about issues of race and slavery that southerners submitted to their state legislatures between the American Revolution and the Civil War.

Two other publishing milestones happen on the Internet. A new edition of the *Thomas A. Edison Papers* goes online, and selections from the papers of Frederick Douglass, Dwight Eisenhower, Marcus Garvey, Joseph Henry, and George C. Marshall enter cyberspace through the Model Editions Partnership website.

As the year winds to a close, the attack on September 11, 2001, has repercussions for us all. Shortly after the fall of the World Trade Center, staff at the New York State Archives take directory information gathered through an NHPRC planning grant, sort it by zip code, and quickly produce a list of 72 historical records repositories in the affected area below 14th Street in Manhattan. Working with members of the New York City Metropolitan Archivists Roundtable, they contact all those repositories to offer assistance. Where help is needed and salvage possible, they assisted in dealing with significant damage to archives and records from dust and ashes.



WORLD WAR II POSTER ENCOURAGING WORKERS TO GREATER PRODUCTION AS PART OF THE ALLIES EFFORTS UNDER GENERAL DWIGHT EISENHOWER. A SELECTIVE EDITION OF THE PAPERS OF DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER IS BEING EDITED BY THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY PRESS.

# 2002

FISCAL YEAR 2002

October 1, 2001– September 30, 2002

\$6,436,000 | 95 GRANTS

Several unique publications, sponsored by grants through the Commission, make their debut in FY 2002. In October 2001, the Miller Center at the University of Virginia publishes the first three-volume set of the Presidential Recordings project: *John F. Kennedy: The Great Crises*. These volumes and accompanying CD transcribe, edit, and annotate tapes made in the White House that chronicle the deliberations and decisions during the Cuban Missile Crisis in the summer and fall of 1962. A concise edition is published by W.W. Norton in January 2002. *Dear Papa, Dear Charley: The Peregrinations of a Revolutionary Aristocrat, as Told by Charles Carroll of Carrollton and His Father, Charles Carroll of Annapolis, with Sundry Observations on Bastardy, Child-Rearing, Romance, Matrimony, Commerce, Tobacco, Slavery, and the Politics of Revolutionary America* is the long title of the Charles Carroll Papers, which are being edited at the College of William and Mary. A third debut is the Selected Letters of Lucretia Coffin Mott, the Quaker champion of women's rights, abolitionist, and leader of the 1848 Seneca Falls Woman's Rights Convention.

A major series reaches the end of several decades' work in 2002. *The Journals of don Diego de Vargas* culminates with the publication of the sixth English-language volume of papers of the Spanish governor of New Mexico, covering the period from 1680 to 1710, gathered from sources in the United States, Spain, and Mexico. The documents describe the rebellions of native peoples in the 1690s, and reflect how their resistance, accommodation, and struggle for survival defined the Native American and Hispanic culture that flourishes to this day. Camp Edit, one of the training grounds for new editors, celebrates its 30th anniversary, marking a generational change in the field of historical editing.



PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY SPEAKS TO THE RETURNED AMERICAN PRISONERS OF THE BAY OF PIGS INVASION. THE PRESIDENTIAL RECORDINGS PROJECT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA HAS PUBLISHED TRANSCRIPTIONS OF WHITE HOUSE RECORDINGS IN ANNOTATED EDITIONS, INCLUDING JOHN F. KENNEDY AND THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS.

Recent editorial works are being used in genealogy, education, and other professions. On March 18, 2002, the Boston Globe publishes a review entitled “Voices of Slavery Stir the Soul” of an oratorio performed at the Symphony Hall. “Slavery Documents: A Cantata” is based on documents uncovered by the Race and Slavery Petitions Project. Numerous television documentaries in the past few years have featured NHPRC-supported documentary editors—Barbara Fields on the Civil War, John Simon on U.S. Grant and Abraham Lincoln, Bobby Hill and Barbara Bair on Marcus Garvey, Ann Gordon on Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, Allida Black on Eleanor Roosevelt, and many others. A number of Supreme Court decisions have referenced the *Documentary History of the Supreme Court*, and the list goes on. The return on investment is manifest in the number of documentary editions uncovering fresh materials on ethnic history, the arts, and the history of science. These projects are helping to

re-write history, undermine myth, misinformation, tall tales, and second-hand storytelling. They are challenging our assumptions, making valuable discoveries, opening new areas of study, and forcing re-evaluation of the American story.

Support for state historical records advisory boards has always shown return on investment, and in FY 2002, NHPRC awards a dozen grants for general administration costs at state boards. Minnesota also receives funding for its strategic plan; New Mexico, for two years of implementation for its plan; New Jersey for MARC cataloging in small repositories around the state; and Massachusetts for regranting. Providing access to records in local repositories has been a Commission goal since the founding of the Records Program. In 2002, NHPRC awarded \$1.6 million for 22 projects. These grants help preserve photographic archives at the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and the *Washington Star* newspaper photographs at the D.C. Public Library. A grant sets up a Special Institute for Native American and Tribal Archivists at the annual Western Archives Institute. Notable Americans from Willa Cather to Cass Gilbert are having their works preserved and made accessible. Records access grants save film and video from the early days of local television in South Florida and allow the New England Conservatory of Music to establish an archives and records management program. Six grants totaling \$1.37 million went to electronic records and technologies projects, including new funding to the Minnesota Historical Society to review the Commission's Electronic Records Research Agenda and recommend new steps.

John Brademas, president emeritus of New York University and former Member of Congress, receives the Distinguished

Service Award, and in his remarks, Brademas notes the role of the Commission:

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 THE 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 ONLY FOR LUNCH OR DINNER, BUT TO MAKE DECISIONS. THIS COMMISSION, FAR TOO LITTLE KNOWN, PLAYS A UNIQUELY VALUABLE ROLE IN OUR COUNTRY.

After the May Commission meeting, Ann Newhall resigns after nearly four years as Executive Director, and Roger Bruns takes over as Acting Executive Director.



WILLA CATHER, 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN NOVELIST. A GRANT WENT TO THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA'S GEORGE CATHER RAY COLLECTION MICROFILMING PROJECT TO PRESERVE A COLLECTION OF MATERIALS RELATING TO HER WORKS.

# 2003

FISCAL YEAR 2003

October 1, 2002 – September 30, 2003

\$6,457,750 | 102 GRANTS

The budget creeps up another year, yet requests continue to outstrip resources. The Commission approves a resolution to maintain a 50-50 split of available funds between documentary editing and records projects. At the same time, the NHPRC continues to follow priorities set through strategic planning which earmark up to 60 percent funding for three areas: Founding Era documentary editions; partnerships with the State Historic Records Advisory Boards (SHRAB); and Electronic Records research and development.

Seventeen of the states receive funding for administrative costs of their historical records advisory boards, and four states earn grants for other purposes. Florida and Idaho are awarded funds to provide disaster planning and recovery training for archivists and records managers; the Missouri State Archives, for a regrant program that would extend to archival education and stimulate collaborations among records keepers; and the New York State Archives, for a regrant program focusing on the impact of the 9/11 attack on the World Trade Center, and for underdocumented groups, topics, and activities throughout the Empire State. Representatives of the six New England SHRABs and NARA's Northeast Region have been meeting to discuss interstate collaboration efforts.

Twenty-one records access projects cover a panoply of documentary heritage. Important photographic collections in San Diego, Lexington, Kentucky, and Petersburg, Virginia are preserved. Fisk University in Tennessee receives support for five manuscript collections documenting its history in the



HELEN KELLER VISITS ELEANOR ROOSEVELT AND FRIENDS ON MARTHA'S VINEYARD. THE AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND RECEIVED A GRANT TO ARRANGE, DESCRIBE, AND RE-HOUSE THE HELEN KELLER ARCHIVES.

context of the African American experience. Florida State University, for its Civil Rights Heritage Collection, and the University of California, Berkeley, for its Women Political Activists project are two other universities to earn grant awards. The City of Boston receives funding for its Public Schools Desegregation-Era Records Project, and the American Foundation for the Blind can pursue its 16-month schedule to arrange, describe, and re-house its Helen Keller Archives. New electronic records research and development include grants to five state archives, as they establish or move to a greater reliance on electronic records management. Columbia University

is also funded on behalf of the Center for International Earth Science Information to identify and disseminate practices and techniques to manage, preserve, and provide access to electronic records that have significant geospatial components.

On the publications side, support continues for the eight Founding Era documenting editing projects through grants and publication subventions. New volumes from each of these long-term, ongoing works appear with regularity. Outside of that core group, several projects reach a happy conclusion or just get started in FY 2003.

*The Henry Laurens Papers* project, funded in part by the NHPRC since 1965, publishes its final volume in 2003. While largely overlooked in the history of the national revolutionary movement, Henry Laurens was a merchant, planter, and political leader in late colonial South Carolina, representing the colony at the first Continental Congress in 1777, and serving as its president during the drafting of the Articles of Confederation. He was later captured by the British, charged with high treason, and held in the Tower of London for 15 months. Work is also completed on *The Papers of John C. Calhoun*, a project that published its first volume in 1959. It collects the letters, speeches, and other writings by and to Calhoun as a Member of Congress, cabinet officer, and Vice President, covering a period of roughly 50 years in American history in a 25-volume edition.

In celebration of the 200th anniversary of the beginning of the grand passage west, *The Journals of Lewis & Clark* are completed in 11 volumes and published by the University of Nebraska Press. The edition, which supersedes a 1904-05 centenary version, includes the journals of the two captains and four enlisted men, an atlas of maps produced en route, and a volume of natural history notes and other nonjournal

manuscripts that have been discovered over the past century. The Lewis and Clarke expedition began in late August 1803 and continued to September 1806.

First volumes of the papers of four notable American women appear for the first time in FY 2003. *The Jane Addams Papers* is a print edition drawn from the comprehensive microfilm version, also sponsored by NHPRC. Volume one, *Preparing to Lead, 1860-81*, traces the early development of her social principles that led to a life of public compassion and visibility as an outspoken pacifist, Progressive reformer, and founder of Hull-House. *Made for America, 1890-1900*, volume one of *The Papers of Emma Goldman*, tracks the young Emma Goldman's introduction into the anarchist movement, features her earliest known writings in the German anarchist press, and charts her gradual emergence from the radical immigrant circles of New York City's Lower East Side into a political and intellectual culture of both national and international importance. *The Selected Papers of Margaret Sanger* commences with *The Woman Rebel, 1900-1928* which documents the critical phases and influences of an American feminist icon and offers rare glimpses into her working-class childhood, burgeoning feminism, spiritual and scientific interests, sexual explorations, and diverse roles as wife, mother, nurse, journalist, radical socialist, and activist. *The Selected Letters of Dolley Payne Madison* introduces readers to the most important First Lady of the 19th century. For the eight years her husband was president, Dolley Madison was the leader of republican society in Washington, DC. She affirmed the political legitimacy of her husband and guided the creation of a republican political culture.

In January 2003, Max Evans, former Director of the Utah State Historical Society, is named as Executive Director of the Commission.

IN 2003, THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA PRESS BROUGHT OUT THE SELECTED LETTERS OF DOLLEY PAYNE MADISON (1793-1849) AS PART OF ITS MADISON PAPERS PROJECT.



# 2004

FISCAL YEAR 2004

October 1, 2003 – September 30, 2004

\$9,941,000 | 110 GRANTS

For the first time in its history, the Commission receives appropriations totaling \$10 million, although that figure falls slightly through recision.

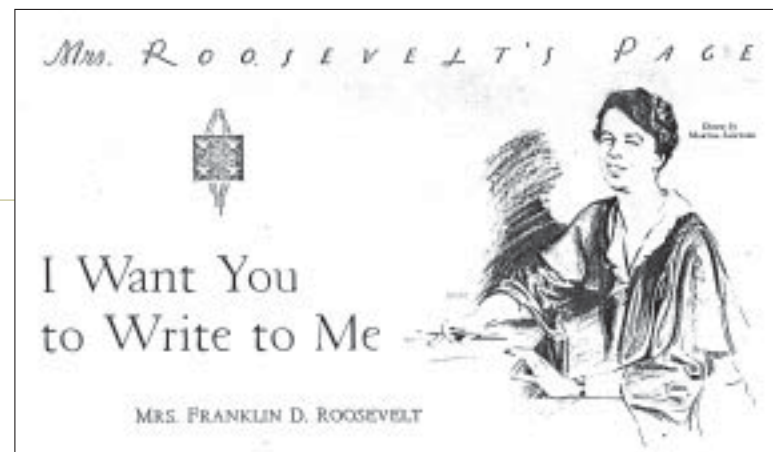
Grants are awarded to Delaware, Massachusetts, Maine, North Carolina, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina for projects to strengthen the Federal-state partnership, provide re grants, and address basic archival needs throughout the states. Twelve grants are awarded for state board administrative support.

Funds up to \$2.2 million also go to records access projects to preserve and make accessible important documents and archives in collections around the country. Included among these grants are the archival collections of Japanese Americans during World War II at the Japanese American National Library; the architectural records in the Bertrand Goldberg Archive at the Art Institute of Chicago; photographs from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1904 at the Field Museum of Natural History; the Records of the YWCA of the USA

at Smith College; film footage from the Eyes on the Prize documentary film at Washington University in St. Louis; and New York City's General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen records dating from 1785 to 1955. The Commission provides support for two Electronic Records Projects to create records management systems for Maine state agencies and archival collections at Tufts University and Yale University.

In addition to funding the Founding Era editions, documentary editing projects focus on the papers and records of significant Americans such as Frederick Douglass, Thomas Edison, Martin Luther King, and Eleanor Roosevelt, and of significant events in U.S. history, such as the Freedom History Project on Emancipation, and the Presidential Recordings Project dealing with the White House tapes of Presidents

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT REGULARLY USED HER COLUMNS TO ENCOURAGE NATIONAL CONVERSATIONS ON SPECIFIC POLICY INITIATIVES. THE ELEANOR ROOSEVELT PAPERS PROJECT IS USING THE WEB—WWW.GWU.EDU/~ERPAPERS—TO MAKE ACCESSIBLE THOUSANDS OF DOCUMENTS FROM MORE THAN 600 ARCHIVES.





Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon. Grants for publication subventions will also make possible individual volumes of the James Madison Papers, the Ratification of the Constitution, the George Washington Papers, the U.S. Grant Papers, and the first volume of Moravian Spring Mission Among the Cherokee. A three-year grant to the Supreme Court Historical Society will enable editors to complete work on the Documentary History of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1789-1800.

In May 2004, the Commission adopts a new Strategic Plan that refines its mission, vision, and goals, expanding its role as a leader for public policies on documentary heritage and encouraging the states to strengthen their partnership and become a true national archival system.

#### **MISSION**

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) promotes the preservation and use of America's documentary heritage essential to understanding our democracy, history, and culture.

#### **VISION**

America's documentary heritage preserves the rights of American citizens, checks the actions of government officials, and chronicles the national experience.

Democracy demands an informed and engaged citizenry. By preserving our documentary heritage and promoting its distribution and use, the people seek to guarantee the protection of the rights of all, hold accountable government and other public institutions, and increase understanding of our history and culture for generations to come.

The NHPRC is a public trust for documenting democracy.



THE CENTER FOR DOCUMENTARY STUDIES AT DUKE UNIVERSITY RECEIVED FUNDING TO PRESERVE, INDEX, AND PROVIDE SCHOLARLY ACCESS TO AUDIO RECORDINGS MADE BY PHOTOGRAPHER W. EUGENE SMITH IN AN AFTER-HOURS JAZZ LOFT IN NEW YORK BETWEEN 1957 AND 1964. IN THE FOREGROUND, THELONIUS MONK.

#### **GOALS**

- Exercise leadership for public policy in the preservation of and access to America's documentary heritage
- Expand the distribution of the most important traditional documents in American history
- Promote a national network for state and local documentary preservation and utilization efforts
- Support institutions that promote preservation, dissemination, and use of historical records
- Support institutions in meeting the challenges of preserving and managing electronic documentation
- Support education and training of professionals engaged in preservation and dissemination

Work begins through a partnership to research, analyze, and make recommendations for the NHPRC's role as a leader in public policies for our national documentary heritage.

## COMMISSION MEMBERS

### CHAIRMAN

1934-41 Robert D.W. Connor  
1941-48 Solon J. Buck  
1948-65 Wayne C. Grover  
1965-68 Robert H. Bahmer  
1968-79 James B. Rhoads  
1980-85 Robert M. Warner  
1985-87 Frank G. Burke\*  
1987-93 Don W. Wilson  
1993-95 Trudy Huskamp Peterson\*  
1995- John W. Carlin

### JUDICIAL BRANCH

1950-65 Felix Frankfurter  
1965-74 William J. Brennan, Jr.  
1974-83 Harry Blackmun  
1983-86 William H. Rehnquist  
1986-97 Harry Blackmun  
1997- David H. Souter

### SENATE

1950-54 Clyde R. Hoey (NC)  
1955-59 Wallace F. Bennett (UT)  
1959-66 Leverett Saltonstall (MA)  
1967-83 Claiborne Pell (RI)  
1983-88 Mark O. Hatfield (OR)  
1988-95 Paul S. Sarbanes (MD)  
1996 Mark O. Hatfield (OR)  
1997-2001 James M. Jeffords (VT)  
2001- Christopher Dodd (CT)

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

1950-53 Howard W. Smith (VA)  
1953-54 Katharine St. George (NY)  
1955-71 George P. Miller (CA)  
1971-76 John Brademas (IN)  
1977-79 Richardson Preyer (NC)  
1979-81 David R. Bowen (MS)  
1981-83 Timothy E. Wirth (CO)  
1983-85 Jim Bates (CA)  
1985-91 Lindy (Mrs. Hale) Boggs (LA)  
1991-94 Philip R. Sharp (IN)  
1995-96 (Vacant)  
1997-03 Roy D. Blunt (MO)  
2003- Tom Cole (OK)

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1934-37 Hunter Miller  
1937-39 Cyril Wynne  
1939-49 E. Wilder Spaulding  
1949-50 Reed Harris  
1950-62 G. Bernard Noble  
1962-75 William M. Franklin  
1975-76 Frederick Aandahl  
1976-81 David F. Trask  
1982-98 William Slany  
1998- Margaret P. Grafeld

### WAR DEPARTMENT/DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

1934-35 W. D. Smith  
1935-39 Oliver L. Spaulding  
1939-41 Robert Arthur  
1941-46 Oliver L. Spaulding  
1946-47 E. F. Harding  
1947-49 Harry J. Malony  
1949-50 Orlando Ward

### NAVY DEPARTMENT

1934-47 Dudley W. Knox  
1947-50 John B. Heffernan

### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

1950-73 Rudolph A. Winnacker  
1973- Alfred Goldberg

### LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

1934-37 J. Franklin Jameson  
1938-48 St. George L. Sioussat  
1948-54 Solon J. Buck  
1954-67 David C. Mearns  
1967-71 L. Quincy Mumford  
1971-78 Elizabeth Hamer Kegan  
1978-82 John C. Broderick  
1982-93 James Hutson  
1993-94 Deanna B. Marcum  
1995-2003 Winston Tabb  
2003- Deanna B. Marcum

**PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS**

1950-51 George M. Elsey  
 1951-55 Arthur M. Schlesinger  
 1950-53 Richard H. Shryock  
 1954-61 Wilfred E. Binkley  
 1955-63 Tracey E. Strevey  
 1961-65 Arthur M. Schlesinger  
 1965-71 Henry F. Graff  
 1965-69 Joe B. Frantz  
 1972-75 Philip C. Crowl  
 1970-73 Whitfield Bell, Jr.  
 1977-79 George C. Wortley III  
 1974-76 Vermont C. Royster  
 1978-81 John G. Lorenz  
 1979 David Hicks  
 1980-83 Norbert C. Brockman  
 1983-90 Albert J. Ossman, Jr.  
 1984-90 William A. Schambra  
 1990-92 Frank E. Vandiver  
 1990-95 Charles G. Palm  
 1995-2002 Marvin F. Moss  
 1995- Nicholas C. Burckel  
 2002- David W. Brady

**AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION**

1934-38 St. George L. Sioussat  
 1934-50 Dumas Malone  
 1938-40 William E. Dodd  
 1950-63 Julian P. Boyd  
 1940-46 Charles A. Beard  
 1963-68 Lyman H. Butterfield  
 1946-60 Guy Stanton Ford  
 1968-72 Arthur Link  
 1960-65 Boyd C. Shafer  
 1973-76 Merrill D. Peterson  
 1965-69 Whitfield J. Bell, Jr.  
 1977-81 Robert E. Burke  
 1969-73 Charles Wiltse  
 1981-85 Richard Schlatter  
 1973-78 Herbert Gutman  
 1978-82 Barbara Sicherman  
 1982-89 Carol Bleser  
 1985-89 Ronald Formisano  
 1990-93 John Alexander Williams  
 1994-98 Constance B. Schulz  
 1998- Mary Maples Dunn

**ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS**

1972-76 Edward Coffman  
 1972-78 Edgar A. Toppin  
 1976-80 Janet Wilson James  
 1978-82 Jack P. Greene  
 1981-85 Betty Miller Unterberger  
 1983-86 Richard L. Watson, Jr.  
 1985-89 Louis R. Harlan

1987-90 Norman A. Graebner  
 1991 Joan Hoff  
 1992-95 Robin D. G. Kelley  
 1992-96  
 1996-2000 William H. Chafe  
 2001- Barbara Fields

**SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARCHIVISTS**

1975-79 Charles E. Lee  
 1975-83 Mary Lynn McCree  
 1979-80 Edward Weldon  
 1980-84 David B. Gracy II  
 1983-89 Helen W. Samuels  
 1985-89 Edward C. Papenfuse  
 1989-91 Anne P. Diffendal  
 1991-96 John Fleckner  
 1996-2000 Anne R. Kenney  
 2001-2002 Fynnette Eaton  
 2002- Lee Stout

**AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR STATE AND LOCAL HISTORY**

1975-76 Thomas Vaughan  
 1975-81 Richard A. Erney  
 1976-78 Richmond D. Williams  
 1981-88 Larry E. Tise  
 1979-86 H. G. Jones  
 1988-89 Edwin C. Bridges  
 1987-99 David Hooper  
 1999-03 Brent Glass  
 2003- J. Kevin Graffagnino

**ASSOCIATION FOR DOCUMENTARY EDITING**

1989-90 Warren M. Billings  
 1990- Charles T. Cullen

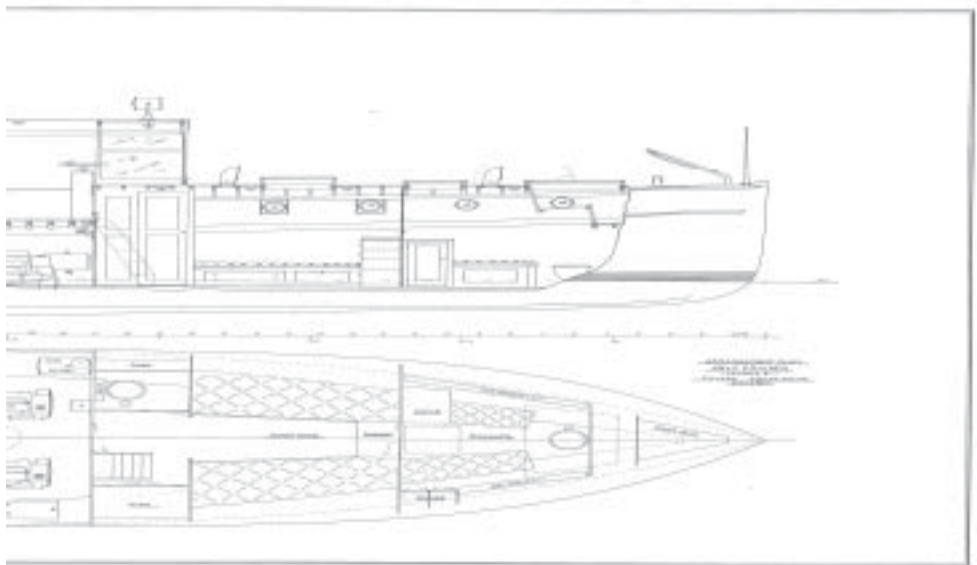
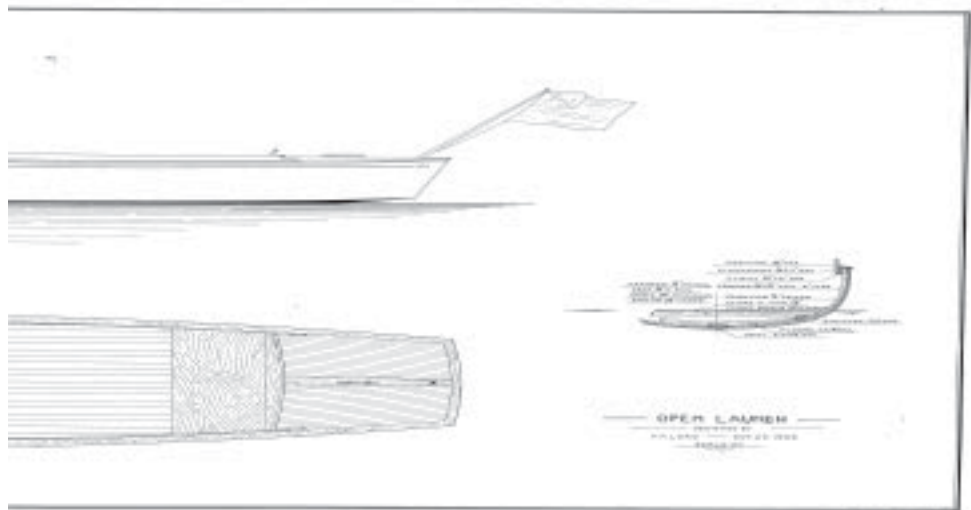
**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATORS**

1989-92 William S. Price, Jr.  
 1993-96 Brenda S. Banks  
 1996-2000 Howard P. Lowell  
 2000-2004 Roy Turnbaugh  
 2004- Timothy Slavin

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

1950-61 Philip M. Hamer  
 1961-72 Oliver W. Holmes  
 1972-73 Fred Shelley\*  
 1973-75 E. Berkeley Tompkins  
 1975-84 Frank G. Burke  
 1984-87 Richard A. Jacobs\*  
 1987-88 Frank G. Burke  
 1988-89 Roger A. Bruns\*  
 1989-91 Richard A. Jacobs  
 1991-94 Gerald W. George  
 1994-95 Nancy A. Sahli\*  
 1995-97 Gerald W. George  
 1997-98 Roger A. Bruns\*  
 1998-2002 Ann C. Newhall  
 2002 Roger A. Bruns\*  
 2003 Max J. Evans

*\*Serving in an acting capacity*



FROM THE DANIEL S. GREGORY SHIPS PLANS ELECTRONIC ACCESS PROJECT, A DESIGN FOR A SKIFF. THE MYSTIC SEAPORT MUSEUM HAS RECEIVED SEVERAL GRANTS FOR THEIR EFFORTS TO PRESERVE AND MAKE ACCESSIBLE RECORDS FROM THEIR EXTENSIVE COLLECTION.