

Annotation

N H P R C
NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS
COMMISSION

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NEWSLETTER

Summer 2006

AFTER THE STORM THE ARCHIVES RESPOND

THE END OF SUMMER TURNED FROM WISTFUL to deadly in a matter of days. On August 23, 2005, a hurricane formed over the Bahamas and crossed Florida into the warm waters of the Gulf of Mexico. Gathering energy and moisture rapidly, it soon became the strongest hurricane ever recorded in the Gulf and began barreling for the coast of southeast Louisiana. Although the storm weakened to a Category 3 storm, it slammed into land on the morning of August 29, one of the largest hurricanes ever.

Hurricane Katrina became one of the costliest and deadliest natural disasters in American history. The storm surge caused catastrophic damage along the coasts of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, destroying buildings including historic structures, tossing floating casinos

miles inland, and breaching the levees separating Lake Pontchartrain from New Orleans, flooding over three-quarters of the city and neighboring parishes. Some 1,600 people were killed, and hundreds of thousands lost their homes and became refugees. On September 24, Hurricane Rita struck southwestern Louisiana as another Category 3 storm, causing extensive damage there and in extreme southeastern Texas and completely destroying some coastal communities.

In perspective, the losses to historic and cultural institutions pale by comparison. However, the obligation of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission is to the historic records, and following the hurricanes the NHPRC staff was in touch with the State Archivists in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, and Texas to

ascertain the level of damage to archival collections in those states and to identify needs that NHPRC might be able to address. Initial reports from Alabama and Florida indicated that archival records had not suffered substantial damage. The other states all reported significant damage to archival collections.



Above: File cabinets discarded after removal of records outside the Orleans Parish (Louisiana) Criminal Courthouse.

Photo: Karl Niederer.

Right: Salvage teams remove soaked and moldy records.

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

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

NHPRC STAFF — *Max J. Evans*, Executive Director; *Kathleen M. Williams*, Deputy Executive Director; *Richard A. Cameron*, Director for State Programs; *Timothy D. W. Connelly*, Director for Publications; *Nancy Taylor Copp*, Management and Program Analyst; *Nathan Sowry*, Staff Assistant; *David Davis*, Grants Workflow and Information Coordinator; *Keith Donobue*, Director for Communications; *Lucy Barber*, Director for Technology Initiatives; *Daniel A. Stokes*, Program Officer.

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FROM THE EDITOR

This issue marks a change to *Annotation*. Beginning with Volume 33 and this issue, *Annotation* will now be published twice each year, due in part to budget cutbacks and the ability of the Internet to relay information in a much more timely fashion.

We said goodbye in 2006 to three longtime staff members: Mike Meier, Dane Hartgrove, and Noreen Curtis, and we welcome our new staff: Lucy Barber, David Davis, and Nathan Sowry. The Commission also said hello to a new representative appointed by the Supreme Court, and a profile of Judge Harry T. Edwards is included in the issue. In May 2006, the Commission approved the following resolution for departing member David Souter:

Associate Justice David H. Souter of the Supreme Court of the United States joined the National Historical Publications and Records Commission in November 1997 and has served with distinction as the representative of the Judicial Branch. A distinguished jurist and member of the American Philosophical Society, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the New Hampshire Historical Society, Justice Souter has brought insight and expertise to our common understanding of the value of archives, historical records, and documentary editions to the American story. He was often the voice of reason during times of uncertainty or contention, enlivening every meeting with wit and humor, but always mindful of our responsibility to serve the public interest. The Commission thanks Justice Souter for his dedicated service and contributions to its programs with our sincere respect and affection.



NHPRC's new logo is available for downloading by grantees at www.archives.gov/nhprc.

THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S COLUMN

The NHPRC has completed its first year under the direction of our forward-thinking and energetic new Chairman, Archivist of the United States Allen Weinstein. His support was manifest from the first minutes after his swearing-in at the U.S. Capitol in February 2005. He led the way in reversing a zero funding recommendation and succeeded in restoring the Commission's grant funds. He had a lot of assistance in this effort, of course, and I thank all those in the documentary editing, archival, historical, and genealogical communities for their commitment to the NHPRC. Your thousands of letters, faxes, phone calls, and personal visits with members of Congress made a difference.

Despite a modest appropriation for Fiscal Year 2005 of \$5 million (less than two cents for every American), the Commission quickly responded to the hurricane emergency in the Gulf Coast. Using an expedited process, the Commission unanimously voted to make \$25,000 grants to three states where records were damaged or placed at risk by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. These small grants made a difference, we are told by the state archivists in each state, but the resources committed hardly address the major task of records recovery. The cost to freeze-dry and restore land and business records in one Louisiana parish has risen to \$1 million. Multiply this by the number of affected counties/parishes and the different record types and one can begin to understand the magnitude of the problem we face. Nevertheless, I would say that the American people got much more than their two cents' worth.

In addition to demonstrating that the NHPRC can and will act quickly, the Gulf States catastrophe illustrated two other points: first, how relevant records are, not only in capturing the past but also in serving the ongoing needs of daily life. Public records in particular provide authoritative evidence of identity, rights, and property ownership, all necessary in life and all an essential component of disaster recovery. To date, neither FEMA nor most states' disaster plans take cognizance of records. The exceptions tend to be states that have used NHPRC grants for disaster recovery planning, such as New York, where a state records plan was ready and put to use in the horrible days after September 11, 2001.

The second point is that although the current partnership with the



Max J. Evans

states—through a limited re grants programs—has been successful, the program simply cannot reach deeply or consistently into the fabric of America with such a small annual appropriation. This is why the Council of State Archivists (CoSA), the Society of American Archivists (SAA), and the National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators (NAGARA) have recently proposed a new initiative for the NHPRC to administer. Called the Partnership for the American Historical Record, or PAHR, it is a plan to increase the NHPRC's appropriation level to fund a new formula-based grant program. Under PAHR, grants will be awarded to

each qualifying state that applies. The funds may be used within a state for statewide services (including disaster preparedness) and for re grants to local government records programs as well as to museums, historical societies, and colleges that hold historical records, and to support state and local historical records publishing programs. PAHR is to be administered in each state by the state archives, with the advice of the state historical records advisory board. PAHR is not intended to replace state funding for basic state archives operations.

PAHR, if successful, will be one factor in raising the NHPRC from something much more than its traditional two cents' worth. By meeting more locally based needs, PAHR is designed to complement the NHPRC's traditional programs, which focus on supporting nationally significant collections, projects, and programs. With PAHR in place, the Commission can provide more and consistently larger grants for the historical publishing programs. Likewise, with larger grants for electronic records projects the Commission can fulfill its promise to help preserve and make accessible records from our own information age.

At its February policy meeting the Commission endorsed in principle the Partnership for the American Historical Record, and I remain optimistic about the future of the NHPRC. I believe that our colleagues who "saved the NHPRC" last year can duplicate that feat again this year, and more. They will lead us to a new plateau, where successful records and publications projects result in easier access to more of the nation's historical records and a greater understanding of our shared experiences.

AFTER THE STORM THE ARCHIVES RESPOND
(continued from page 1)

Records Advisory Boards in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas to help gather statewide assessments of damage to archival collections and to aid recovery efforts for those collections. The Commission's Executive Director also approved use of NHPRC funds in an existing grant to the Council of State Archivists (CoSA) to support coordinated response among archives.

Many state and local government archives are not ready for the next disaster. Lack of coordinated emergency response planning threatens records essential for the continuity of operations in state and local governments, private corporations, non-profit organizations, and other records that collectively comprise our national archival heritage. The next catastrophe, natural or

accidental or the result of a malicious act, puts our records at risk.

Citizens missing their most basic identification, hospitalized patients evacuated without medical information, and criminals disconnected from the record of their crimes all create painful social disruption. The hurricanes that struck the nation last summer took a toll on the archives and records of communities across the Gulf Coast and pointed to a larger problem looming on the horizon. As the Associated Press reports: "Archivists found out the hard way what hospital and public safety officials have long known: The middle of a disaster is the wrong time to introduce yourself for

the first time to an emergency management agency."

The result of the revision to CoSA's grant was a conference of the nine states most often affected by hurricanes—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and

Right: *Weapons in evidence vault of the Orleans Parish Criminal Court.*



Remains of Waveland (Mississippi) City Hall. Photo: David Carmichael.



City of Bay St. Louis (Mississippi) City Clerk's record book. Photo: Christine Wiseman.

Texas—on April 18–20, 2006, at the Georgia Archives in Morrow, Georgia. The conference also included representatives from the National Archives, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), state emergency management and information technology personnel, preservation organizations, professional associations, and funding agencies to review the state of emergency preparedness and adopt a framework for emergency planning and response.

Three goals emerged from the conference:

- Basic statewide emergency preparedness procedures for archives and records in nine states in the southeastern U.S. before the start of the 2006 hurricane season.
- Basic statewide emergency preparedness procedures in all 50 states and the District of Columbia by the end of September 2006; and
- Enhanced emergency communication and coordination for archives and records among key agencies at the Federal, state, and local levels, including state archives and records management programs, state

emergency management agencies, the National Archives, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

The nine states along the Atlantic and Gulf have been busily crafting plans to prepare for this year's hurricane season. In conjunction with the conference, CoSA is also working on the development of a statewide emergency planning "toolkit" for state archives. Support for this complementary effort is coming to CoSA through a cooperative agreement with the National Archives and Records Administration. Maria Holden and Christine Wiseman, preservation officers at the New York State Archives and the Georgia Archives respectively, are leading the toolkit development effort. In the period immediately following Hurricane Katrina, CoSA was added to the National Heritage Emergency Task Force, and CoSA members and staff participated regularly in the nationwide conference calls facilitated by Heritage Preservation. Heritage Preservation and the regional

preservation consortia have been actively involved in the development of the conference and toolkits.

TEXAS

In October 2005, NHPRC awarded a grant of \$25,000 to the Texas State Library and Archives Commission on behalf of the Texas Historical Records Advisory Board to be used to undertake an assessment of the damage to historically valuable records and other documents held by local governments, archives, libraries, and museums in the counties affected by Hurricane Rita. Grant dollars were also intended to provide minimal assistance for addressing damaged records.

In order to assess and document the extent of damage from the hurricane, and to determine the effectiveness of Records Disaster Preparedness and Recovery Plans in place at the time, the Texas State Library and Archives Commission (TSLAC) in December 2005 distributed a two-page survey to some

150 local governments and historical or special collections in the nine counties most directly affected by the storm. To date, 85 survey instruments have been returned. An analysis of the surveys reveals that the damage to vital and historical records was very minimal, with only nine respondents reporting damage to their records. TSLAC staff will probably make on-site visits to most of those reporting institutions. The survey responses indicate that more than half of the respondents had a Records Disaster Preparedness and Recovery Plan in place before Rita, but more than half of those same respondents stated that they plan to update and revise those plans based on lessons learned from responding to and recovering from the storm. To assist in those efforts, TSLAC presented a Records Protection Workshop: Post-Rita Disaster Evaluation and Planning on May 18-19 in Houston, TX.

MISSISSIPPI

Among the many Mississippi records collections hit by Hurricane Katrina were the municipal records of Waveland, Bay St. Louis, and Pass Christian; the records of the Pass Christian Historical Society; the Local History

Annex of the Acadian Museum on Lake Pigneur, Louisiana, after Hurricane Rita.



Collection of Biloxi Public Library; and the records of several parishes of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Biloxi.

In the immediate aftermath of the disaster, there was much uncertainty of the status of damaged records, both public and private, in terms of FEMA reimbursement of recovery costs. According to Hank Holmes, the state historical records coordinator, "The quick action of NHPRC to provide \$25,000 in emergency grants gave [us] the discretionary funds needed to implement immediate salvage operations: rental of a freezer truck and transfer of records to that storage facility. By doing this work quickly, the Coordinator then could devote more attention to working out the recovery and restoration methods and funding mechanisms. Without this discretionary ability, many records would not have been saved. Money remaining supports the planning now underway for the upcoming hurricane season, and, by extension, response to disaster at any location in the state."

LOUISIANA

After receiving a \$25,000 grant to help pay for document recovery efforts in historical records repositories that suffered damage in the hurricanes and their aftermath, the Louisiana State Historical Records Advisory Board named a committee to review applications. Committee

members are Florent Hardy, State Archivist; Faye Phillips, Associate Dean of Special Collections at Louisiana State University; Virginia Smith, Louisiana State Library (retired); and Bruce Turner, Head of Special Collections at University of Louisiana at Lafayette. They prepared a cover letter and grant application, and determined that grants would be limited to \$3,000 per institution. The material was mailed in mid January to about 150 places in south Louisiana including Parish Clerk of Courts, archives (academic and religious), special collections, historical societies, and historical museums. Grants went to the St. Bernard Parish Clerk of Court, the St. John the Baptist Clerk of Court, the Jackson Military Barracks Library, and the Acadian Heritage and Culture Foundation.

One of the grantees has posted accounts of its recovery efforts on the Internet. The Acadian Museum of Erath and its annex on Lake Pigneur were flooded by waters from Hurricane Rita. On Sunday, September 25, 2005, the U.S. Marines provided manpower and use of their truck to enter the floodwaters covering the town of Erath. The Erath Fire Department, with the help of Mayor George Dupuis, and Chief of Police Steve Peltier (and some good Samaritans), museum directors Warren Perrin, Mary Perrin, and Jean Ouellet led an effort that successfully rescued the priceless Queen's Royal Proclamation, whereby Queen Elizabeth for the first time acknowledged the wrongs done to the Acadian people during the Acadian Deportation in 1755. Along with removing the Proclamation, the rescue effort managed to also save a truckload of museum artifacts, including priceless photographs, clothing, materials, and maps from the Acadian Museum of Erath. The artifacts and materials are safely stored in the Lafayette home of Warren and Mary Perrin, where they are being dehumidified under the direction of the Louisiana State Archives, including Director Dr. Florent Hardy, Doug Harrison, and University of Louisiana Art Museum's Joyce Penn. Photographs of the rescue are on the Acadian Museum web site. Museum employees and directors are making further arrangements to continue retrieving and preserving the remaining materials that are threatened by exposure to the elements and to heat and dampness, both of which promote the growth of mold and mildew.

The *Papers of John Marshall* Project Reaches Completion

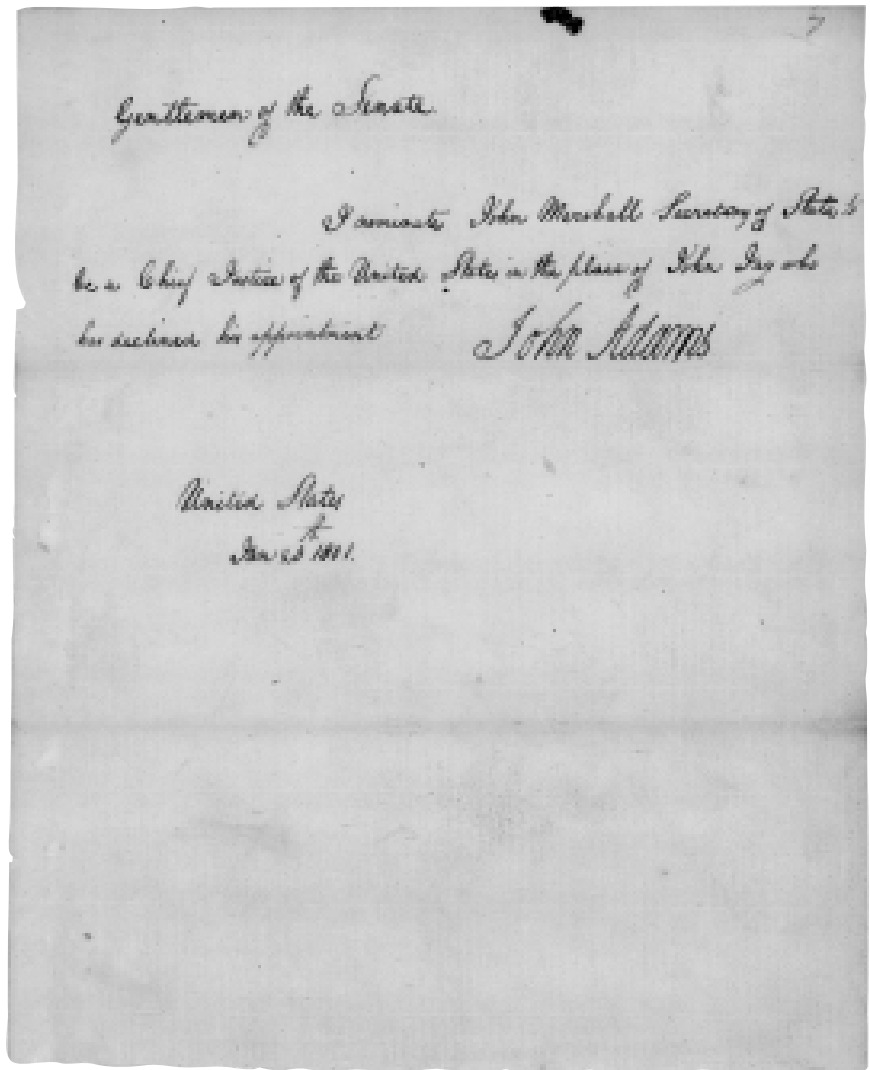
John Marshall is perhaps the most prominent statesman of the early Republic for whom there has not been, until now, a major published edition of documents. No Chief Justice in the Court's history served longer than Marshall, but he seemingly made no effort to preserve his personal documents, and there is no central collection of his papers. The John Marshall Papers project has filled this gap with the completion of a 12-volume edition of the papers of this famous jurist. The first five volumes cover Marshall's career preceding his appointment to the Supreme Court, documenting his activities as student, soldier, lawyer, legislator, and diplomat. These volumes make possible a thorough assessment of Marshall's early years, especially the development of his legal thought. The final seven volumes document Marshall's years on the Supreme Court.

This edition reproduces in full or calendar all known letters written by or to Marshall. But, in dealing with Marshall's judicial papers, the editors have been highly selective. During his three decades of service on the Supreme Court, Marshall wrote some 500 opinions. This edition includes roughly 20 percent of his Supreme Court opinions, including his constitutional opinions and a selection of his non-constitutional opinions that reflect his jurisprudence in commercial law, equity, real property, international law, and admiralty. The edition also includes all known extant manuscript copies of Marshall's Circuit Court opinions, and some of his correspondence with other Supreme Court justices, especially Bushrod Washington and Joseph Story. The editors employed textual notes to indicate all of Marshall's revisions of his holograph opinions.

The Papers of John Marshall provide insights into more than Marshall's legal

career. They document the living arrangements of Supreme Court members, Marshall's views of Jacksonian democracy, sectional animosities, the nullification issue, education, scientific farming, religion, temperance, and slavery. Marshall's diverse activities—publishing a multivolume biography of Washington, facilitating internal improvements, and attending the Virginia constitutional convention—are also reflected in this edition. In the past decade,

the authors of at least half a dozen significant books about Marshall have relied on the Marshall Papers. Herbert A. Johnson, Charles T. Cullen, and William C. Stinchcombe edited the early volumes of this edition. Charles F. Hobson edited the final eight volumes. The National Historical Publications and Records Commission funded the project at the College of William and Mary and the Omohundro Institute of Early American History.



President John Adams's letter nominating John Marshall to the U.S. Supreme Court.

NHPRC

GRANTS NEWS

In November 2005 and February 2006, the members of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission met at the National Archives to recommend to the Archivist of the United States grants of \$1.9 million for 34 projects in 23 states and the District of Columbia. Earlier in the fiscal year, the Commission awarded three emergency grants of \$25,000 to states hit by Hurricane Katrina.

Grants include \$833,167 for seven documentary editing projects from the Founding Era of the United States. The papers of John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, James Madison, and George Washington were funded, as were documentary histories of the First Federal Congress and the Ratification of the U.S. Constitution. Eleven subventions were awarded to university presses to defray the cost of publishing new volumes on Clarence Mitchell, Florence Kelley, Margaret Sanger, and Ulysses S. Grant. In February, supplementary grants totaling \$100,000 were added to the Founding Era projects, and *The Papers of the War Department* received \$65,000.

Twenty grants, totaling nearly \$1.1 million, were recommended for a variety of projects through the states. The Council of State Archivists was awarded funding for its National Archival Network Project, and regrant programs in Arizona, California, Maine, and Rhode Island received support. The California State Archives received a grant for its program to preserve the state's geospatial records created by the California Spatial Information Library.

The NHPRC also announced in November 2005 that it will now be accepting applications through its own web site or through *Grants.gov*. Printed grant guidelines are no longer available.

At a special policy retreat in February 2006, the Commission reviewed a new plan, endorsed by the Council of State Archivists and the Society of American Archivists for a Partnership for America's Historical Records, which calls for the establishment of a Federal-State formula grant program that would bring the National Archives and state archives into a more collaborative relationship.

The Partnership plan recommends increasing appropriations to the NHPRC to \$20 million in FY 2007, enabling the agency to continue its role in support of preserving and publishing archival collections, including electronic records, of national significance and providing professional development for archivists and editors. With one-half of the new appropriations, the NHPRC could then fund the Partnership. Grants to the states would assist in disaster preparedness and enable statewide services to local archives—including direct grants to local archives, and regional and national consortia projects to preserve and provide access to America's historical records.

In addition to reviewing the Partnership plan, the Commissioners approved changes to the agency's Electronic Records grant program and requested more information on contemporary publishing, digitization, a leadership institute for archivists, and other issues in order to better serve the American people by providing access to the primary source materials of American culture, history, and government.

**FOUNDING ERA
DOCUMENTARY EDITING**

These long-term projects document the major historical figures from the Founding Era of the United States, as well as the history of the First Congress, the Constitution, and the Supreme Court—the latter project is nearing completion. The Papers of Alexander Hamilton (26 volumes, Columbia University) are already complete.

Massachusetts Historical Society	
The Adams Papers	\$14,060
Yale University	
The Papers of Benjamin Franklin	\$112,870
Princeton University	
The Papers of Thomas Jefferson	\$114,717
University of Virginia	
The Papers of James Madison	\$97,162
University of Virginia	
The Papers of George Washington	\$100,846
The George Washington University	
The Documentary History of the First Federal Congress	\$161,261
Board of Regents, University of Wisconsin	
The Ratification of the Constitution Project	\$142,251

PUBLISHING SUBVENTIONS

Grants to publishers to help defray the printing costs of individual volumes of documentary editions.

Founding Era

Board of Regents, University of Wisconsin	
The Ratification of the Constitution, Vol. XXII	\$10,000
University of Virginia Press	
The Papers of George Washington, Revolutionary War, Vol. 16	\$10,000

Other Publishing Projects

Ohio University Press	
The Papers of Clarence Mitchell, volume 4	\$10,000

University of Illinois Press	
The Letters of Florence Kelley	\$10,000

University of Illinois Press	
The Margaret Sanger Papers, Volume 2	\$10,000

Southern Illinois University Press	
The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant, Volume 29	\$10,000

Southern Illinois University Press	
The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant, Volume 30	\$10,000

Southern Illinois University Press	
The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant, Volume 13 (reprint)	\$3,000

Southern Illinois University Press	
The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant, Volume 14 (reprint)	\$3,000

**STATE BOARD
ADMINISTRATIVE
SUPPORT PROJECTS**

Grants to support the operations of State Historical Records Advisory Boards (SHRABs)—made either directly to the SHRAB or a fiscal agent.

Arkansas History Commission	\$9,877
California SHRAB	\$7,500
Delaware Council on Archives	\$3,838
Hawaii State Archives	\$6,245
Kentucky SHRAB	\$10,000
Maine SHRAB	\$10,000
Montana Historical Society	\$9,967
New Jersey SHRAB	\$9,985
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources	\$3,160
State Historical Society of North Dakota	\$6,844
Secretary of State, Tennessee	\$10,000
Utah State Archives and Records Services	\$6,706

**STATE BOARD PLANNING,
IMPLEMENTATION, AND
REGRANTS PROJECTS;
COLLABORATIVE PROJECTS**

Arizona SHRAB

A 15-month regrant project to preserve and make accessible Arizona's historical records and to provide continuing archival education and training. 10,000

California SHRAB

A two-year regrant project to promote sound archival practices in local governments and local historical repositories. \$100,000

Council of State Archivists

The National Archival Network Project to analyze local government archives and to strengthen partnerships among states and the Federal Government. \$269,979

Maine State Archives

The "Caring for Maine's Historical Records" regrant project. \$99,272

Rhode Island State Archives

A two-year regrant and training project to provide assistance to grassroots organizations and institutions within the state. \$130,000

South Carolina Department of Archives and History

A two-year planning and administrative support project to develop a new state plan and to support ongoing SHRAB activities. \$45,970

**EDUCATION RECORDS/
TECHNOLOGY PROJECTS**

California State Archives

To develop the hardware and software infrastructure to preserve the state's geo-spatial records created by the California Spatial Information Library. \$220,918

University of North Carolina

To carry out the Electronic Records Research Fellowship Program. \$118,773

EDUCATION PROPOSALS

Wisconsin Historical Foundation

Institute for the Editing of Historical Documents \$32,021

National Historical Publications *and Records Commission* *and Grants.Gov*

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) is the repository for documents that record important events in American history and the workings of the Federal Government. From the original charters of freedom to the latest electronic records, NARA holds a small percentage of those documents created by or for Federal agencies. NARA preserves and maintains these materials and makes them available for research.

But not all of the records important to understanding American history, culture, and democracy are under the stewardship of the National Archives.

In fact, the vast majority of our documentary heritage is held by local archives, both public and private, and by state governments. For example, to trace the papers of George Washington in the Revolutionary War, one must access collections in repositories from the National Archives, Library of Congress, and two dozen archives and libraries at state historical societies, state archives, state libraries, several universities, and other institutions.

On another level, individuals seeking to trace their own histories—their genealogies and the records of their families' emigration, property, military service, and civil rights—may find some of those records through the National Archives, but that history may be embedded in repositories scattered throughout the nation.

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) is a link between the National Archives and state and local archives in virtually every community in the United States. Through its grants for *preserving* and *publishing* records in repositories beyond those held by the Federal Government, the NHPRC increases the store of knowledge for all Americans. It serves the public interest by expanding access to more documents vital to citizens' rights and understanding of American history.

To apply for grants from the NHPRC, you may visit our web site at www.archives.gov/nhprc and click on "Grant Announcements" or use *Grants.gov*—the Federal Government's one-stop home for grant opportunities.

HOW IT WORKS

Congress appropriates funds for the NHPRC's grantmaking program each year. Since 1964, it has made a total of approximately \$168 million available, and the NHPRC has funded some 4,200 projects from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, the territories, and other special jurisdictions. A list of those projects, organized by each state, is available on our web site at www.archives.gov/nhprc.

Every year, the NHPRC issues "grant announcements" on its web site and on www.grants.gov. These funding opportunities are designed to further our two major objectives of preserving and publishing historical records. State agencies, nonprofit organizations, and individuals are eligible to apply for grants to support their projects to preserve and/or publish historical records. Those applications are reviewed by panels of citizens with expertise in history and archival processes, and their recommendations are forwarded to the National Historical Publications and Records Commission.

Fifteen individuals make up the Commission, and it is one of a handful of public agencies with representatives from all three branches of the Federal Government. Representatives from major associations representing history, archives, and state governments are also included.

The Commission confers on policy and grant applications and furthers its recommendations to the Archivist of the United States, who, in turn, awards grants against available funds.

GETTING STARTED WITH GRANTS.GOV

Grants.gov provides a single electronic connection between grant applicants and the Federal agencies that manage grant funds. Rather than search multiple sites, your institution can sign up at *Grants.gov* to get automatic e-mail alerts about grant opportunities of interest to your organization. *Grants.gov* will provide you with access to every grant opportunity from the Federal Government, not just those from the NHPRC.

There are a few simple steps to take:

1. Register (or verify your institution's registration) with *Grants.gov*

In many cases, the person who registers with *Grants.gov* will not be the project director. Particularly in large organizations, registration will need to be completed by an institution's grants administrator, sponsored research official, or authorizing official.

We recommend that institutions complete registration at least two weeks before the application deadline, and if you have problems registering, call the *Grants.gov* help desk at 1-800-518-4726.

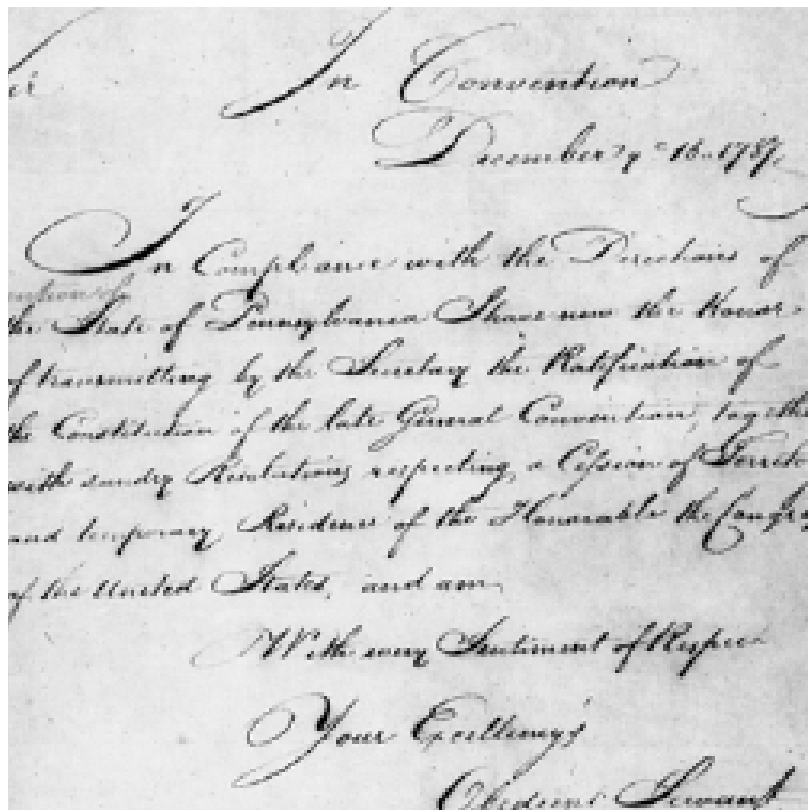
2. Download the PureEdge Viewer

This free software, available on *Grants.gov*, will enable your organization to fill out, save, and submit applications online.

3. Submit your Application via *Grants.gov*

All NHPRC grant announcements for projects with deadlines in 2006 and beyond contain complete instructions on how to apply via *Grants.gov*. You will be able to download all of the necessary forms, and you will be asked to attach documents you create—such as a Project Narrative—with your submission.

When your application is complete and ready for submission, simply reconnect with the Internet and click the submit button. (In some cases, your Registered Authorizing Official may need to submit for your organization.) *Grants.gov* will guide you through the process and provide tracking information of your submitted application.



Pennsylvania's official letter ratifying the U.S. Constitution.

GRANT ANNOUNCEMENTS

Archival and Records Projects

Projects to preserve and facilitate the use of historical records held by archives and other repositories and to assure their long-term preservation.

Commission grants help archives, colleges and universities, and historical societies develop archival and records management programs, acquire historical records, assess records conditions and needs, preserve documents, and improve access to and promote use of archival holdings. Beginning in FY 2007, the NHPRC will also fund pilot projects for Digitizing Historical Records.

Electronic Records Projects

Efforts by archivists and other records managers to meet the challenges of a proliferation of electronic records.

Commission-supported projects explore what is necessary to manage electronic records in accord with archival requirements. Beginning in FY 2007, the Commission will give priority to three types of projects: Building Institutional Capacity for electronic records management; Professional Development for the field of electronic records; and Developing Cooperative Institutions, including consortia, to support electronic records program development.

State Board Collaborative and Subgrant Projects

Grants to State Historical Records Advisory Boards (SHRABs) for planning and statewide services, including subgrants to local archives.

Commission grants fund state planning efforts examining the condition of records, providing vital information about records holdings and needs throughout the country, and identifying shared challenges and opportunities. Collaborative projects promote public education about records preservation, help institutions and organizations provide archival training, and undertake national conferences and other collaborative efforts on many issues of common concern to archivists and record keepers across the country.

State Board Administrative Support

Small grants in support of SHRAB administrative activities.

Publishing Historical Records

Projects to publish historical records significant to public understanding of the history and culture of the United States.

The Commission supports projects that publish historical documents important for the comprehension and appreciation of the history of the United States. The projects cover a broad sweep—from politics and the military to business history, reform efforts,

and the arts. Produced under modern, rigorous documentary editing standards, Commission-sponsored documentary projects make important materials from all periods of American history available to the public.

Publishing Historical Records-Founding Era

A subcategory of the Publishing Historical Records project is dedicated to projects on the Founding Era of the United States. This grant category is limited to the papers of George Washington, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and records that document the Ratification of the Constitution and the First Federal Congress.

Publication Subventions

Small grants open only to NHPRC-supported or endorsed documentary editions to encourage the widest possible distribution of these volumes, through assistance to nonprofit presses.

Professional Development

To encourage the professional development of documentary editors, the NHPRC funds the annual Institute for Documentary Editing in partnership with the Wisconsin Historical Society. When funds are available, the Commission also offers a number of documentary editing fellowships through our sponsored projects. See also our announcement for an Archives Leadership Institute.



NHPRC projects include preserving the records of Willa Cather, the Journals of Lewis & Clark, and the Archives of American Industrial Society.

Three New Grant Opportunities *for* FY 2007

At its May 2006 meeting, the National Historical Publications and Records Commission approved going forward with three grant opportunities for the next round of applications. We are now accepting applications against an October 2, 2006, deadline for an Archives Leadership Institute, Digitizing Historical Records projects, and Historical Documentary Editing Fellowships.

The Commission seeks proposals from organizations to design and implement an Archives Leadership Institute to provide executive leadership training for archivists and records managers, as well as sharpening skills in nonprofit management and areas of particular concern in archives. The Institute is envisioned as comparable to the Museum Leadership Institute conducted by the Getty Institute; the Seminar in Historical Administration sponsored by the American Association of State and Local History, the American Association of Museums, Colonial Williamsburg, Indiana Historical Society, the National Park Service, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation; the Frye Leadership Institute for Higher Education Professionals; and the NHPRC-sponsored Institute for the Editing of Historical Documents.

The Archives Leadership Institute seeks to offer tomorrow's leaders the insights and understanding necessary for increasing public use and appreciation of archives. One award will be made for a period of up to three years beginning in January 2007, with the expectation that at least two insti-

tutes will take place during that period. The total available funds are up \$250,000, and cost sharing may be waived. The Commission anticipates that the developer of an effective institute will have an ongoing relationship with the Commission in future years.

The Commission seeks proposals to test and implement cost-effective methods to scan historical record collections and make digital versions freely available on the Internet. The key aspect of this pilot program is to demonstrate how entire archival collections can be digitized and uploaded to the Web, thereby making materials more quickly and readily available to the public.

Projects must focus on digitizing archival components that consist of nationally significant materials. Archival components may be entire collections or series. The selected materials should already be processed so that projects can use existing information to create metadata for the digitized collection. The selected materials should include enough records to test the feasibility and value of disseminating large quantities of historical sources based on standard archival methods of description and arrangement (most likely using existing Encoded Archival Description finding aids).

Goals of these projects are to produce entire collections or series useable online as digital images and descriptions of methods and practices that other institutions can use to reproduce the results.

The Commission intends to allocate one

to three awards of up to a total of \$150,000 each. Each project may be up to three years in duration. The Commission will provide up to 50 percent of the total project costs, which grantees must match through cost-sharing.

The Commission will reinstitute its Historical Documentary Editing Fellowships in FY 2007. Only current and active NHPRC-supported publications projects are eligible to apply, and the projects themselves will be responsible for screening and hiring their own fellows through the NHPRC grant funds.

Applicants should demonstrate the capability to provide strong post-graduate training in documentary editing, including document collection, accessioning, and control; selection; transcription; annotation; proofreading; indexing; and project management.

The Commission provides this funding to ensure that recent History Ph.D.s or advanced graduate students have exposure to historical editing techniques and careers. The host institution may use a limited amount of funds to cover costs of recruiting a fellow and giving the fellow limited travel and educational opportunities.

Awards are for one-year grants of \$55,000 each, with no cost-sharing requirements. Depending on the quality of proposals and availability of funding, the Commission expects to fund one to two fellowship projects, each with a single fellow.

Comings *and* Goings

LUCY BARBER

*Named Director of
Technology Initiatives*

Dr. Lucy Barber has been named Director for Technology Initiatives at the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. In her new post, Lucy will oversee the grants program for electronic records, working with applicants who are seeking to build institutional capacity, enhance professional development and education, and create and support consortia and other cooperative electronic records programs. She will also work with applicants whose projects expand their ability to administer historical collections and enhance public access to them using new tools and techniques.

She received her B.A. in History from Haverford College in 1986 and held several positions, before beginning work towards her Ph.D. at Brown University. In 1995 she began as an assistant professor in the history department at the University of California, Davis, where she launched a public history program within the department, developing a undergraduate public history class and a formal internship program.

Her book *Marching on Washington: The Creation of a National Political Tradition* was published by the University of California Press in 2003, and Dr. Barber appeared on the *News Hour with Jim Lebrer*, *Talk of the Nation*, and the *Forum* on KQED in San Francisco. The book was updated in 2004 to reflect more recent protests and released in paperback (<http://www.ucpress.edu/books/pages/9234001.html>).

In 2001, she joined the California State Archives, where she embraced the work of the well-rounded archivist, describing the records of the California Assembly Local Government Committee and the papers of State Senator John Seymour. Her background in technology led to a leadership role in the implementation of collections management software program, Gencat, and to begin the electronic records program at the Archives. She worked closely with colleagues at the California State Library as they coordinated an assessment of the effect of digital publication and electronic record creation on the public's access to information. In 2005, she developed the Preserving California's Geospatial Records project.

DAVID DAVIS

*Named Grants Workflow and
Information Coordinator*

David joins the NHPRC from the mapping firm EarthData International, where he worked in project planning and information management. He also brings previous Federal experience, having worked for the National Gallery of Art. At the NHPRC, he will work on improving internal information flow, including the agency's new grants management system, and serve as agency liaison to *Grants.gov*.

NATHAN SOWRY

*Named Staff
Assistant*

After graduating from the University of Pittsburgh with a BA in Cultural Anthropology and Religious Studies, Nathan Sowry accepted an invitation to join the Peace Corps as an Agricultural Extension Agent in Mali, West Africa. After returning from abroad, he volunteered with the Anthropology Library at the Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History before joining the NHPRC.

*Three Longtime Staff Members
Say Goodbye*

Retiring from the NHPRC were Michael Meier, J. Dane Hartgrove, and Noreen Curtis. Dr. Meier was the Director for Technology Initiatives and held several posts at the National Archives over a long and distinguished career. An avid sailor, Mike plans on a cross-Atlantic voyage later this year. Dr. Hartgrove was a program officer, former editor of *Annotation*, and co-editor of *Emerging Nation*, and Ms. Curtis was staff assistant for several years at the NHPRC. The Commission thanks them for their dedicated service.

The Honorable Harry T. Edwards Appointed *to the* Commission

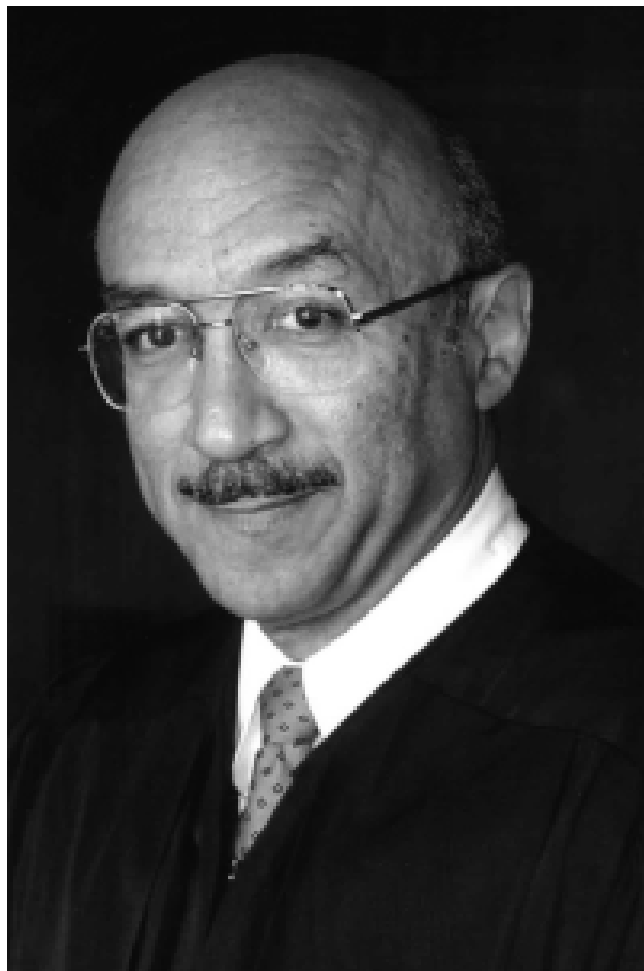
Harry T. Edwards was appointed to the National Historical Publications and Records Commission by Chief Justice John Roberts as representative of the United States Supreme Court, replacing Justice David Souter, who had served since 1997.

Appointed to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit by President Jimmy Carter in 1980, Edwards served as Chief Judge from 1994 to 2001, and he took Senior status in November 2005. Before joining the bench, Judge Edwards was a tenured Professor of Law at the University of Michigan (1970-75 and 1977-80) and at Harvard Law School (1975-77).

Judge Edwards received a B.S. degree from Cornell University in 1962 and a J.D. degree from the University of Michigan Law School in 1965. He graduated from law school with distinction and was a member of the *Michigan Law Review* and the Order of the Coif; he also received American Jurisprudence Awards for outstanding scholarship in Labor Law and Administrative Law and was admitted to practice in Illinois, Michigan, and the District of Columbia.

He is a member of the American Law Institute, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Judicature Society, the American Bar Foundation, the American Bar Association, the Supreme Court Historical Society, and a director/mentor at the

Unique Learning Center in Washington, DC, a volunteer program to assist disadvantaged inner-city youth.



Judge Edwards is co-author of four books: *Labor Relations Law in the Public Sector*; *The Lawyer as a Negotiator*; *Collective Bargaining and Labor Arbitration*, and *Higher Education and the Law*. He has also published scores of articles dealing

with labor law, equal employment opportunity, labor arbitration, higher education law, alternative dispute resolution, federalism, judicial process, comparative law, legal ethics, judicial administration, legal education, and professionalism.

During his nearly seven years as Chief Judge of the DC Circuit, Judge Edwards directed numerous automation initiatives at the Court of Appeals; oversaw a complete reorganization of the Clerk's Office and Legal Division; implemented case management programs that helped to cut the court's case backlog and reduce case disposition times; presided over the court's hearings in *United States v. Microsoft*; established programs to enhance communications with the lawyers who practice before the court; and received high praise from members of the bench, bar, and press for fostering collegial relations.

Following his appointment to the U.S. Court of Appeals, Judge Edwards acknowledged that teaching continues to be his "first love" among his professional pursuits. Since 1980, he has taught at a number of law schools, including Duke, Georgetown, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and, most recently, NYU (where he has been an adjunct professor of law since 1990).

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PROCLAMATION.

<p style="text-align: center;">By his Excellency WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE, Governor of the Mississippi Territory, exercising the powers of Governor General and In- tendant of the Province of Louisiana.</p> <p>WHEREAS, by stipulations between the governments of France and Spain, the latter ceded to the former the Colony and Province of Louisiana, with the annexation which it had at the date of the aforesaid mentioned treaty in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France possessed it, and such as it ought to be after the treaty subsequently entered into between Spain and other states; and whereas the government of France has ceded the same to the United States by a treaty duly ratified, and bearing date the 30th April in the present year, and the possession of said Colony and Province is now in the United States according to the terms of the last mentioned treaty; and whereas the Congress of the United States, on the 31st day of Oct. in the present year, did enact that upon the expiration of the Session of Congress then sitting, (unless provisions for the temporary government of the said territories be sooner made by Congress,) all the military, civil and judicial powers exercised by the then existing governments of the same, shall be vested in and exercised by the President of the United States until dis- posed of by the maintenance and executing the in-</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Par son Excellence Guillaume C. C. Claiborne, Gouverneur du Territoire du Mississippi, exerçant les Pouvoirs de Gouverneur Général, et In- tendant de la Province de la Louisiane.</p> <p><small>Et que par Convention faite entre les Gouverneurs de France & d'Espagne, en vertu de laquelle la Colonie & Province de la Louisiane, avec les autres dépendances qu'elle avoit à l'époque dudit traité, dans les mains de Philippe V, le quelle étant devenue la France la possession, selon que les dits deux d'après les traités susdits indépendamment avec l'Espagne d'autres puissances: que le Gouvernement Français étoit en même territoire sans distinction par un traité d'après lequel, daté du 30 Avril de la présente année; et que ladite Colonie & Province est maintenant en la possession des Etats-Unis, conformément à la teneur dudit traité susdit;</small></p> <p><small>Et que le Congrès des Etats-Unis, par ses résolutions du 31 Octobre de cette année, a ordonné que, jusqu'à l'expiration de la présente Session, (à moins qu'il ne soit pris des dispositions particulières) le Gouvernement provisoire de ces territoires, (à moins que les pouvoirs civils, militaires, et judiciaires, n'aient été transférés à d'autres personnes) soient exercés par les officiers du Gouvernement existant, jusqu'à ce qu'il y ait eu une loi du Congrès à cet égard; et que le Congrès des Etats-Unis, le 31 Octobre de la présente année, a ordonné que, sur l'expiration de la Session de ce Congrès, (à moins que des dispositions ne soient prises par le Congrès) tous les pouvoirs militaires, civils et judiciaires de ces territoires, (à moins que les pouvoirs ne soient transférés à d'autres personnes) soient exercés par le Président des Etats-Unis, par la commission donnée de sa part et d'après les fonctions qui appartiennent au dit Président Gouverneur général & Intendant de la Province;</small></p> <p><small>Fut également ordonné de publier cette Proclamation, pour donner connaissance de son contenu, & pour déclarer que le Gouvernement existant existant dans la dite province de la Louisiane, tout leur territoire de l'Espagne, que leur traité de la Convention susdite, & celle de cession des Etats-Unis</small></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Por el Señor, Don Guillermo C. C. Claiborne, Gobernador del Territorio del Mississippi, exerciendo los Poderes de Gobernador General e Intendente de la Provin- cia de la Luisiana.</p> <p>POR QUANTO, segun convenido hecho entre los gobiernos de Francia y de España, se cedió con el presente la colonia y provincia de la Luisiana, con la misma anexación que tenía, al tiempo del dicho tratado, en manos de la España, y que más quando perteneció a la Francia, así como debió de, después de las ditas hechas independientemente entre la España y otros potencias: Que el Gobierno Francés ha cedido este mismo territorio a los Estados Unidos por un tratado debidamente ratificado, fecha 30 de Abril del presente año: Y que la dicha Colonia y Provincia está hoy en posesión de los Estados Unidos, conforme a la teneur del dicho mismo tratado:</p> <p>Y que quanto el Congreso de los Estados Unidos, por decreto del 31 de Octubre de este año, ha mandado que hasta la expiración de la presente sesión, (si no es antes las disposiciones relativas al gobierno temporario de los dichos territorios,) se dejen los poderes, así militares como políticos y judiciales, ejercidos por los oficiales del gobierno entonces existente, sean ejercidos a su perfección por el Presidente de los</p>
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An 1803 proclamation to the people of New Orleans describing the incorporation of the Province of Louisiana into the United States.