



Annotation

National Historical Publications and Records Commission

ANNUAL REPORT 2012

*Cover portraits: Ulysses S. Grant (front) and Mark Twain (back).
Wood engravings by Barry Moser, courtesy of the artist. In 1885,
Twain published Grant's *Personal Memoirs*.*



NATIONAL ARCHIVES

NATIONAL HISTORICAL
PUBLICATIONS
& RECORDS COMMISSION

Annual Report 2012

FOREWORD

One of the quiet successes of the National Archives is the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC). Most people, if they have heard of the NHPRC at all, know about its work in supporting historical documentary editions—the papers of American Presidents, statesmen, or civil rights leaders. Or they have a general notion that the Commission awards grants for preservation and access projects at state and local government agencies, colleges and universities, and nonprofit organizations.

But what you may not realize about the NHPRC is that its support for research and development represents a national investment in the infrastructure of archives over the past 50 years. These investments, in turn, have allowed the public to have better access to historical records across the country.

Did you know that the first records program grants the NHPRC awarded were for five manuals on basic archival techniques for beginning-level archivists and small repositories? Those best practices manuals, among the first in the profession, helped historical societies preserve and organize their material. Did you know that the NHPRC was the first Federal agency to fund efforts to preserve electronic records? That research has led the way in understanding the enormous challenges that must be addressed in capturing and maintaining modern documentation of our society. Did you know that the Commission played a key role in the development of Encoded Archival Description? This descriptive standard continues to play a key role in improving the ways in which people can

find archival materials on the Web. The NHPRC also founded the Institute for Documentary Editing, now in its third decade, and the Archives Leadership Institute, the first program of its kind to prepare midcareer archivists and records managers for leadership positions nationwide.

The NHPRC is also funding the creation of Founders Online, a massive database of the documents of six key figures in the establishment of the United States: John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and George Washington. And the NHPRC’s mass digitization initiative, now in its fifth year, is helping dozens of archives rapidly digitize and put online major historical records collections. The ability to gain instant online access to “the stuff of history” gives everyone the ability to find and connect to the past through this ever-growing body of millions of items.

In these austere times, doing more with less is a challenge faced by all—including the National Archives. Through the NHPRC, we will continue to interact with our colleagues in the field to find ways to work smarter. At the National Archives and in the nation’s archives, we are committed to making the American record available to all.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David S. Ferriero". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

David S. Ferriero

ARCHIVIST OF THE UNITED STATES

Message from the EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

It is my pleasure to present the Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2012 (October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012) from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. During this past fiscal year, we awarded 71 grants totaling \$5.4 million. These projects will result in better access to the nation’s historical records for all, and enhanced understanding of the American story.

The NHPRC is designed to complement the mission of the National Archives to “ensure continuing access to the essential documentation of the rights of American citizens and the actions of their government. We support democracy, promote civic education, and facilitate historical understanding of our national experience.” The National Archives focuses on preserving the most important permanent records of the Federal Government, and the NHPRC focuses on those significant historical records that reside outside of the stewardship of the Federal Government.

We carry out that mission primarily through our grants program, which is divided into funding categories for publishing historical records; digitizing historical records; electronic records projects; providing access to historical records; a State and National Archives Partnership program; and training through the Archives Leadership Institute and the Institute for Editing of Historical Documents. All of these funding categories are designed with one goal in mind: to help the American people discover and

tell their own stories using the documents and historical records held by institutions around the country and published in print and online. From the transcribed letters of America's early patriots to the photographs and oral histories of passing ways of life found in scores of local historical societies, these documents capture our shared history.

Since Fiscal Year 1965, the NHPRC has funded nearly 5,000 projects at local government archives, colleges and universities, and other nonprofit institutions to facilitate use of public records and other collections by scholars, family and local historians, journalists, documentary filmmakers, and many others. Over the past year, dozens of ongoing projects are opening up new collections to America's storytellers.

In this Annual Report, we are privileged to share selected stories from FY 2012 projects, but we also share our grantees' successes online at www.archives.gov/nhprc/newsletter/ and every day on facebook at www.facebook.com/nhprc.

Kathleen Williams
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Publishing America's stories

In 1934, Congress passed and President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed “An Act to Establish a National Archives of the United States Government,” which also called for a 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 idea behind this remarkable piece of legislation was to create a mechanism by which people could have access to important historical documents that resided in archives, both public and private, all across the country and around the world. Over the next two decades, during the Great Depression and World War II, scholars and others were at work making plans to collect, edit, and prepare for publication the most significant documents that tell the American story. In 1950, the initial product of that effort was published when *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson* was brought forth by Princeton University Press.

Throughout the 1950s and into the 1960s, the Commission assisted several projects at universities and historical societies as they began to gather and collect papers for historical documentary editions. With the passage of Public Law 88-383 in July 1964, at last the Commission was able to provide much-needed funding for those publishing projects. For nearly 50 years, the NHPRC has invested in publishing the best primary source materials in order to make historical documents more widely accessible.

Over the course of a generation, the Commission has supported a remarkable body of work that documents the American story. From the Ratification of the Constitution to the Papers of Martin Luther King, Jr., some 300 projects have made tens of thousands of documents available in print and microfilm editions, and now, increasingly online.

One of the signature collections arising from this effort is the Founders Online, a new resource available for free on the Web. Drawn from the

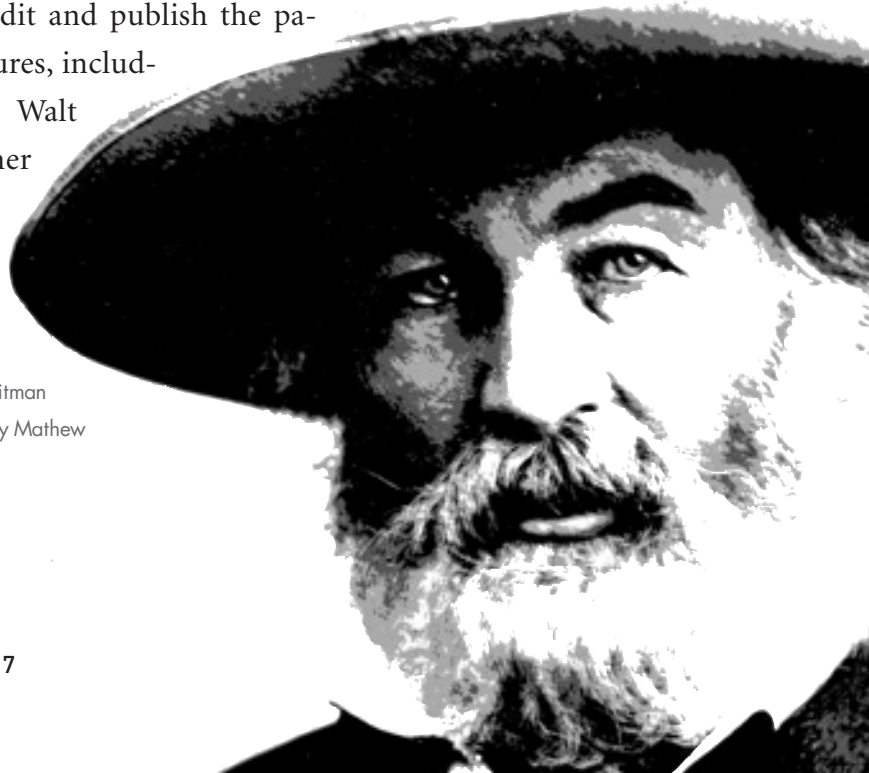
monumental work of six historical documentary editions, the **Founders Online** (<http://founders.archives.gov>) consists of the transcribed and annotated papers of

- **George Washington** – edited at the University of Virginia
- **Thomas Jefferson** – edited at Princeton University and Monticello
- **Benjamin Franklin** – edited at Yale University and the American Philosophical Society
- **John Adams** – edited at the Massachusetts Historical Society
- **Alexander Hamilton** – edited at Columbia University
- **James Madison** – edited at the University of Chicago (volumes 1–10) and the University of Virginia

Users from all over the world are able to freely search and read letters to and from these six statesmen, their diary entries, speeches, articles, and other important documents, providing a firsthand look at the events and ideas behind the founding of the Nation. By early 2015, some 175,000 documents will be available, and as new authoritative volumes are published by each project, the final transcriptions with annotations and explanatory notes will replace the pre-publication transcriptions.

In addition to the Founders Online, the NHPRC awarded grants to 26 projects in FY 2012 to edit and publish the papers of key American figures, including Frederick Douglass, Walt Whitman, Martin Luther King, Jr., Andrew Jackson, Thomas Edison, Jane Addams, and others.

Walt Whitman, from the Walt Whitman and the Civil War project. Photo by Mathew Brady, *National Archives*.



Documenting the First Federal Congress

“In no nation, by no Legislature, was ever so much done in so short a period for the establishment of Government, Order, . . . & general tranquility.”

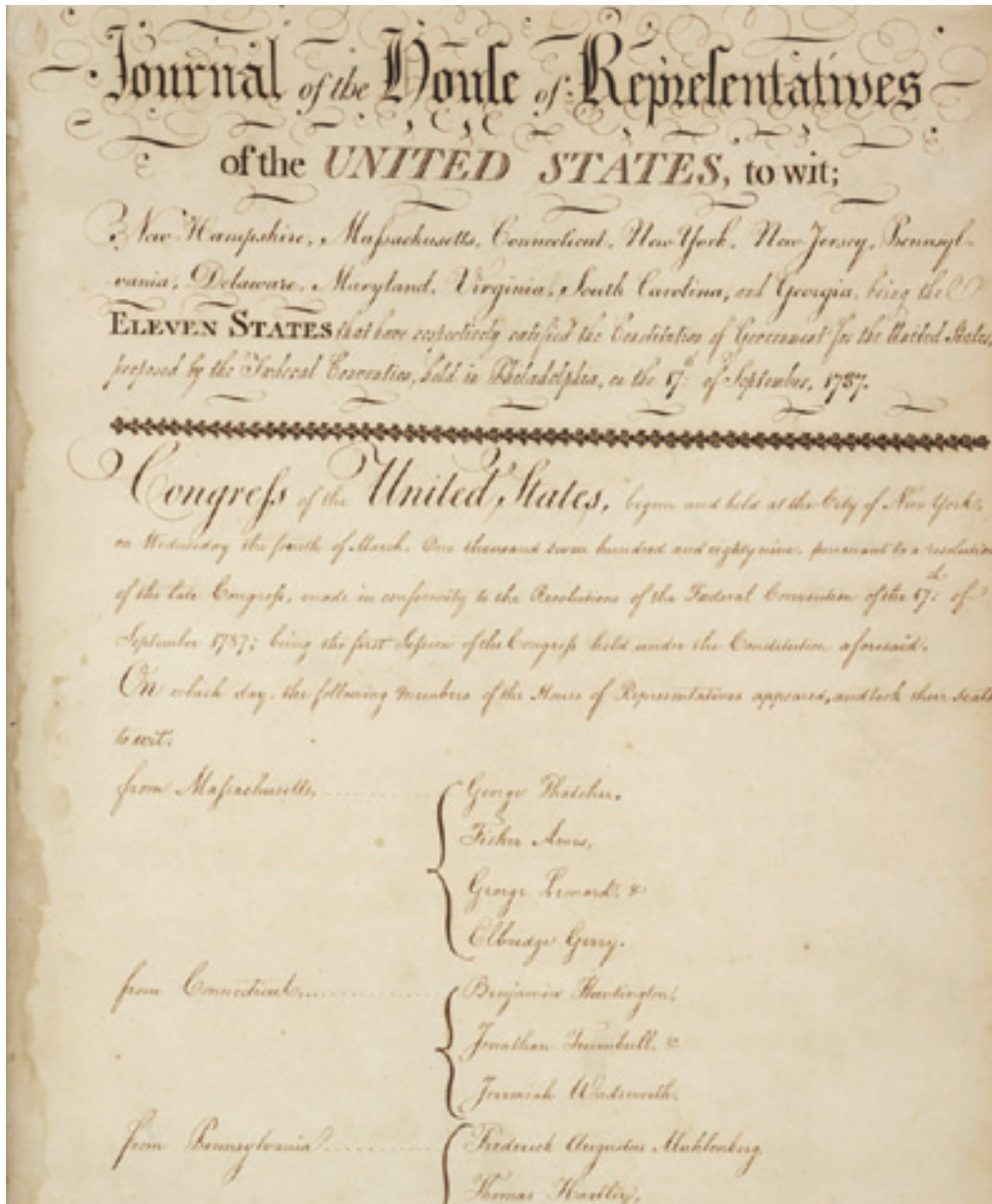
—JOHN TRUMBULL TO JOHN ADAMS, MARCH 20, 1791

After the great debate over the ratification of the U.S. Constitution had been completed, the first order of business in the newly formed Federal Government was the election of the President and representatives to the new Congress. By the spring of 1789, most of the elections for the House of Representatives were held, and the members began to gather in New York, the temporary capital of the fledgling country. On March 4, 1789, the First Federal Congress convened. “Its awesome agenda breathed life into the Constitution,” writes Charlene Bickford, editor of the *Documentary History of the First Federal Congress, 1789–1791*, “[and] established precedent and constitutional interpretation which still guide us two hundred years later.”

That seminal Congress acted as a virtual second sitting of the Federal Convention, addressing issues that the Convention found potentially too divisive to handle, such as the jurisdiction and structure of the Federal judiciary, the funding of the Revolutionary War debt, and the location of the Federal seat of government. It fleshed out the structure of the Federal Government outlined in the Constitution and provided stability for the new nation.

The records of that new legislature are at the core of the First Federal Congress Project, a chartered University Research Center affiliated with the Department of History at The George Washington University. Project staff collect, research, edit and publish the *Documentary History of the First Federal Congress, 1789–1791*, and serve as an education center on the most important and productive Congress in U.S. history. The project has received support from its beginnings from the NHPRC, and Johns Hopkins University Press has published 20 volumes, with just 2 volumes remaining to complete the edition.

“Birth of the Nation,” a special exhibition drawn from highlights of those volumes, is available online at <http://www.gwu.edu/~ffcp/exhibit/>. Through the online resources and print volumes, students of American history can trace the very beginnings of our national legislature through the words of those who were there.



Journal of the House of Representatives, First Session of the First Congress, April 7, 1789. National Archives.

Presidential Recordings

In February 2012, *Presidential Recordings of Lyndon B. Johnson Digital Edition*, edited by Miller Center scholars at the University of Virginia, won the American Association of Publishers' 2011 PROSE Award for Best eProduct in the Humanities. The PROSE Awards recognize the finest professional and scholarly publications by highlighting distinguished books, journals, and electronic content in more than 40 categories. The LBJ Digital Edition, which was published by the University of Virginia Press's electronic imprint, Rotunda, features expertly annotated transcripts of hundreds of conversations from the secretly recorded tapes of President Johnson.

The new digital edition is part of the Presidential Recordings Program established in 1998 to make the secret White House recordings accessible through transcripts and historical research. Between 1940 and 1973, six American Presidents from both political parties—Franklin Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson, and Nixon—secretly recorded on tape just under 5,000 hours of their meetings and telephone conversations.

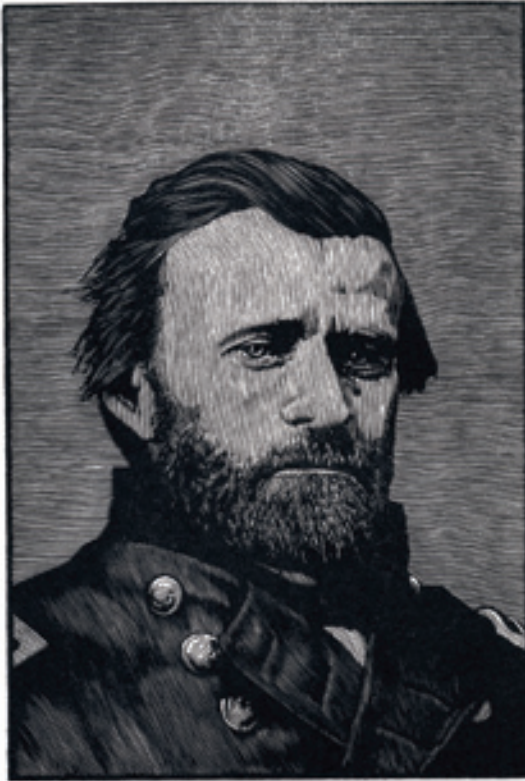
But a great many of the raw tapes, especially of meetings, are very difficult to use. Experience has shown that it takes about 100 hours to transcribe a one-hour conversation. Through the work of historians, journalists, and a talented team of student interns, the Presidential Recordings Program has been transcribing, annotating, interpreting, and sharing these tapes in print and online editions. This painstaking process has already yielded new insights into decision-making in the White House.

For example, the project's published volumes include transcriptions of Kennedy's conversations relating to civil rights, Berlin, the Cuban Missile Crisis, and other critical issues, as well as Johnson's response to the tragic events of November 22, 1963, and his first months as President. The thematic digital editions document Johnson's handling of civil rights, the War on Poverty, and the war in Vietnam. Also nearing completion are two thematic digital editions based on conversations in the Nixon White House. The first will provide a one-week snapshot of President Nixon's White House discussions; the second will document the development of Nixon's arms control policies. More information can be found at <http://millercenter.org/academic/presidentialrecordings>.



President Lyndon B. Johnson on the telephone,
January 1964. *LBJ Library* photo by Yoichi Okamoto.

The Memoirs of Ulysses S. Grant



Ulysses S. Grant by Barry Moser, courtesy of the artist.

Taken in by a pyramid scheme, Ulysses S. Grant was in financial ruin. Stricken with cancer, the former President and Civil War hero also realized that his time was short. In desperation, he began to work on his memoirs. Fortunately, Mark Twain came to the rescue, arranging the publication of the book and overseeing the whole process. As he was nearing completion of the manuscript on June 29, 1885, Grant sent a note to Twain, “There is much more that I could do if I was a well man.” Grant finished his book on July 20, 1885, and died three days later. The memoirs were an

instant best-seller, and the family’s fortune was reestablished.

The book has remained in print for over a century, but to date, a scholarly edition has not been published. Now, the Ulysses S. Grant Association at Mississippi State University is hard at work on a corrected and annotated version of Grant’s *Personal Memoirs* (1885), as the capstone to a tremendous scholarly achievement—the 32-volume edition of *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*.

In 1962 the Civil War Centennial Commissions of Illinois, New York, and Ohio, under the leadership of some of the nation’s leading historians, established the Ulysses S. Grant Association and appointed John Y. Simon as editor of the Grant Papers project. Begun at the Ohio Historical Society, the project moved to Southern Illinois University Carbondale in 1964. In July 2008, John Y. Simon died, and the Grant Association relocated the papers to Mississippi State University.

Over its history, the project has amassed a collection of over 250,000 documents, mainly copies of originals at the Library of Congress and the National Archives.

The Grant Presidential Collection consists of some 15,000 linear feet of correspondence, research notes, artifacts, photographs, scrapbooks, and memorabilia and includes information on Grant's childhood from his birth in 1822, his Civil War triumphs, his two terms as U.S. President (1869–1877), and his post-White House years. There are also over 4,000 published monographs on various aspects of Grant's life and times.

The Grant Association has published 31 volumes of *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant* through the Southern Illinois University Press. A supplemental Volume 32 reproduces those documents discovered too late for inclusion in the appropriate chronological volumes. At Mississippi State, they have mounted a digital version of the papers on the university's web site at http://library.msstate.edu/usgrant/the_papers.asp.

Digital Dolley Madison

Dolley Payne Madison, the First Lady of the United States from 1809 to 1817, is perhaps best known for her role in shaping the social life of the White House in Washington, DC. Scholars and biographers have long been interested in Dolley Madison, but they have had to travel to three major collections in separate archives, as well as rely on heavily bowdlerized and incomplete published versions of her letters.

Holly Cowan Shulman began studying and writing about Dolley Madison in the mid-1990s at the University of Maryland. Working with one of her students, Victoria Scott, she designed a Web site called The Dolley Madison Project (<http://www2.vcdh.virginia.edu/madison>), initially as a tool for use in the classroom. Over the years, it became clear that in order to write a biography Shulman would need to work through Dolley's letters as completely and thoroughly as possible. She teamed up with David B. Mattern, senior associate editor

Dolley Madison (detail) lithograph from an original painting by Gilbert Stuart, *White House Historical Association*.



of *The Papers of James Madison*, to edit and write *The Selected Letters of Dolley Payne Madison*. From the beginning of their partnership, the goal was to publish in two media. The print edition would include about 300 letters along with lengthy essays exploring and explaining Dolley's life. And the whole corpus of Dolley's correspondence would be published in a comprehensive digital edition, with a jointly written biography to follow.

The Dolley Madison Digital Edition will ultimately include close to 2,500 letters. This edition has been conceived from the beginning as a work about a woman who was central to politics but not an overt policymaker, and whose life illuminates the lives of her contemporaries. With this in mind, the editorial team has focused on identifying all the people, places, and literature mentioned in these letters.

From the scattered correspondence, the editorial team has gathered letters that have never been previously published, including those located by the *Papers of James Madison* project at the University of Virginia. The range and scope of the collection makes this edition an important scholarly contribution to the literature of the early republic, women's history, and the institution of the First Lady.

Eleanor Roosevelt

The Human Rights Years

Eleanor Roosevelt was a passionate defender of human rights, but after the death of her husband in April 1945, her role changed dramatically. In December 1945, Harry Truman appointed her to the United States delegation to the United Nations. Those are the years captured by the Eleanor Roosevelt Project (<http://www.gwu.edu/~erpapers>) at George Washington University. This groundbreaking project has developed multimedia documentary editions online, including collections of her "My Day" newspaper column; exhibits for historical sites and international agencies; curricula and multimedia teaching aids; human rights training programs; and mentoring projects. A five-volume print edition is also in progress.

Drawing on her letters, newspaper columns, articles, and interviews, the Eleanor Roosevelt Project has adopted an unusually extensive search strategy. The

editors inspected the archives of the major media, as well as thousands of records in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, the Library of Congress, and the National Archives. Altogether, the project's search has encompassed over 600 collections in more than 250 repositories in the United States and abroad.

In 2012, *The Eleanor Roosevelt Papers, Volume 2: The Human Rights Years, 1949–1952* was published by the University of Virginia Press. The volume traces Roosevelt's transformation into one of the era's most prominent spokespersons for democracy and human rights, and details the broader impact she had on American politics, the United Nations, and global affairs. Introduced by Boutros Boutros-Ghali, the former Secretary-General of the UN, the volume begins with documents promoting the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and concludes with her final remarks on the floor of the United Nations.

And Eleanor was just as committed to human rights at home. In response to a letter asking her to oppose policies on “race mixing,” she had this to say in her reply on July 18, 1951:

Do you think that the good Lord meant to keep people He created apart in little sections and then allow us to go ahead and develop so that we cross each others paths? If you think that was the intention of the Lord, then how much [do] you feel over the fact that we brought people from Africa to this country in chains? Why should giving all people equal opportunity and allowing them all to develop bring about “disaster, confusion and chaos”? People are not oil and water. When they know each other, they mix very well. It is simpler I think for everyone to respect everyone else than it is to choose special people who shall have special respect.



Eleanor Roosevelt inspects a Spanish-language version of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Lake Success, New York, November 1949. *National Archives.*

Lincoln Assassination Report

The Papers of Abraham Lincoln is a long-term project dedicated to identifying, imaging, and publishing online all documents written by or to Abraham Lincoln during his lifetime (1809–1865). Sponsored by the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum and the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, the project has been on the hunt for documents at archives across the country and around the world.

In the spring of 2012, Lincoln Papers researcher Helena Iles Papaioannou was poring through records at the National Archives when she came across a copy of Dr. Charles A. Leale’s 21-page report from the night of Lincoln’s assassination.

Dr. Leale, who was 23 and just recently awarded his medical degree, happened to be at Ford’s Theatre on April 14, 1865, attending the play *My American Cousin*, not 40 feet from the President’s box. He was the first doctor to reach and examine the mortally wounded President.

Scholars had known about the report that Dr. Leale had sent to a congressional committee in 1867 investigating the assassination, but this earlier version, drafted right after the death of the President, had been tucked away in the Archives. Daniel W. Stowell, director of the *Papers of Abraham Lincoln*, said, “What’s exciting about it is its immediacy and its lack of sentimentality. It’s a very clinical report. Yet you get the sense of the helplessness of the doctors.”

In the report, Leale describes the chaos of the scene:

I immediately ran to the President’s box and as soon as the door was opened was admitted and introduced

Dr. Charles A. Leale (in U.S. Army uniform) attended Lincoln at his death, Brady-Handy collection, *Library of Congress*.



to Mrs. Lincoln when she exclaimed several times, "O Doctor, do what you can for him, do what you can!" I told her we would do all that we possibly could.

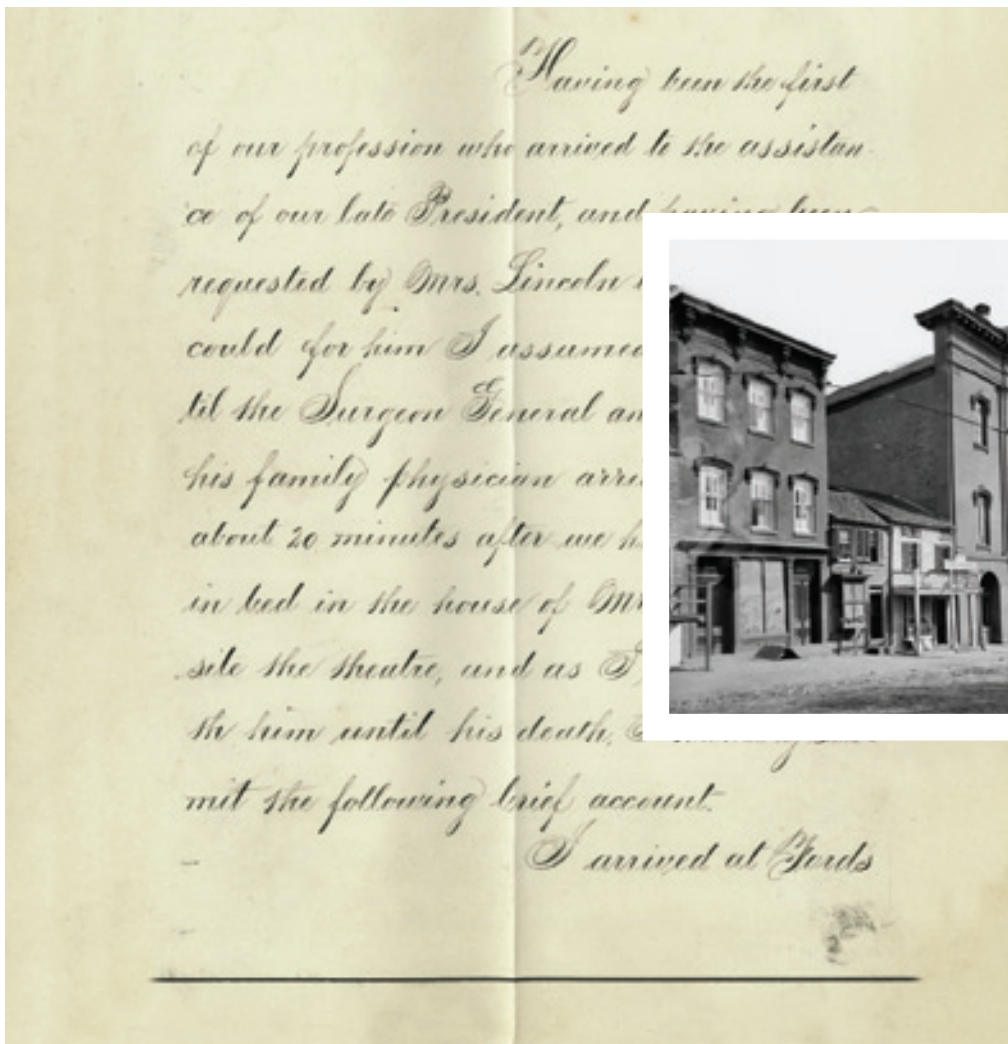
When I entered the box the ladies were very much excited. Mr. Lincoln was seated in a high backed arm-chair with his head leaning towards his right side supported by Mrs. Lincoln who was weeping bitterly. . . .

When I reached the President he was in a state of general paralysis, his eyes were closed and he was in a profoundly comatose condition. . . .

The account chronicles the President's condition up until the moment shortly after 7 o'clock in the morning of April 15, when Lincoln was pronounced dead. For more on the discovery and on the continued work of the *Papers of Abraham Lincoln*, go to <http://www.papersofabrahamlincoln.org/>.

First page of Leale's handwritten report on Abraham Lincoln's last hours. *National Archives*.

Inset: Ford's Theater in the mid-19th century. National Archives.



Working Smarter In the Archives

Over the past several years, archives across the country have taken up the precepts of “More Product, Less Process,” an archival methodology first promulgated in an NHPRC-sponsored study by Dennis Meissner and Mark Greene. The NHPRC has gone farther than any other major archives funder in embracing MPLP principles. Written into its funding guidelines, the NHPRC requires repositories to ensure that virtually all of their collections are or will soon be open for research and locatable online. This embodies one of MPLP’s key tenets, that repositories should provide a basic, minimum level of access to all their collections before giving intensive attention to a select few. In the Spring/Summer 2010 issue of *The American Archivist*, Mark Greene took up the question of the influence of the technique, finding that:

While MPLP focused exclusively on processing, its premises can be applied to other aspects of archival administration. Even beyond appraisal, electronic records, conservation, reference, and digitization, the most basic arguments of MPLP can affect the way archivists do their jobs. The goal is to work smarter, not harder; to do things “well enough” rather than “the best way possible” to accomplish more with less (or the same) resources.

Just as the NHPRC has encouraged this kind of smart processing, we have continued to shape our programming to do more with less. In the past few years, we have

- Created a new funding category, “Documenting Democracy: Access to Historical Records,” which emphasizes public access to historical records
- Invested in Digitizing Historical Records projects that make “smart” reuse of existing metadata
- Supported new ways of Publishing Historical Records, particularly in online editions

- Used the State and National Archival Partnership for regrants to smaller organizations
- Established an Archives Leadership Institute

In FY 2012, we funded 45 projects to support public access to historical records. Of these grants, 23 awards went to the State and National Archives Partnership, a program designed to enhance the national network of archives through support for the activities of state historical records advisory boards. In addition, we funded a smart collaboration between the Oregon and Washington state archives to improve electronic records preservation and management, and the Archives Leadership Institute, now run at Luther College in Iowa, to bring archivists together for advanced leadership training. Six new projects are undertaking digitization efforts, and 14 are processing collections to make them accessible to the public.

These new initiatives are beginning to show results, some of which are highlighted in this annual report.

Digitizing Show Business

Seattle drama critic and show business promoter James Willis Sayre (1877–1963) collected over 24,500 photographs from over eight decades of American film,



John Barrymore, 1924.



Three cast members from *The Siren*, 1913, Metropolitan Theatre, Seattle.



Stage actress Marguerite Clark, 1908.



A scene from *Kiss Me Kate*, 1951. All photos courtesy J. Sayre Collection, University of Washington Allen Library.

theater, and performing arts. Sayre's connection with Seattle theater began in 1891 when he found a job folding programs at the Seattle Opera House. In 1899 Sayre joined the organization of John Cort, a renowned theater producer, and opened the first theatrical advertising agency in Seattle. Between 1899 and the mid-1930s, Sayre was the publicist for almost every theater in Seattle, including the Grand Opera House, the Seattle Theater, the Lyceum, and the Palm Garden.

The images collected by Sayre during this time depict theatrical and vaudeville performers, as well as musicians and motion picture scenes that played in Seattle between 1900 and 1955 (some of the materials date back to the 1870s). Of particular interest are the photographs taken between the 1890s and the late 1910s, when Seattle had a prominent place in the development of vaudeville. A characteristic of vaudeville was that the acts played exactly the same material in performance after performance from city to city.

As a result, the Sayre photographs represent a historical record of cultural trends in America. Vaudeville photographs also illustrate the cultural and ethnic diversity of the acts themselves. African Americans, Chinese Americans, Mexican Americans, and Native Americans all were featured prominently in vaudeville shows but were often relegated to the stereotypical roles of shoeshine boys, minstrels, and Indian chiefs. The Sayre collection includes not only thousands

of publicity photographs from prominent New York photographers, but also hundreds taken by notable ones from Chicago, St. Louis, Seattle, Portland, and San Francisco.

A Digitizing Historical Records grant to the University of Washington's Allen Library, Special Collections and Archives, is making this collection accessible online employing the latest techniques and technology. Using metadata generated by an earlier initiative, the project will digitize the photographs using large-format flatbed scanners and upload the new digital surrogates to the UW Libraries Sayre Digital Collection at <http://content.lib.washington.edu/sayrepublicweb/index.html>.

SNAP in Missouri

In FY 2012, the NHPRC awarded 23 grants to support state historical records advisory boards through the State and National Archival Partnership (SNAP). This program is designed to strengthen archives and historical records programs in each of the states and build a national archival network.

In Missouri, for example, the state's Historical Records Advisory Board is supporting a regrant program open to all of the state's historical records repositories, including public and private historical societies, museums, libraries, colleges and universities, and local governments. The board will focus grant awards on projects that create records inventories with the assistance of a consultant. The board believes it can have a greater impact on strengthening archives and historical records programs by ensuring that professional guidance is available. Repositories that already have collection inventories that meet board standards can request funding assistance to complete other preservation and access projects, such as records processing, preservation microfilming, purchase of archival supplies, and conservation of documents. In its forthcoming award cycle, the board will be especially receptive to projects that feature the records of post-World War II immigrant communities, small and non-affiliated religious organizations, and vanishing Missouri-based businesses and institutions.

In the most recent round of regrants in Missouri, awarded in November

2010, 17 institutions received support, including archives in 10 towns and counties. The National Churchill Memorial in Fulton received a grant to archive various collections, and several institutions in Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Paul, and St. Louis received support.

Over the past two years, 18 state boards have sponsored regrant competitions, providing small grants to local archives to ensure public access to these types of records at small and local institutions, which are not likely to be competitive through regular NHPRC funding categories. Not only does the regrant program extend the reach of Federal funds, but it also strengthens the national archival network by providing greater levels of professional development and training as well as public access to significant historical records.



Conference at Yalta, February 1945. From left, Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Premier Josef Stalin. *National Archives*. The National Churchill Memorial in the United States is in Fulton, Missouri, site of Churchill's Iron Curtain speech.

Appalachian History

Special Collections at Appalachian State University, one of 16 schools in the University of North Carolina higher education system, has received a grant for an ambitious two-year project that will eliminate the processing backlog of the W. L. Eury Appalachian Collection (<http://www.library.appstate.edu/appcoll/>) and provide students, faculty, staff, and outside researchers with access to these collections.

Collecting began in 1943 under the direction of librarian William Leonard Eury, for whom the archive was named. The Eury Collection actually comprises approximately 445 processed collections (fully arranged and described) and 450 collections requiring that such work be carried out. Staff is in the midst of creating minimal collection descriptions in keeping with the Greene and Meissner approach of “more product, less process.” Staff will create a catalog record and series-level EAD finding aid for each collection. For this project, staff will arrange, preserve, and describe 1,210 linear feet of records.

The individual collections within the Eury Archive contain subject content pertaining to various Appalachian subjects. Some individual collections include

- Helen Lewis papers, 1933–2011, documenting the “grandmother of Appalachian studies” through her work in literature, social activism, community education, and regional economic development.
- Allen High School records, 1927–2006, including oral histories and photographs from a school central to the public school integration movement
- William “Doc” Abrams papers, 1884–1979, containing the earliest known recordings of “Doc” Watson and over 500 other folksong recordings.
- Highlander Research Center records, 1925–97, relating to social activism projects involving the coal industry and other non-renewable energy
- Cratis Williams papers, 1783–1986, including research files on Appalachian dialects and an extensive collection of ballads and folklore compiled by the “Father of Appalachian Studies.”

Among the collections to be processed are the papers of Kelly Bennett, who



"The Hiker," Jack Jeffers, 1969, at the W.L. Eury Appalachian Collection, Appalachian State University. *Courtesy of the artist.*

was instrumental in the development of Great Smoky Mountains National Park and the Blue Ridge Parkway; the papers of social activist and documentarian John Gaventa; Appalachian photographer Jack Jeffers's collection of prints and digital images; and the papers and musical scores of composer Tui St. George Tucker.

The Happy Warrior

He was called “The Happy Warrior,” and he celebrated what he called the “politics of joy.” Hubert Humphrey began his political career when he was elected mayor of Minneapolis in 1945. Three years later, at the Democratic National Convention, he gained national attention when he delivered a stirring speech in favor of a strong civil rights plank in the party's platform. In November, voters in Minnesota elected Humphrey to the United States Senate.

In 1964, at the Democratic National Convention, President Lyndon B. Johnson asked the convention to select Humphrey as the Vice Presidential nominee. Four years later, Humphrey was the Democratic Party's candidate for President, but he was defeated narrowly by Richard M. Nixon. After the defeat, Humphrey returned to Minnesota to teach at the University of Minnesota and Macalester College. He returned to the U.S. Senate in 1971.

His papers are held by the Minnesota Historical Society, which is undertaking, with the help of an NHPRC grant, a project to digitize and make available the manuscripts and audio recordings of his speeches. This series of the Humphrey Papers contains approximately 32,000 pages of annotated transcriptions covering nearly every public speech dating from 1941, when Humphrey entered local Minnesota politics, until his death in 1978. The project will also digitize the audio recordings of at least 50 particularly important speeches.

The Humphrey Papers (1883–1982), comprise 1,700 cubic feet of materials consisting of U.S. Senate and Vice Presidential files, as well as materials pertaining to Humphrey's family and personal life and his 1968 Presidential and 1970 Senate campaigns. Within this collection, the speech text files series consists of approximately 46 cubic feet of varying formats, including notes, drafts, speaking texts, printed copies, and transcripts. Also present are excerpts, sample speeches,

and incomplete indexes and checklists. The speeches address a variety of topics, including education, labor rights, foreign policy, international relations and the United Nations, nuclear weapons proliferation, communism and democracy, and health care, including Medicare legislation.

When complete, the digitization of this series of archival materials will document the path of Humphrey's career and his evolving political thinking. His extensive body of speeches comprises a wide and deep pool of documen-



tary evidence illuminating American political and social history from the end of World War II through the end of the Vietnam War. For more information on the Humphrey collection, go to http://www.mnhs.org/library/tips/history_topics/42humphrey.html.

Vice President Hubert Humphrey speaking after White House meeting with Civil Rights Leaders, March 1966. *Clockwise from Humphrey*: Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach, John Lewis, Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., Clarence Mitchell, Clifford Alexander, Dave Brody, Roy Wilkins, Floyd McKissick, Dorothy Height, Andrew Biemiller. *National Archives*.



Electronic Records in the Northwest

In the Pacific Northwest, the state archives in Oregon and Washington have created a smart collaboration to help preserve electronic records. The Oregon Secretary of State, Archives Division (<http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/index.html>) has undertaken a project to integrate the Governor's office into the state's Oregon Records Management Solution (ORMS) and to work with the Washington State Archives to create a regional system of managing these and similar records from creation to final disposition.

The Oregon Archives has struggled with the transfer of the state's past two governors' records, attributed in large measure to the lack of systematic electronic records management in the executive branch. Over 600 gigabytes of records have been transferred, including email, text files, spreadsheets, and web pages, representing those administrations and spanning the period from 1997 to 2010. In addition, more than 337 cubic feet of paper files have been transferred to the Archives; however, there is no way to know if any of the records were transferred in both electronic and paper formats.

For this project, the Archives is working with the Governor's Office to review the existing records retention schedule and establish the functions and business processes of each program area within the Governor's Office. Once the schedule has been updated, the Archives will work with agency personnel to develop a file structure that will include retention, disposition and access requirements. Governor's staff will be trained on how to use ORMS by the Archives records managers.

Concurrently, a team of Oregon state archivists and IT specialists will work with the Washington State Archives to determine the feasibility of sharing resources. The Washington State Archives opened its Digital Archives (<http://>



Columbia River below the Cascades, between Oregon and Washington, 1901 color postcard, *Library of Congress*.

www.digitalarchives.wa.gov) in 2004, and the physical “hub” at Eastern Washington University houses electronic scans of state, county, and local records that have permanent value, dating back to the 19th century. Currently the Washington Digital Archives stores and manages over 60 million records, approximately 32.75 terabytes, from Washington’s state and local government agencies.

The Oregon team will meet with the Washington State Digital Archives to develop a protocol to test the transfer of permanent records to the Washington Digital Archives. Representatives from both states will implement access to ORMS for the designated Washington state agency as well as develop and test a process to transfer permanent records from ORMS to the Washington Digital Archives. Through this cooperative arrangement, electronic records from both states will be more secure and accessible.

Pan Am at University of Miami

The Special Collections branch of the University of Miami Libraries is processing and enhancing access to the Pan American World Airways, Inc. records (1,600 linear feet), a window into the birth of the modern airline industry and a valuable resource to researchers of American business, travel, and popular culture.



Charles Lindbergh and Pan Am founder and president Juan Trippe in Panama, 1928. Courtesy *Special Collections, University of Miami Libraries.*

From its founding in 1927 through its bankruptcy and closing in 1991, Pan American World Airways, Inc. (Pan Am) served as an international leader in aviation transportation. The airline began as a small airmail and passenger service carrier between Key West, Florida, and Havana, Cuba, but over time established itself as the principal and largest international passenger carrier in the United States. Initially Pan Am only flew routes throughout Latin America and the Caribbean, but the company quickly expanded to fly long-distance global flights throughout Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Pacific Islands and Australia.

The company established industry trends, successfully imbuing the concept of international travel as romantic and exotic through its marketing campaigns. Pan Am was also instrumental during World War II, allowing government officials to fly more than 90 million miles and offering training for military pilots, navigators, and other aircrew. The company also set aviation trends with technical innovations in radio, meteorology, and navigation.

The collection includes a variety of formats and subject content. Administrative, legal, and financial records document the airline's business practices and the management of its resources. Topics range from information about babies on aircraft to military activities, terrorism, and labor negotiations. These files also contain speeches by leaders at the airline. Promotional and publicity materials illustrate the company's marketing effect on the consumer and the strategy taken with the press. The collection also has manuals and technical reports for the maintenance and care of specific aircraft, airport buildings and terminals, and other flight equipment. Logbooks of some of Pan Am's flights document airplane performance, passenger and crew data, and observations of the Pan Am flight crew. Accident files document crash, collision, and other airplane failures with detailed reports and photographs. Photograph files illustrate aircraft interiors, exteriors, Pan Am crew and events, equipment and facilities, and other subjects.

For more information, go to <http://library.miami.edu/blog/2012/06/22/special-collections-receives-nhprc-grant/>.

1940s Pan Am stewardess. Courtesy Special Collections, University of Miami Libraries.



Texas Tech Vietnam Archives

Through a Digitizing Historical Records grant, the Vietnam Center and Archives at Texas Tech University is undertaking a project to digitize approximately 250,000 pages of Orderly Departure Program application files of the Families of Vietnamese Political Prisoners Association collection. These records constitute a unique collection documenting the immigration experience of thousands of Vietnamese who migrated to the United States following the end of the Vietnam War.

A key component of the archive is the Families of Vietnamese Political Prisoners Association (FVPPA) Collection that contains 157 linear feet of material documenting its 1977–99 campaign for the release of Vietnamese political prisoners from reeducation camps in Vietnam. In an attempt to provide the means for safe and legal emigration from Vietnam, the United Nations created the Orderly Departure Program in 1979. Through this program, the United States accepted over 500,000 Vietnamese refugees before it ended in 1994.

In addition to these refugees, thousands more U.S. allies, employees, and dissidents were imprisoned in relocation camps. The FVPPA assisted former Vietnamese political prisoners and their families in applying to the Orderly Departure Program by completing forms and ensuring they possessed all of the necessary documentation.

After receiving the FVPPA Collection in 2005, Texas Tech used NHPRC grant funding to hire staff to process and perform preservation treatments on the collection, which was opened to researchers in May 2008. Since then, researchers from around the world have used these materials, and the records have been featured in special exhibitions and news stories. Its most profound value may well have been demonstrated when it helped reunite two friends separated by events of the Vietnam War in 1968.

After 42 years of searching, Professor Tuyen Nguyen of Toronto, Canada, was finally able to find clues in the ODP applications as to the whereabouts of his friend and former classmate in Saigon, Mr. Pham Quang Minh. The

collection's documents have also proved pivotal in political asylum cases. Using the collection's records, Capt. Tran Van Sang, a former Vietnamese re-education camp prisoner, was able to obtain political asylum in the United States. In undertaking this new project to digitize the collection and place these documents online, a global audience can gain access to important information about families, friends, and this seminal moment in the past century.

For more information on the project and the Vietnam Center Archives at Texas Tech, please visit <http://www.vietnam.ttu.edu/>.



Family documentation from the Families of Vietnamese Political Prisoner Association Collection. Courtesy Texas Tech University Vietnam Center and Archives.

Financial Summary of NHPRC Awards

FY 2012 Recommended

<i>Archives and Historical Records</i>	
Documenting Democracy: Access to Historical Records	1,406,335
Digitizing Historical Records	399,461
Electronic Records	134,419
Subtotal	\$1,940,215
<i>Publishing Historical Records</i>	
	\$2,512,638
<i>State and National Archival Partnership</i>	
	\$695,225
<i>Archives Leadership Institute</i>	
	\$234,823
TOTAL AWARDS	\$5,382,901

About The NHPRC

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission, as part of the National Archives and Records Administration, supports a wide range of activities to preserve, publish, and encourage the use of documentary sources relating to the history of the United States.

The NHPRC was established by Congress in 1934 and began awarding grants in FY 1965. It is a 15-member body, chaired by the Archivist of the United States, and administered by an Executive Director and staff.

The Commission is composed of representatives of the three branches of the Federal Government, two Presidential appointees, and representatives from professional associations of archivists, historians, documentary editors, and records administrators.



Members of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, June 2012. *Front row:* Karen Jefferson, Timothy Ericson, David S. Ferriero, Diane Vogt-O'Connor, Raymond Smock. *Back row:* Stephen Randolph, Erin Mahan, F. Gerald Handfield, Stanley N. Katz, Julie Saville, and Rodger E. Stroup.

At the end of FY 2012, the NHPRC members are

Archivist of the United States, *Chair*

David S. Ferriero

Representing the United States Supreme Court

Judge Jeremy D. Fogel

U.S. Senate

Vacant

U.S. House of Representatives

Vacant

Presidential Appointee

Karen L. Jefferson *Records Manager, Robert W. Woodruff Library, Atlanta University Center*

Presidential Appointee

James W. Ceaser, *Professor of Politics, University of Virginia*

Department of Defense

Erin Mahan, *Chief Historian*

Library of Congress

Diane Vogt-O'Connor, *Chief, Conservation Division*

State Department

Stephen Randolph, *Historian*

Association for Documentary Editing

Raymond Smock, *Director, Robert C. Byrd Center for Legislative Studies, Shepherd University*

American Association for State and Local History

Rodger E. Stroup, *Curator, South Carolina Railroad Museum*

American Historical Association

Stanley N. Katz, *Director, Center for Arts and Cultural Policy Studies, Princeton University*

National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators


F. Gerald Handfield, *State Archivist, Washington State Archives*

Organization of American Historians

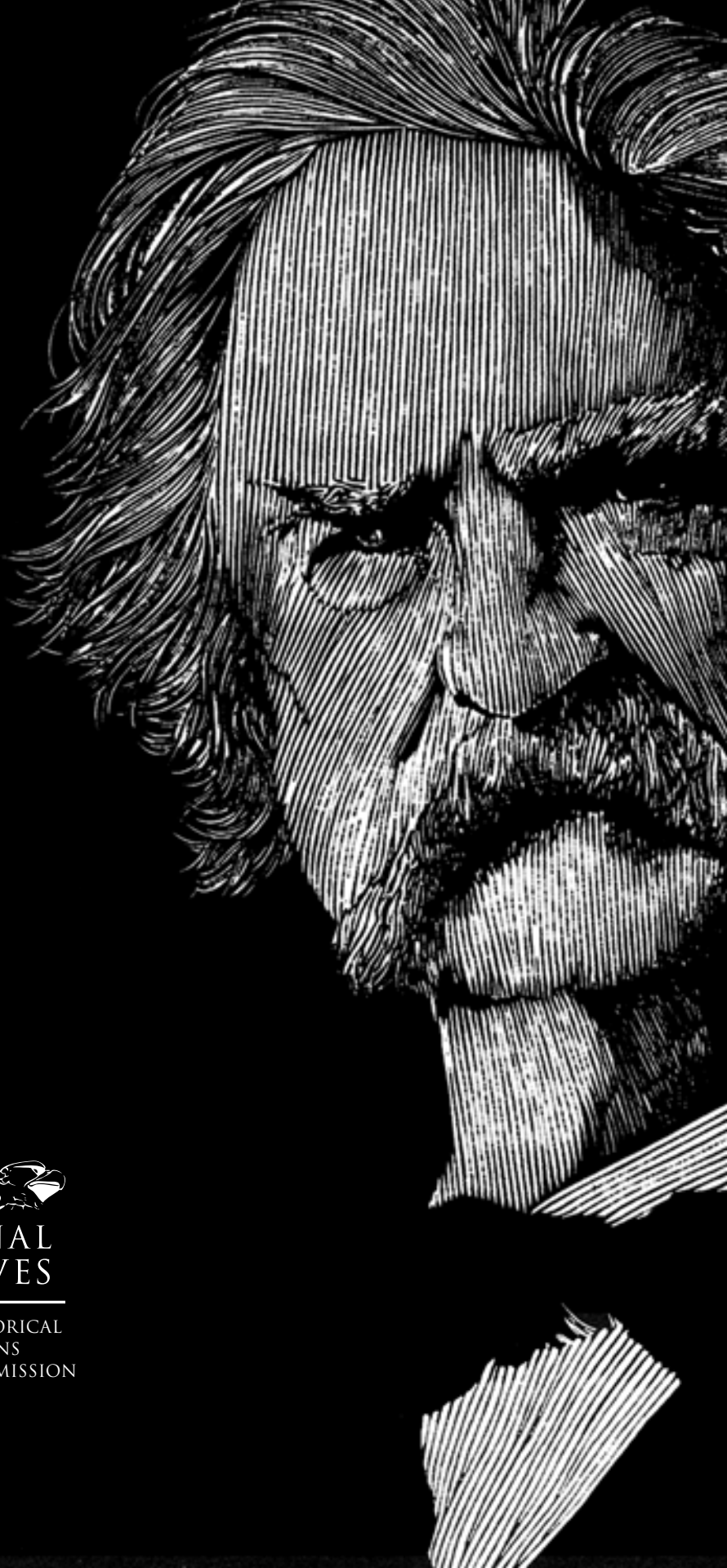
Julie Saville, *Associate Professor of History, University of Chicago*

Society of American Archivists

Timothy L. Ericson, *Senior Lecturer Emeritus, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee*



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