



Keeping Us All Up-to-Date

At its November 18, 1997, meeting, the Commission approved a recommendation from its Executive Committee to add an educational component to Commission meetings. This time would be used to keep Commissioners up-to-date on various projects being supported or address issues which have a bearing on Commission policy and procedures. The first such session, held during the February 24 meeting, was led by David Chesnutt, Editor of the Papers of Henry Laurens and Project Director of the Model Editions Partnership (MEP).

The MEP project, which involves seven editing projects currently supported with NHPRC funds, seeks to address the scholarly and technological issues involved in developing new approaches to enhance intellectual access to documentary editions by electronic means. It is doing this by creating prototypes for electronic historical editions which can serve as models for the editorial community. These prototypes are designed to demonstrate to the editorial community that electronic editions can measure up to the high standards of their book editions and that electronic editions can deliver information in ways which are simply not feasible in print editions. The project is helping to define the scholarly framework for tomorrow's historical editions by developing practical solutions for creating and delivering those editions, establishing models for delivery on the World Wide Web and CD-ROM, moving the editorial community into the

mainstream of electronic text publication, and helping lay the foundation for enhanced use of historical editions.

The project has created a series of small prototype editions made up of documents from each of the participating editing projects. These editions make up a password-protected site on the World Wide Web which is being tested and updated with input from the editors involved in the project. The site is not available to the public during this testing phase.

Chesnutt demonstrated examples of working with both image editions and live-text editions. While both editions provide users with retrieval and search tools as well as supplementary contextual material, the difference between them is in how the historical documents are presented. Image editions present original documents as facsimiles, so that the experience is much like viewing the original manuscript. Live-text editions present transcriptions of original documents. The February 24 MEP demonstration used the Margaret Sanger Papers as an example. Facsimile documents are accompanied by explanatory text, including the names of individuals mentioned in the documents. Although the facsimiles themselves are not linked to further information, the accompanying information is. This allows the user to access a biographical index with information about individuals mentioned in or



Archivist of the United States John W. Carlin, NHPRC's Chairperson, thanks David Chesnutt, Editor of the Papers of Henry Laurens and Project Director of the Model Editions Partnership, for his presentation, the first in the Commission's new effort to keep itself up-to-date on the projects it sponsors. Photograph by Earl McDonald, National Archives and Records Administration.

related to the documents.

The next educational session will take place at the June 24 meeting of the Commission, and will review the results of the Historical Records Repository Survey recently conducted by the Council of State Historical Records Coordinators.

ANNOTATION

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John W. Carlin, Archivist of the United States, Chairperson; *Roy D. Blunt*, representing the U.S. House of Representatives; *Nicholas C. Burkel* and *Marvin F. "Bud" Moss*, representing the President of the United States; *William H. Chafe*, representing the Organization of American Historians; *Charles T. Cullen*, representing the Association for Documentary Editing; *Alfred Goldberg*, representing the Department of Defense; *David H. Hooper*, representing the American Association for State and Local History; *James M. Jeffords*, representing the U.S. Senate; *Anne R. Kenney*, representing the Society of American Archivists; *Howard Lowell*, representing the National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators; *Constance Schulz*, representing the American Historical Association; *William Z. Slany*, representing the Department of State; *David H. Souter*, representing the U.S. Supreme Court; and *Winston Tabb*, representing the Librarian of Congress.

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Good News in the President's Budget

All of us here at the Commission are enormously pleased that President Clinton's budget for Fiscal Year 1999 includes \$6 million dollars for NHPRC grants. This figure constitutes a 50 percent increase over the amount the President requested for NHPRC grants in the Fiscal Year 1998 budget, and would increase grant funds by one-half million dollars, or 9.1 percent, above the \$5.5 million approved for this fiscal year. The \$6 million requested by the President, if approved by Congress, would be the largest appropriation the NHPRC has ever received for competitive grants.

From the Editor

Our first 1998 issue begins with a short article on the Commission's new effort to keep itself up-to-date on the projects it sponsors. This undertaking will center around educational presentations at Commission meetings. David Chesnutt, Editor of the Henry Laurens Papers and Project Director of the Model Editions Partnership, inaugurated this effort at the Commission's February meeting.

After a brief notice regarding the President's proposed 1999 budget for NHPRC, we have our acting executive director's commentary on the recent upsurge in private support for preservation of the nation's documentary heritage. This welcome development proceeds in part from the nation's interest in the impending celebration of the millennium. We also welcome our newest Commissioner, Mary Maples Dunn, who succeeds Constance Schulz as the representative of the American Historical Association. Short articles on the establishment of guidelines for electronic records management on government web sites and on the completion of the Salmon P. Chase Papers project follow.

We then have a summary report on the Council of State Historical Records Coordinators' Historical Records Repository Survey, which tells us much about American records at the state and local level. Thom Shephard, project coordinator of the Universal Preservation Format initiative, then provides us with an explanation of this promising approach to electronic records preservation and use. Articles on records relating to copper mining on Michigan's Upper Peninsula and on the rich documentary heritage of a small Vermont town follow.

At its February meeting, the Commission recommended grants totaling \$2,908,789 for regrant projects, records access projects, documentary editing projects, and documentary publication subventions. We note the receipt of new records products and documentary editions. Then it's off to the White House for an evening with President Clinton in company with editor Gary E. Moulton, who had a hand in the making of Ken Burns' recent documentary film on the Lewis and Clark expedition. The issue closes with a welcome for new staff member Cassandra Scott. And don't miss our back-page photograph of Spanish-American War reservists encamped on Chickamauga battlefield!

Seeking a Groundswell

by Roger A. Bruns, Acting Executive Director

We sense movement; not yet the rumblings of seismic change but positive vibrations, nevertheless. Last August, President and Mrs. Clinton stood in the National Archives Rotunda before the Declaration of Independence and announced their plans for the celebration of the millennium. They came to the National Archives, they said, because the documents in the Rotunda represented those things that the celebration of the millennium should be about—an understanding and respect for the nation's past. The President and the First Lady were there to announce the creation of a special office to encourage worthy historical and cultural initiatives. The President said that the millennium offers us "a wonderful opportunity to honor the past and imagine the future." Mrs. Clinton added: "The celebrations of the millennium will reflect creativity, diversity, and raw energy of Americans."

A recent survey conducted by the Council of State Historical Records Coordinators talks about "A Passion for History" now alive in the country. It talks about the increasing numbers of individuals who are tracing their family roots, visiting historical sites, volunteering at historical institutions, reading historical journals, watching historical films, and visiting Internet sites with historical themes. The report quotes historian Michael Kammen, who, while warning against commercialism and vulgarization, says that "heritage that heightens human interest may lead people to history for purposes of informed citizenship, or the meaningful deepening of identity, or enhanced appreciation of the dynamic process of change over time."

The tangible evidence of movement is starting to mount. The Presidential budget for 1999 has requested increases for both the National Archives and Records Administration and the NHPRC. Mrs. Clinton

and the Pew Charitable Trusts have announced a major grant to NARA from the Pew Trusts to safeguard the Charters of Freedom—the Declaration of Independence, the U.S. Constitution, and the Bill of Rights.

The NHPRC has received word of several major grants to Commission-sponsored projects. The Robert F. Wagner Labor Archives' *Ordinary People, Extraordinary Lives* project has received pledges of \$30,000 from the Newspaper Guild of New York, Local No. 3, and other labor organizations; the *Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution* project at the University of Wisconsin has received a grant of \$85,000 from the Bradley Foundation; and the *Papers of Margaret Sanger*, a project at New York University, has received a grant of \$60,000 from the Blanche Hooker Rockefeller Foundation.

I believe that during the coming millennial period, all of us who care about the documentary record must effectively spread the message. We will see in the coming months and years, I am confident, many other important contributions to preserve the nation's documentary heritage. Now is an especially propitious time for all of us in the business of history to step forward. Now is the time to formulate a national strategy for saving the nation's documentary record and making it available for research; to champion efforts to train archivists and records managers; to make new materials available in edited form in books, microfilm, and CD-ROM; to grapple with the difficult problems posed by electronic records; and to help teachers in making primary source documents available to children in the classroom. Let's turn these early positive tremblings into a groundswell!

Mary Maples Dunn Joins Commission

Mary Maples Dunn, Pforzheimer Foundation Director of the Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library on the History of Women in America at Radcliffe College, will join the National Historical Publications and Records Commission at its meeting in June 1998. She will serve as the representative of the American Historical Association, succeeding Constance Schulz of the University of South Carolina, whose term on the Commission has expired.

Dr. Dunn, a distinguished historian, educator, and academic administrator, received the Ph.D. from Bryn Mawr College, where she was employed as a member of the faculty, then as Dean of the College and as Academic Deputy to the President. She was President of Smith College from 1985 to 1995. Dr. Dunn joined Radcliffe after her retirement from Smith.

Her scholarly interests include colonial American history, William Penn and Pennsylvania, and especially the history of women. She was a member of the Berkshire Conference that initiated the highly successful series of conferences on the history of women. Widely published, the recipient of numerous awards and honorary degrees, she has been active on behalf of women in professional organizations. Dr. Dunn is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and serves on a number of governing bodies, including the board of the National Organization of Women/Legal Defense and Education Fund.



Photograph courtesy of the Schlesinger Library.

Guidelines for Electronic Records Management on State and Federal Websites

by Charles R. McClure

Records managers need to devote resources immediately to ensuring that state and Federal web-based electronic records are managed and preserved as are other official records of government. Findings from a one-year study completed by co-principal investigators Charles R. McClure and J. Timothy Sprehe, and funded by NHPRC Grant No. 97-014, include the following:

- Policy for electronic records management (ERM) of websites at the state and Federal level is confusing, ambiguous, and contradictory.
- The “state of the art” for ERM of state and Federal websites is rapidly changing and evolving; new practices and techniques are being developed by selected Federal agencies, and some state institutions are also adopting new practices.
- At the Federal level, until there are better guidelines and policy, individual agencies will have to develop their own policy and “best practices” for ERM of websites.
- In a number of states, the importance and impact of issues related to ERM of websites are only now being recognized.

These and other findings resulted from a range of data collection activities including site visits to state and Federal agencies, surveys and interviews at professional conferences and meetings, and online analysis of state and Federal websites. A major product of this research project is “Guidelines for Electronic Records Management of State and Federal Websites,” co-authored by McClure and Sprehe. The guidelines are available on McClure’s homepage <<http://istweb.syr.edu/~mcclure/>>; they should be seen as a first step in an ongoing process of developing both policy and specific strategies for ERM of state and Federal websites. The project’s final report will also be made available on McClure’s homepage.

Two main perspectives offered in these guidelines are critical for the overall success of any government ERM initiative related to websites. First is the concept of “accountability exposure analysis,” which suggests that different websites have different levels of accountability exposure for ERM and must plan accordingly. For example, some websites contain very sensitive information, for which the agency liability could be substantial. Second, successful ERM of websites will require careful coordination among key individuals, such as the records manager, the webmaster, and the creator of the electronic information.

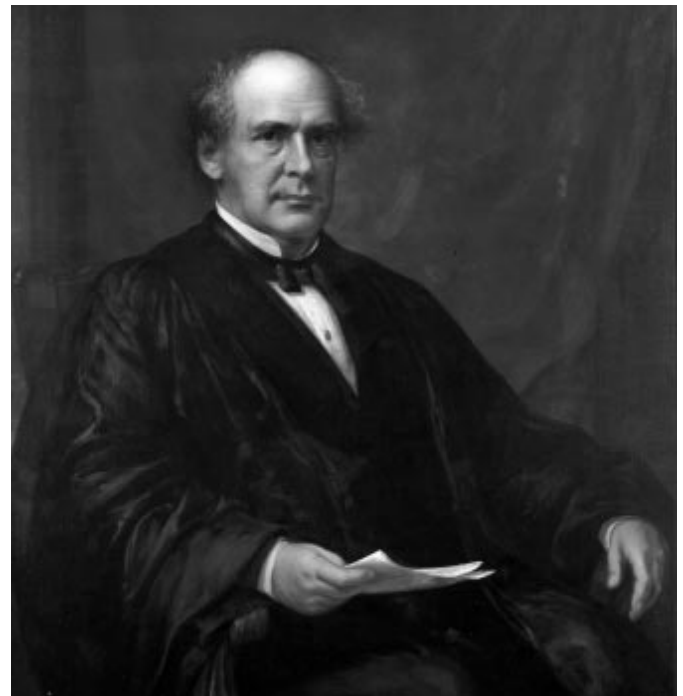
State and Federal agencies must recognize that they are accountable for maintaining accurate information on websites, for managing the content of websites, for determining what is appropriate for inclusion on websites, for preserving (in accordance with traditional disposition requirements) “significant” or “historically important” information, and for removing records under particular time requirements—to name but a few of the issues. McClure and Sprehe will conduct a conference on April 22, 1998, in Washington, DC, to provide in-depth review and discussion of these and other issues and policies related to ERM of websites. McClure and Sprehe expect to provide an update to the guidelines during the spring of 1998.

Salmon P. Chase Papers Project Completed

At its February 1997 meeting, the Commission voted to provide a grant to The Claremont Graduate School in the amount of \$7,750 to complete, under the editorship of John Niven, a selective book edition of the journals and correspondence of Salmon P. Chase (1808-1873). With the publication of this five-volume series, scholars and others will have access to the most significant documents written by and to Chase, who served as a Free-Soil senator during the struggles over the Compromise of 1850 and the Kansas-Nebraska Act, governor of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

The first phase of the project was completed in 1987 with the publication on microfilm of approximately 14,500 documents from Chase’s journals, correspondence, speeches, and writings. The first volume of the book edition appeared in 1993 and contains the complete journals maintained by Chase from 1829 to 1872. Volumes two through four, published between 1994 and 1997, contain Chase’s correspondence during the period 1823 to 1864. The final volume, containing his 1865-1873 correspondence, is scheduled for publication this summer.

Since 1984, the Commission has provided the project with major financial support. Although pleased that the project is soon to be successfully completed, the Commission is also saddened by the fact that the project’s editor, John Niven, did not live to see publication of the final volume. His death in August 1997 was a major blow to the project. It is clear, however, that the efforts of the project’s Senior Associate Editor, Leigh Johnsen, will maintain the project’s high standards through to final publication.



Portrait of Salmon Portland Chase by James Reid Lambdin. Photograph courtesy of the National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution.

Surveying the American Archival Landscape

The NHPRC's long range plan adopted last June declares that the Commission "will promote broad public participation in historical documentation by collaborating with State Historical Records Advisory Boards (SHRABs) to plan and carry out jointly funded programs to strengthen the nation's archival infrastructure and expand the range of records that are protected and accessible." But how do we do this? What do we mean by the "nation's archival infrastructure," and do we really expect "broad public participation in historical documentation?"

Partial answers to all of these questions are to be found in the summary of a forthcoming report on historical records

repositories in the United States to be issued by the Council of State Historical Records Coordinators. The Council is the national organization that promotes coordinated efforts of the SHRABs. The report will present the findings of a survey of over 3,500 repositories holding historical records in the 21 states that participated in the voluntary, collaborative project partially supported by the Commission. The full report is expected to be issued later this spring, but highlights of the summary are outlined below. The Commission has placed a discussion of the report and its findings on its agenda for this year's June meeting.

The Council of State Historical Records Coordinators' Historical Records Repository Survey

Overview

The Council of State Historical Records Coordinators (COSHRC) undertook the Historical Records Repository Survey (HRRS) as part of its ongoing effort to understand the status and needs of archival and records programs in the United States. The HRRS expanded on two earlier surveys and reports compiled by COSHRC that focused on state archives and records programs. Having examined state government programs in some detail, the Coordinators wanted to learn more about "nongovernmental" repositories in their states.

The HRRS collected a broad range of information about U.S. records and the repositories that hold them. There was no attempt to select a scientific sample. Instead, this survey attempted to probe all possible places that might be collecting historical materials.

Participation in the HRRS was open to all of the states and territories. Twenty-one states (Alaska, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont) took part in the two-year project and collected a total of 3,508 usable responses. Five states (Nevada, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin) had completed similar surveys of their own in previous years and chose not to duplicate these efforts; however, we were able to incorporate many of their findings and conclusions into the final analysis. While representation was stronger in the Northeast and Midwest regions of the country, we believe that the responses fairly characterize the overall profile of repositories across the nation.

A Passion for History

The respondents to the HRRS demonstrate a broadly based commitment to the preservation of historical documentation in the United States. The survey reveals both deep concentrations of scholarly activity that prevail in a few hundred academic repositories and the infectious enthusiasm of thousands of volunteers who work to capture the histories of their communities and organizations, large and small, nationwide. All of this activity is certainly part of the "heritage phenomenon" described by historian Michael Kammen in studying the place of history in American culture. The widespread interest in heritage "has the great virtue of accentuating the common core of values,

institutions, and experiences that Americans have shared. . . . [It provides] the glue that holds us all together."

The repositories that make up the U.S. archival landscape are as diverse as the materials they collect, but fall into three broad groupings. At the core are the larger academic repositories and historical societies, where the bulk of the records reside and in which the serious and important work of advancing professional practice takes place. These are the repositories with the wherewithal—trained staff, administrative support, and a floor of physical and fiscal resources—to pursue the vital research and development that will benefit all.

A significant volume of records also reside in mid-size repositories, many of which are multifunctional. These include public libraries, museums, and historic sites whose primary mission is the collection of books or artifacts, but which also care for archival materials. They are staffed by professionals trained and active in other fields, who know they need guidance to perform records-related activities effectively.

A large number of repositories are quite small and staffed mostly by volunteers. These individuals have the enthusiasm to tell their neighbors how essential and exciting history is. They are the ones with the time to go into elementary-school classrooms or staff booths at town festivals, to broaden public participation in and support of history-related activities of all kinds. They play crucial roles in documenting their communities, their families, and everyday life. The archival profession can help them by providing simple guidelines for implementing best practices, and can ask them, in turn, to rally their forces and raise support for historical efforts across the nation.

Stewardship of historical records in the U.S. is shared by many different types of organizations and institutions. 1) Historical societies are the most numerous, totaling 1,271, or 36%, of the HRRS respondents. Most of them are quite small; the average size of their holdings is 555 linear feet [lin. ft.]. The total volume of records reported by all historical societies is 602,584 lin. ft., or 25% of the total. 2) Academic repositories are many fewer in number, with 506, or 14% of the total, but they are much larger in size. An average academic collection comprises 2,680 lin. ft. The total volume for all academic repositories is 1.2 million lin. ft., or 51% of the total. 3) Public

libraries are the second largest group in sheer numbers, with 744 responses, or 21% of the total (although not all states surveyed them). Their collections are relatively small, however, averaging 137 lin. ft., with a total of only 90,326 lin. ft., or less than 4% of all holdings. 4) Museums, including historic sites and houses, represent 20% of the total (683 responses). They reported a total of 304,821 lin. ft. (12% of all holdings) with an average of 510 lin. ft. 5) Creators—those organizations that still hold records that they themselves created—are the most diverse, comprising businesses, religious organizations, nonprofit groups, hospitals, and more. The degree to which responses from these organizations were pursued varied significantly from state to state. A total of 304 “creators” are included in the HRRS (9% of the total). They reported a total of 195,903 lin. ft. of records, for an average of 705 lin.ft.

A relatively small number of repositories hold a large concentration of historical records. The 65 largest academic repositories represent just 2% of the total number of respondents, but hold 41% of the records. The 1,640 “small” repositories (those with less than 50 lin ft.) represent 47% of the respondents, but together hold just 1% of all records reported.

The number of historical records programs began to grow significantly during the 1970s, and has continued to rise. Nearly half of the HRRS respondents had initiated their historical records programs since 1970, and 659 programs had been created in the last decade. Although most are small, 60 are quite large, especially in “creator” organizations that have established institutional archives.

Many repositories depend heavily on volunteers. The HRRS respondents are the beneficiaries of some 8.5 million volunteer hours each year. In historical societies, unpaid volunteers outnumber paid professional staff by a ratio of 5 to 1.

Several indicators point to critical problems or challenges in these repositories. Only 39% of all repositories have written acquisition policies identifying the kinds of materials they accept and the conditions or terms that affect these acquisitions. Public libraries are especially low, with only 22% reporting such policies in place. Although larger collections are more likely to have such policies, it is of concern that only two-thirds of “major” repositories have them. Only 19% of all respondents have written disaster plans in place. The rate is 62% for “major” repositories, but just 10% for small ones. Asked to identify significant impediments to use of their collections, 48% report lack of finding aids and 41% cite processing backlogs. In indicating what portion of their collections are described in one or more access tools, only 17% report that most of their holdings are fully described, while 45% indicate that they have no finding aids, or did not respond at all. Magnetic media are present in many collections and will need special preservation measures to ensure long term retention of the information they carry. Half of the respondents (74% of academic repositories) hold videotape, which is known to have a reliable lifespan of only a decade or so

and will soon need attention. Nearly as many also hold sound recordings (46%). Only 15% currently hold computer-generated materials (24% of academic repositories), and even fewer, 11% (15% of academic) are actively collecting them. Given the rapid proliferation of electronic information systems, especially in universities, this should be much higher.

Several issues dominate the needs identified by the repositories. Storage space is a major concern across the board, both lack of capacity and poor environmental controls. A desire to improve access and develop finding aids also ranks high among all respondents. Concern about preservation arose in many contexts. Respondents want better training to take measures

themselves. They also want access to centralized preservation services that are beyond their own capabilities. Historical societies express a strong interest in increasing their visibility and the use of their collections. Academic repositories desire more support from their parent organizations and development of records management programs. Everyone needs more time and more money. In some cases, there may not be enough concern about issues recognized as critical. Only 10 respondents cited either electronic records or disaster planning as their most pressing problem. It is likely that most are putting all their efforts into coping with immediate problems—space, time, and money—and cannot begin to focus on longer term and more complex issues.

Training needs remain significant, but vary somewhat according to type of repository. Topics of highest interest are archival methods, preservation methods, and uses of computers in archives. The last has been the least offered to date. Small repositories also want public relations and outreach training. Most want 1-2 day workshops. Many also ask for publications. Given the significant volume of written material already available, individuals probably also need a more effective system for locating pertinent literature.

Assistance should be tailored to fit individual needs and characteristics. Respondents turn most often to colleagues in other repositories for assistance and express a strong desire for face-to-face, on-site help. This argues for broadening the availability of peer support networks and “archival circuit riders” in the form of state-funded field officers. Other sources of assistance vary by repository type. Academic repositories look to the Society of American Archivists and other professional archival associations; historical societies look to the American Association for State and Local History, their state archivists, and state-level associations; public libraries rely on their state library agencies and library associations; and museums turn to the American Association of Museums, the Institute for Museum and Library Services, and regional museum associations. The archival profession will have to work with and through each of these groups to effectively reach all recordkeepers.



One repository participating in COSHRC's Historical Records Repository Survey was the Joint Archives of Holland, Hope College, Holland, MI, which provided this photograph of its staff. From left to right are Lori Trethewey (secretary/receptionist), Larry Wagenaar (director), and Geoffrey Reynolds (collections archivist).

The Universal Preservation Format: Background and Fundamentals

by Thom Shepard, Project Coordinator

Background

Sponsored by the WGBH Educational Foundation and funded in part by NHPRC Grant No. 97-029, the Universal Preservation Format initiative advocates a format for the long-term storage of electronically generated media. Dave MacCarn, Chief Technologist at WGBH, is the architect of UPF. He and Mary Ide, Director of the Media Archives and Preservation Center at WGBH, are the Project Co-Directors. I am the Project Coordinator, with my feet planted not-always-so-firmly in both engineering and archival camps.

Working with representatives from standards organizations, hardware and software companies, museums, academic institutions, archives, and libraries, this project will produce and publish a document called a Recommended Practice. This document will be submitted to the Society of Motion Picture and Engineers (SMPTE), and will suggest guidelines for engineers to follow when designing computer applications that involve or interact with digital storage. We expect to make the process of preserving and accessing electronic records (both original and migrated) more efficient, more cost-effective, and simpler.

Once upon a time, you could access most media through sheer cleverness. With analog media, such as a record or a film slide, there is an “analogy” between process and form. In practical terms, even without playback equipment, you could simulate the media experience. For example, when I was around Cub Scout age, I built a phonograph player, using rolled-up cardboard to amplify the sound and a sewing needle for a stylus. I can tell you, it was not very popular with my parents, whose records I sometimes borrowed for my prototype, but it worked. I could “get at” the sound.

Getting at digital media is not so easy. You need some form of decoder. Too often, you must have the exact decoder. Our project hopes to change all that. The UPF standard would serve as a universal decoder, co-existing and interchanging with proprietary formats in the same way that RTF (“rich text format”) co-exists with Word or WordPerfect formats in your word processor.

I don’t need to remind you about the value of standards. Just think about them the next time you replace a light bulb in your living room lamp. One standard that has made the professional lives of archivists easier is acid-free paper. Established in 1984 by the National Information Standards Organization, ANSI Z39.48-1984 set the requirements for the durability and longevity of paper. Paper that complies with this standard will last several hundred years. What made this standard a reality, particularly the 1992 revision, were joint efforts among paper makers, publishers, printers, and the preservation community. The UPF is sounding a similar call for cooperation and communication between engineers and archivists.

Technical Specifics of the UPF

Digital information consists of binary code (zeros and ones). When these zeros and ones are arranged in a particular way, you build digital objects. These objects can be data types, such as video or music, or they can be information about the data types, which is called “metadata.” When talking about metadata in terms of its

function, there are four basic categories: format, description, association, and composition.

The wrapper (or container) is a file format for storing both the media content or “essence” along with the information that describes it. Think of it as the equivalent of a digital burrito, with the basic ingredients as the “essence” and the optional hot sauce as its metadata. When Dave MacCarn first proposed the UPF in 1996, his model for the wrapper was Apple’s Bento Container. Since that time, Apple has dropped its development of Bento. However, the UPF project is currently exploring several next-generation wrapper technologies. Most promising are:

- JavaBeans, a portable, platform-independent component model written in Java;
- IronDoc, developed by David McCusker, former Apple engineer in charge of OpenDoc storage and Bento; and
- QuickTime 3.0, Apple’s own follow-up to Bento.

The wrapper is a file format that has a framework structure. Anyone familiar with the Dublin Core metadata initiative, specifically the Warwick Framework Architecture, may have some understanding of frameworks as a method for managing data. Warwick posits a metadata structure in which material describing certain objects may either be embedded in the source or be referenced to files or storage areas external to the source. This information may include domain-specific descriptions, terms and conditions for document use, pointers to all manifestations of documents, and archival responsibility.

A practical example of this referencing may be illustrated by a typical web page, in which there is information embedded in the homepage, but there are also links to information contained within other pages. In terms of digital storage, the UPF will explore with archivists a Recommended Practice that will delineate what kinds of information should be embedded, or “carved in stone,” and what kinds might be referenced and editable through time.

While there are several initiatives dealing with subject access and descriptors for faster access, what perhaps has received less attention are projects, like the Association of American Publishers’ Digital Object Identifier (DOI) System, that are working toward the standardization of codes to represent digital objects. Identifying digital objects as unique entities is essential to establishing archival integrity, especially when it is so easy to misplace, corrupt, or delete digital information. As files are modified, you need to distinguish the offspring from the parent, but also map the “blood lines,” so to speak.

The UPF is looking at initiatives dealing with unique identifiers, and expects to include such a system or systems in our Recommended Practice. Basically, each object carries an identifier that is unique within its container. As this object undergoes changes, often called “versioning,” each new generation is assigned its own identifier, which always references its parent.

The UPF uses a digital Rosetta Stone to get at the range of data types held in a digital storage bank. The original Rosetta Stone was a stone tablet, dating back to 200 B.C., which contained the same message written in three languages (hieroglyphics, demotic characters, and Greek). Discovered in 1799 near the Rosetta mouth

of the Nile River, it was used in the early 19th century to decipher the Egyptian hieroglyphics.

The digital Rosetta Stone would serve as a key, defining data types and encapsulating algorithms for deciphering those files. This is not a new idea. Jeff Rothenberg, in an article published in *Scientific American*, has suggested encapsulating software with the stored digital media as a way to get at the media through time. Dave MacCarn proposes the use of platform-independent algorithms to decipher file types.

For example, it might state in effect, "This system uses MARC, which is defined as such-as-such," or, "This system was originally recorded on 422 Video, which is defined as so-and-so." In addition, the Rosetta Stone might include some form of mapping among multimedia file formats or even classification or cataloging systems. The Rosetta Stone would also serve as a registry for unique identifiers.

The actual moving of data would be performed by a media compiler. It would remove the baggage of the acquisition format as it imported the data into the archive. It would optionally export whatever metadata you needed from the archive. Specifically, you could pre-select which set of relationships or media formats you wished to transport for a given need, such as Internet access. And because the relationships among your data objects would be built-in, you could very easily "package" information. For example, you could extract certain media objects, along with their associative text files, based on a scholar's search patterns. These materials could then be burned into a CD-ROM or transferred onto some other portable storage vehicle, and then loaned to the scholar for a fee, or sold to him outright.

Recent Steps for the UPF

Let me now turn to what we've been doing lately. On September 22, 1997, SMPTE assigned the UPF an official Study Group (ST13.14). Entitled "Requirements for a Universal Preservation Format," and chaired by Dave MacCarn, the group first met to establish an agenda and to hash out a statement of objectives, which includes gathering input from the archival community.

On December 9, 1997, Dave MacCarn and I attended the first SMPTE work study forum. Robin Dale of the Research Library Group joined us as we met with about 20 SMPTE engineers at the Sony headquarters in San Jose, California, to discuss the components of the UPF in respect to the stated needs and concerns of archivists, as expressed in our User Survey.

What are these needs and concerns? Though many archivists said that they realized they would have to "migrate" at some point, most could not justify the costs of either migrating to digital or of investing in new digital equipment that will only become obsolete in a few years. Running throughout these commentaries was the frustration that archivists had no control over new technologies. And while digital has qualities that are enormously appealing to archivists—searchability, mobility, longevity—computer technologies seem disposable, like snakes shedding their skins. Some archivists also reported that they were feeling pressure from administrators to go digital for all the wrong reasons: consolidating their collections, for example.

Related to these issues are the changing hiring practices within archival institutions. Commentators mentioned the need to hire people with computer skills at the expense of adding much-needed personnel with library or archival backgrounds and education. Managing these people is also a challenge. Our survey

commentaries say it over and over: digital is not a replacement for existing analog collections. Digital must co-exist with analog.

Some of our questions bordered on "blue sky" issues. For example, we proposed a scenario in which embedded information would describe media through what is called "metadata streaming." This embedded information could be applied to video, to an image collection, to a piece of music, or even to a collection of records. Although the idea in itself was appealing, the unanswered question was: who would input all this information, who could afford it? And if a single picture is worth a thousand words, how many of those words do you include in your metadata? Answers may not be available here and now, but we believe that a UPF would help establish a foundation upon which these questions might be realistically explored.

For those already involved in some form of digital conversion, the strategy has generally been to convert from analog to digital in an ad hoc manner. No one has developed strategies for replacing analog collections with digital formats. Always the plan is to hold onto analog while experimenting with digital for purposes of access. Robin Dale said it best: "...[I]n the best of all worlds, institutions prefer to aim for an analog copy for long-term preservation and a digital copy for easy and readily available access."

We recently published the results of our survey on our web site. You can read what archivists have written verbatim, as well as our summaries. In addition, we have posted follow-up questions that we invite you to comment upon. We will include these commentaries in future site revisions. Even if you are not interested in the exact details of this project, we urge you to read these often-inspiring commentaries from some very respected people in this field.

Conclusion

A worthy standard for long-term digital storage will carry forth the traditional practices of analog collections. Specifically, a Recommended Practice must respect provenance and original order. Its framework must be robust, allowing for certain types of metadata to be embedded with the media, with other types to be referenced externally. By concentrating on elemental concepts of how data and information about that data might be stored over time, the Universal Preservation Format initiative is attempting to construct a bridge between engineers and information scientists, between those who make and market technical specifications and those who must learn to use the tools of technology to preserve the rapidly decaying fruits of our cultural heritage.

URLs for UPF-Related Web Sites

The URL for the UPF project is <http://info.wgbh.org/upf>. For JavaBeans, the URL is <http://splash.javasoft.com/beans/faq/faq.general.html>. The URL for QuickTime 3.0 is <http://www.quicktime.apple.com/qt30/whitepaper/>. For IronDoc, the URL is <http://www.obsoft.net/irondoc/>. The Digital Object Identifier (DOI) System URL is <http://www.doi.org/>. The URL for the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers is <http://www.smpte.org/index.html>. The National Information Standards Organization's URL is <http://www.niso.org>. Cobblestone Software's URL is <http://www.paperdisk.com/>, and the URL for Norsam Technologies, Inc., is <http://www.norsam.com/>.

Preserving Copper Country's Mining Records

The Michigan Technological University Archives and Copper Country Historical Collection maintains a variety of manuscript materials on the people, towns, companies, and social organizations of Michigan's Copper Country, particularly relating to the boom era that ran from the 1870s through the 1920s. Among these are the records of the Quincy Mining Company and the Calumet and Hecla Mining Companies. Both of these collections were processed and made available to researchers with the assistance of NHPRC Grant No. 94-097. The records processed by the project were drawn from a number of accessions to the university archives between 1970 and 1997 by several companies and individuals.

The Quincy Mining Company was founded in 1846 to mine native copper deposits on property near Hancock, Michigan. During the next 125 years, the company produced 1.5 billion pounds of refined copper and issued \$30 million in shareholder dividends. Its ability to consistently produce both copper and stock dividends garnered it the nickname "Old Reliable" and spread its fame throughout the mining world. Although the company was one of a limited number of mining ventures in Michigan's Keweenaw copper district to generate substantial profits, its operations can be considered representative of many of the smaller, less successful companies that dotted the Copper Country between 1845 and 1970.

While never as large as the Calumet and Hecla Mining Companies, Quincy succeeded in adapting to the many technological changes that characterized the industry during the



After military service in World War II, this Calumet and Hecla miner again takes up his career in copper extraction.



A returning veteran reports for work in the mines.

company's history. The greatest historical significance of Quincy lies in its long-term success in an industry marked by hundreds of failed endeavors. Quincy prospered while companies of the same relative size disappeared. Because of its excellent management, Quincy survived great fluctuations in the copper market and emerged by the late 19th century as a major player in the nation's copper industry, second only to Calumet and Hecla.

The Quincy Mining Company Collection documents the development of the company from its beginnings in 1846 through the cessation of underground mining in 1931 and the sale of its Michigan properties in the 1970s and 1980s. The collection contains very detailed records of all aspects of a copper mining company operating in Michigan's Upper Peninsula, including information about the buildings, sites, and communities created to mine and treat the copper ore, and provides surprisingly comprehensive coverage of the workforce employed by the company.

The Quincy Mining Company Collection, which totals 375 cubic feet and covers the period 1848-1988, includes eight record series: Corporate Records, 1848-1970s; Correspondence, 1872-1986; Financial Records, 1852-1988; Operational Records, 1860-1971; Related Companies' Records, 1859-1988; Employment and Medical Records, 1851-1988; Property, Dwelling, and Rent Records, 1859-1988; and Municipal Records, 1867-1978.

The Calumet and Helca Consolidated Copper Company, which traces its founding to 1864, was the most successful corporation to have mined native copper on Michigan's Upper Peninsula. Through nearly a century of mining activity, the company produced

Continued on page 12

Preserving the Rich History of a Vermont Town

Aldrich Public Library Archives of Barre History, Barre, Vermont

The Aldrich Public Library Archives of Barre History, organized in 1974, is the major repository for material documenting the 200-year history of Barre, Vermont. As the result of NHPRC Grant No. 93-073, a number of collections held by the library were arranged and described. An illustrated guide to these collections was published in 1997.

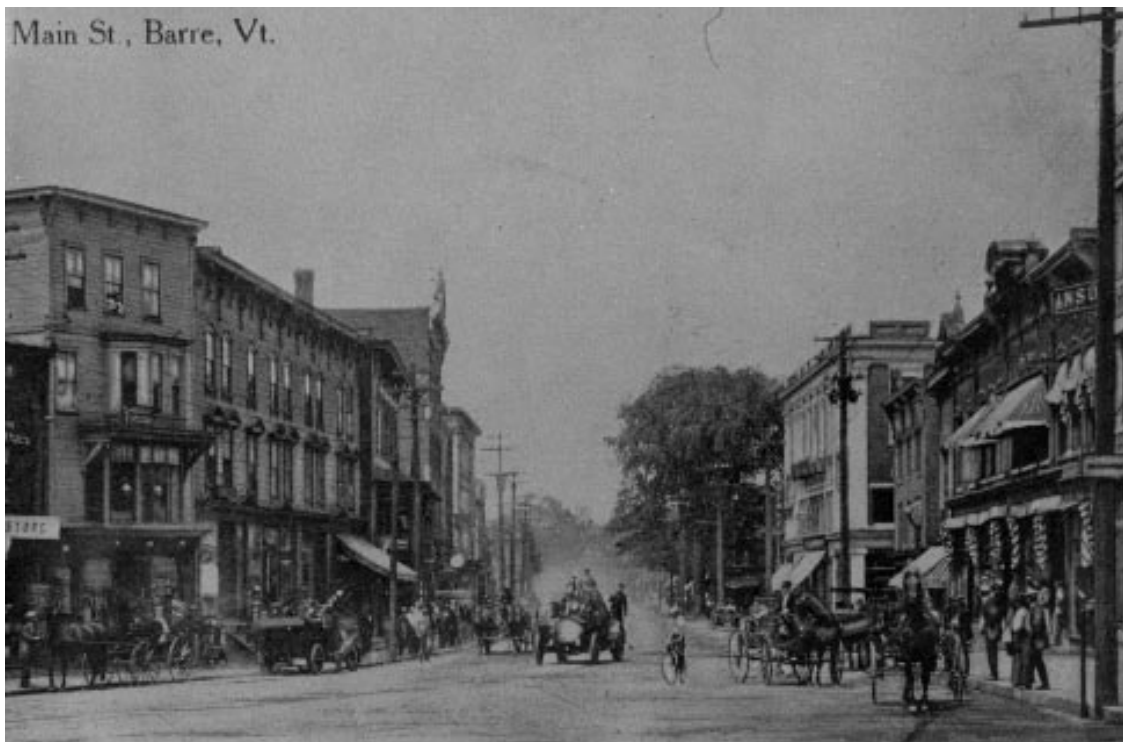
Barre was profoundly influenced in its development by the dramatic expansion of the local granite industry following the installation of a rail line in 1875. Highly skilled craftsmen were attracted to the community from the quarry districts of Europe to quarry, cut, and carve the granite memorials which made Barre prominent in the stone industry. Trade unionism was already a familiar phenomenon in the quarry districts of Europe, and organized labor became a way of life in Barre. By 1900, the Barre branch of the Granite Cutters' National Union was the largest in the United States, with over 1,000 members.

Cultural life in Barre also took on new dimensions with the coming of the many immigrant groups. The Italian community, for example, formed an independent opera company which

performed such favorites as *Il Trovatore* on the stage of the Barre Opera House. Ethnic groups like Clan Gordon No. 12 of the Order of Scottish Clans were organized; No. 12 grew to be the largest Scottish society in the country, with upwards of 500 members.

Many of those who came to Barre from abroad also brought with them a passionate interest in politics. Socialism and anarchism found many adherents in the community, and during the early decades of this century as many as eight different Italian-language political newspapers were published in Barre. Several of them have been preserved on microfilm and are a part of the archives' holdings.

Among the holdings of the Archives of Barre History are club and organizational records, church records dating from 1796, records of academic institutions in the area, personal papers, and business records. Of particular interest to researchers are items associated with Barre's labor and political history, its literary and artistic heritage, its industrial development, and its ethnic heritage. We wish to thank Marjorie Strong, Archivist, for providing the photographs that appear here and on page 20.



Main Street in downtown Barre, Vermont, ca. 1915. Photograph courtesy of the Aldrich Public Library. Settled in 1781, Barre, Vermont, is a rural community with a population of 17,500 and a remarkable past. The granite quarries and manufacturing plants of the "Granite Capital of the World" have attracted immigrants from Europe, Canada, and the Middle East since the 1880s. Today, Barre is one of only a handful of Vermont communities with a culturally diverse population, boasting some 15 distinct ethnic groups, including Danish, English, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Irish, Italian, Lebanese, Norwegian, Polish, Scottish, Spanish, Swedish, and Yugoslavian.



Interior of the Barre Opera House, ca. 1900. Photograph from the Barre Opera House Collection, courtesy of the Aldrich Public Library. The Barre Opera House currently occupies the second and third stories of Barre City Hall, which was constructed in 1899 after a fire destroyed the original 1886 structure. The Barre Opera House opened in 1886 with an active schedule of theater, musical programs, and lectures sponsored by the Barre Entertainment Association. The theater was closed in 1944, but, through community effort, the Barre Opera House was able to



Lelia Corti Comolli (far right) with her parents, Maria and Elia Corti, and her sister, Emma. Photograph from the Lelia Corti Comolli Papers (1897-1982), courtesy of the Aldrich Public Library. Lelia Corti Comolli was the daughter of sculptor Elia Corti, who was assassinated on October 3, 1903, on the steps of Socialist Hall in Barre. She was a graduate of Spaulding High School's Teacher Training Program in 1917. In 1922 she married Armando A. Comolli, owner of Comolli Brothers, a granite manufacturing company. After her marriage, she taught English to Italian and Spanish immigrants.

in excess of 4.5 billion pounds of refined copper and issued over \$200 million in shareholder dividends. Unlike many of its competitors along the Keweenaw Peninsula, Calumet and Hecla successfully expanded its operations over several separate mineral bodies, developed capital-intensive ancillary industrial facilities, explored diversified non-mining enterprises, and remained a significant mining corporation at the national and international levels well past the district's most productive era. Not only did the company control the workings of the mines, it also exercised control over community development and the lives of the workers' families. Calumet and Hecla was known, however, as the fairest and most enlightened employer in the American copper industry.

Most early Michigan copper mining ventures exploited fissure and mass deposits of native copper, mainly in Keweenaw and Ontonagon counties. Exploitation of the larger amygdaloid and conglomerate deposits, near what are now the communities of Hancock and Calumet, was delayed due to the larger capital investments required to profitably mine these lower grade ore bodies, the copper in which was more finely disseminated throughout the rock. Edwin J. Hulbert identified several promising properties while surveying a state road through the Calumet area in the mid-1850s. He proceeded to purchase several tracts of land from the St. Mary's Mineral Land Company and began to explore the property's mineral wealth, shipping samples to the East Coast in hopes of attracting investors. Several Boston-based investors showed interest, and two new mining companies, the Calumet Mining Company and the Hecla Mining Company, were organized in September 1864 to mine the promising ore deposits. Through the purchase of additional lands, the two companies controlled the larger portion of the Calumet conglomerate, the richest copper ore body in the district. Hulbert was unable to manage the mine site,

however, and the jointly owned companies sent Alexander Agassiz to replace him in 1866. Agassiz resolved several problems, and the two companies paid their first dividends in 1869/1870. Changes in state law made it possible to merge the two companies in 1870, and the combined company's assets gave it a commanding position in the industry.

Calumet and Hecla invested tremendous amounts of capital in its Michigan operations. Underground workings extended for several miles along the Calumet conglomerate and the Kearsarge amygdaloid, with shaft houses, rockbreaking facilities, and steam-powered machinery in place at the surface. Milling facilities, as well as foundries, saw mills, smelting facilities, and rail and ship transport departments, provided complete control of the copper-making process. Company employment peaked at over 6,000 in 1917. The company provided houses, farms, parks, bath houses, a library, and community buildings to its workers, and had significant involvement with local schools, churches, and municipalities.

The Calumet and Hecla Mining Companies Collection, which totals 596 cubic feet and covers the period 1855-1988, includes 12 record series: Calumet Mining Co. Records, 1864-1871; Hecla Mining Co. Records, 1864-1871; Calumet and Hecla Corporate Records, 1871-1969; Administrative Records, 1866-1970; Financial/Legal Records, 1866-1972; Departmental Records, 1858-1969; Divisional Records, 1902-1968; Subsidiary and Related Companies, 1855-1972; Operational Records, 1864-1973; Workforce Records, 1870-1971; Property Records, 1864-1972; and Community Records, 1869-1969.

We wish to thank Erik Nordberg, University Archivist at Michigan Technological University, for providing the photographs that accompany this article, the text of which was drawn from the guide to the collections.



Shaft houses of the Baltic Mine near Houghton, Michigan, ca. 1910.

NHPRC Recommends Grants for Regrant Projects, Records Access Projects, Documentary Editing Projects, and Documentary Publication Subventions Totaling \$2,908,789

At its meeting on February 24, the National Historical Publications and Records Commission recommended grants totaling \$2,908,789 for 65 projects that will enhance our understanding of America's past. The Commission advised Archivist of the United States John W. Carlin, the Chairperson of the NHPRC, to approve \$327,494 for four regrant projects; \$1,077,563 for 20 records access projects; \$22,995 for one project to improve documentary editing; \$1,260,389 for 23 documentary editing projects; \$134,598 for 15 documentary publication subventions; and \$85,750 for two archival and editing fellowships. The grant recommendations were made in response to more than \$4,750,000 in requests.

In other business, it was reported that Marvin "Bud" Moss had been reappointed to the Commission by the President for a four-year term, and that Mary Maples Dunn, Pforzheimer Foundation Director of Radcliffe College's Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library on the History of Women in America, will serve as the representative of the American Historical Association for the next four years. Chairperson Carlin thanked Connie Schulz, the departing AHA representative, in the name of the Commission for her years of devoted service.

The Commission also heard a report on collaborative fundraising efforts among the NHPRC, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Association for Documentary Editing. Members passed a resolution proposing that the Commission renew its efforts to assist the editors of NHPRC-sponsored projects to secure additional support from appropriate private and public sources to complete the editorial work of the projects.

The next meeting of the Commission is scheduled for June 24, 1998. The next deadline for grant applications is June 1, 1998, for consideration at the Commission's November meeting.

Regrant Projects

- Florida State Historical Records Advisory Board, Tallahassee, FL: A one-year grant of \$25,000 for its Development and Training Regrant II Project, which seeks to provide education and training programs for archivists, records managers, and records custodians, and to support archives and records management programs leading to improved management of historical records.

- Georgia Historical Records Advisory Board, Atlanta, GA: A two-year grant of \$100,000 matching and an additional conditional grant of up to \$100,000 matching for its Regrant for Historical Repositories Project, which seeks to promote archival planning and cooperation, education, preservation, access, and the use of technology in Georgia's repositories.

- Maine State Historical Records Advisory Board, Augusta, ME: A three-year grant of \$52,494 for its Preservation and Access Regrant Project, which seeks to improve preservation of and access to Maine's historical records.

- Nevada State Historical Records Advisory Board, Carson City, NV: A two-year conditional grant of \$50,000 for its Regrant

Project, which seeks to address the needs of local repositories of Nevada's documentary heritage.

Records Access Projects

- University of Alaska Fairbanks, Fairbanks, AK: A 16-month grant of \$30,346 for a project to undertake preservation of and provide access to the Fred Machetanz film collection, an important visual record of Alaska's territorial period.

- Mobile Municipal Archives, Mobile, AL: An eight-month grant of \$7,600 for a project to revise the 1986 edition of the Guide to the Municipal Archives and to publish and distribute the revised edition.

- Regents of the University of California, Berkeley, CA: A one-year grant of \$84,305 for the second year of the *San Francisco News-Call-Bulletin* Photographic Encoded Archival Description (EAD) Project at its Bancroft Library.

- The Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford, CT: A one-year conditional grant of \$75,600 (\$20,000 matching) for a project to process, catalog, and produce finding aids for 30 significant manuscript collections documenting the French and Indian War, the American Revolution, and the early national period through the Civil War.

- Atlanta Historical Society, Atlanta, GA: A one-year grant of \$33,331 for its project to arrange and describe three collections of historical photographs: images of African Americans, the Marion Johnson Collection, and cased images.

- Evanston Historical Society, Evanston, IL: A two-year conditional grant of \$45,000 (\$15,000 matching) for a project to arrange, describe, and make available local government records, personal papers, and organization records documenting the city's history.

- The Art Institute of Chicago, Chicago, IL: A one-year grant of \$21,050 for a project to microfilm the papers of architect and city planner Edward H. Bennett, Sr.

- Northeastern University, Boston, MA: A two-year conditional grant of \$155,372 for a project to identify, locate, and secure collections for four under-documented Boston communities—the African American, Chinese, lesbian and gay, and Puerto Rican—and to arrange and describe three major collections documenting organizations from three of these communities.

- University of Detroit Mercy, Detroit, MI: A six-month conditional grant of up to \$6,550 for a project to plan for a digitized image database of Great Lakes ships based on the Father Edward J. Dowling Marine Historical Collection.

- Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield, MO: An 18-month grant of \$58,620 for a project to arrange and describe 18 of the most important collections from its Ozark Labor Union Archives (OLUA).

- The University of North Carolina at Pembroke, Pembroke, NC: A conditional grant of up to \$15,000 for up to one year for a project to develop an archives and records management program for the university's records and for those of the Lumbee Tribe.

•Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, New Brunswick, NJ: A conditional two-year grant of \$73,546 for a project to arrange and describe the records of Frances R. Grant and Robert Alexander, two individuals involved in U.S. non-government organizations in Latin America.

•New York University, New York, NY: A two-year conditional grant of \$135,220 (\$30,000 matching), to go to its Robert F. Wagner Labor Archives for the second phase of its “Ordinary People, Extraordinary Lives” Labor Records Project to locate, preserve, and make accessible records documenting the labor history of New York City.

•The Chickasaw Nation, Ada, OK: A six-month conditional grant of up to \$5,000 for a project to develop a plan for a tribal archives program to supplement its current records management program.

•Pawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, Pawnee, OK: A one-year conditional grant of up to \$65,000 for a project to develop a records management program and to process tribal records.

•University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA: A 15-month grant of \$55,675 for a project to arrange, describe, and make available the personal and professional papers of Elizabeth Robbins Pennell, Margaret Naumburg, and Wanda Gág.

•Documentary Arts, Inc., Dallas, TX: A one-year grant of \$31,241 to establish a regional archivist program involving four Dallas-area institutions—DAI, the African American Museum, Jarvis Christian College, and Wiley College.

•University of Texas, San Antonio, San Antonio, TX: A conditional two-year grant of up to \$76,373, to go to the Center for the Study of Women and Gender and the Special Collections and Archives Department for a project to arrange and describe manuscript materials that document the history of women and gender in South Texas, specifically women’s voluntary organizations.

•National Association of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Counselors Education and Research Foundation, Arlington, VA: A five-month grant of \$15,650 for a project to develop an archives and records management program.

•Eastern Washington State Historical Society, Spokane, WA: A one-year grant of \$87,084, to go to its Cheney Cowles Museum for a project to preserve and catalog nitrate and acetate negatives from more than 80 collections.

Projects to Improve Documentary Editing

•Wisconsin History Foundation, Inc.: A ten-month grant of \$22,995 to this fund-raising affiliate of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin to support the 27th Institute for the Editing of Historical Documents.

Documentary Editing Projects

•Duke University, Durham, NC: A conditional grant of up to \$56,137 for *The Jane Addams Papers*.

•University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC: A conditional grant of up to \$47,103 for *The Papers of John C. Calhoun*.

•The College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA: A grant of \$15,000 for *The Papers of Charles Carroll of Carrollton*.

•William Marsh Rice University, Houston, TX: A conditional grant of up to \$72,437 for *The Papers of Jefferson Davis*.

•West Virginia University Research Corporation, Morgantown, WV: A grant of \$16,343 for *The Papers of Frederick Douglass*.

•Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, New Brunswick, NJ: A conditional grant of up to \$46,391 for *The Papers of Thomas Edison*.

•The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD: A conditional grant of up to \$40,799 for *The Papers of Dwight David Eisenhower*.

•University of Maryland, College Park, MD: A conditional grant of up to \$102,804 for *Freedom: A Documentary History of Emancipation, 1861-1867*.

•Regents of the University of California, Berkeley, CA: A conditional grant of up to \$100,000 for *The Papers of Emma Goldman*.

•University of Maryland, College Park, MD: A grant of \$72,510 for *The Samuel Gompers Papers*.

•Ulysses S. Grant Association, Carbondale, IL: A conditional grant of up to \$72,071 for *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*.

•University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN: A conditional grant of up to \$68,113 for *The Papers of Andrew Jackson*.

•University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN: A conditional grant of up to \$79,459 for *The Papers of Andrew Johnson*.

•University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC: A grant of \$76,692 for *The Papers of Henry Laurens*.

•Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Springfield, IL: A conditional grant of up to \$68,040 and an additional conditional matching grant of \$20,000 for *The Lincoln Legal Papers: A Documentary History of the Law Practice of Abraham Lincoln, 1836-1861*.

•George C. Marshall Foundation, Lexington, VA: A grant of \$52,000 for *The Papers of George Catlett Marshall*.

•Institute of Early American History and Culture, Williamsburg, VA: A conditional grant of up to \$20,639 for *The Papers of John Marshall*.

•The American University, Washington, DC: A conditional grant of up to \$41,278 for *The Papers of Frederick Law Olmsted*.

•University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN: A grant of \$43,094 for *Correspondence of James K. Polk*.

•University of North Carolina, Greensboro, NC: A grant of \$23,692 for *Race, Slavery, and Free Blacks: Petitions to Southern Legislatures and County Courts, 1776-1867*.

•University of Arizona, Arizona State Museum, Tucson, AZ: A conditional grant of up to \$45,390 for *Documentary Relations of the Southwest: Civil/Military*.

•Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, New Brunswick, NJ: A grant of \$43,000 for *The Papers of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony*.

•The University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM: A grant of \$37,397 for *The Journals of don Diego de Vargas*.

Subventions

•University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA: A grant of \$9,900 for *The Papers of George Washington: Retirement Series, Vol. 1*.

•University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA: A grant of \$10,000 for *The Papers of George Washington: Retirement Series, Vol. 2*.

•University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA: A grant of \$10,000 for *The Papers of George Washington: Presidential Series, Vol. 7*.

•University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA: A grant of \$10,000 for *The Papers of James Madison: Secretary of State Series*, Vol. 4.

•University of Arizona Press, Tucson, AZ: A grant of \$6,474 for *The Empire of Sand: The Seri Indians and the Struggle for Spanish Sonora, 1645-1803*.

•University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, NM: A grant of \$10,000 for *The Journals of don Diego de Vargas*, Vol. 5: *So One Might Live* [1697-1700].

•University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, NM: A grant of \$10,000 for *The Journals of don Diego de Vargas*, Vol. 6: *How Joyous Was the Kingdom* [1700-1705].

•University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, NC: A grant of \$10,000 for *The Papers of Nathanael Greene*, Vol. 10.

•University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, NC: A grant of \$3,966 for *The Papers of John Marshall*, Vol. 9.

•University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, NC: A grant of \$10,000 for *The Papers of Charles Carroll of Carrollton*, Vol. 1.

•University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, NC: A grant of \$10,000 for *The Papers of Charles Carroll of Carrollton*, Vol. 2.

•University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, NC: A grant of \$10,000 for *The Papers of Charles Carroll of Carrollton*, Vol. 3.

•University of South Carolina Press, Columbia, SC: A grant of \$10,000 for *The Papers of Henry Laurens*, Vol. 15.

•University of South Carolina Press, Columbia, SC: A grant of \$8,168 for *The Papers of John C. Calhoun*, Vol. 25.

•Yale University Press, New Haven, CT: A grant of \$6,000 for *The Papers of Frederick Douglass: Series Two*, Vol. 1: *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass*.

Archival and Editing Fellowships

•Editing Fellow (to be named in June): A grant of \$41,250.

•Pomona College, Claremont, CA: A grant of \$1,000, to go to the Letters of Lucretia Coffin Mott Project, for costs of selecting the Editing Fellow for 1998-99.

•Princeton University, Princeton, NJ: A grant of \$43,500 to the Seeley G. Mudd Manuscript Library for a fellowship in archival administration for 1998-99.



Roger A. Bruns, NHPRC's Acting Executive Director, introduces David Chesnutt, Editor of the Papers of Henry Laurens and Project Director of the Model Editions Partnership (MEP), at the beginning of the education portion of the February 24 Commission meeting. The Commissioners have instituted a policy of holding such presentations at Commission meetings in order to keep themselves up-to-date on projects being supported and issues affecting Commission decisions. Photograph by Earl McDonald, National Archives and Records Administration.

Recent Records Products and Documentary Editions

Records Products

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

•Dawes, Sharon S., Theresa A. Pardo, David R. Connelly, Darryl F. Green, and Claire R. McInerney. *Partners in State-Local Information Systems: Lessons from the Field*. Albany, NY: Center for Technology in Government, 1997. To obtain a copy, call the Center for Technology in Government (University at Albany, SUNY) at (518) 442-3892 or use an online order form at <http://www.ctg.albany.edu>. An electronic version of the report is also available at <http://www.ctg.albany.edu/resources/pdfrpwp/iisfnlrp.pdf>.

•Nordberg, Erik C., comp. *Lake Superior Copper: A Guide to the Records of the Quincy Mining Company and the Calumet & Hecla Mining Companies in the MTU Archives and Copper Country Historical Collections*. Houghton, MI: Michigan Technological University Archives and Copper Country Historical Collections, 1997. For information about this guide, write the MTU Archives and Copper Country Historical Collections, J.R. Van Pelt Library, Michigan Technological University, 1400 Townsend Drive, Houghton, MI 49931; call (906) 487-2505; fax (906) 487-2357; or e-mail copper@mtu.edu.

For information about the following finding aids, write to: *Women's History Collection, University Archives and Records Center, Ekstrom Library, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292; call (502) 852-6674; fax (502) 852-6673; e-mail archives@ulkyvm.louisville.edu; or utilize the archives' Web site at http://www.louisville.edu/library/uarc.*

•*Laura Miller Derby Papers, 1883-1992, n.d.* Louisville, KY: University Archives and Records Center, University of Louisville, 1996.

•*Diane di Prima Papers, 1934-1992.* Louisville, KY: University Archives and Records Center, University of Louisville, 1995.

•*Guide to Women's Archival Collections at the University of Louisville.* Louisville, KY: University Archives and Records Center, University of Louisville, 1997.

•*Grace M. James Papers, 1939-1989.* Louisville, KY: University Archives and Records Center, University of Louisville, 1996.

•*Hortense Flexner King Papers, ca. 1860 [1914] - [1973] 1975.* Louisville, KY: University Archives and Records Center, University of Louisville, 1995.

•*Lois Morris Papers, 1920-1988, n.d.* Louisville, KY: University Archives and Records Center, University of Louisville, 1996.

•*Mary Katherine Bonsteel Tachau Papers, 1950 [1965] - 1990.* Louisville, KY: University Archives and Records Center, University of Louisville, 1996.

•*Louise Weiller Papers, 1897-1994.* Louisville, KY: University Archives and Records Center, University of Louisville, 1996.

•*Rebecca Westerfield Papers, 1964-1992.* Louisville, KY: University Archives and Records Center, University of Louisville, 1995.

Documentary Publications

The following products from NHPRC-supported documentary editing projects have been received in the Commission office since November 1997.

•*The Papers of Benjamin Franklin*, Vol. 33 [July 1 through November 15, 1780] (Yale University Press, 1997).

During this period Franklin finds himself virtually overwhelmed with appeals for funds to pay for Continental Army supplies, to sustain Congress, and to support fellow diplomats John Adams and John Jay. He again turns to the French government for help, which is forthcoming. Franklin also becomes involved in the case of a runaway slave; orders three copying machines; and meets Georges-Louis Le Rouge, who engraves his map of the Gulf Stream.

•*The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*, Vol. 27 [1 September to 31 December 1793] (Princeton University Press, 1997).

This volume brings Jefferson's tenure as Secretary of State to a close. With Philadelphia in the throes of a yellow-fever epidemic, he informs Citizen Genet that the American government has requested his recall. Jefferson nevertheless prevails on Washington and the Cabinet to inform Congress of the British refusal to carry out the disputed provisions of the Treaty of Paris at the same time it is told of the action regarding Genet. He also submits to Congress his long-awaited Report on Commerce, and to Washington his resignation.

•*The Presidio and Militia on the Northern Frontier of New Spain: A Documentary History*, Vol. 2, Part 2: *The Central Corridor and the Texas Corridor, 1700 - 1765* (University of Arizona Press, 1997).

The first segment of this volume covers the Central Corridor, including its defense, the role of the private army on the northern frontier, and a plan to reestablish missions and presidios on the Río Grande. The second segment covers Nuevo México, or the northern limits of the Central Corridor, including problems of defense and the reform of the presidios. The third segment covers the Texas Corridor, including failed first attempts to establish missions in Texas, the establishment of permanent missions and the first presidios, and problems associated with new mission expansion and meeting the Apache threat.

•*The Margaret Sanger Papers Microfilm Edition: Collected Documents Series* [Guide to the University Publications of America edition] (University Publications of America, 1997).

The 18 reels of microfilm comprising the Collected Documents Series reproduce almost 10,000 documents that the Margaret Sanger Papers Project staff have collected from repositories around the world. Included is a considerable amount of Sanger's outgoing public and private correspondence, as well as essential early documentation of Sanger's work with the American Birth Control League, which later evolved into the Planned Parenthood Federation of America. The series also contains records tracing Sanger's international work, including her role in helping to found the International Planned Parenthood Federation.

An Evening at the White House

by Gary E. Moulton

I met Dayton Duncan several years ago while he was following the route of Lewis and Clark and writing a book about his experiences and connections to the expedition. When he returned home to New Hampshire from his travels, he wrote *Out West*, one of the best books about following the trail. Dayton was a friend and neighbor of Ken Burns, the documentary film maker. He told Ken that he ought to make a film on the Lewis and Clark expedition, and with his enthusiasm and wonderful stories he got Ken interested. Ken Burns has become a household name from his great film on the Civil War and then later films on baseball and Thomas Jefferson. Eventually, he had time for Lewis and Clark, a keen interest in the expedition, and help from expedition experts. Ken and Dayton asked me to be a consultant, along with other Lewis and Clark scholars like John Allen and Jim Ronda, and when Stephen Ambrose finished his biography of Lewis, *Undaunted Courage*, he was brought in as well.

Over the next couple of years I met with Ken and Dayton when we crossed paths, or they called about questions on expedition matters. Later I read Dayton's completed script and commented on it. At another time I met Ken, Dayton, and cinematographer Buddy Squires in Philadelphia while they were shooting pages from the journals at the American Philosophical Society and photographing specimen sheets from the expedition's botanical collection at the Academy of Natural Sciences. I also followed the production crew's progress as they filmed the route and passed through Nebraska and nearby areas. Then in January of 1997, all the consultants were called to Walpole, New Hampshire, to view and comment on a preliminary version of the film. Besides me there were the others who had been doing similar consulting work—Allen, Ambrose, and William Least-Heat Moon. Jim Ronda was ill and couldn't make the trip. We spent a full day reviewing the film and discussing every aspect of it. This was a new way of working for me. I'm used to making all the decisions on a project myself. Here the concept of teamwork was in full play. Well, not entirely, since Ken made the final decision on any alteration, but I found him open to comments and suggestions and ready to make worthwhile changes.

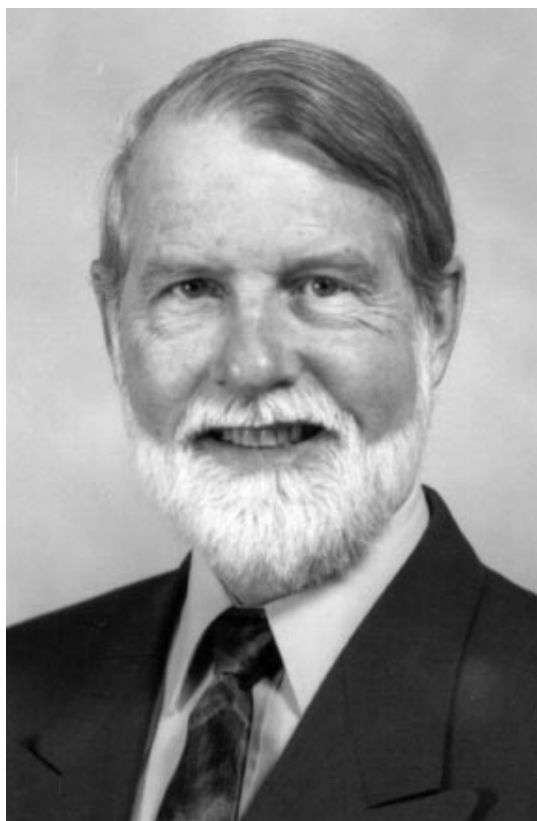
In the following months, I would get a call from Dayton from time to time to tell of progress. I appreciated being informed, but felt that my work was over and that I had really played a small part. Nonetheless, I knew that the work I had done in editing the expedition journals had been important to the production and far more significant than the tasks I'd performed directly related to

the film. In late October, Dayton called me again to bring me up to speed and give me the date the film would air. Then at the end of the conversation he casually mentioned that Faye and I had been invited to Meriwether Lewis's old stomping grounds—the East Room of the White House, where Lewis was quartered while he was Jefferson's secretary prior to the expedition. President Clinton had read Ambrose's book and had enjoyed Ken's previous films, and wanted a special showing in Washington. In fact, the President had earlier told reporters that if he could choose to be at any of the nation's historic events, he would most like to have been with Lewis and Clark. I was overwhelmed at the chance to go to the White House, but the invitation wasn't a sure thing. Apparently it worked like this: Ken and Dayton sent the White House a list of names (probably in a priority order) and then the White House Social Secretary made the final selection.

Faye and I had earlier planned a trip through the South that would have us on the road about ten days in late October, ending November 2. We didn't know whether to make reservations for a Washington trip and chance that we would lose the money if we didn't make the cut, or just hold out until the last moment. At the same time, the flights were filling up, and last-minute tickets were going to be really expensive. We gambled a bit and held off. Maybe I felt that I hadn't been so important to the project—in Lewis and Clark terms, I was no George Drouillard or John Ordway. Along the way I kept calling Ken's office: "Did we make the

cut?" The reply was always: "We're 90% sure" or "We're 97% sure." Finally, we decided to make airline reservations and risk the loss.

When we returned to Lincoln on November 2, I found a message on my office voice mail from the White House Social Secretary inviting us to Washington. I called back to confirm our coming and give our Social Security numbers and dates of birth. A few days later, we received a beautiful invitation in the mail. The last time I got an invitation from the President, I ended up in Vietnam—this one looked better. The envelope was hand-addressed, but I don't think it was written by the President or the First Lady while sitting around the kitchen table. I called a hotel locating service, and they got us a room in Georgetown for about as good a rate as you can get in the capital city on short notice, about \$135 a night. We had already decided to make a long weekend of the trip, and had arranged to leave on Saturday, November 8, before the White House reception on Monday, November 10. We got into DC late Saturday evening and found our hotel to be quite nice and not badly located. It was a fairly spacious room that



Gary E. Moulton

included lots of closet space, a small but well-equipped kitchen with a refrigerator and stove, and most importantly, a coffee pot for Faye and her Starbucks, which she had brought along. The hotel also provided a breakfast of sorts, a cut or two above the Super 8 variety, but satisfactory to us.

It's not often you get in a cab and say, "East entrance of the White House, please." At least, I's never done it before. We were dressed in our best "business attire," since we'd been told it was not a fancy dress affair. Faye did get a new suit for the occasion. When we got to the East entrance, people were already lining up, and we saw several of our Lewis and Clark friends. It was old home week. Then the shocker. Faye had no picture identification as required, and no time to go back for her purse, which she had left in our room. I went up to a big fellow with an earpiece and a stern face and explained our situation. I said that many people in line could vouch for Faye. Jim Ronda shouted that he didn't know her. I didn't laugh. The guy (Secret Service agent?) Said he thought it would be all right. When they came down the line looking at identifications, Faye was able to give her date of birth and Social Security number for verification. I was glad I had given it correctly over the phone.

We went through security checks similar to what you get at airports, and then followed hallways through the East Wing of the White House. All along the way were uniformed military personnel, smartly outfitted and extremely courteous. We ascended some stairs to the main hallway, where a display of Lewis and Clark items from Philadelphia and Washington was laid out. We spent quite a bit of time milling around and congratulating one another and pinching ourselves in disbelief. There was Adam Arkin, who had been Lewis's voice in the film, and his wife. I stuck out my hand and said that I was the editor of the expedition journals. The four of us had a nice conversation, and we told him how much we had enjoyed *Northern Exposure*, and he said it was a program he really liked and missed. We hadn't watched his new show, *Chicago Hope*, so we couldn't talk about it. Since that exchange went so well, we started using the same lines on anyone who looked interesting—like Matthew Broderick, who was the voice of Sergeant John Ordway. He was there with Sarah Jessica Parker, and oddly enough was making a move in Omaha at that time. I don't know if they're an item, or if she's also in the new film. I told him we had just seen the relief sculpture of Robert Gould Shaw at the National Gallery of Art. Broderick played Shaw in the movie *Glory*; it is one of his few dramatic roles, and a great film. We talked a bit about that and his reading of Ordway, and then separated. A few days later, Dayton called and said Broderick wanted a copy of Ordway's journal, so I sent it on.

We were finally called into the East Room, where the one-hour version of the film was to be shown. Faye and I found seats near the front. Then we waited for the President. I visited some with the woman next to me, and asked what brought her to the showing. "I'm the President's secretary," she said. Faye and I had lots of questions about the President's daily work schedule, but she was a bit circumspect in her answers. We had a nice visit nonetheless. Meanwhile, one of the musicians from the film played a flute, accompanied by the soft beating of a drum. And then the President arrived. We all rose and applauded, and he introduced the film and praised Ken's work. He also mentioned a few names of those who'd helped make the film possible—Faye grabbed me when he said Gary Moulton. Pretty incredible. He appeared to have taken time to think about the expedition, to do more than just read some notes written by an aide. One point I thought especially

good. He noted that the Nez Perce Indians had provided food from their meager stores and advice about the way ahead to Lewis and Clark, but that when our country had a chance to return the favor seventy years later, the United States had not been so kind. A good point. He mentioned that the East Room had been Lewis's bedroom and office during Jefferson's time, and that Abigail Adams had hung her clothes to dry at one end of the room when she lived in the White House. We watched the film, and then were invited to a reception in the State Dining Room down the hall.

The President left the room, and we thought he was gone for the evening, but he returned after a bit and stayed to the end. He walked right by us when he returned, so we thanked him for inviting us and shook his hand. Pretty neat. He went about the room, visiting and acting the tour guide. Marines stood close by and kept people at a distance, and you could pick out the Secret Service agents not far away. A couple of times we would stand close by and listen to him talk to guests. He seemed to be having a relaxing time. Someone said, "Hillary's out of town, Chelsea's in school, and he can sleep late because tomorrow's a holiday—why not party." The hors d'oeuvres were plenteous and delicious. Scrumptious shrimp and cocktail sauce, and lots of meat and vegetable delicacies. Waiters in formal wear came around with glasses of white wine and sparkling water. When I asked for red wine, the waiter poured a glass of Monticello pinot noir—very nice and very appropriate, I thought, until I saw that it was from Napa Valley, California. Faye and I then moved into other rooms, down the entrance hall, past where a Marine band was playing softly, and on into the Red, Blue, and Green Rooms. There were beautiful paintings and furnishings in each room, all keyed to the color scheme for which the room was named. We found the bathrooms on the floor below, Faye near the Vermeil Room and I near the Library. Uniformed honor guards were stationed along the way, so that we didn't get off into places we shouldn't be going. All right, I picked up a couple of hand towels embossed with the Presidential seal in the bathroom, but they were paper, not cloth.

Back upstairs, Faye and I walked around the Red Room for a while—we thought it the prettiest. We met another couple strolling through, and it turned out to be Bob Costas of NBC Sports and his wife. We talked Husker football a bit. Faye and I then found a small couch in the room just made for us. Waiters offered coffee, and we admired the beautiful view. Out the window and across the terrace, we could see the lighted Jefferson Memorial and the outline of the Washington Monument in the distance. Talk of a room with a view—it was grand! We sat for quite a while, just thinking about where we were and enjoying that view. About 10:30 p.m., the military guards started ushering us out. At the last door, ushers handed out bags with the Presidential seal filled with mementos of the evening—the soundtrack CD of the film, a Lewis and Clark peace medal replica, and a copy of Dayton's book that accompanies the film. All courtesy of General Motors, I'm sure, since they finance all of Ken's films. We hailed a cab and went back to Georgetown. We had had a glorious evening and the thrill of a lifetime. The next day, we returned to our own Lincoln Bedroom.

[Gary E. Moulton is editor of *The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*, and a professor of history at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.]

NHPRC Application Deadlines

June 1, 1998 (for November meeting). Please note that this is the first deadline for which applications must comply with the new NHPRC guidelines.

Proposals addressing the following objectives:

- To provide the American public with widespread access to the papers of the founders of our democratic republic and its institutions by ensuring the timely completion of eight projects now in progress to publish the papers of George Washington, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and papers that document the Ratification of the Constitution, the First Federal Congress, and the early Supreme Court.
- To promote broad public participation in historical documentation by collaborating with State Historical Records Advisory Boards to plan and carry out jointly funded programs to strengthen the nation's archival infrastructure and expand the range of records that are protected and accessible.
- To enable the nation's archivists, records managers, and documentary editors to overcome the obstacles and take advantage of the opportunities posed by electronic technologies by continuing to provide leadership in funding research and development on appraising, preserving, disseminating, and providing access to important documentary sources in electronic form.

October 1, 1998 (for February meeting)

Proposals addressing the following objectives:

- To protect and otherwise make accessible historically significant records.
- To publish documentary editions other than the eight founding-era projects judged to be of critical importance.
- To improve the methods, tools, and training of professionals engaged in documentary work.
- To support other projects eligible for support within the Commission's statutory mission.

Application guidelines and forms may be requested from NHPRC, National Archives and Records Administration, 700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Room 106, Washington, DC 20408-0001, (202) 501-5610 (voice), (202) 501-5601 (fax), <nhprc@arch1.nara.gov> (e-mail), or by accessing our Web site at <<http://www.nara.gov/nara/nhprc/>>.

Documentary Editing News

Congratulations to Kenneth H. Williams, associate editor of the Papers of Jefferson Davis, who also serves as the project's webmaster! The Davis Papers Web site, <<http://www.ruf.rice.edu/~pjdavis/>>, was recently selected for inclusion in the Lycos TOP 5% directory as one of the best sites on the Web.

Congratulations to Candace Falk and the staff of the Emma Goldman Papers, who recently received a Magellan 3-star award for their Web site! The Goldman Papers Web site, <<http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/Goldman/>>, has also been selected for inclusion in the Lycos TOP 5% directory as one of the best sites on the Web.

The Lucretia Coffin Mott Correspondence project has established a Web site at <<http://classes2.pomona.edu/departments/mottproject/>>.

The Margaret Sanger Papers Project has announced the availability of summer internships for 1998. The project is currently working on a book edition of Sanger's papers, an electronic edition, and a microfilm index. Interns will be exposed to all facets of the project's work, including document analysis and directed research. Interns cannot be paid because of budgetary constraints, but may earn academic credit for their work. A complete description of the internship program is available at the project's Web site, <<http://www.nyu.edu/projects/sanger/intern.htm>>.

New Staff Member



Cassandra Scott, who became our new staff assistant in mid-February, came to us from NARA's Policy and Communications Staff (NPOL), where she served as staff secretary. A NARA employee since February 1989, she previously worked in the Office of the National Archives, the Document Conservation Branch, the Office of the Archivist, and the Office of Presidential Libraries.

**National Historical Publications and Records
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Dr. Joe Jackson (second from left, standing) with the medical staff at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Military Park, Georgia, June 25, 1898. Dr. Joseph W. Jackson acted as health officer for the city of Barre, Vermont, during the years 1903 to 1905 and held that office at the state level from 1905 to 1912. During the Spanish-American War, he served as assistant surgeon of the First Regiment of the Vermont National Guard, and was later active in the United Spanish War Veterans' Association. He was also active in the Boy Scouts of America and in freemasonry. Photograph from the Dr. Joseph W. Jackson Papers (1868-1937), courtesy of the Aldrich Public Library, Barre, Vermont. An article on the Aldrich Public Library's efforts to preserve Barre's documentary heritage appears on pp. 10-11.