

Ohio Academy of History Newsletter

Fall 1996

OHIO ACADEMY OF HISTORY NEWSLETTER

Vol. XXVII, No. 3

MESSAGE TO THE ACADEMY

At the Executive Council Meeting last spring, Wally Chessman reminded us that the Ohio Academy of History was founded in 1932 making next year our 65th Anniversary. Taking over as the 64th president has been, for me, an honor I never thought possible especially when I think of the historians who have served before me. It is impossible for any one to reach this position without the help and encouragement from the membership. For all of you, I shall be forever grateful.

The Ohio Academy of History has survived over six decades because of the dedication of its members who are willing to serve on the various committees, present papers, comment on papers, and chair committees. It is this shared responsibility that has made the annual meetings intellectually, professionally, and socially important events for all of us.

Over the years, the Academy has added a number of committees and awards. The Historical Achievement Award was first awarded in 1947. In 1971, the award was expanded into two separate awards for Outstanding Historical Publication and Distinguished Service. The Outstanding Teaching Award was added in 1981 followed by the Doctoral Dissertation Award in 1995. Our newest award is the Public History Award. This expanded recognition is an indication of the vitality of the Academy and the importance members attach to excellence in the perpetuation of the study of history.

Each of us works from a different perspective. We each bring different experiences into our work. What do we then have in common? I believe it is our commitment to history in all its facets - teaching, research, and service to our institutions and our communities.

In recent years, this commitment has been challenged. We are faced with such movements as shrinking student enrollment and the recent changes in the curriculum which produced the Social Science Model. Part of the problem is that our education institutions have not promoted historical literacy which is so vital to an understanding of the past, an understanding of the present, and an understanding of what the future might be.

The cut back in the Ph.D. programs in Ohio is an indication of the budget crunch but also the mentality of relevancy. Too many students, administrators, and legislators want courses which one member of the Board of Regents has called "effective access programs." Students want to take courses which they believe "help them get a job."

In the meantime, what happens to cultural literacy? It is history which teaches the best our culture has offered in thought and



Marcella Barton

deeds. History teaches about the achievements of human beings as well as the failures. It is through the study of culture and civilization that we understand the progress of human beings toward more enlightened progress and development in the economic and technological realms. Analyzing a work of history cannot give students values, but it can challenge them to think about values.

During the Rio Grande Baccalaureate ceremony in June, the president of our Student Senate recalled a professor he had in his first year at Rio Grande. When he said she taught him Western Civilization, you can imagine what went through my head.

I, of course, had no idea what he would say. It seems that after his first class, he and another student informed me after class that they did not agree with the textbook. I told them that the first thing they needed to remember was that just because something was published did not make it true nor did it have to be their interpretation of the facts. More emphatically, I told them that I was not there to tell them what to think but to make them think for themselves. Evidently this challenge helped him through the rest of his matriculation at Rio Grande as a business management major.

It seems to me, that if we can make students think for themselves, analyze what they hear, read, and see then we, as teachers and professionals, have contributed as much to the education of students at colleges and universities as professors who teach in fields such as business and technology. It is not only method that makes an educated person, but the willingness to push to understand, to always be curious, and to be imaginative.

What then is the role of the Academy in this process? Early in our history, the Academy made a commitment to have constructive discussions on teaching history as part of the annual program. This has not only continued since the 1930s but has expanded over the years. Our most recent focus has been on the Ohio model social studies curriculum. Our guest speaker last spring reflected this commitment.

Kenneth Jackson outlined some of the problems and some of the solutions proposed. He stressed that the model was not something teachers followed word for word but rather used as a format for their curriculum. Yet, as we all know, standards of performance on proficiency tests are being stressed and developed. Moreover, he mentioned that there was a movement in Ohio to standardize curriculum.

As far as the performance of teachers, Jackson commented that teachers need to lower grades and make history interesting. He used the example of heroes in elementary school which must compete with Ninja turtles and dinosaurs. He emphasized the doing of history using primary source material both literary and musical.

All this will be part of the change from certification to licensure for teachers. Licenses will be good for five years. In the meantime,

teachers are expected to actively participate in professional development. This development can include continuing to take courses as well as workshops at institutions of higher education.

As historians, we can stick our head in the sand like ostriches, or we can take this as a challenge to help teachers in their professional development. It seems to me that we have already been adjusting to the new stress on World Civilization and the integration of teaching American history in a world context. Here too, the Academy has provided leadership. There have been a number of sessions on the teaching of World History during the Spring meetings.

On a more specialized level, research must continue as the resolution we passed last spring regarding the cutback in Ph.D. programs so poignantly showed. History is not only important to other historians but to "businesses, private and public bodies, students, and citizens." We all need to help get our message out. The present-mindedness and stress on process and skills rather than the substance of history can have long-range repercussions. Thomas Jefferson wrote that only an educated society can remain free. He would certainly have included the study of history in all its facets.

Our mission then, in the words of Theodore Rabb last March at a Symposium at the Library of Congress on "Advancing History Education in American Schools," is "to launch a campaign, and not only at the state level." This campaign should "try to get business leaders to join "so that the country as a whole can begin to take seriously the decline in history education, begin to seek improvements in the qualifications of teachers, and begin to infuse history into the curriculum." It is a challenge worth thinking about as we celebrate the anniversary of the Ohio Academy of History.

In closing, I would like to mention that Wally Chessman, our Historian, suggested that active members send reminiscences/contributions from the last quarter-century to "bring our story up-to-date." It is certainly a good idea and worth our time.

I thank all the members who agreed to serve on committees. We have our work cut out for us. However, without the willingness and dedication of people like you, I could not make it through this year as president.

ACADEMY BUSINESS

The Ohio Academy of History

Executive Council

Friday, 26 April 1996

The meeting was called to order by Samuel Chu, president, at Ohio Wesleyan University in Delaware, Ohio. Members present were S. Bannister, M. Barton, C. Bouchard, R. Bridges, S. Chu, J. O'Donnell, J. Reiger, D. Schilling, V. Steffel, D. VanRaaphorst, and C. Worobec. Also present were S. Baranowski (Program, 1966), E. Beauregard (Distinguished Service), J. D. Britton (Historical Societies and Archives), W. Jenkins (Standards), E. MacLean (Teaching), R. Spall (Local Arrangements), L. Satre (Program, 1997), and W. VanTine (Nominating).

1. Minutes of 6 October 1995 Meeting

M. Barton moved to accept the minutes. Motion passed.

2. Report of Local Arrangements Committee

R. Spall, chair, reviewed the arrangements for the meeting. He added that this year there would be a joint meeting of the Academy and Phi Alpha Theta and that the Secretary-Treasurer of Phi

Alpha Theta and the editor of *The Historian* would join us at the Luncheon and Business Meeting.

3. President's Report

S. Chu thanked committee chairs for their efforts in the past year. He noted that the key items of business would be the Constitutional amendment to establish a new award for outstanding exhibits by public historians, use of funds for Academy operations, state of history programs in Ohio and C. Worobec's resolution to the Ohio Board of Regents, and News-letter issues.

4. Secretary-Treasurer's Report

V. Steffel presented a quarterly financial statement.

5. Motion to establish an award recognizing an Outstanding Project by Public Historians

J. D. Britton's written report on the motion to establish an award for outstanding contribution to public history had been distributed prior to the meeting.

On behalf of the Committee he moved the following amendment to the constitution:

Article VI, Section 9. The President shall appoint a Committee on Awards for Outstanding Contribution to Public History. The Committee shall be a subcommittee of the Historical Societies and Archives Committee consisting of five members, three public historians and two academic historians, and shall select the winning project of the Academy's annual award for outstanding contribution to public history.

Article VII, Section 5. At the annual meeting the Academy may give an award for the outstanding contribution to public history accomplished within the previous two years and completed by January 15 of the award year. If no project qualifies for an award in the particular year, no award shall be given.

Dwight Smith's questions, which had been distributed to the Council prior to the meeting, were addressed by Britton. He said that Smith's suggestion to limit the award to active members would reverse last fall's recommendation. He added that Smith's second suggestion to limit the number of times a person could receive the award was not prudent. Council members recommended that no statement should be included as to number of time someone could receive the award.

Worobec moved, Schilling seconded the motion, to call the question. Motion passed.

Council then voted on the motion from committee. Motion passed.

6. Use of Funds for OAH Operations

S. Chu informed the Council that it had committed to expend funds to help underwrite the costs for a speaker for the Friday evening session, that small amounts of money had been spent to cover committee expenses such as a luncheon meeting for the Program Committee and a conference call by Publication Award Committee. He raised the question as to whether a principle on expending funds should be established.

W. Jenkins reported that the Ohio Humanities Council had rejected a grant proposal for full support of the Friday evening

program. He added that he had reapplied for a mini-grant which was awarded. He thought that the project was worthwhile.

D. Schilling stated that the Friday programs could provide good visibility, but there was no way to guarantee high profile every year. He recommended that these programs might work best every several years because of funding sources and energy required. He concluded that the Friday evening program should be flexible and initiative should come from Council, president, or committee.

Council decided to defer developing guidelines on use of funds for minor uses.

7. Newsletter Editor's Report

D. Van Raaphorst stated that the membership needs to provide material. She said that the winter 1996 issue's focus had been shifted because she had not received all the responses from the public historians who had agreed. She provided two options for winter 1997: Try to focus on public history or shift to the newspaper topic. Council recommended that she try to complete the public history topic and keep the newspaper topic as a fall back.

VanRaaphorst reminded the Council of the August deadline for fall newsletter materials.

8. Committee Reports

A. Dissertation Committee

S. Chu, on behalf of G. Vasdek, chair, reported that eight dissertations had been submitted from five schools.

B. Distinguished Service Committee

E. Beauregard stated that there were four nominations and there would be two awards.

C. Nominating Committee

W. VanTine distributed a copy of the ballots and biographical sketches of candidates. The discussion centered on voting procedures since the business meeting would include members of Phi Alpha Theta. It was determined that only Academy members could vote.

D. Program Committee

Shelley Baranowski submitted a written report. She noted that the committee sought to increase participation of public historians, it strove to achieve a better balance between faculty and graduate students, and wished to continue the efforts of the previous committees to attain greater diversity in fields. She added that three session submissions were forwarded to Phi Alpha Theta and had been accepted. She concluded that there needed to be a stronger statement about the deadline for the submission of papers to the commentators.

E. Publication Award Committee

The committee's report, submitted by Mitchell Snay, was received.

F. Teaching Award

E. MacLean submitted a written report. She said that the committee had received four nominations for consideration. She described the current procedures and noted that supporting materials differed greatly among the institutions. She said that the committee recommended a more explicit and uniform basic packet of supporting materi-

als. The committee recommended that all dossiers contain the following materials in triplicate:

1. Formal letter of nomination from the department chair or other official of the institution.
2. C.V.
3. Statement of teaching philosophy (2 pages)
4. Between 2 and 4 syllabuses (from courses at different levels unless not applicable to the candidate's teaching load).
5. Between 5 and 10 letters of recommendation from peers, students, and former students. (Recommendations from colleagues who have observed the teaching are most significant.)
6. If available, a segment from a classroom lecture or discussion.
7. Other materials desired by the nominee that he or she believes appropriate or significant.

Council agreed that the new recommended guidelines would be helpful to future committees. The discussion centered on different institutions having different teaching missions that made it difficult for comparison and the possibility of someone submitting videotape. It was determined that these were issues open for further discussion.

MacLean stated that the composition of the committee was very helpful. It included a representative from a small college, a state university, and a secondary school.

G. Historian

D. Schilling, on behalf of W. Chessman, submitted a written report. The report included a copy of the 1982 *Newsletters* history of the Academy celebrating its 50th anniversary, a synopsis of the Academy's archival material at the Ohio Historical Society, and the report. Schilling summarized Chessman's report. He noted the Academy's archival material, the expansion of its awards, and its outreach. He then read:

Next year will mark the 65th Anniversary of the founding of our Academy, so we need to solicit reminiscences/contributions from our active members over the last quartercentury, and then find some aspiring historian who'd like to bring our story up-to-date! That would be a good topic for a future presidential address, wouldn't it?

H. Standards Committee

W. Jenkins submitted a written report. Many issues had been raised and discussed earlier in the meeting.

9. Spring Meetings

Malone College will host the 1997 meeting. Schilling extended a tentative invitation for 1998. Beauregard said that Dayton could be a back-up for 1998 or host the 1999 meeting.

10. Fall meetings

Western Reserve Historical Society will host the 1996 meeting and Marietta College the 1997 meeting. The issue of continuing fall meetings at museums and historical societies around the state or at colleges was raised. It was decided that a decision should be deferred until later.

11. Other Business

C. Worobec presented a resolution in response to the Ohio Board of Regents' decision to reduce the number of Ph.D. programs in

Ohio. She said that the American Historical Association and the National Council for Public History had written to the Regents and that the Organization of American Historians would have a column in response to the Regents' decision.

The motion:

The Ohio Academy of History feels responsible to convey the views of its members, the professional historians in and of Ohio, to the state's citizens and those agencies charged with advancing their interests. The Academy is especially obliged to make its views known to the Ohio Board of Regents, which bears the heaviest responsibility for assuring that citizens' needs for knowledge in all its forms are served. At its meeting on April 27, 1906, in Delaware, the Academy resolved to notify the Regents that it believes citizens have been poorly served by recent actions curtailing opportunities for doctoral education in the state.

In its recent statements and actions regarding doctoral training for historians, the Ohio Board of Regents failed to acknowledge the importance of historical knowledge to Ohio's businesses, private and public bodies, students, and citizens. Historical knowledge about the state, nation, and global society is vital to those who determine public policy, make business decisions, serve community interests, educate children, and carry out a wide variety of other activities. The need for relevant historical information cannot be met solely with reliance on standard textbooks. It demands ongoing sophisticated attention by trained researchers equipped to respond to the questions of the moment. Ph.D.s in history provide vital state services, and if the state does not support their training, it will suffer whenever such services are needed.

To assume that the only need for doctorates in history is in universities ignores much of the work these professionals do for Ohio. It neglects the value of advanced training for those teaching history in the state's community colleges. It dismisses the possibility that Ph.D. historians can enrich high school education. Furthermore, it ignores the substantial historical research taking place in the public sector. In each of these spheres, Ph.D.s in history are making substantial contributions. After having worked long and hard to obtain doctoral credentials, they rightfully resent the cavalier dismissal of their accomplishments and their value to Ohio.

The public sector not only employs historians with a Ph.D. in a variety of capacities, but also sets the Ph.D. as a criterion for employment. The Ohio, Cincinnati, and Western Reserve Historical Societies all demand the Ph.D. as a qualification for professional position. Various corporations, such as Roadway Express Company and the B. F. Goodrich Corporation, have contracted Ph.D. historians to write company histories. The ABC television station in Cincinnati employs a Ph.D. historian to produce a weekly history segment for its local news program. Museums and archives across the state depend on historians with a Ph.D. for leadership and service. Without well-trained women and men to fill these and other positions, the state would be poorer.

Access to historical training and services is as important to citizens of northwest, southwest, and northeast Ohio as it is to those in central and southeastern Ohio, and it should be equally available to them. This is a large and populous state, and all of its taxpaying citizens are entitled to educational opportunities and publicly supported services. Thus, the Ohio Board of Regents

can properly acknowledge history's role in our culture and discharge its mandate by restoring the quality programs in graduate education that, in an ill-advised moment, it unwisely undermined.

Worobec moved, Schilling seconded the motion, to submit this resolution to the membership at its business meeting on Saturday. A lively discussion ensued. The motion passed.

12. Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Vladimir Steffel
Secretary-Treasurer

The Ohio Academy of History Business Meeting Saturday, 27 April 1996

1. Welcome

R. Spall introduced Thomas Courtice, President, Ohio Wesleyan University. President Courtice graciously welcomed the Academy and Phi Alpha Theta. He emphasized his respect for the role of faculty influencing young people. To underscore this importance he exhibited his grand parents' diplomas from Ohio Wesleyan. Each diploma was signed by every faculty member who taught them.

2. President of Academy

S. Chu recognized the head table, which included Jack Tunstall, Secretary-Treasurer of Phi Alpha Theta, and Linda Cooke Johnson, Editor, *The Historian*.

3. Secretary-Treasurer of Phi Alpha Theta

J. Tunstall welcomed Phi Alpha Theta members and thanked the Academy for hosting a joint program. He pointed out that Phi Alpha Theta had provided \$12,000 in student scholarships, currently it was providing \$76,000, and next year it would be over \$100,000. These scholarship support undergraduates who assist the editor and the book editor of *The Historian*.

4. Secretary-Treasurer's Report

V. Steffel thanked the president and each chair for their dedicated work and assistance in making this year very successful.

5. Constitutional Amendment

S. Chu read the proposed amendment to the constitution to establish a public history project award and moved it on behalf of the Executive Committee.

J. D. Britton briefly reviewed the history of drafting the amendment, the need to recognize and encourage work of public historians, and the guidelines.

6. Nominating Committee

W. VanTine presented each candidate on the slate: Marcella Barton for President, Ronald Lora for Vice President, Vladimir Steffel for Secretary-Treasurer, Donna VanRaaphorst for Editor of the *Newsletter*, Jan Hallenbeck or Elizabeth MacLean for seat 1 on the Executive Council, and Shelley Baranowski or Allan Peskin for seat 2 on the Executive Council.

Chu asked for nominations from the floor. There being none, the nominations were closed.

7. Resolution on Ohio Board of Regents' Decision on PhD Programs at State Universities in Ohio

C. Worobec reviewed the resolution that was distributed. She stated that the Board of Regents decided not to fund six state university programs in spite of the recommendations from review committees. She added that the Regents considered historians not to be employed gainfully unless they were in academic institutions, except for community colleges. A very lively discussion included views for and against the resolution. The question of supporting the resolution was submitted to the membership present for a vote.

8. Publication Award

M. Snay announced that the 1996 Publication Award went to Marvin L. Michael Kay and Lorin Lee Cary for their Slavery in North Carolina, 1748-1775. The citation stated:

This book offers a comprehensive study of colonial slavery in North Carolina, a region that has been largely ignored by historians of colonial North American slavery. It covers such diverse topics as slave demography, patterns of work, slave resistance, the construction of a legal system of authority, and slave culture. Through a painstaking analysis of a wide range of quantitative and qualitative sources, Kay and Cary address important issues in slavery historiography. They confirm the retention and vitality of such African cultural traditions as naming patterns and religion in African-American slave societies. In striking departure from conventional interpretations, Kay and Cary argue that the Gramscian model of cultural hegemony does not accurately describe the master slave relationship in colonial North Carolina.

9. Dissertation Award

Chu, on behalf of the committee, presented the award to David Brown of the University of Toledo for his elegantly-written dissertation, "The Political Culture of the Whig Party in Ohio." Brown's dissertation evaluates the contributions of the Ohio Whig party through a study of conservative ideology in the age of Jacksonian democracy.... The Whig party in Ohio advocated persistent, yet controlled advancement in the areas of both economic and social development. This was more than a simple turn to the past, this was an ideology, a political culture that articulated conservative concerns over the dramatic changes the state, as well as the nation, were undergoing in the 1820s and 1830s. This study examines a party accused of being hostile to mass democracy and the emerging laissez faire ethos promoted by Jacksonians and finds them guilty as charged. This study also finds, however, an intelligent and articulate group of social and economic reformers who dreamed of a passionless state where class divisions would be minimized and a modicum of education would alleviate social strains. This too is a legacy of the Whig party in Ohio and, Brown suggests, should be remembered as its most enduring.

Brown's dissertation is illustrative of the very best of the "new political history". It is firmly grounded in the debates and institutions of the day; it is sensitive to older schools focusing on ideology, economic causality, and social history; it appropriates important aspects of the new cultural studies agenda.

Brown writes clearly, and at times majestically. He demonstrates an extensive and intimate acquaintanceship with the primary sources. His use of the secondary literature on ante-bellum party politics is thoughtful and sophisticated. "The Political Culture of the Whig Party in Ohio" is an important contribution to the literature on both Ohio and American history, and richly deserves the Ohio Academy of History's Dissertation Prize.

10. Distinguished Service Award

E. Beauregard presented Taylor Stults, Muskingum College, with the Distinguished Service Award. He noted that Stults had qualified 'superbly on the bases of teaching, publication, and service'. He closed by noting that Stults had ably served The Ohio Academy of History as president and also as a member of several committees'.

E. Beauregard also presented Bernard Sternsher, Bowling Green State University, with the Distinguished Service Award. He cited Sternsher's teaching, scholarship, and service to the Academy.

11. Teaching Award

E. MacLean presented the Distinguished Teaching Award to Jay W. Baird, Miami University. The following excerpt summarizes his teaching accomplishments:

Colleagues and students in Professor Baird's consistently over-subscribed classes are impressed by this rigorously demanding, yet caring and sensitive scholar-mentor, who is able to draw out and nurture their unique skills and interests. Equally at home lecturing before a large class or engaging in thoughtful discussion in advanced seminars, an informal atmosphere in which he thrives, he challenges his students to ask the critical questions of history as he continually challenges himself to grow as an historian and educator.

Students in Professor Baird's classes discover that history is not just interesting; he makes it come alive, become real. His lectures are charged with a depth of feeling and energy that some say is "enthraling," even "intoxicating." The artistic grace with which they are presented leaves a lasting impression on his listeners. More than just instructing his students, he connects them to the subject in a way that touches their lives and helps them grow as human beings.

Dwight Smith accepted the award on behalf of Jay Baird who, with fellow former students, was attending Fritz Stern's retirement from Columbia University. Baird wrote that he was delighted and 'truly humbled that you have chosen to single me out in this way.' He noted that the road to success in the classroom is a rocky one, and that many lessons must be learned along the way.' He closed with Phil Shriver's challenge to young instructors: "You are paid to dream."

12. Presidential Award

Marcella Barton's Presidential Address, 'The Welsh Errand into the Wilderness,' focused on Welsh settlements on the Ohio frontier. The complete text of her address will be printed in the fall *Newsletter*.

13. Report from Nominating Committee

W. VanTine reported the balloting results: R. Lora was elected Vice President, V. Steffel was elected Secretary-Treasurer, and D. Van Raaphorst was elected Editor of the *Newsletter*. J. Hallenbeck was elected to seat 1 and S. Baranowski to seat 2 on

the Executive Council. The constitutional amendment to establish a public history project award passed 76 to 2. The resolution to the State Board of Regents passed 63 to 24 with 2 blanks.

14. Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Vladimir Steffel

Secretary-Treasurer

OAH TREASURER'S REPORT

January - June 1996

Balance on hand Jan 1, 1996		13576.66
Operating Funds	6936.71	
Reserve Funds	6639.95	
RECEIPTS		
Membership		
Regular	2790.00	
Joint	720.00	
Student	145.00	
OHS	2.00	
OVWHA	20.00	
	3677.00	
Annual Meeting		
Registration	582.00	
Luncheon	1028.50	
Miscellaneous	877.00	2487.50
Fall Meeting		0.00
Book Sale		338.00
Other		
Interest	612.4	
Sale Membership List	0.00	
Sale Roster	10.00	
Gifts (Reserve Fund)	424.00	1046.4
Total		7548.9
Total Receipts and Balance		21125.56
DISBURSEMENTS		
Roster		0.00
Newsletter		0.00
Annual Meeting		3476.08
Fall Meeting		0.00
Secretary's Office		
Postage	336.76	
Supplies, phone, etc.	339.16	
Stipend	0.00	675.92
Membership & support of		
Hist Assoc		63.00
Ohio Hist Soc (jt memberships)		0.00
Ohio Valley WHA (jt memberships)		0.00
BancOhio (service charge)		0.00
Total		4215.00
Balance on hand, June 30, 1996		16910.56
Operating Funds	9224.21	
Reserve Funds	7686.35	
NOW Account	8874.19	
CD	8036.37	

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

1996 - 1997

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Marcella Barton, University of Rio Grands, President
 Ronald Lora, University of Toledo, Vice President/Pres. Elect
 Samuel C. Chu, Immediate Past President
 R. Vladimir Steffel, Ohio State University, Marion Campus, Secretary-Treasurer
 Donna L. VanRaaphorst, Cuyahoga Community College, Western Campus, *Newsletter*, Editor
 James O'Donnell, Marietta College, 1997
 Christine Worobec, Kent State University, 1997
 Roger D. Bridges, Rutherford B. Hayes, Presidential Center, 1998
 John F. Reiger, Ohio University, 1998
 Jan Hallenbeck, Ohio Wesleyan University, 1999
 Shelly Baranowski, University of Akron, 1999

DISSERTATION COMMITTEE:

Daniel R. Beaver, University of Cincinnati, Chair
 David E. Kyvig, University of Akron
 Dwight L. Smith, Miami University
 Larry Wilcox, University of Toledo

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD COMMITTEE:

Arnold Schrier, University of Cincinnati, Chair
 Kenneth E. Davison, Heidelberg College
 George Knepper, University of Akron

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES AND ARCHIVES COMMITTEE:

J. D. Britton, Ohio Historical Society, 1998, Chair
 Jonathan Dembo, Cincinnati Historical Society, 1997
 Abraham J. Peck, American Jewish Archives, 1999

NOMINATING COMMITTEE:

Donald G. Schilling, Denison University, Chair
 Stuart R. Givens, Bowling Green University
 Richard T. Ortquist, Wittenberg University

PROGRAM COMMITTEE:

Lowell J. Satre, Youngstown State, Chair
 Robert Cutler, Wittenberg University
 Michael Grow, Ohio University
 Harry A. Jebson, Jr., Capital University
 John Kesler, Lakeland Community College
 John Oliver, Malone College
 John H. Stuckey, Malone College - ex officio

PUBLICATIONS AWARD COMMITTEE:

Raymond H. Dominick, Ohio State University (Mansfield), Chair
 James H. Forse, Bowling Green University
 James D. Strider, Ohio Historical Society

STANDARDS COMMITTEE:

John Rothney, Ohio State University, 1998, Chair
 Tim Connell, Laurel School, 1997
 William Jenkins, Youngstown State University, 1997
 William I. Shorrock, Cleveland State University, 1999
 Carl Ubbelohde, Case Western Reserve University, 1998

TEACHING AWARD COMMITTEE:

Leila J. Rupp, Ohio State University, Chair
Jacob H. Dorn, Wright State University
David R. Sturtevant, Muskingum College

MESSAGE TO THE MEMBERSHIP

The viability of the Academy rests in its members and the various committees. For the organization to flourish, the committees need membership input. This is especially true for the following, which earnestly solicit your aid:

DISSERTATION COMMITTEE

Dear Colleagues and Members of the Ohio Academy of History:

I am chairing the Academy's Outstanding Doctoral Dissertation Award Committee for the 1996-1997 academic year. At the Spring meeting in 1997, on the recommendation of this committee, the Academy will recognize a historian whose dissertation was completed at a university in Ohio during the 1996 academic year. The committee will favor a dissertation on an important topic based on substantial research in primary sources. It will also consider a well thought out synthesis of secondary sources which provides original historiographical insights into some significant issue.

Dissertations must have been accepted toward the doctoral degree by the candidate's departmental committee in order to qualify for nomination. Normally, dissertations will be nominated by the department chair, who will put forward no more than two [2] dissertations from the department each year. To nominate a candidate, the proposer must send one [1] copy of the dissertation to each of the four [4] members of the Committee. Nominations, together with a brief [200 word] synopsis of the dissertation for publication in the Academy Newsletter must reach the committee members by January 1, 1997. The award will be announced at the Academy's annual meeting.

Dissertations should be sent to the members of the Committee:

Daniel R. Beaver, Chair
Department of History
University of Cincinnati
Cincinnati, Ohio 45221-0373

David E. Kyvig
Department of History
University of Akron
Akron, Ohio 44325-1902

Dwight L. Smith
Department of History
Miami University
Oxford, Ohio 45056-1642

Larry Wilcox
Department of History
University of Toledo
Toledo, Ohio 43606-3328

Sincerely yours,

Daniel R. Beaver
Chair, Dissertations Award Committee

**OHIO ACADEMY OF HISTORY
DISSERTATION AWARDS
COMMITTEE****PROCEDURE FOR THE
SPRING, 1997 AWARD**

[1] The Awards Committee will consider Doctoral Dissertations accepted by History Department committees in partial fulfillment of the Doctor of Philosophy Degree in the state of Ohio during calendar year 1996. The Awards Committee will consider dissertations dealing with important issues based on extensive research in primary sources. It will also consider syntheses based on secondary materials which provide original historiographical insights into significant scholarly topics.

[2] Department Chairs nominate dissertations. Normally the Awards Committee will consider no more than two dissertations from any department in any given year. Each Awards Committee member must receive a copy of the dissertation. Deadline for submission is January 1, 1997. Dissertations will be accompanied by a brief [200 word] synopsis. Dissertations submitted during November or December, 1996 may be nominated, at the department's discretion, for either the 1996 or the 1997 award.

[3] Upon receiving the dissertations each Awards Committee member will rank each dissertation according to the following criteria: [a] Topic: originality and significance of subject; [2] Research: scope of research and quality of methodology; [c] Argument: coherence and cogency of argument; [d] Style: clarity and eloquence of writing style; [e] Organization: logic of conceptualization and organization. Ranking will follow this numerical scale:

4: *Excellent* - A superior example of concept, research, writing and construction on a topic of great interest and importance. Publishable without extensive reworking.

3: *Good* - An excellent dissertation, but either conceptually, methodologically or stylistically not up to a "4". Publishable with some reworking.

2: *Average* - A relatively routine contribution. Could be indifferently written, shallowly researched, conceptually undistinguished. Publishable only with extensive reworking.

1: *Poor* - A work with serious flaws in its concepts and style.

Not publishable and not to be considered.

[4] The Awards Committee deadline for its decision is 15 March, 1997. It will meet at a mutually agreed place during the second week in March, 1997 to discuss the nominated dissertations and **agree upon** the final rankings.

**DISTINGUISHED SERVICE
COMMITTEE**

The constitution of the Ohio Academy of History provides for the conferring of a Distinguished Service Award to recognize "Distinguished Service to the historical profession to a person or persons who have actively contributed to the Ohio Academy of History"

through specific achievement." A three-person committee is responsible for making this selection.

The Distinguished Service Award Committee invites your nominations for this meaningful honor, to recognize outstanding service to the Ohio Academy of History and to the discipline of history.

The award will be presented at the Spring 1997 meeting of the Academy.

Nominations should include a clear, descriptive cover letter assessing the nominee's qualifications and contributions. Other relevant documentation including the nominee's professional vita, also should be submitted. Additional detailed letters in support of the nominee are highly encouraged.

Nominees are expected to be current members of the Ohio Academy of History, or (if retired) former members.

The deadline for nominations is December 1, 1996.

Please send these materials to Arnold Schrier, Department of History, Mail. Loc. 373, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45221.

DISTINGUISHED TEACHING AWARD OHIO ACADEMY OF HISTORY 1996-1997

Call for Nominations

The Ohio Academy of History Distinguished Teaching Award Committee calls for nominations for its 1996-1997 deliberations. All post-secondary educators in Ohio who are members of the Ohio Academy of History are eligible for the award and will receive equal consideration. No institution may nominate more than one of its members in any given year.

Dossiers must include the following information, and must be submitted in triplicate:

1. A formal letter of nomination from the department chair or other official of the institution.
2. A current curriculum vitae.
3. A statement of the nominee's teaching philosophy (no more than two pages)
4. Between 2 and 4 syllabi from courses at different levels, unless not applicable to the candidate's teaching load.
5. Between 5 and 10 letters of recommendation from peers, students, and former students. Recommendations from colleagues who have observed the nominee's teaching are most significant. Include addresses, telephone numbers, and e-mail addresses, if available, so that the committee can easily seek further information should it wish to do so.
6. Other materials the nominee believes appropriate and significant.

Nominations are due by December 1, 1996 to:

Leila J. Rupp
Chair, Teaching Award
Committee
Department of History
Ohio State University
230 W. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43210
Fax: 614-292-2282
Email: Rupp.1@osu.edu

Other members of the committee are:

Jacob H. Dorn, Wright State University

David R. Sturtevant, Muskingum College

Nominating Committee, 1996-97

The Nominating Committee seeks nominations for the positions of president-elect, secretary-treasurer, editor of the Newsletter, and two three year executive council positions. Suggestions should be sent to Donald G. Schilling, Department of History, Denison University, Granville, OH 43023 by December 9, 1996. Individuals nominated should have a demonstrated commitment to the Ohio Academy of History through such activities as service on Academy committees or presentation of papers at the Academy spring meeting.

Please post and/or circulate to members of your faculty or staff.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Call for Papers

Ohio Academy of History
Spring Meeting

The Academy seeks proposals for papers and panels for its spring meeting, 4-5 April 1997, at Malone College in Canton. Submissions from all fields welcome, especially from public historians and historians in fields other than U.S. history. Send abstracts and proposals to Lowell Satre, Department of History, Youngstown State University, Youngstown, Ohio 44555-3452. (Phone: 330-742-1608, or 3452). The deadline for submissions is November 1, 1996.

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

Dear Colleagues and Members of the Ohio Academy of History:

I am writing on behalf of the Academy's Publication Award Committee, which I am chairing for the 1996-97 academic year. As in years past, the Academy will recognize an historian working in Ohio who has published an outstanding book in calendar year 1996. The committee will favor the well-crafted, well-written monograph dealing with a significant topic and based on extensive research in primary sources. The committee will also consider the well-written synthesis that is based largely on secondary sources but provides an interesting and original way of understanding the past. The committee will not consider books that are basically edited works or intended primarily as classroom material.

Books may be nominated by any member of the Ohio Academy of History. To make a nomination the nominator or author must send one copy of the book to each of the *three* members of the committee listed below and to Professor Vlady Steffel, Secretary/Treasurer of the Academy (or be responsible for seeing that the publisher handles this assignment). Nominations, together with a brief (50-75 words) synopsis of the book for publication in the Academy's Newsletter must reach the committee members by

December 1, 1996. The award will be announced at the Academy's annual meeting in the spring of 1996.

One copy each of the book, letter of nomination and synopsis should be sent to:

Professor James H. Forse
Department of History
Bowling Green State University
Bowling Green, OH 43403-0220

James D. Strider,
Chief of Society Relations Ohio Historical Society
1982 Velma Ave.
Columbus, OH 43211 -2497

Professor Vlado Steffel
The Ohio State University at Marion
1465 Mt. Vernon Ave.
Marion, OH 43302

Professor Raymond Dominick
The Ohio State (University at Mansfield)
1680 University Dr.
Mansfield, OH 44906

PUBLIC HISTORY COMMITTEE

At its spring 1996 Annual Meeting, the membership of the Ohio Academy of History voted to amend the Academy's constitution to include a Public History Project Awards Program, a program developed by the Academy's Historical Societies and Archives Committee. By focusing attention on the accomplishments of public historians, the Academy hopes to encourage standards of excellence and inspire others to give more care, thought, and effort to their own projects. The first public history award will be presented at the Academy's 1997 annual spring meeting.

To be nominated, a public history project, publication, or program **must** have been accomplished within the previous two years and completed by January 15 of the award year. The deadline for submission of nominations is January 15 of the award year. Nominations must be have a postmark not later than that date.

All public history fields are included in this awards program including exhibits, publications, audio/visual documentaries, oral history, public programs, symposia, archival projects, and historic preservation education programs. Nominations are encouraged which demonstrate meritorious achievement beyond the routine functions of everyday work. All historians, whether employed by an academic or public institution, are encouraged to apply.

Nominated projects, publications, or programs must:

- Demonstrate original research which adds to a greater understanding of the past
- Demonstrate creativity in the way the project, program, or publication is organized and presented
- Demonstrate originality or uniqueness in design and historical interpretation
- Accomplish a goal of educating or communicating with the intended audience
- Follow commonly accepted rules of evidence and logic in providing proof of statements, facts, and conclusions

Nomination forms and general rules were mailed to the Academy's membership in mid-June. If you or your organization did not receive a form and the rules, contact the Local History Office of the Ohio Historical Society at 1982 Velma Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43211-2497; (614) 297-2340.

EDITOR'S NOTES

As we begin this new academic year, I would like to call the reader's attention to a number of items in this edition of the Ohio Academy of History Newsletter. Deadlines for the various awards need special heed as our 1997 Spring meeting has a very early date-April 5th. In response to the Ohio Board of Regents decision to reduce the number of Ph.D programs in the state, the Executive Council passed a motion at our Friday, 26 April 1996 meeting. That motion may be found in the "Academy Business" section of the Newsletter. You might also wish to read Professor David Fahey's report from the OAH Council of Chairs Newsletter in the "Around and About the Profession" section as it pertains to this important issue.

Also at our Executive Council meeting of Friday, 26 April 1996, we voted to amend the Academy's constitution so as to include a Public History Projects Awards Program. The first award will be given at our 1997 Spring meeting. With this impending, I chose to feature a somewhat different facility in the "Archivist Corner" column. It is my hope you will enjoy reading and becoming more familiar with the Orrville Railroad Heritage Society, Inc. My special thanks to Mr. Roger Scott for providing me with all the appropriate information.

Here's wishing all of you in the Academy the best in the forthcoming academic year.

CLIO'S CORNER

Serfs was recently spelled as surfs in a student midterm examination.

LUDWIG BEETHOVEN is a video that discusses his overall life. The video lets the viewer in on several facts such as he died in March 1824 or 7 (I think), that he worked Heiden, was a fan of Mozart, and that his father was a compellmister. The video also indicated that he wrote the O'Rouka and dedicated it to Napoleon only to tear up the didication when Napoleon crowned himself emperor. The video provides pleasant music while learning about a composer who lived during the French Revolution.

James B. North, Professor of Church History and Chairman, Department of General Studies at the Cincinnati Bible College & Seminary sent in the following item:

Received your recent letter asking for items for the next Newsletter. In June I taught a history class in Eastern Europe where there were students from both the Czech Republic and Romania who had lived under the communist days of the Soviet occupation. At the conclusion of the class one of the students on behalf of the entire class formally apologized for any rewriting of history they may have done on the final exam. "But," he remarked, "you must remember that in our countries this is permitted."

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

The following address was given by Professor Marcella Barton, Professor of History, Rio Grande University:

THE WELSH ERRAND INTO THE WILDERNESS

Why the Welsh errand into the wilderness? Over the past sixteen years I have spent teaching in Southeastern Ohio, I gradually became aware of the Welsh community and their commitment to the preservation of their heritage. To my surprise, in the course of my research I learned that there is a claim that the Hungarians, or Magyars to be more exact, are descendants of a Cymbrian tribe known to the Greeks and Romans as Pannonians, from annon, a Welsh word which means universality, originator, or creator. Moreover Arfrad, the first King of Hungary, has a name of Cymbrian etymology. Since I am a first generation American of Hungarian descent, I could say that this stimulated my interest in the Welsh. Or perhaps I am influenced by my fascination with the soul of the Welsh like a shared braid of Memory or a shared understanding that people need an identity in pluralistic world that blends and blurs identity.

But more than this personal interest, I was struck by how much the Welsh in Southeastern Ohio fit Perry Miller's "errand into the wilderness." In his classic work, he writes that he took the title for his book from an election sermon of 1670 by Reverend Samuel Danforth who wanted to look at an imported European culture in New England to show how it adjusted to the frontier.²

Many Welsh were among the early colonists of America, including some on the Mayflower. However, the first sizeable immigration took place in the late seventeenth century when numerous Baptists and Quakers settled in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. By the time the Welsh settled in Gallia and Jackson counties in the early nineteenth century, there were substantial numbers of Welsh in the United States. In Ohio, Welsh people settled in Allen, Delaware, Franklin, Licking, and Hamilton to name some of the southern and central Ohio counties.

The Welsh emigrated from Britain for various reasons. They sought an identity which made them separate from the English, but also the other Celtic people of the British Isles. From the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries, Wales had no independent political power within the British Empire. Much like the early Puritans in Miller's study, the Welsh who came to America wanted liberty of conscience in religious matters, as well as political freedom.

During this period, the Welsh increasingly became involved in political issues.³ The first clear sign of popular political debate and discussion, in fact, developed over the American Revolution and awakened political awareness in Wales. Moreover, it crystallized the attitude of the Protestant Dissenters towards politics.⁴ Many Welsh leaders, particularly Dissenting ministers, urged people to emigrate to America.⁵

Richard Price, a Nonconformist minister and writer, reflected the growing Welsh interest in civil and religious liberty. He published several pamphlets on civil liberty and praised the American Revolution.⁶ A friend of Benjamin Franklin, Price was invited by the Congress of the United States to come to America in 1778. He declined the offer, but he continued to communicate with Dissenters in America on a regular basis. Others, however, took up the challenge of a new country and crossed the ocean.

Those who emigrated to America were much like the Puritans who Miller studied. Writing in 1872, Reverend Thomas, a Congregational minister, in fact, compared them to the Pilgrim Fathers. He said they had been "ill-treated in their land because of their religious principles and fled to America to get an opportunity to worship God according to the requirements of the Word and the voice of their conscience."⁷

However, they were not driven from England like the earlier Pilgrims who created Plymouth Colony, they left England of their own accord. They were more like Puritans who came to America as the Massachusetts Bay Colony. However, their errand was somewhat different. The Welsh did not want their compatriots in Wales to copy them as much as to join them in creating Gwladfa, a National Home for the Welsh People outside of the British Isles. They would show the way by creating a community out of the wilderness. This indeed was their errand.

Moreover, about this time the legend of Prince Madoc became popular. According to this legend, Madoc's brothers engaged in a power struggle when their father Owen Gwynedd ap Griffith, the King of North Wales died in 1169. Rather than takes sides, Prince Madoc left with a fleet of ten or eleven ships in the summer of 1170. Whether he got to what is now America and where he landed has been studied, discounted, and believed.⁹ As far as the Welsh errand into the wilderness, it is not so much that it was true, but that it was believed to be true. It convinced many Welsh that they had a legitimate claim to land in America.

As with the Puritans of Massachusetts, the leaders were clergymen, and they used the power of the pen. John Williams, a Nonconformist minister who studied at Cambrian Academy in Carmarthen, wrote in 1790, An Enquiry Into the Truth of the Tradition Concerning the Discovery of America by Prince Madoc ab Owen Gwynedd About the Year 1170. He followed this the next year with: Further Observations on the Discovery of America By Prince Madoc ab Owen Gwynedd, About the Year 1170. Containing the Account given by General Bowles, the Creek or Cherokee Indian, lately in London, and by Several Others, of a Welsh Tribe or Tribes of Indians, Now Living in the Western Parts of North America.¹⁰ In both these works he answered objections to the Madoc legend. These and other similar publications led some Welsh to believe that there was a tribe of light-skinned, blue-eyed Indians. This motivated John Evans of Carnarvonshire, a Calvinistic-Methodist minister, to come to America in search of the lost tribe of Welsh Indians. In 1792, Evans and his followers penetrated about thirteen hundred miles up the Missouri River almost a decade before Lewis and Clark. They were obliged to turn back to St. Louis without finding any Welsh Indians. Before Evans could mount another expedition, he died.

In spite of his failed attempt, other Welshmen took up a call for a missionary effort to bring these "Welsh Indians" back to Christianity. To add to the interest, George Burder claimed a tribe of Indians had a Welsh Bible which they could no longer read but preserved for centuries as one of their treasures. However, Zella Armstrong has pointed out in her recent book on the legend that there was no Bible in Welsh in the twelfth century and printing had not yet been invented. Priests who usually went on these voyages carried small psalters in Latin. Nevertheless, Burder was a true believer. In his March 1797 address to the directors and members of the Missionary Society, he said that a man would be happy if he could stand up among these Indians and holding the Bible tell them: "I am come from Madoc's country to read and explain to you this holy book of God and preach among you the unsearchable riches of Christ."¹²

The point these various advocates forcefully made was that the Welsh not only had a claim to an American homeland they had an errand into the wilderness. Gareth Jones said it well: "Madoc epitomized the notion of political freedom and gave legitimacy to Welsh settlement there."¹³

Perhaps the best source showing the connection between Madoc and Welsh settlements was delineated recently by Gwyn Williams who showed that the myth became central to the migration of Welsh to America who explored the United States for a site for their *Gwladfa*, a Welsh homeland, mentioned earlier.¹⁴ In the 1790s, Wales was plagued by bad harvests and starvation loomed on the horizon. Industrialization had caused displacement of people and protests. It was an opportune time to emigrate for whatever reason. It led "the Langadfan freethinker, bohemian London-Welsh patriots, the multiplying regiments of Methodist and Dissenting ministers" to respond to the disorientation of their people. As Gwyn Williams put it: "One major product of the conjunctive was a rage to go to America. It's mythic symbol - and a perfectly opposite one - was a resurrected Madoc."¹⁵

The result was the emigration of not individual Welsh people, but groups who usually came from the same district in Wales. For example, the founders of the Welsh Settlements in Gallia and Jackson Counties came from Kilkenin, Cardiganshire not far from Aberystwyth on Cardigan Bay. At this time there was the "Plan of a Welsh Colony" drafted by Edward Williams who was associated with *Gwyneddigion*, a society of Welsh patriots in London. Although this plan was more restrictive, the Welsh who came to Southeastern Ohio organized in the spirit of it.¹⁶

On July 1, 1818, the original six families landed in Baltimore, Maryland. This small company of colonists planned to live in Paddy's Run, the first permanent Welsh settlement in Ohio. They immediately arranged for two covered wagons to take them to Pittsburgh from which they intended to sail down the Ohio River.

At Pittsburgh, they purchased a flat boat and set out for Cincinnati. Paddy's Run, now Shandon, was about twenty-two miles northwest of Cincinnati. However, navigating the Ohio proved much more difficult than they anticipated.

Thus when they arrived at Gallipolis, a city the French had settled in 1790, they were exhausted. They put in to get provisions and hitched the boat up at the landing. It is difficult to know what exactly happened because there are a couple versions. Evidently the French wanted them to stay and live in Gallia county; however, the Welsh company said they planned to continue on to Paddy's Run the next day. That night during a storm their boat broke from its moorings, or as some believed, was untied.

One story is that the women untied the boat then rebelled and refused to go any further. The hardships they had already experienced were more than they had ever anticipated. They wanted to settle on solid land as soon as possible.

The State of Ohio was building a road to link Chillicothe to Gallipolis. This certainly played a role in their decision to stay. Not only could they get land, but they could get work. Moreover, Southeastern Ohio is at the edge of the Appalachian Mountains. The rolling hills reminded these weary pilgrims of Wales. It was a spiritual connection with the landscape of home much like Simon Schama describes in his recent book *Landscape and Memory*. Although he did not mention the Welsh, the similarities are there. Schama writes: "Landscapes are culture before they are nature; constructs of the imagination projected onto wood and water and rock."¹⁷ This small company of Welsh travelers searched for something familiar, something like home. They found it in the landscape of Gallia and Jackson counties.

Their errand into the wilderness began. They were determined to remain together, to become a Welsh community. Staying in Gallipolis would have made this more difficult among the French.

Thus, they moved about twenty miles inland to present-day Centerville in Jackson County.

Although they purchased their land at \$1.25 per acre, prosperity was not at their doorstep. They built log homes with few amenities. Clearing the land and putting in the spring crop was back-breaking work. The area was called "Boneland" because the white and blue clay soil was so poor for farming.

More than work kept these people together. Religion was and is an important part of the Welsh cultural life. William Harvey Jones observed in 1907 that "the first thing a Frenchman does in a new country is to build a trading post; an Englishman builds a block-house, but a Welshman builds a church."¹⁸ It has also been claimed that because the soil was so poor in Gallia and Jackson counties, the settlement raised more doctors, teachers, and particularly preachers than any other settlement of its size and age in the United States. The popularity of the ministry was attributed to the fact that Cardiganshire in Wales was a "nursery of preachers."¹⁹ The soil may have been the reason; however, it was more likely the Welsh attitude toward religion and what it meant to them and their community.

In 1835 Moriah Calvinistic-Methodist Church, their first church, was organized. Reverend Edward Jones, a minister from Cincinnati who walked from Gallipolis to Moriah in Madison Township in Jackson County, officiated.

The newly-formed congregation held "Sabbath School" and other religious services in various homes until a church building was erected the next summer. Building a church meant they could have a permanent minister. Their first one was Reverend Robert Williams. Although the people were too poor to pay him for several years, Williams bought a farm and labored in his ministry for forty years.²⁰

In the meantime, impressed with this small community in the southern hills of Ohio, Reverend Jones returned to Wales and published a pamphlet describing the land and resources hoping to bring more Welsh to the area. For the next ten years immigrants, principally from Cardiganshire, South Wales came. They spread out their homes, but came from all directions to worship at the Moriah Church, some traveling eight to twelve miles.

As can be imagined, the church became too small. Between 1838 and 1880, nine new Calvinistic-Methodist churches graced the nearby towns.

The history of church-building, church-attending, and dedication to religion says much about these Welsh settlers. At the end of the nineteenth century, Reverend Thomas described the settlements as "a land of the Bible, of preaching, and Sunday Schools, much like a more privileged Wales."²¹ In 1871 there were thirty Calvinistic-Methodist Churches in Ohio with 1,997 full members and 6,350 attending. The Congregationalists had forty churches with a full membership of 2,490 and an attendance of 5,490. The Baptists had eighteen churches with 845 full members and 1,900 attending. Thus the Calvinistic Methodists were the largest with the Congregationalists close behind.²²

In many ways the Welsh communities were not much different from the Bible Commonwealths of New England. They did not think about separation of community and church. To them the community was the church and vice versa. They could not conceive of life without religion. Children were born, people were baptized, married, and buried. The church held them together in times of trouble. It helped them to celebrate in times of happiness. It was the center around which their community life rotated. It was an integral part of their errand into the wilderness.

Their spirituality would not have been possible without education. Unlike today when school is canceled the instant the first snow-

flake hits the street in Gallia and Jackson counties, children trudged two or three miles through thick forests, over rugged hills and sometimes across streams to receive an education in all kinds of weather.

Education was instrumental in transplanting the Welsh culture. Many Welsh newspapers and periodicals sprang up in the early nineteenth century like crops that spread over the hills and valleys. Ministers of various denominations and other prominent Welshmen edited these journals both in the United States and Wales. Morgan John Rhys, a Baptist minister, published *Cylchgrawr Cymmray* (Welsh Magazine). In it, he advocated education, freedom of conscience, social reform, and the use of the Welsh language. All of which fit the errand into the wilderness by the settlers in Gallia and Jackson counties.

As part of their determination to keep alive their Welsh identity, the *Eisteddfod* thrived in America. A gathering of the Welsh to celebrate their culture, it originated in the tenth century; however, the modern institution was a product of the romantic revival of the late eighteenth century. An example that ties these celebrations to America was the one held in 1791 in Llanrwst, North Wales. Spurred on by the London Welsh society, *Gwyneddigion*, the participants discussed the Madoc legend claiming the Welsh were a "free and distinct people" who "preserved their liberty, language, and some traces of their religion to this day."²³ The *Eisteddfod* fit the errand into the wilderness very well. It reinforced Welsh distinctiveness as a people within Great Britain.

Eventually, the *Eisteddfod* became a competitive meeting in both literature and music. The first one in Ohio was held in Youngstown in 1860. Within ten years, *Eisteddfods* were celebrated in Jackson, Oak Hill, and Gomer.

One of the competitors in the Grand International *Eisteddfod* of the World's Fair in 1893 was Reverend William R. Evans of Gallia Furnace. Entitled, "Cambro-American," it did not win, but the essay was considered "a very creditable piece of composition, showing wide research, [and] considerable acquaintance with certain departments of history."²⁴ Its very title suggested the errand of a Welsh home in America, one that preserved the Welsh culture.

Culture was passed along in less formal ways as well. People gathered to do their chores. They spent time recalling stories of the Old Country. They told the younger generation about their adventures, the faith of their ancestors as well as their superstitions. Landscape and memory blended together into a living, transplanted cultural experience. In a poem "The Welsh Pioneers of Licking County, Ohio," Isaac Smucker expressed the Welsh spirit well:

They felt that they were fellow-men;
And that they were a band
Sustained here in the wilderness,
By heaven's upholding hand.
And when came the holy Sabbath,
In woods or cabins they sung praise,
Lifted up their hearts
To God the only Wise.
The Groves were God's first Temples here,
Where the humble worshipped law
In the days of the old Welsh Pioneers,
Some eighty years ago.²⁵

Their errand into the wilderness succeeded because they worked to make it succeed. The letters they sent back to Wales were universally favorable.²⁶ The history of these settlements fits the description Perry Miller set out. It showed dedicated people adapting to a new environment. Again much like the New England colonies, the sec-

ond generation was not as committed to the original errand. They assimilated into society and spoke English. Some moved to larger cities such as Columbus.

Did the errand fail? No it did not. The Welsh communities in Gallia and Jackson counties continue to preserve their culture including their language. They reproduced Wales in the hills and towns around them.

The University of Rio Grande had a Welsh Conference last year bringing scholars from all over the United States and Wales. Dafydd Jones, a Welsh history professor from Trinity College in Carmarthen, attended and presented a paper. While we trudged through local cemeteries "looking for dead Welsh people" if you will, he mentioned that the Welsh in Gallia and Jackson counties seemed to be "more Welsh than the Welsh." In many ways they are. Not only was their errand successful, it is still there. They are celebrating a world that is already extinct. Wales is not the same as it was when the six families left it in the early nineteenth century. They celebrate what they want it to be. It is their identity. It is their culture.

1. Alexander Jones, *The Cymry of '76: or, Welshmen and their descendants of the American Revolution* (New York: Sheldon, Lampart & Co., 1855), p. 112.

2. Perry Miller, *Errand Into The Wilderness* (New York: Harper and Row, 1956), p. 1.

3. Gareth Elwyn Jones, *Modern Wales. A Concise History c. 1485-1979* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1984), p. 105.

4. David Williams, *A History of Modern Wales* (London: John Murray, 1950), p. 168. Also see E. D. Evans, *A History of Wales 1660-1815* (Cardiff: University of Wales Press, 1976), pp. 208-209 and pp. 214-225.

5. E. D. Evans, *History of Wales*, p. 224.

6. See Richard Price, *Observations on the Nature of Civil Liberty, the Principles of Government, and Justice and Policy of the War with America* (London: 1776).

7. R. D. Thomas, *Hanes Cymry America*. (Utica: I. J. Griffiths, 1872), p. 20.

8. Gwyn Alfred Williams, *Madoc, the Making of a Myth* (London: Eyre Methuen, 1979). See pp. 95 and 136.

9. Some sources from the late eighteenth in and early nineteenth centuries are: E. Evans, "Madog Ab Owain," *The Cambrian* 3, No. 5 (1883), pp. 232-234; Maurice Griffith, *Account of the Discovery of a Nation of Welshmen in the Western Interior of America* (Shrewsbury: C. Hulbert, 1817); Robert Southey, *Madoc* 2 vols. (London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, and Orme, 1807). John Williams, *An Enquiry Into the Truth of the Tradition, Concerning the Discovery of America, By Prince Madog ab Owen Gwynedd About the Year. 1170* (London: J. Brown, 1791) and *Further Observations On The Discovery Of America By Prince Madog ab Owen Gwynedd, About The Year 1170*. (London: J. Brown, 1792). Two recent books are: Zella Armstrong, *Who Discovered America? The Amazing story of Madoc*. (Chattanooga: Lookout Publishing Company, 1950 and Gwyn Williams, *Hadoc*, cited earlier.

10. Williams, *An Enquiry.... and Further Observations....*

11. Armstrong, *Who Discovered America...* p. 16.

12. George Burder, *The Welsh Indians, or 'A Collection of Papers Respecting a People Whose Ancestors Emigrated From Wales to*

America in the Year 1170, with Prince Madoc (London: Printed for T. Chapman, 1787), p. 75.

13. Gareth Jones, Modern Wales..., p. 224.

14. Gwyn Williams, Madoc..., p. 87

15. *Ibid.*, p. 95.

16. Alan Conway, ea., The Welsh in America: Letters from the Immigrants (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press), pp. 136-137.

17. Simon Schama, Landscape and Memory (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1995), p. 61.

18. William Harvey Jones, "Welsh Settlements in Ohio," Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly, 16, No. 1 (January 1907), p. 206.

19. Vigilax, "The Accidental Settlement of the Welsh in Gallia and Jackson Counties, O.," The Cambrian III, No. 3 (May and June 1883), p. 131.

20. David A. Lloyd, "The Moriah Calvinistic Methodist Church, Jackson County, Ohio," The Cambrian IV, No. 4 (1884), p. 108-111.

21. Thomas, Hanes Cymry America, p. 133.

22. *Ibid.*, pp. 342-45.

23. Gwyn Williams, Madoc..., p. 89.

24. [Ebenezer Edwards], Facts about Welsh factors...Welshman as factors. The successful prize essays at the International Eisteddfod (Utica, N.Y.: Press of T. J. Griffith, 1899), Preface.

25. Isaac Smucker, "The Welsh Pioneers of Licking County, Ohio," The Cambrian III, No. 1 (1881), p. 14.

26. Conway, Welsh in America, p. 54.

elers have gone on more than 65 trips to destinations such as: Pittsburgh, Vermillion, Toledo, Bellevue, Fremont, Zanesville, Astabula, Dresden, and Jewett. The first annual event, called Depot Days, was held in 1981. This well attended activity provides recreation along with education for railroad enthusiasts every June.

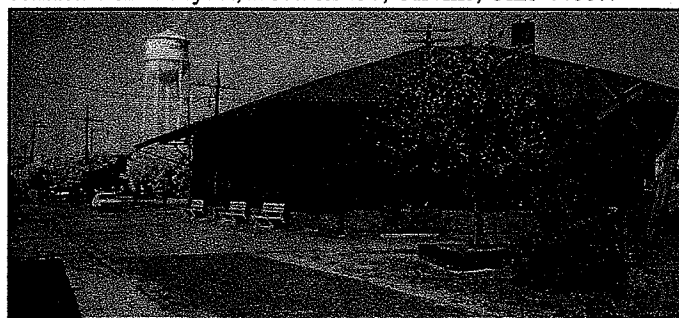
Annual membaship dues are: \$15, regular; \$10, seniors; \$7.50 student; and \$25, family. Commerical memberships are also available for \$50 per year.

Nearby the Orrville Historical Museum can also be visited. In July of 1995, the Historical Museum moved into its new location after moving from the old railroad depot a month earlier. Here visitors can find a number of curios and menentos from Orville past. Among the various exhibits that demonstrate the uniqueness of that past are: an apple-butter drum from Smuckers, and Ediphone, a failed predecessor for the Dictaphone, an a two-foot-long glass coffin made by the Orrville Crystal Caskett Co.

In addition to permanent exhibits, the museum also features a different private collection each month. The museum also has a genealogy program to help teach people how to go about tracing their Wayne County family history.

For further information about the Orrville Railroad Heritage Society, Inc., Call (216) 682-4327 or (216) 683-2426.

For additional information about the Orrville Historical Museum contact: Donna Snyder, P.O. Box 437, Orrville, Ohio 44667.



ARCHIVIST CORNER

Orrville Railroad Heritage Society, Inc.
P.O. Box 11
Orrville, Ohio 44667

Founded by a small group of railroad enthusiasts, the Orrville Railroad Society (ORHS) promotes the preservation of our Ohio railroad heritage. ORHS is a non-profit historical, educational organization based in Orrville, Ohio, which is an Ohio town that owes its existence and development to the railroad industry in Ohio. In 1981 membership in ORHS was opened to the general public and is available to all those interested in preserving the railroad heritage of the area.

In early 1982 the ORHS acquired and restored the Pennsylvania Railroad Union Depot in Orrville. This structure was constructed in 1868. In June of 1982, the former interlocking tower of the PRR was purchased and relocated east of the depot. The 1989 acquisition of a Pennsylvania Railroad type N5C caboose from Conrail and subsequent relocation to a spot adjacent to the depot and tower has completed a core cluster of buildings and equipment which house the Society and serve as an educational center.

The Orrville Railroad Heritage Society promotes railroads and trains through extremely visible activities. In addition to restoring the depot, the society holds railroad excursions that vary in length. Since the first such activity in 1982, more than 48,000 trav-

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

RECENT ACCESSIONS

Recent accessions of the Ohio Historical Society include correspondence (1862-1870) of John M. Sullivan, chaplain of the Seventieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; records (1911-1992) of the Ohio Veterinary Medical Association; the papers (1970s) of Richard Newstadt documenting programs of the Department of Economic and Community Development during the administration of Governor John J. Gilligan; statistics (1921-1964) of the Columbus Board of Health; order books (1830-1860) of the Franklin County Clerk of Courts; railroad files (1980-1995) of the Department of Transportation; minutes (1980-1990) of the Real Estate Commission; administrative and correspondence files (1985-1990) of the Department of Human Services; and minutes and reports (1991-1993) of the Legislative Service Commission.

Recent accessions of the Youngstown Historical Center of Industry and Labor include records (1918-1977) of the Buckeye Coal Company; photographs (1921-1937) documenting activities at the Youngstown Mines Corporation operation at Dehue, in southern West Virginia; the papers (1915-1943) of Edward F. McNutt, a mechanical engineer employed by the United Engineering and Foundry Company; papers (1980-1995) of Staughton and Alice Lynd documenting the

history of Solidarity USA, an organization of LTV Steel Corporation retirees; and the district court journals (1852-1884) of the Jefferson County Clerk of Courts.

HAYES PRESIDENTIAL CENTER

Cook, John J. and Marthesia (Baldwin), Family. 1837-1909. Family correspondence of the maternal relatives of Lucy Webb Hayes, including twelve letters by Lucy Webb Hayes and four by Rutherford B. Hayes.

Dalzell, "Private" James N. June 30, 1877. Handwritten manuscript expressing his views regarding the federal appointments of President Rutherford B. Hayes.

Parkhurst Family Collection. 1840-1990. Diaries, documents, photographs, and scrapbooks concerning the Parkhurst family of Sandusky County, Ohio.

England, Captain Orin O. 1862-1864. Civil War correspondence of Captain Orin O. England of the 72nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

GAR and Woman's Relief Corps, Rawson Post #32 Records. 1881-1984. Organizational correspondence, minutes, photographs, and resolutions.

Rhoades, Rendell, Collection. Some four hundred published works, prints, pamphlets, photographs, and manuscripts concerning the game of croquet collected by the late Dr. Rendell Rhoades of Ashland, Ohio.

et cetera

This past June as the capstone of a cooperative, multi-institutional automation initiative, the Ohio Historical Society, along with the Cincinnati Historical Society and the Western Reserve Historical Society, released a joint Request for Proposal (RFP), the purpose of which was "to define the specifications for, and solicit quotations or bids from, qualified vendors for the furnishing, delivery, installation, and maintenance of an integrated library and information system" at each of the institutions. While joining together in the RFP to select one vendor, Ohio's three largest historical societies intend to acquire and maintain their systems independently. The selection process, which is the responsibility of a technology committee working under the guidance of Greg Byerly, associate professor at the School of Library and Information Science, Kent State University, will lead to the final choice of a vendor by November, with system installations expected to begin in the spring of 1997.

On June 18 Governor Voinovich signed HB 748, the state's \$1.87 billion, two-year capital appropriation bill. The legislation allocates \$1.5 million for the Archives/Library Division of the Ohio Historical Society, funding that will enable the division to refine and expand upon its "Access through Automation" initiative, key elements of which have been outlined in previous issues of the *OAH Newsletter*. Also included in the biennial appropriation was \$485,000 for the installation of additional compact shelving on the fifth floor of the Ohio Historical Center, storage space that will be taken up by the State Archives of Ohio.

The Ohio Historical Society, working in concert with the State Library of Ohio and the Ohio Public Library Information Network (OPLIN), recently established the Ohio Vital Information for Libraries Center (OVIL), the chief purpose of which is to convert historically significant records to electronic format. When reformatted, the documents—which are from the State Archives of Ohio, the Ohio Historic Preservation Office, and the library collections of the Ohio Historical Society—will be available directly online to the patrons

of two hundred fifty OPLIN libraries as well as to a much wider audience through linkages provided by the World Wide Web. As part of the center's initial activities, OVIL staff will digitize more than seventy-five thousand pages of material, including the fundamental documents of Ohio (territorial and early statehood papers), nineteenth-century military rosters, and twentieth-century death certificate indexes. In addition to facilitating access to the public records of Ohio, a complementary objective of the OVIL initiative is to develop, evaluate, and refine methodological strategies that will enable the Ohio Historical Society to effectively support the continued digitization of these materials, particularly those held at the local level. OVIL is funded by an OPLIN contribution of \$50,000, an Ohio Historical Society in-kind contribution of \$75,141, and a one-year Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) project grant in the amount of \$99,384.

AROUND AND ABOUT THE PROFESSION

THE GOLDBERG CENTER FOR TEACHING EXCELLENCE

We are seeking to establish the Harvey Goldberg Center for Teaching Excellence in the Department of History to honor one of the greatest teachers and scholars associated with Ohio State. In his life, Harvey Goldberg embodied the marriage of teaching and scholarship that represents the highest ideal of the university.

There are four components envisioned for The Goldberg Center, each a particular initiative that will promote excellence in teaching. Retrieving the American Past is the revolutionary venture in instructional publishing launched by the department in 1993. Retrieving the American Past is a collection of historical documents and essays by leading scholars organized in chapters around key topics in American History. When finished, it will consist of approximately eighty chapters, all stored on an electronic database with the publisher, Simon and Schuster. The approximately twenty members of the department who have contributed to *The Electronic Bookshelf* have agreed to donate to the department all the royalties generated from the sale of the reader. What we propose is a partnership between the authors of *Retrieving the American Past* and the friends of Harvey Goldberg. Under this partnership, *Retrieving the American Past* would be housed in the Goldberg Center, and authors would contribute their royalties to the Goldberg Fund, in effect striking a partnership with Harvey's friends in building a financial base that would support instructional initiatives undertaken through the Goldberg Center.

A second component of the Center is the multimedia project launched by the History Department two years ago. In today's classroom, the older technologies of films, slides and maps are being replaced by electronic imaging that combines all of these resources in a format that is both illuminating and lively. Using classroom computers, professors can tap into a library of sounds and images and project them onto large screens. They are not intended to replace the lecture or the teacher, but to enhance the learning experience. In order to expand our efforts, we plan to bring the multimedia project into the Goldberg Center so it will have a room of its own, including two computers with audio and CD-ROM capability, a video-conferencing camera to facilitate instruction between campuses, and a scanner to transfer images

from hardcopy to electronic storage.

The History Department trains teachers as well as scholars, and the Department has established a series of seminars on teaching, which our graduate students take as a condition of their appointment as teaching fellows. These seminars, dealing with such topics as grading exams and leading discussion sections, are to be a third component of the Goldberg Center. We want to expand and improve these seminars by accumulating appropriate materials and by bringing in outside experts in instructional and learning theory to advise and assist our students.

In addition, the Goldberg Center would award two Goldberg Prizes annually; one for distinguished teaching by a graduate teaching fellow; the second for distinguished teaching by a member of the faculty. Each prize would include an honorarium to be used by the winner to enhance the quality of instruction in his or her classes.

Prof. Goldberg came to Ohio State in 1950 as an instructor. He rose through the ranks to that of Professor and remained at OSU until the autumn of 1962, when he returned to teach at his alma mater, the University of Wisconsin, where he received his Ph.D. His years at Ohio State were marked by extraordinary achievements in both scholarship and teaching. He published widely in many journals ranging from *The Nation* to *The International Review of Social History*. His many books include *The Life of Jean Jaures*, which *The New York Times* referred to as "the definitive biography, as dense with life, character and events as a Balzac novel."

Near the end of his book on Jaures, Goldberg wrote, "He had the integrity to be partisan, the courage to be revolutionary, the humanism to be tolerant." His students recognized and honored those same traits in Goldberg himself as evidenced by his receiving the Outstanding Teaching Award from the Arts and Sciences in 1959. His classes frequently had standing room only. "I like to think," he said, "that the students and I melt to nothingness before the significance of the materials." He believed that "A teacher must . . . undertake to convey a kind of courage. If he's any good, he must live a life that is true-not hypocritical. He can teach the same kind of courage by example." It is clear, through the reverence in which so many of his former OSU students still hold him more than three decades later, that Harvey's example was not, indeed, lost on them.

To: standards@csn.net

Subject: Cheney on History Standards

The history standards have stood out as a good reason to not invest heavily in linking products to standards. FYI, in the May 2 Wall Street Journal, Lynne V. Cheney criticizes the revised national history standards, indicating that controversy free content guidelines are not yet at hand. (Then again, controversy-free learning materials may not be desired, but that's another list.)

Cheney believes the revised standards continue to be liberally biased. Stating that she signed a grant to help develop national history standards while chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, Cheney writes that she now believes standards should be developed at the state level.

I am curious to know if others think the history debate will dilute the strength of national standards in other disciplines. How difficult might it be to work with state standards if they are not derived from a national document? Would it mirror the textbook

industry with key states supply de facto state standards?

Mary McFall Axelson

Moderator and Editor, The Edubiz Executive Panels

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Henry Louis Gates, Jr. To Speak at Ohio Forum

Mark your calendar! Henry Louis Gates, Jr. will address the politics of equality in American life as the featured speaker at the 1996 Ohio Forum, which takes place October 3 at the Victoria Theater in Dayton.

Gates is chair of the Department of Afro-American Studies at Harvard University. Winner of a MacArthur Foundation "genius grant" in 1981, at the age of thirty, Gates has spoken and written widely on issues of race and class in America and of multiculturalism and cultural diversity. He has authored a number of critical studies of African-American oral and literary traditions. Among his books are *Figures in Black: Words, Signs and the 'Racial' Self*; *The Signifying Monkey: A Theory of Afro-American Criticism*; and *Loose Canons: Notes on the Culture Wars*.

The Ohio Forum, an annual OHC-sponsored event featuring a humanities speaker of national renown, takes place in a different city each year. Previous host cities have been Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Toledo, and Canton. This year's Forum is part of a year-long series of events in celebration of Dayton's bicentennial, CD '96.

While the Gates program is free and open to the public, admission will be by ticket. For information on obtaining tickets, contact the CD '96 office at 513-222-0065.

Tom Culbertson, Head of History and Education at the Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center, has been recently elected to the Ohio Museums Association Board of Trustees for a two-year term and to the Council of the Society of Ohio Archivists.

After the OBOR: History Graduate Education in Ohio: A Report

David M. Fahey

Miami University of Ohio

A regional meeting of the history honor society, Phi Alpha Theta, took place concurrently with that of the Ohio Academy of History at Ohio Wesleyan University, on Saturday, 27 April 1996. One of the Phi Alpha Theta sessions addressed the topic, "After the Ohio Board of Regents' Decision: History Graduate Education in Ohio." The session discussed what is to happen after the OBOR action against funding most history Ph.D. programs and criticized the review process and its outcome. Today there are eight such state-funded programs. The incorporation of municipal universities into the state system and OBOR financial incentives for institutions that offer doctoral study helped bring about this large number. The Board of Regents has decided to cut the eight to two: Ohio State which already has reduced its enrollment considerably and Ohio University which will be restricted to contemporary history.

The session moderator, David Fahey (Miami), could not be present because of family illness. In prepared remarks read on his behalf, he

argued that what happened to the history programs had more to do with a bad job market and the perception that graduate study in the humanities does not help the state economy than it did the quality of the programs, an argument supported by the fact that the only other discipline to suffer a cutback comparable to history has been English literature. The recently published rankings of doctoral programs by the National Research Council placed the history programs that no longer will receive state funding for new students in the bottom third of the ranked institutions, no surprise for relatively new programs. At the same time the NRC ranked some of the six affected Ohio programs higher than it did many of the science and education programs that will continue to receive state money. What makes the OBOR action so controversial for historians is the draconic extent of the cutback and comparison with other disciplines.

Shortly before the formal announcement of the loss of subsidy for new Ph.D. students (and knowing about it), the administrations at Akron and Miami decided to phase out their history doctoral programs. Fahey said that the Miami faculty does its best to help its continuing doctoral students complete their degrees and obtain jobs and others to transfer. The Ph.D. program has been intertwined with the master's and undergraduate program. One task at Miami is to formulate a master's degree program to attract students to a semi-rural campus. Another task is to develop a plan to teach introductory courses for thousands of undergraduates with fewer and less experienced graduate assistants and with the further complication for faculty that Miami has more history majors and greater enrollment in advanced undergraduate history courses than any sister institution other than Ohio State.

Different problems confront Bowling Green, Cincinnati, Kent, and Toledo, which at least for the time being continue to recruit new Ph.D. students. The most obvious challenge is to convince their administrations to fund the programs with local money.

Christine Worobec (Kent) was surprised by the OBOR decision to eliminate subsidy at her institution: the academic advisory board of the OBOR took a positive view of the Kent program and its proposed merger with Akron's in a consortial history doctoral program. She added that her colleagues were dismayed by the OBOR's perception that the only legitimate use of public funds to prepare Ph.D. recipients was for employment in tenure-track positions in four-year colleges and universities, an attitude that dismissed public history jobs as not worthwhile for people with history doctorates. (The OBOR asked what jobs new PhDs had obtained three years after the receipt of degree.) Although it is postponing its decision about internally financing the history doctoral program until after the OBOR makes final decisions about the other doctoral disciplines under review, the Kent administration has encouraged the history department to admit new Ph.D. students and to think of ways to refocus the doctoral program. The history faculties of Kent and Akron continue to share reciprocal faculty status and graduate students may take courses at both institutions. Although the number of applications are down, the Kent department has maintained high admissions standards. Worobec also pointed out that many professional associations had protested the action of the OBOR.

William Longton (Toledo) was pessimistic about the future of his doctoral program. He spoke about faculty demoralization, predicted that the long-range consequence of cutting doctoral subsidies would be a loss of faculty and greater workload for the remainder, and complained about the unfair damage to the reputation of Toledo graduate students. He gave his view that politics drove the OBOR decision, not economics and certainly not academic motives.

Harvey Wachtell (Wright State), who presided, discussed the graduate program at his institution which never has offered a history doctorate. He advised programs downsizing from the Ph.D. to the M.A. to have a clear idea of what constituency they mean to attract and serve. The Wright State master's program enrolls a dozen students, most of them in public history and typically people who live within commuting distance. Recruitment is mostly by word-of-mouth. The public history students get jobs. Unfortunately, Wright State students who want to do doctoral work at Ohio State or elsewhere in the state find admission increasingly difficult.

During the discussion that followed the presentations students currently in doctoral programs in Ohio express anxiety about the OBOR having devalued their credentials. Ironically the Ohio Academy of History prize for the best dissertation in the state went this year to a student at Toledo, one of the universities that has lost state funding.

Longton, Wachtell, and Worobec are directors of graduate studies and Fahey of undergraduate studies at their universities. An article signed by chairs of the six affected doctoral programs was published in the May 1996 newsletter of the Organization of American Historians.

David M. Fahey is Professor of History and Director of Undergraduate Studies at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio 45056-1618, c-mail <dfahey@miamioh.acs.muohio.edu>.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS

KENT STATE UNIVERSITY

Kenneth J. Bindas joins the Department as assistant professor at the Trumbull campus, where he teaches American and World civilization courses. Bindas is a local product, earning his BS in Ed from YSU in 1983 and his MA (1983) and Ph.D. from the University of Toledo (1988). He has taught at Western State College of Colorado, West Georgia College, and at the Indiana Academy of Ball State University. At these institutions he has taught Intellectual and Cultural history courses along with the twentieth-century American sequence. Bindas' research has conformed nicely to his teaching interests, as he has published several articles concerning the role and impact of musical culture on American life, including "Western Mystic: Bob Nolan and His Songs" (*Western Historical Quarterly*, 1986), "The Future is Unwritten: The Clash, Punk, and America, 1977-1982" (*American Studies*, 1993), "A Society Without Soul: The Fear of Modernism in the 1937 Opera *The Romance of Robot*" (*Journal of American Culture*, 1994), and others in *The Historian*, *Journal of Popular Film and Television*, *Illinois History*. He has contributed chapters entitled "Race, Class, and Ethnicity Among Swing-Era Popular Musicians" for *America's Musical Pulse* (Greenwood 1992) and "Cool Water, Rye Whiskey, and Cowboys: The Image of the West in Country Music" (*The American West in Popular Culture*, Richard Aquila, editor, University of Illinois Press, 1996). He served as editor to *America's Musical Pulse*, as well as guest editor to the 1992 *Studies in the Social Sciences* volume dedicated to popular music and American society. This spring will see the publication of his first monograph, *All Of This Music Belongs To The Nation: The WPAs Federal Music Project and American Society, 1935-1941* on the University of Tennessee imprint. He is currently

completing a survey of American society and rock music for Ivan Dee Press, as well as working on a study of western Georgian's oral histories of the Depression era. Bindas is pleased to be back in North-east Ohio and looks forward to meeting and working with his KSU colleagues.

Kim M. Gruenwald was appointed as assistant professor beginning in the Fall semester 1995. After completing undergraduate work in history at the University of Colorado, she received a master's degree from Utah State University. While at Utah State she served as an editorial assistant at the Western Historical Quarterly. Gruenwald received a Ph.D. from the University of Colorado in 1994 in the field of Colonial America. Prior to joining the Kent faculty, she taught at a community college in the Denver area. She presented a paper to the Society for Historians of the Early Republic at Cincinnati in 1994 and will make a presentation at the Institute of Early American History and Culture at Boulder this summer. Two articles are forthcoming; one on Indian education in the Utah Historical Quarterly, the other in Ohio History.

Leslie Heaphy has joined the department as assistant professor at the Stark Campus. She defended her dissertation at the University of Toledo in August 1995. She has published a book review in Athlon and presented a paper entitled "Inevitable Decline: The Effects of Integration on the Negro Leagues" at the NASSS Conference in November 1995.

Shirley Wajda joined the Department as assistant professor in January 1996. She participated in two summer seminars: "Reading Books, Reading Culture," Summer seminar in the History of the Book in American Culture, at the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester, MA in June; and "The Thirties: American Literature, Art, and Culture in Interdisciplinary Perspective," National Endowment for the Humanities Summer Institute, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, in July and August. She is serving on the Executive Committee of the Great Lakes American Studies Association chapter, the Program Committee for the March 1997 GLASA meeting in Bloomington, IN, and the Executive Committee of the Material Culture Caucus of the American Studies Association.

Professor Jon Wakelyn who comes to the Department from The Catholic University of America, will be the department chair. Professor Wakelyn's expertise is the Middle Period of the United States, 1789 to 1877, with an emphasis on aspects of politics, including the new institutionalism and governance.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY

Sheldon Anderson, Marjorie McLellan, and Judith P. Zinsser have been tenured and promoted to Associate Professor. **Robert W. Thurston** was promoted to Professor.

Amy Froide, who recently received her Ph.D. from Duke University, holds a visiting appointment for 1996-97 to teach Early Modern European History. Her dissertation, entitled "Single Women, Work, and Community in Southampton, 1550-1750," examines the everyday lives of never-married women in early modern England, explores the differences in their experiences from those of widows and wives, and comments on the socio-economic roles spinsters had in the early modern town.

Suzanne Kaufman has been appointed to a visiting position in the field of 19th-century European History. She is particularly interested in the relationship of culture and gender to French politics, and her dissertation, "Science, Pilgrims and the Spectacle of Lourdes: Popular Religion and Modernity in Fin-de-Siecle

France," argues that an analysis of popular religion is central to the understanding of political and social change in late 19th-century France. She received her Ph.D. from Rutgers University in 1996.

Joel Shrock received his doctorate from Miami University in 1996 and has been appointed to a visiting position at the Hamilton Campus for 1996-97. His dissertation, "Images of Manliness: Respectable Manhood in Juvenile Popular Media, 1870-1929," examines how popular literature and feature films directed at boys and young men reflected the changing notions of middle class masculinity as American society moved into the 20th century.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Thomas M. Klubock was appointed Assistant Professor. He received his Ph.D. in 1993 from Yale University and came to Ohio State from Montana State University where he was an assistant professor. His field is Latin American history.

Valerie Mendoza was appointed Assistant Professor. She received her Ph.D. this summer from the University of California, Berkeley. Ms. Mendoza had been at The Ohio State University on a special fellowship. Her field is American ethnic history.

Aso Noriko, postdoctoral student, has taken a position at Portland State University.

Geoffrey Parker was appointed to the Andreas Dorpalen Professorship in History. He received his Ph.D. in 1968 from Cambridge University and came to The Ohio State University from Yale University where he served as Robert A. Lovett Professor of Military and Naval History. Mr. Parker will teach Early Modern European history and military history.

David Steigerwald (Marion Campus) was promoted to Associate Professor.

Zaragosa Vargas, Associate Professor, has returned to the University of California, Santa Barbara.

OHIO UNIVERSITY

NORMAN J. W. GODA (Ph.D., University of North Carolina, 1991) joined the History faculty as an assistant professor in September, 1996; he previously taught at the University of Maine/Presque Isle Fields of specialization: Modern Europe, Germany, international relations.

JEFFREY HERF (Ph.D., Brandeis University, 1980) joined the History faculty as an associate professor, also in September 1996. His immediately prior teaching appointment was at Mount Holyoke College. Fields of specialization: Modern Germany, 20th-century Europe, European intellectual.

KATHERINE JELLISON has been promoted to the rank of associate professor.

UNIVERSITY OF AKRON

Johanna Schoen (Ph.D., University of North Carolina, recent U.S. history) and **S. David Glunt** (ABD, Miami University, modern German history) have joined the faculty for 1996-97.

H. Roger Grant resigned to accept a position as department head at Clemson University.

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

ARIEL SALZMANN resigned to accept a position at New York University.

AWARDS, GRANTS, LEAVES, HONORS, AND OFFICES

MIAMI UNIVERSITY

P. Renee Baernstein will conduct archival research for a monograph on elderly women in Early Modern Italy while on leave in Florence, Italy, during the 1996-97 academic year.

Jay W. Baird received the 1996 Ohio Academy of History Teaching Award. He was awarded a grant for study at the Institute on the Holocaust and Jewish Civilization at Northwestern University during Summer 1996, and he has been granted a research leave for Second Semester, 1996-97, to continue work on a book on the literary aesthetics of National Socialism.

Carrie Foster and **W. Sherman Jackson** will participate in the Senior Faculty Program for Teaching Excellence at Miami University in 1996-97.

Wenxi Liu will continue work on "Rhetoric and Litigation in Early Common Law Courts" during a research leave, First Semester, 1996-97.

Carl Pletsch has been named Visiting Research Professor at the United States Air Force Academy, 1996-97.

Robert W. Thurston will be on research leave during Second Semester, 1996-97, for work on a comparative study of panics and dehumanization in four settings: trials of "witches" in early modern Europe, lynching of African-Americans in the South from 1880-1941, arrests of "enemies of the people" in the USSR from 1934-1941, and persecution of communists in the U.S. during McCarthyism.

Allan M. Winkler will begin work on a biography of folk singer Pete Seeger during his research leave in Second Semester, 1996-97.

Judith P. Zinsser was named a Mayers Fellow of the Huntington for Summer 1996. She will spend Second Semester in Cambridge, England, where she will coordinate Miami's study abroad program at Selwyn College. She will also continue research for her biography of Madame de Chatelet.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Jack M. Balcer was elected into The Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society.

James R. Bartholomew received a Fulbright at the Center for Advanced Science and Technology at Tokyo University for 1995-1996.

Michael Les Benedict received a Fulbright Distinguished Lecturing Award for lecturing and research at Sussex University, October-December 1996.

Philip C. Brown received a grant from the American Philosophical Society to support research in Japan on "Land Redistribution Systems in Early Modern Japan."

Hao Chang served as Chien Mu Distinguished Lecturer in Chinese history at the Chinese University of Hong Kong.

Timothy Gregory was awarded a grant from The David and Lucile Packard Foundation to support continued work of the Ohio State University excavations at Isthmia.

Mark Grimsley won second place and a \$10,000 award in the 1996 Lincoln Prize completion for the best work on the era of the American Civil War; never before has a first-time book shared in the award.

David L. Hoffmann has been awarded a Kennan Institute Research Scholarship from the Woodrow Wilson International Center

for Scholars to support six months of research in Washington on morality and respectability in the Soviet Union in the 1930s.

Eve Levin received word that she has received an International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX) grant to support research in Russia on Spiritual healing in Muscovy in the 15-17 centuries.

Margaret Newell has been offered an appointment as a W.M. Keck Foundation and Robert L. Middlekauff Fellow at the Huntington Library, where she will conduct research on Indian slavery in colonial New England.

Geoffrey Parker is the recipient of the Grand Cross of the Order of Alfonso the Wise. He flew to Spain to receive the award from the Spanish Prime Minister.

Carla Pestana received a Huntington National Endowment Fellowship for 1997 to support research on the history of Anglo-America during the English Revolution.

Ahmad Sikainga was awarded a Fulbright for 1996-1997 to support research in Morocco for his new book on the railway worker of Atbara, headquarters of the Sudan Railways from 1924-1972.

David Steigerwald will shortly be returning from Japan where he has served on a Fulbright lectureship in American Studies at the University of Ryukyus in Okinawa.

Warren Van Tine has received funding for his project, "In the Workers' Interest: A History of the Ohio AFL-CIO," from the Center for Labor Research.

OHIO UNIVERSITY

ALFRED E. ECKES has been elected Vice President for Publications, International Trade and Finance Association, and Vice President, U.S. International Trade Commission Historical Society.

MARVIN E. FLETCHER will be on Faculty Fellowship leave during the winter and spring quarters, and **DONALD C. RICHTER** during the fall quarter, of the 1996-97 academic year.

ALONZO L. HAMBY has won both the 1995 Herbert Hoover Book Award (Hoover Presidential Library Association) and the 1996 Truman Book Award (Harry S. Truman Library Institute) for his most recent book: *MAN OF THE PEOPLE: A LIFE OF HARRY S. TRUMAN* (Oxford University Press, 1995).

CHESTER J. PACH has been elected to the Council for Historians of American Foreign Relations.

UNIVERSITY OF AKRON

Shelley Baranowski and **David Kyvig** are on leave during 1996-97.

William McGucken will be on leave during the spring semester, 1997.

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

ROGER DANIELS has been appointed as the first holder of the Fulbright Chair in North American Studies at the University of Calgary and will teach there in the fall semester of 1996.

FRANK KAFKER has been reelected President of the Society for Eighteenth-Century French Studies, and he serves as a member of the Board of Editors, *French Historical Studies*.

MAN BUN KWAN is on leave during 1996-97 continuing his research on the salt merchants of Tianjin. While in China he

will also conduct research on a business history of the Yongli-Kiuda chemical conglomerate.

JOANNE MEYEROWITZ is a recipient of a Social Science Research Fellowship for 1996-97. During the tenure of the fellowship, she will be in residence at the Kinsey Institute at Indiana University conducting research on the history of transsexuality. MEYEROWITZ also serves on the Program Committee for the Organization of American Historians 1997 meeting.

ZANE L. MILLER won the University of Cincinnati's Oscar Schmidt Award for Public Service, May 1996.

JAMES MURRAY was elected president of the Midwest Medieval History Association for 1995-96.

LINDA PRZYBYSZEWSKI will continue for a second year, 1996-1997, as a Mellon Fellow at Columbia University.

BARBARA N. RAMUSACK was appointed for a five year term to the editorial board of *The Historian*.

THOMAS SAKMYSTER was named Walter C. Langsam Professor of History, Spring 1996. He was also elected vice-president (president-elect) of the American Association of Hungarian Studies.

HILDA SMITH was awarded a Mayers Fellowship for summer research (1996) by the Huntington Library.

UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON

ERVING E BEAUGARD has been reappointed the Membership Director, The American Catholic Historical Association and to the Editorial Board *RESEARCH REVIEW; THE JOURNAL OF THE LITTLE BIG HORN ASSOCIATES*.

WESTERN RESERVE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Dr. John J. Grabowski of Case Western Reserve University and the Western Reserve Historical Society has been awarded a Fulbright grant to lecture in American History and public history at Bilkent University in Ankara, Turkey.

WILMINGTON COLLEGE

Long-time peace activist **Dr. Larry Gara** will receive a Distinguished Faculty Award at Wilmington College's annual Alumni Day June 8.

WITTENBERG UNIVERSITY

Charles Chaffeld named recipient of Wittenberg University's Distinguished Teacher Award, 1996.

Robert S. Cutler on sabbatical leave Spring semester 1997. attentive to detail.

DEATHS

KENT STATE UNIVERSITY

Coburn V. Graves, 71, died at home in Portland, Maine on April 27, 1996. Born in Everett, Massachusetts, he received the Purple Heart and the Bronze Star during World War II where he served in the infantry in the European theater. Following military service, he attended Boston University where he was a Buck Scholar and a Buck Fellow, graduating in 1947. He received the M.A. in 1949 and the Ph.D. in 1955 from the University of Chicago where he wrote his

dissertation on the history of the Cistercians in medieval England, a field in which he published a number of scholarly articles. He joined the department at Kent in the fall of 1961 as assistant professor, coming from a similar position at Florida State University. Coburn was quickly promoted to associate professor, and, following a brief stint at the University of Maine at Orono in 1966/67, he rejoined the department in the fall of 1967 and was promoted to full professor in 1968.

Upon his return, Coburn became deeply involved in reorganizing the basic courses in the History of Civilization and for a number of years chaired both the Civilization Committee and the Committee on Teaching Fellows. In addition to his readily-apparent administrative skills, Coburn quickly earned the reputation of being a superior teacher, highly organized in his lectures and demanding but fair to his students. In 1972 he was nominated for an Alumni Award for Distinguished Teachers.

Following Henry Whitney's retirement at the end of the 1982/83 academic year, Coburn became department chair, solidifying his reputation throughout the university of being a superb, fair administrator especially adept at handling difficult personnel and related matters. With Coburn at the helm, the department's course steadily in the direction of self-improvement. Within existing constraints, Coburn took advantage of opportunities to recoup some of the personnel losses of the department and, in particular, to add a new focus on the rapidly developing field of Public History. With the support of a Board of Regents Academic Challenge Award, he hired John Jameson to initiate courses in Public History and Clarence Wunderlin to edit a multi-volume edition of the papers of Ohio's Senator Robert A. Taft, a project directed by Frank Byrne. Coburn also played a major role in diversifying the department's faculty, adding minorities and women to its ranks.

Coburn retired in June 1992 and returned to his beloved Maine in 1993. He was a voracious reader; study for him became an activity to be enjoyed in and of itself. He had a passion for precision in the use of language and a love of baseball. The department and the university were well-served by Coburn, and we are all richer from his years here. He is survived by Marie Graves (his wife of 46 years), five children, two grandchildren, and a sister.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Marilyn R. Waldman, Professor of History and Comparative Studies at The Ohio State University, died in Columbus on July 8 from complications of cancer. She was born in Dallas, Texas, in 1943 and attended Radcliffe College. She came to Ohio State as an instructor in 1971 and became an Assistant Professor in 1974 when she received her Ph.D. with distinction in Islamic history from the University of Chicago. She became a Professor of History and Comparative Studies in 1987. From 1977 to 1980, she was Director of the Near and Middle East Studies Program, and she chaired the Division of Comparative Studies in the Humanities from 1980 to 1991. Her book, *Toward a Theory of Historical Narrative: A Case Study in Perso-Islamicate Historiography*, was published by The Ohio State University Press in 1980, and she also edited several works. At the time of her death she was working on *Inviting Prophets and Entertaining Comparisons*. A witty and effective public speaker, she was an important figure in both the history of religion and the history of the Middle East, and students will remember her as a powerful and inspiring teacher.

OHIO UNIVERSITY

JOHN F. CADY, Distinguished Professor Emeritus of History, died on June 17, 1996, aged ninety-four.

Trained in "standard" Western history at the University of Pennsylvania in the 1920s, John always was sensitive to the larger stage of the world and to placing contemporary events in historical perspective. A 1935-38 teaching appointment at Judson College, in Burma, afforded him an extraordinary view of a colony in ferment, the clash of indigenous and Western cultures, and the aspirations of young and fervent Burmese nationalists. It was the beginning of a long love affair with Southeast Asia.

As one of the few Americans with direct knowledge of that region's, particularly Burma's, political life, he joined the Office of Strategic Services in 1943, moving to the State Department in 1945 and serving both in Washington, D.C., and Rangoon. In 1949, dissatisfied with what he saw as excessive deference to colonial powers in Southeast Asian matters, he left the State Department for Ohio University. Committed to Southeast Asia as an area of study, John here offered the first course in its history to be offered in the United States. In 1952, he was invited by Cornell University, now the best-known center of Southeast Asian studies in the world, to develop and teach a similar course for them. This was genuine pioneering work.

In his research, John also broke new ground. He undertook a study of contemporary Burma in historical perspective--no American scholar had written or, it seems safe to say, even contemplated such a work on any Southeast Asian nation--the outcome of which was *A HISTORY OF MODERN BURMA* (1958). It still is an unrivaled resource. John's next major work, even grander in conception, was a sweeping history of the entire region of Southeast Asia which attempted to focus attention on indigenous peoples and cultures rather than the story of their colonizers, and which could be used as a college text. *SOUTHEAST ASIA: ITS HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT* appeared in 1964 and was reprinted three times. Despite several attempts, it has not been improved upon.

This volume was not long finished when John inaugurated what was perhaps the first American college course on modern Vietnam. Once more galvanized by contemporary world events, he sought to explain to students not only the reasons for the growing conflict in that country, but also to warn them of its dangers. An early and outspoken opponent of US involvement, he yet managed a creditable and fair-minded classroom performance, no mean feat in the late 1960s.

John and his wife Vivian, who died earlier this year, spent his quarter-century of retirement in Athens. Their three children and three grandchildren survive.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

WESTERN RESERVE HISTORICAL SOCIETY ARCHIVES/LIBRARY

POSITION AVAILABLE
MANUSCRIPTS PROCESSOR

RESPONSIBILITY: Under the direction of the Head of Manuscripts and the Senior Manuscripts Processor, arranges and

describes manuscript and archival collections, and prepares finding aids to the collections.

QUALIFICATIONS: Education: Master's degree in American History or Library Science preferred; Bachelor's degree in American History or Information Science required; specific archival training or coursework preferred. Experience: One year archival work or the equivalent highly preferred; experience with USMARC highly preferred; archival internship or practicum preferred. Personal traits: Trustworthy, motivated, neat, orderly and attentive to detail.

CLASSIFICATION: This position is classified as part-time specialist and is non-exempt from overtime compensation.

SALARY: Negotiable

APPLICATION: Send letter of interest, resume, and three professional references to: Kermit J. Pike, Director, Archives/library, Western Reserve Historical Society, 10825 East Blvd. Cleveland, Ohio, 44106. The Western Reserve Historical Society is an Equal Opportunity employer.

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

MIDDLE EAST

Tenure-track assistant professorship. Research specialization in any facet of Middle East history from A.D. 600 to the present. Teaching responsibilities include general education world civilization courses, survey, upper-level courses, and graduate colloquiums in speciality areas. Ph.D. is required by date of appointment; publications and teaching experience are highly desirable. Salary is competitive, and appointment will begin September 1, 1997. The Department encourages applications to be completed by graduate transcripts, and three current letters of reference to Barbara N. Ramusack, Chair, Middle East Search Committee, Dept. of History, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45221-0373. If available, copies of teaching evaluations and publications may also be sent. Women and minorities are urged to apply. AA/EOE.

UNIVERSITY OF AKRON

The department will fill the newly-created Miller Professorship in Modern European History. For information, contact Barbara Clements, Search Committee Chair.

GRANT AND FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

TAFT MEMORIAL FUND

CHARLES PHELPS TAFT POSTDOCTORAL
FELLOWSHIPS

at the

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

Anthropology

Economics

English and Comparative Literature

Germanic Languages and Literatures

History

Mathematics
Philosophy
Political Science
Romance Languages and Literatures
Sociology

Applications are invited for CHARLES PHELPS TAFT POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIPS intended to afford scholars who have demonstrated unusual ability for creative research the opportunity to enhance their education through additional study and research.

Each applicant must have been awarded the Ph.D. during the past five years, or have completed all the requirements for the degree by September 1 of the year in which the tenure of the fellowship begins.

The application must include a carefully developed plan of research at the postdoctoral level, a complete, up-to-date vita, three letters of reference, and the name of a faculty member at the University of Cincinnati, if known, with whom the applicant would like to study.

Each application will be judged on the basis of ability as evidenced by demonstrated scholarship, and letters of reference and on the compatibility of research interest with Graduate Faculty members on the University of Cincinnati campus. Applicants from all ten Taft departments will compete equally for the fellowships. The letters of reference should address the merits of the proposed plan of research, its significance to the field, and its prospects for publication/performance upon completion.

Each CHARLES PHELPS TAFT POSTDOCTORAL FELLOW will be expected to devote full time to research during the tenure of the fellowship. The award carries an annual stipend of \$30,000. Additional benefits include \$500 to defer moving expenses, \$1000 for research-related expenses, and single coverage health insurance. Subject to Departmental instructional needs, the Fellow may be appointed to teach one course for one quarter only in his/her Department. Teaching assignments and compensation with a minimum of \$2000 are to be negotiated between the Fellow and the host Department, subject to the approval of the Taft Postdoctoral Fellowship Committee.

The recipient may not accept other compensation or supplementation from employment or from another scholarship or fellowship during the tenure of the Fellowship. Reimbursement of documented research expenses from a grant or other source may be permitted if approved by the Taft Committee.

Each applicant for the CHARLES PHELPS TAFT POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIP must send the above information to Taft Postdoctoral Fellowships, University of Cincinnati, M.L. #0037, Cincinnati, OH 45221-0037, before January 15. Incomplete applications postmarked after January 15 will not be considered for the fellowship.

OHC GRANT GUIDELINES

If you would like to receive a copy of the Ohio Humanities Council's Guide to Grants and application forms, contact the OHC office. For information on hosting a proposal-writing workshop, ask for Edgar Vélez.

GRANT LINES AND DEADLINES

Type of Grant	Deadline	Council Review	To Begin On or After
MAJOR \$10,000-\$20,000	Pre: 9/15 Final: 11/1	1st wk in December	Feb. 1
FILM/VIDEO \$25,000 max.	Pre: 9/15 Final: 11/1	1st wk in December	Feb. 1
REGULAR Spring Cycle \$2,000-\$10,000	Pre: 12/15 Final: 2/1	Early March	May 1
REGULAR Fall Cycle \$2,000-\$10,000	Pre: 7/15 Final: 9/1	Early October	Dec. 1
MINI \$2,000 max.	1st business day of each month	By end of month	8 wks after submission
OHC PACKAGED PROGRAMS \$1,000 max.	Any time	Within 2 weeks	5 wks after submission
SPEAKERS BUREAU	Any time	Within 2 weeks	5 wks after submission



OHIO HUMANITIES COUNCIL

695 Bryden Road, P.O. Box 06354, Columbus, OH 43206-0354

POINT OF VIEW

by Albert Shanker, President
American Federation of Teachers

Where We Stand Truths About Teaching

Some movie critics are saying the new film "Mr. Holland's Opus" is pretty good but a bit too sentimental or too long or too preachy. Don't be put off. This movie tells some important truths about what it means to be a teacher. It's also fun, and moving.

You don't have to be a teacher, or have a deep interest in education, to appreciate Richard Dreyfuss's superb portrait of a nightclub pianist who reluctantly takes a high school teaching job to feed his wife and his dream of becoming a composer. But it has special power for people who know something about the teaching life. The movie attempts an ambitious feat: to show us the development of a teacher over a 30-year career. Most movie stories span only a brief period, so you don't see how a character develops over time and is shaped by different experiences. But that's what becoming a skilled teacher is all about; it's the ongoing process of learning from experience that forges professional expertise. This is the first film to focus on that and convey its significance.

In the standard blackboard-jungle movie, an eager young teacher is thrown like fresh meat to the worst students in a tough school. A cynical senior teacher warns the new recruit not to "care" too much. After hair-raising confrontations attempting to reach the classroom thugs, the heroic teacher intervenes to help the toughest kid in a personal crisis; the class then rallies behind the teacher and they soon become the best students in the school.

"Mr. Holland's Opus" upends these cliches. The students in Mr. Holland's music appreciation course are ordinary middle class kids in a suburb. They're polite; they don't disrupt lessons; mostly, they're bored. Their teacher isn't even remotely eager. He wants to punch the time clock, keep his distance, sit quietly between classes and work on his musical "opus." Chided by the principal for his lack of involvement in the school, he sputters in frustration, "I do my job, don't I?"

But Holland has absolutely no idea what the job is. He woodenly stands with textbook in hand, asking such questions as, "Who can tell me what music is?" When he is met with silence and blank faces, he continues, "O.K., nobody here knows. Turn to page 28 in your textbook. There's a definition of music there." Then he reads it.

Indifference turns into desperation in Holland's classroom, but it's not the students'; it's his desperation to figure out how to teach. The movie shows the awful isolation of the green teacher. There's no "how to" manual, nobody around to help; it's sink or swim behind closed doors. Holland's struggle to learn is a seat-of-the-pants, trial-and-error, intuitive process; the movie has it right that a teacher who is going to be any good is constantly groping for ways to improve. Holland has decent instincts - wearing a jacket and tie, he establishes decorum, explaining that he will call students Mr. or Miss So and So and they call him Mr. Holland. But he can't seem to get anything more than order out of his class. Until one day, on the edge of panic, he turns to the piano that has been sitting unused and plays a theme from a pop song the students all know. "Who wrote this?" They snicker. "Johann Sebastian Bach." Jaws drop. But it's Holland who has made the breakthrough. He's learned that knowing your subject is essential, but it isn't enough to make you a teacher.

We watch him become increasingly skilled at connecting what he knows, loves, and is able to do with the world of his students. He teaches to the whole class and expects everyone to "get it," but he also figures out ways to reach students individually. Like many teachers, he also starts taking on lots of additional responsibilities - tutoring after school, building the school orchestra, starting a marching band, directing the annual student musical. Mr. Holland, in fact, has become a teacher and a very able one.

"Mr. Holland's Opus" is good on a lot of things about teaching. It suggests how physically grueling and emotionally demanding the work is; how great a commitment of time and self is required; where the motivation to teach comes from (love, not money); and how odd and unexpected gifts, and more than a little courage, can make an ordinary person an extraordinary teacher.

The movie is also an impassioned demonstration that art and music are not educational frills. They are academically sound ways to engage young people in learning, some of them kids who may not be reachable in any other way. But at Holland's school, the budget ax spares football, not art and music. This is happening all across the nation. I agree with Glenn Holland that it is ridiculous to suggest that the arts and music - primary means of transmitting human culture throughout history - are not among education's "basics." Without culture, he cries, students eventually will have "nothing to read or calculate." Right.

Reprinted from *The New York Times*, Sunday, January 28, 1996 with permission granted by Mr. Albert Shanker from his copyright column, "Where We Stand."

POTPOURRI

The Organization of American Historians has published its 1996-1997 Lectureship Program. If your institution is in the process

of scheduling lectures and would enjoy programs featuring outstanding historians, as well as help in the support of the major national organization in the field of American history, write for information by contacting: Lectureship Coordinator at (812) 855-9854; e-mail: tamzen@oah.indiana.edu.

CLEVELAND STATE UNIVERSITY

Academic Year 1996-97

Department of History

The Department of History continues its colloquia under the direction of Joyce Mastboom. Details regarding speakers, topics and other program information will be announced at a later date. Contact Roger Manning at x3925 for information regarding the department's Renaissance/Early Modern Studies Seminar Series.

PUBLICATIONS

CLEVELAND STATE UNIVERSITY

Jim Borchert (History) wrote the article "Residential City Suburbs: The Emergence of a New Suburban Type, 1889-1930" for the *Journal of Urban History* 22 (No. 3, Mar. 1996), 283-307. "Cites in the Suburbs: Urban Landscapes on the U.S. Metropolitan Fringe, 1920-1950," is forthcoming in *Urban History* 23 (Aug 1996). "Suburbs" appeared in the *Encyclopedia of Cleveland History* (Bloomington: Univ of Indiana Press, 1996)

Joyce Mastboom (History) published "By-Employment and Agriculture in the Eighteenth-Century Rural Netherlands: The Florijn/Slotboom Household" in the *Journal of Social History* 29 (Spring 1996): 591-612. "Protoindustrialization and Agriculture in the Eastern Netherlands" appears in *Social Science History* 20:2 (Summer 1996).

MIAMI UNIVERSITY

Robert W. Thurston, *Life and Terror in Stalin's Russia, 1934-1941* (Yale University Press, 1996).

Edwin M. Yamauchi, "Cambyes in Egypt," "Go to the Land I will Show You": *Studies in Honor of Dwight W. Young*, edited by J.E. Coleson and V.H. Matthews (Eisenbrauns, 1996).

Edwin M. Yamauchi, "Magic Bowls: Cyrus H. Gordon and the Ubiquity of Magic in the Pre-Modern World," *The Biblical Archaeologist* 59, March 1996.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Mansel G. Blackford

Edited, *On Board the USS Mason: The World War II Diary of James A. Dunn* (OSU Press, 1996)

Joan Cashin

Edited, *Clotel, Or The President's Daughter*, by William Wells Brown (New York: M.E. Sharpe, Inc., 1996).

James Kittelson Co-edited, *The Oxford Encyclopedia of the Reformation* (New York, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1996).

Stephanie Shaw

What A Woman Ought to Be and to Do: Black Professional Women Workers During the Jim Crow Era (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1996).

David L. Stebenne

Arthur J. Goldberg: *New Deal Liberal* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996)

Ahmad Sikainga

Slaves Into Workers: Emancipation and Labors in Colonial Sudan (University of Texas Press, 1996)

OHIO UNIVERSITY

CHARLES C. ALEXANDER, "Introduction," in J.J. McGraw, *MY THIRTY YEARS IN BASEBALL* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1995), vxi.

-----, JOHN MCGRAW. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Reprint; originally published by Viking Penguin,

-----, THE KU KLUX KLAN IN THE SOUTHWEST. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1995. Reprint; originally published by University of Kentucky Press, 1965.

-----, "Rogers Hornsby and the Summer of 1950," *THE TEXAS GULF HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD*, 31 (1995), 66-72.

DOUGLAS C. BAXTER, Bourbon Princes Meet Their Brides: Ceremony, Gender, and Monarchy," *PROCEEDINGS OF THE WESTERN SOCIETY FOR FRENCH HISTORY*, 22 (1995), 23-31.

PHILLIP N. BEBB, "Christoph Scheurl" and "Lazarus Spengler," in Hans J. Hilderbrand, ed., *THE OXFORD ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE REFORMATION* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996), 4: 3, 101102.

ALFRED E. ECKES, "Revisiting Smoot-Hawley," *JOURNAL OF POLICY HISTORY*, 7 (1995), 295-310.

ALONZO L. HAMBY, "Truman and the Bomb," *HISTORY TODAY*, 45 (1995), 18-25.

JEFFREY HERF, "Der Nationalsozialistische Technikdiskurs: Die Deutschen Eigenheiten des reaktionären Modernismus," in Wolfgang Emmerich, and Carl Wege, eds., *DER TECHNIKDISKURS IN DER HITLERSTALIN ARA* (Stuttgart: Verlag J. B. Metzler, 1995), 72-93.

KATHERINE JELLISON, "Introduction," in H.H. Grant and L.E. Purcell, eds., *THE FARM DIARY OF ELMER G. POWERS, 1931-1936* (DeKalb: Northern Illinois University Press, 1995), ix-xvii.

DONALD A. JORDAN, "China's International Rapprochement in 1931," in *THE EIGHT-YEAR WAR OF RESISTANCE*, Vol. 3 in series commemorating SUN YAT-SEN'S FOUNDING OF THE KUOMINTANG FOR REVOLUTION CENTENNIAL (Taipei: Contemporary History Publishing Society, 1995), 1-30.

STEVEN M. MINER, "The Apparatchik's Lament: Dobrynin's Stab-in-the-Back Theory," *FOREIGN AFFAIRS*, 74 (1995), 154-159.

A. COMPTON REEVES, "Paul Murray Kendall and the Anniversary of RICHARD THE THIRD," *RICARDIAN REGISTER*, 30 (1995), 4-5.

-----, The Foppish Eleven of 1483, " *MEDIEVAL PROSO-POGRAPHY*, 16 (1995), 111-134.

JOHN F. REIGER, "Academic Historians and Hunting: a Call for More and Better Scholarship," *ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY REVIEW*, 19 (1995). 39-56. Coauthored with Thomas L. Altherr.

UNIVERSITY OF AKRON

Constance B. Bouchard, *Nobles, Knights, and Chivalry in Medieval France* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1996)

Constance B. Bouchard, *The Cartulary of St.-Marcel- les-Chalon* (Cambridge, MA: Medieval Academy Books)

Keith Bryant, "Entering the Global Economy," in Clyde Milner II and Carol O'Connor, *History of the West* (New York: Oxford, 1994)

Barbara E. Clements, "Women in Russia: Images and Realities," in Max Okenfuss and Cheryl D. Roberts, *Reemerging Russia* (Needham Heights: Simon and Schuster, 1995)

Michael Graham, *The Uses of Reform: 'Godly Discipline' and Popular Behavior in Scotland and Beyond, 1560-1610* (Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1996)

Walter Hixson, *Charles A. Lindbergh, Lone Eagle* (New York: Harper-Collins, 1996)

Philip A. Howard, *Culture, Nationalism, and Liberation: A History of the Afro-Cuban Benevolent Societies During the Nineteenth Century* (Baton Rouge: LSU Press, 1996)

David E. Kyvig, *Explicit and Authentic Acts: Amending the U.S. Constitution, 1776-1995* (Lawrence: University of Kansas Press)

Jane Kate Leonard, *Controlling From A Far: Daoguang Emperors Management of the Great Canal Crisis. 1824-26* (Ann Arbor, Michigan, Center for Chinese Studies, 1996).

Elizabeth Mancke, "At the Counter of the General Store: Women and the Economy in 18th Century Horton, Nova Scotia," in Margaret Conrad, ed., *Intimate Relations: Family and Community in Planter Nova Scotia* (Fredericton: Acadiensis Press)

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

ROGER DANIELS has published "The Growth of Restrictive Immigration Policies in the Colonies of Settlement before World War II" in Robin Cohen, ed. *The Cambridge Survey of World Migration*. Cambridge University Press, 1995.

WAYNE DURRILL published an article entitled "Routine of Seasons: Labour Regimes and Social Ritual in an Antebellum Plantation Community," in *Slavery and Abolition* 16, 1995: 161-187.

SIGRUN HAUDE published "The Silent Monks Speak Up: The Changing Identity of the Carthusians in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries," *Archiv für Reformationsgeschichte* 86, 1995: 124-140.

BARBARA RAMUSACK published "Indian Princes as Fantasy: Palace Hotels, Palace Museums, Palace-on-Wheels," pp. 66-89 in Carol A. Breckenridge, ed., *Consuming Modernity: Public Culture in a South Asian World*. University of Minnesota Press, 1995.

UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON

ERVING E. BEAUREGARD recently published the following; William Henry Holmes, in *Ohioana Quarterly*, Vol.39, No.2.

UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO

ALFRED A. CAVE

The Pequot War (Amherst The University of Massachusetts Press, 1996)

The Failure of the Shawnee Prophet's Witchhunt," *Ethnohistory* 42 (Summer, 1995) :44S-75.

"Why was the Sagadahoc Colony Abandoned? An Evaluation of the Evidence," *New England Quarterly* LXVIII (1995): 625-640.

"Anglo-Indian Relations, "Fort Corchaug" and "Fort Shantok," in Alan Galloway, ed. *Colonial wars of North America 1512-1763* (New York: Garland, 1996)

RETIREMENTS

KENT STATE UNIVERSITY

Ken Calkins received the Ph.D. from the University of Chicago in 1966 and, following teaching at Lake Forest College, joined the Kent faculty in September 1967. A specialist in German history, he directed four doctoral dissertations, eight master's theses, and one honors thesis. In addition to his distinguished record of teaching and scholarship, Ken will be particularly remembered for his extensive record of service to the department, the college, and the university, especially on Faculty Senate and the American Association of University Professors.

Bob Swierenga joined the Kent faculty in September 1968, following receipt of the Ph.D. from the University of Iowa and faculty service at Calvin College and the University of Iowa. A recognized authority on United States economic, religious, and immigration history, he has published a multitude of widely-read scholarly monographs and articles. He has directed sixteen doctoral dissertations and seventeen master's theses at Kent. He will be remembered by graduate students in particular for his rigorous course in historical methods. Bob served as managing co-editor of *Social Science History* for fifteen years and has been an officer of numerous historical organizations. Bob and his wife have moved to Holland, Michigan where he will be Research Professor at the VanRaalte Institute for Historical Studies at Hope College.

Stan Garfinkel received the M.A. from Princeton University and has taught for many years at the Geauga campus, serving as associate professor of history and associate adjunct professor in the Rodgers/Silverman School of Fashion Design and Merchandising. His scholarly interests lie in oral history and in the history of fashion, an area in which he has produced numerous video documentaries.

Jack LeBrun received the doctoral degree in American Studies from Case Western Reserve University and joined the Kent faculty in September 1964. Over the years he has taught at a number of regional campuses, where in particular he has developed courses in the history of American women.

SYMPOSIUMS AND EXHIBITS

Western Reserve Studies Symposium set for October 18-19

In 1796, Moses Cleaveland came to the Western Reserve, surveyed the land, and left. The visionaries in his surveying party stayed on to found Cleveland.

The 11th annual Western Reserve Studies Symposium of Case Western Reserve University on October 18-19 will explore the at-

traction of Cleveland's first settlers to the Western Reserve territory in the program, "Remarkable Happenings in the Western Reserve or Whose Bicentennial is it Anyway?" Sponsored by the CWRU American Studies Program, it will offer new scholarly research on topics associated with the land and literary works from the Western Reserve.

Symposium highlights include a discussion of the Forest Hills Park system, given by John D. Rockefeller to East Cleveland and Cleveland Heights by Cuyahoga County Commissioner Mary Boyle; Marianne Evett, the theater critic for the *Plain Dealer*, on regional theater; an original work by award-winning writer Mary Grimm, a CWRU English professor; Tim Page of the *Washington Post*, author of the *Diaries of Dawn Powell*, 1931-1965 about the Shelby, Ohio writer; and the premiere of film producer Lois Cunniff's media presentation, "The Forgotten Frontier: The Connecticut/Ohio Western Reserve," and poet Ray McNiece's new poem on the Western Reserve.

Registration and fee of \$35 (students with ID, \$15) are required for the symposium; \$35 for Friday evening's dinner; and \$15 for Saturday's lunch. For more information, contact Gladys Haddad in the CWRU American Studies Program, at 216-368-4117.

Tiffin University Hosts Nelly Toll Exhibit

"Triumph of the Spirit," a collection of paintings created by Nelly Toll during the year she and her mother were in hiding from the Nazis in Poland during 1943 and 1944, will be on exhibit at the Tiffin University Art Gallery September 9 through October 5, 1996.

Toll and her mother, who spent a year locked in the home of a sympathetic Christian family, were the only survivors of their family. Now a resident of Cherry Hill, New Jersey, Toll is working on her doctorate at the University of Pennsylvania where she is a lecturer, teacher, and art critic.

Nelly Toll's watercolors are important additions to the body of children's art that has emerged from the Holocaust. Rather than evoking the harsh reality of the poignancy of a lost childhood as captured in the art of children confined in concentration camps, Toll's works present a crisp, sunny reality that provides a special look at the strength of human spirit and the courage of a mother and her child.

Toll's biography, *The Secret Window*, was published in 1993 to wide critical acclaim.

The exhibit will be free and open to the public. Elementary classes, in particular, are encouraged to visit the exhibit. Tiffin University will provide a guided tour and show a film for visiting groups.

For further information or to arrange a tour, contact: William Phillips, director, OCHE Information Center, Tiffin University 44883. Phone: 419.448.3315; Fax: 419.443.5005; e-mail: wphillips@wcnet.org

CHISHOLM HALLE COSTUME WING PRESENTS RETROSPECTIVE OF GALANOS DESIGNS

The Chisholm Halle Costume Wing of the Western Reserve Historical Society in Cleveland, in collaboration with the Department of Costume and Textiles of The Los Angeles County Museum of Art, presents an exhibition celebrating 45 years of design by James

Galanos. The exhibition is a tribute to Galanos, often considered to be the only American designer on par with the great Parisian haute couturiers. *GALANOS* opens July 5, 1996, and runs through November 3, 1996.

Galanos has never compromised the high standards he set for himself at the beginning of his career as a dressmaker. He designs and makes women's clothing at the highest level of artistry and craftsmanship, utilizing techniques and materials ordinarily associated with the best custom work. The hallmark of Galanos' work is timelessness: most of his designs can be (and often are) worn as successfully today as when they were first made.

Galanos' work has been consistently influential. His penchant for sheer, enormously full, multilayered skirts in the 1950s is said to have revitalized the chiffon-weaving industry in France. He is also credited with establishing the chemise (or "sack") dress in the United States during the late 1950s. A short time later, he introduced the evening jumpsuit, and showed very short skirts two seasons before they were called miniskirts.

In 1954, Galanos was the youngest designer ever to win the Coty Award, and the third (after Norman Norell and Clair McCardell) to be elected to the Coty Hall of Fame. He has also won every other major fashion award in the United States. One of Galanos' best-known clients is Mrs. Ronald Reagan, who wore Galanos dresses to the 1981 and 1985 Presidential Inaugural Balls. Although perhaps best known for his grand evening clothes involving hand embroidery and beading, Galanos' impeccable day clothing and coats are considered by many wearers as investments, just as they might consider a Rolls Royce automobile or a Matisse drawing an investment.

The exhibition includes 65 examples of this great dressmakers achievement. *GALANOS* travels to Los Angeles, where it is open February 6, 1997 through July 27, 1997 (except for May 4-8). A third venue may be scheduled between Cleveland and Los Angeles. The Chisholm Halle Costume Wing is part of the Western Reserve Historical Society, located in Cleveland's University Circle area. Admission to the exhibition is included in the regular Historical Society admission fee of \$6 for adults, \$5 for seniors, and \$4 for children 6-12 years of age. Admission for children 5 years and younger and WRHS members is free. For additional information on the Chisholm Halle Costume Wing exhibition in Cleveland, call 216/721-5722.

1896 TIME CAPSULE CONTENTS ON DISPLAY IN A CENTURY OF SAFEKEEPING EXHIBITION

"To Women Unborn: 1896 sends greetings to 1996." So begins the greeting found in a time capsule sealed during Cleveland's Centennial celebration by the Women's Centennial Committee. Now, during Cleveland's Bicentennial celebration, the time capsule has been opened, and the contents are at last on display for the public in an exhibition entitled *A Century of Safekeeping* at the Western Reserve Historical Society. The exhibition opens Wednesday, February 28 and runs through January, 1997.

The time capsule was created by 35 women who made up the Women's Centennial Commission. Descendants of the original members of the commission continued to create time capsules every 25 years, so the contents of time capsules from 1921, 1946, and 1971 will also be on display. The time capsules contained personal letters to descendants, program books from organizations like the Cleveland Orchestra, Western Reserve Historical Society, and Cleveland Museum of Art, flags, coins, newspaper articles, and photographs.

The 1896 time capsule also features a series of challenges and questions for the women of 1996. "Have you invented a flying machine or found the North Pole?" "What have you done for Cleveland?"

A Century of Safekeeping will include an area where visitors can make suggestions about the contents of a time capsule being created for the women of 2096.

WESTERN RESERVE HISTORICAL SOCIETY EXPLORES IMPACT OF AFRICAN AMERICAN RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS

The Western Reserve Historical Society's third Bicentennial exhibition focuses on African American religious institutions, and the role they have played in Cleveland's history. *Identity, Dignity, Community. African American Religious Experiences in Cleveland* opens on July 26, 1996, and continues through Spring, 1997.

African American religious institutions have traditionally fulfilled a greater community role than simply the spiritual role. The institutions have historically offered economic, cultural, and social opportunities; served as sites for community and political organizations; promoted musical appreciation, supported professional advancement, and filled in for unmet community and cultural needs. This exhibition explores four different areas of impact. In the architecture segment, space for ritual is examined through a Yoruba altar, a Catholic altar, prayer rugs and stained glass. Religion as it relates to identity and dignity is explored through "closets" housing personal, organizational, and music/media artifacts. The religion and community area invites visitors to sit down and explore items from area institutions, and to discuss the items with other visitors. Finally, the politics of religion is explored through giant photo murals of religious and political leaders, as well as by presenting segments of memorable and important speeches.

Every half hour, the gallery darkens, and a multi-media show begins. An announcer discusses various segments of the exhibition while music plays, and speeches are broadcast. Visitors also hear interviews with local leaders and members of Cleveland's African American religious institutions.

The Western Reserve Historical Society anticipates that a companion exhibition from the Smithsonian Institute will open in November, 1996. *Wade in the Water* is a review and celebration of African American religious song and music.

Identity, Dignity, Community. African American Religious Experiences in Cleveland is supported by the Cleveland Bicentennial Commission, The Cleveland Foundation, and The George Gund Foundation. Additional support is provided by WZAK-FM, WJMO-AM, and the Call & Post.

WESTERN RESERVE HISTORICAL SOCIETY PRESENTS BICENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, THE PEOPLES OF CLEVELAND

The Peoples of Cleveland, an official Bicentennial program, is the Western Reserve Historical Society's new exhibition about the diverse peoples who call Cleveland home. The exhibit is a semi-permanent addition to the History Museum.

Find out which ethnic groups have arrived through Cleveland's 200 year history, where they came from, and how they got here. When visitors enter this gallery, they can choose one of 10 or so different identities, then discover more about that identity in the exhibition.

Once visitors have their new identities, they can examine all the things that might help decide identity: religion, politics, gender, race, culture, economics and more. Then visitors can insert the ticket that tells about their new identity into a computer to find out more about that person's life. For example, if a visitor chooses to be an Irish immigrant, where would she live? Where would she go to school? Where would she work? What would she do during leisure time?

After learning about their new identity, visitors have a chance to tell the Historical Society what makes them feel like a Clevelander, by voting for everything from the Cleveland Indians to Terminal Tower.

This special exhibition is one of four Bicentennial exhibitions at the WRHS in 1996. The others include *Cleveland Whats In A Name?* (open now through July, 1996), *Identity, Dignity, Community. The Black Religious Experiences* (open July 26, 1996 through Spring, 1997 and *Whats Cooking Cleveland?* (open September 27, 1996 through Fall, 1997).

The Peoples of Cleveland is supported by the Cleveland Bicentennial Commission, M.A. Hanna Company, The Cleveland Foundation, and The George Gund Foundation.

Admission to *A Century of Safekeeping; Identity, Dignity Community. African American Religious Experiences in Cleveland; Peoples of Cleveland* is included in the regular museum admission of \$6 for adults, \$5 for seniors, and \$4 for children 6-12 years of age. WRHS members and children 5 years and younger are admitted free. The Western Reserve Historical Society is located at 10825 East Boulevard in Cleveland's -University Circle, and is open Monday through Saturday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and Sunday, noon to 5 p.m. For more information, call 216/721-5722.

HAYES PRESIDENTIAL CENTER

The Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center will serve as the fall meeting site of the Society of Ohio Archivists, scheduled for September 19th and 20th. Featured speaker will be Robert H. Warner, former Archivist of the United States.

In early October, the Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center will host "Thomas Nast and the Glorious Cause," an exhibit developed by and on loan from Hacculloch Hall Historical Museum of Morristown, New Jersey. The display will feature original Nast drawings, paintings, and artifacts, focusing on the Civil War years when Nast, through his drawings, established himself as the nation's most powerful political cartoonist. The exhibit runs through January of 1997.

October 5th and 6th marks the Fifth Annual Hayes Civil War Encampment as the Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center celebrates the nineteenth president's birthday. The two-day event includes battle skirmishes with over four hundred reenactors and the First Brigade Band from the movie "Glory."

CALENDAR

Oct. 3-4 The Midwest Local History Society, in cooperation with the Center for Print Culture History in Modern America, will hold its third conference in Madison, Wis. Call for proposals by July 1, 1996. For details, contact Joseph Starr, History Dept., University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh, WI 54901. (414) 424-2456. Fax (414) 424-7317.

Oct. 3-5 A national conference on Jonathan Edwards and modern theology is scheduled to take place in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on , 1996, at The Arch Street Friends Meeting House. The meetings are co-sponsored by The Works of Jonathan Edwards, Princeton Theological Seminary, Eastern College, Westminster Theological Seminary, the Presbyterian Historical Society, and the Philadelphia Center for Early American Studies. Contact The Works of Jonathan Edwards, Yale Divinity School, 409 Prospect Street, New Haven, CT 06511; (203) 432-5430.

Oct. 10-13 Oral History Association Annual Meeting will be held in Philadelphia at the Holiday Inn Select Center City. The meeting's theme will be "Oral History, Memory, and the Sense of Place." Among the featured speakers are Robin D.G. Kelley and Spencer Crew.

Oct. 17-20 The Popular Culture Association in the South and the American Culture Association in the South will celebrate their 25th anniversary in their meeting at the Hyatt Regency, Savannah, Georgia. Contact Dennis Hall, PCAS/ACAS Program Chair, Department of English, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292; (502) 852-6896; fax (502) 852-4182 drhall01@ulkyvm.louisville.edu.

Oct. 18-19 The 23rd annual Washington, DC Historical Studies Conference will be held. Call for proposals on all aspects of Washington, DC history. For details, contact Barbara Franco, Historical Society of Washington, DC 1307 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036 (202) 785-2068. Fax (202) 887-5785.

Nov. 2 Mystic Seaport Museum will sponsor its seventeenth annual symposium on New England maritime history. Five topics of various regional maritime interest will be presented. Contact William N. Peterson, Curator, Mystic Seaport Museum, Mystic, CT 06355-0990.

Nov. 8 "Conceptualizing Gender in American Business History," a symposium, will be held at Hagley Museum and Library in Wilmington, Delaware. Details, contact Center for the History of Business Technology, and Society, Hagley Museum and Library, P.O. Box 3630, Wilmington, DE 19807. (302) 658-2400. Fax (302) 655-3188. E-mail: cri@udel.e

Nov. 9 The 1996 Eisenhower Seminar, "Mamie Doud Eisenhower: Her Impact and Influence on Her Time," will be held at the Gettysburg Cyclorama Center, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Sponsored jointly this year by Eisenhower National Historic Site and Gettysburg College, the program commemorates the centennial of Mamie Eisenhower's birth. Contact Park Ranger John Joyce, Eisenhower National Historic Site, 97 Taneytown Road, Gettysburg, PA 17325; (717) 338-9114.

Nov. 13-16 American Studies Program at Michigan State University is sponsoring the Fall Festival of the American Arts. Scheduled for the festival will focus on "What is an American?: Changing

Faces of Identity in American Life," and will include a national academic conference and special museum, musical and theatrical events. For more information about conference registration, contact Michigan State University American Studies Program at (517) 353-9821; amstudys@pilot.msu.edu; or <http://atl46.atl.msu.edu/ams/ams.html>.

Nov. 21-23 First Annual Dallas Conference on the Death of John F. Kennedy will be held at the Grand Hotel, Dallas, Texas. Contact Debra Conway, JFK Lancer Publications, 25172 Calle Pradera, Lake Forest, CA 92630; (714) 699-2744; jfklancr@exo.com. For more information on participants and presentation topics, contact George Michael Evica, 107 North Beacon Street, Hartford, CT 06105; (860) 232-9673; evica@uhavax.hartford.edu.

Dec. 25-Jan. 2 "Multidisciplinary Conference on the Holocaust: Rescue, Survival, Escape, and Guile, an international conference, will be held in Jerusalem. Call for abstracts by September 15, 1996. For details contact Bernard Klein, History Dept., Kingsborough Community College, 2001 Oriental Blvd., Brooklyn NY 11235. (718) 368-5417. Fax (718) 368-4564.

March 15, 1997. "William McKinley and the McKinley Era," a centennial conference sponsored by the Ohio Historical Society, SHGAPE, and Ohio State University will be held in Columbus, Ohio, at the Ohio Historical Center. Walter LaFeber will deliver the keynote address. Other participants include Roger Daniels, John Offner, and Alfred Eckes. For further details, contact Terry Kehoe, Ohio Historical Society, 1982 Velma Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43211. (614) 297-2264, Fax: (614) 297-2233. E-mail: kehoe.l@osu.edu.

Apr. 4-5 "Americans Remember the Civil War Scholarship, Preservation, and Public Memory," a conference sponsored by the Forrest E. Pogue Public History Institute, will be held in Murray, Ky. Individual proposals related to the themes of the Civil War home front, gender and the war, race and the war, and interpretation and preservation of Civil War sites are encouraged. Proposals that relate to the Civil War in Kentucky are especially welcome. Call for proposals by July 1, 1996. For details, contact William H. Mulligan, Jr., or Lesley J. Gordon, Dept. of History, Murray State University, P.O. Box 9, Murray, KY 42071. (502) 762-2231. Fax (502) 762-6587.

April 10-12 In 1997 Lincoln Memorial University will celebrate its centennial. As part of this celebration, the Abraham Lincoln Museum will host a symposium entitled, "Lincoln and His Contemporaries." Contact the Abraham Lincoln Museum, Box 2006 Harrogate, TN 37752; (423) 869-6235; lmuseum@centuryinter.net.

May 2-3, 1997 "The Future of History in the Electronic Age" is the theme for the inaugural Cincinnati Symposium on Computers and History, which will be held at the University of Cincinnati. Professors, K-12 teachers, librarians, publishers, editors, archivists, students and all other history professionals are encouraged to participate. The deadline for paper and panel proposals is October 30, 1996. For details, contact Dennis A. Trinkle, Chair, Cincinnati Symposium on Computers and History, Department of History, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45220-0373. (513) 556-2144. E-mail: Trinklids@uc.edu.

May 15-17 "Third Carleton Conference on the History of the Family" will be held in Ottawa, Canada. Call for proposals by November 1, 1996. For details, contact Roderick Phillips, Dept. of History, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario K1S 5B6, Canada. (613) 520-2600, ext. 2824. Fax (613) 520-2819. E-mail: rodphill@ccs.carleton.ca.

May 15-17 Out of New Babylon: The Huguenot and Their Diaspora," is an international conference to commemorate the tricentennial of the 1697 Huguenot Naturalization Act in South Carolina. The meeting will be held at the University of Charleston. Contact Randy J. Sparks, History Department, 66 George Street, College of Charleston, Charleston, SC 29424-0001; (803) 953-8273; sparksr@cofc.edu.

PLAN AHEAD

A VERY EARLY 1997 SPRING MEETING

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