

Ohio Academy of History Newsletter

Fall 1998

OHIO ACADEMY OF HISTORY NEWSLETTER

Vol. XXIX, No. 3

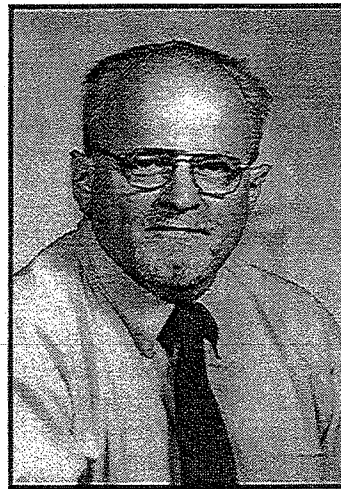
PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

The Housing Question in the East End of London Revisited, 1840-1919

For the last two decades on both sides of the Atlantic it has been fashionable to think that government should contribute very little to solving of social and economic problems. There has been a renewed faith that the private sector and the hidden hand would take care of socioeconomic problems. While it may be true that some elected officials and public administrators expected more from government than it might be able to produce, it is clear that economics is still political economics and that human beings live in society not outside it. Despite the current conventional wisdom, it seems that wealth is being grossly mal-distributed in favor of the wealthy, and there still are many individuals and families in industrial societies who lack the means to provide the basics of food, shelter, and clothing.

Lets go back about 100 or 150 years when European societies were beginning to experience pains of urbanization and industrialization. By 1851 England was the first nation-state to become urban, by 1900 Germany, and by 1930 France. Cities like London, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Paris, Berlin, even New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago, grew rapidly and were unprepared for the changes that were needed in ensuring decent housing, in providing sanitary infrastructure, and governmental administration to facilitate growth and change. This paper will focus on nineteenth-century housing and urban social problems, when there was a shift in paradigms from an agrarian-rural-subsistence society to an industrial-urban wage society and a concurrent shift from laissez-faire attitudes to a pro-active and safety net state. Specifically, there will be an examination of changes in public opinion and local government as related to public health, housing, and working class poor, with special emphasis on the East End of London.

As tens of thousands of Englishmen crowded into the cities, they put undue pressures on existing housing stock. Dwellings originally constructed for single family occupancy now had multi-tenancy. Moreover, a lifestyle suited for a one-room cottage in the country was not appropriate for urban single-family houses with multiple family occupancy. There were rural slums with primitive sanitation;² however, such evils were multiplied in the city. Single family houses were rarely refitted with sanitary facilities for or remodelled to accommodate multi-family occupancy. Cesspools overflowed in backyards. Sewers were



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Presidential Address
25 April 1998

poorly connected. Many of the by-law street developments were mean and sometimes built on top of unstable landfills. Lacking accessible parks, open spaces, or fields, children turned streets, staircases, and passages into playgrounds; the result was obvious: greater noise and nuisance for adults and a questionable paradise for the children.

Slum filth was not hidden in a few corners of the metropolis. It was visible to anyone who cared to look and it posed a direct threat to public health and tranquility. Londoners groped for a

means to deal with insanitary dwellings as well as to clear slums. Londoners dealt with public health and housing problems empirically: they constructed sewers, defined sanitary nuisances, and enacted permissive legislation for enforcement of nuisance removal and sanitary laws and for provision of bath and wash-houses. Gradually they realized that the prerequisites for improving the environment were continuous control over property, publicly provided sanitary services, and a will to act backed by public opinion. Prevention and effective control demanded inspection, enforcement, and compulsory power to improve or demolish dwellings. It also required money to pay salaries of inspectors and to purchase insanitary or uninhabitable property for demolition.

To nineteenth-century social critics, reformers, and politicians, the housing question meant housing the working classes who actually lacked sufficient income to rent decent housing. Thomas Carlyle believed that poverty was the cause "of the condition-of-England" question and that poverty could be eradicated and he thought that Parliament had not gone far enough with its 1834 Poor Law reforms.³ Parliament, on the other hand, believed that poverty was a permanent feature of society and still viewed poverty from a rural lens rather than urban. Members of parliament did not appreciate fully England's changing socio-economic structure from a rural and agrarian society to an urban and industrial society. In attempting to reduce rural public assistance they distinguished between pauperism and

poverty: a pauper was defined as an able-bodied laborer who accepted assistance and entered the workhouse; a poor man was a laborer who remained independent of public assistance.

Llewellyn Woodward noted that even if early nineteenth century governments had possessed experience or knowledge of the condition of England, they "would have had no effective means of dealing with them. Material progress had long outrun administrative order. The simple legislative barriers against economic oppression and the earliest safeguards of the standard of life of the poor had broken down."⁴

Public Opinion and Attitudes

Into this world of socioeconomic ignorance stepped Edwin Chadwick, one not to avoid challenges. He tried his hand at gathering facts and creating administrative institutions that might solve persisting social problems. In 1838 Chadwick, as Secretary to the Poor Law Board, turned his attention to the prevention of pauperism and to the relationship between health, poverty, and housing, and defined the "sanitary question." Members of Chadwick's staff went to East End parishes to gather first-hand information on the social and medical conditions of the poor. Their findings reported to the Poor Law Commissioners provided factual descriptions of living conditions and graphically portrayed the abyss of poverty in which many lived. They noted a relationship among housing, health, economics, and taxes. These reports presented the case for surface drainage and improved sewers, proper water supply, widened and ventilated streets, regular refuse removal, and prevention of overcrowding. They detailed the housing conditions of the worst areas in Bethnal Green and Whitechapel, which would remain plague spots for another 40 to 60 years.⁵

The plight of the poor working classes cannot be exaggerated. Overcrowding, insanitary conditions, substandard or decayed housing, and high rents were the order of the day. The Nichol, an area in the northwest corner of Bethnal Green, was described by observers many times over the course of the nineteenth century: In the Fourth Poor Law Report of 1838, by Dr. Hector Gavin in 1848, by the East London Observer in 1865, by Charles Booth in his monumental study of poverty in the 1880s. Through much of the last half of the 19th century, coroners' inquests, reported in the local newspapers, corroborated these descriptions of living conditions. True that sometimes the statements at the inquest were exaggerated; however, when testimony at inquest after inquest described similar conditions it becomes clear that many of the dwellings were poorly maintained, structurally uninhabitable, and insanitary.⁶

Dr. Gavin succinctly described the Bethnal Green area and the residents' options when he wrote that "This district exceeds all those which have gone before it in filth, disease, mortality, poverty, and wretchedness". The poor inhabitants generally prefer any kind of abode to the workhouse." The Shoreditch Observer noted that "the mass of the people are utterly powerless in effecting improvements in these matters; these are all landlords' questions, with which the people have nothing to do." Moreover, neither talk nor legislation would solve the problem: what the poor needed was the means to pay for better dwellings and only when their wages improved would things begin to change.⁷

The crux of the housing problem, as with many social problems, was poverty on the one hand and attitudes toward the poor on the other. These attitudes changed slowly. Many believed that the source of the working classes' misery was their own ignorance, immorality, and vicious habits. The poor, according to many commentators, were improvident, intemperate, and licentious. According to Gareth Stedman Jones, while Victorians were conscious of the effects of casual labor, they viewed the poor "through the distorting lens of pauperism and "demoralization."⁸

Creeds of individualism, economic liberalism, and inevitable progress shaped the prevailing climate of opinion for much of the Victorian era. Any state activity on behalf of the laboring classes could be interpreted as compulsion and collectivism or socialism. Prevailing opinion tended to discount the efficacy of social reforms for the poor. Poverty was a permanent aspect of society. The state could neither alter nor change the laborer's lot. Any change in his condition had to be personal. Change could be assisted by inculcating in the working poor the virtues of self-reliance, self-discipline, and thrift. Charity could be administered on an individual basis only to the deserving poor; the undeserving paupers would be assisted at the workhouse. Outstanding proponents of this view were Octavia Hill, Charles Stewart Loch, and Helen Bosanquet. To them the source of failure lay in individual character not in any deficiencies of the social system.

During the last quarter of the 19th century the philosophy of individualism, economic liberalism, and progress came increasingly under attack. The "Great Depression," 1873-96, with its recurring business crises, undermined the optimistic belief in continued economic progress. Increased competition from newly industrializing countries that had been former customers and growing tariff barriers led to serious doubts about England's free trade policy. The matchbox girls' strike in 1888 and the dockers' strike of 1889 drew public attention to the evils of sweated and casual labor. Collectivist solutions to social and economic problems now had a more receptive audience. Reformers questioned the basic assumptions on which laissez-faire capitalism rested and insisted that new foundations were imperative. Their positions gained credibility from persistent investigations into the condition of the working class. As knowledge of the causes and extent of destitution was accumulated, the arguments for unrestrained individualism and laissez-faire capitalism were challenged.

In the 1880s it was fashionable for West Enders to go slumming in the East End. Residential settlement houses such as Toynbee Hall and Oxford House were founded. Prominent parliamentarians such as Lord Salisbury, Joseph Chamberlain, and Richard A. Cross complained in contemporary journals of opinion that little was being done for the poorest classes.⁹ The most influential pamphlet to focus on London slums was "The Bitter Cry of Outcast London" by Rev. Mearns. While Rev. Mearns' main concern was the lack of religion among the lowest classes, his dramatic presentation of living conditions led to the Pall Mall Gazette's serial feature on slums.¹⁰ After weeks of front-page articles and editorials, the immediate results were a flurry of Local Government Board circulars to the vestries and district boards and the appointment of a Royal Commission on

Housing."¹¹

The importance of the Royal Commission was that for a moment it refocused the public's attention on the housing question. The dramatic visits by Prince Edward and Charles Dilke into London's dark and dank neighborhoods moved many consciences. Despite the publicity, the nation quickly tried to forget its seamy side and assumed that this social problem would resolve itself. The public did not want to face up to the helplessness of the poor.

When Chadwick's assistants had described the physical environment and revealed a relationship between public health, environment, and poverty, no one had any quantitative conception of the depth and breadth of urban poverty until Charles Booth published his seminal study. Charles Booth, skeptical of the conjectural impressions of poverty, prepared the first impartial study of life and labor in London. His pilot project focused on districts in Stepney and Poplar. He was astounded by what he uncovered, and it took him time to grasp the full significance. Thirty-five percent of east London's population lived on the edge or in poverty, and any illness or unemployment could easily increase the percentage. While Booth was disturbed by the degree of abject poverty, he was optimistic that public calm and time and patience would assist in actions to improve the situation.¹² This pilot study and his 17 volumes convinced many skeptics that poverty and slums existed on a scale far greater than imagined. The poorest and most crowded sections of the East End were Bethnal Green, St. George in the East, Poplar, and Limehouse.¹³ Not only did a more realistic view of the causes of poverty emerge, but it also had become accepted that housing contributed directly to ill health and poverty and that casual employment and low wages denied laborers access to affordable decent housing.

Developing administrative machinery to deal with the problem.

Just as important as gathering information and changing opinion was the need to gain administrative experience in dealing with the infrastructure and environment. In the 1840s and 1850s the goal was to reduce the filth and squalor by providing or improving the infrastructure, such as sewers, refuse collection, water supply, and ventilation. With the creation of the Metropolitan Board of Works (MBW) in 1855, trunk sewers were ensured. It was assumed that private interests would reciprocate by improving dilapidated private property to better living conditions for the working classes and that vestries would provide feeder services. The activities of a new and professional breed of administrators began to effect desired changes and influence legislation. Medical officers of health were made responsible for food analysis, infectious disease, insanitary housing; sanitary inspectors were assigned slaughterhouses, cow sheds, bake houses, and shops.

Under Edwin Chadwick's leadership, during the decade between 1838 and 1848, the investigations into public health and housing questions produced reports and aroused public opinion that led to Parliamentary committees in the 1840s. The reports of the Select Committee and of the Royal Commission on the Sanitary State of Large Towns made many of the same

points Chadwick had. Both reports underscored the argument that environmental conditions determined the health of residential neighborhoods and government action would be needed to provide sanitary sewers, proper house drainage, and an adequate water supply. In the wake of these reports two associations were formed to publicize their findings and to promote "sanitary reforms."¹⁴

The activities of the 1840s bore fruit when Parliament in 1846 enacted the Public Baths and Wash-houses Act and the Nuisance Removal Act, and in 1848 passed the Public Health, Metropolitan Sewers, and Nuisance Removal Acts. These five acts were permissive, i.e., local authorities could but were not required to adopt them. The Public Baths and Wash-houses Act encouraged local authorities to provide these amenities in urban areas. The 1846 Nuisance Removal Act included dwelling houses in "filthy and unwholesome condition"; in 1848 the definition was expanded to include dwellings "injurious to the health of any person." The Public Health Act resulted in the General Board of Health and the Metropolitan Sewer Act, under the threat of cholera, a Sewers Commission.

As a result of the legislation, Chadwick gained powerful administrative positions. He was appointed to both the General Board of Health and the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers. The work of the Board of Health was so demanding that Chadwick could not devote sufficient time to the sewers commission. Moreover, the key weakness of the Sewers Commission was that its legal existence was initially for two years, and subject to renewal every two years. It is clear that many were naive about how quickly the Sewers Commission could carry out its charge.¹⁵ Before construction of main sewers could begin there was a need for detailed topographic maps of London as well as a reorganization of the water supply. Many vested interests of the vestries felt threatened by Chadwick's drive to create a single authority responsible for sewers and water. The result was the poorly compromised Metropolitan Water Act (1852) that made some progress toward improving supply and quality of water but failed to create a single water authority let alone have water and sewers under one administration. The Metropolitan Commission of Sewers continued on ineffectively until the creation of the Metropolitan Board of Works in 1855.

The unwanted by-product of Chadwick's labors and visions on the Sewers Commission and the Board of Health was a swirl of controversy over the threat to the powers of vestries. Chadwick came to symbolize, rightly or wrongly, like Robert Moses of New York City, the arrogation of local authority by a new tier of government.¹⁶ Chadwick's enemies forced him to resign and relegated the Board of Health to the guidance of the Home Office.

Chadwick's resignation in 1854 ended one bone of contention, but still left unresolved the questions of the role and structure of local government to deal with the health needs of the metropolis, and of the provision and management of the metropolis' sewers. On the heels of Chadwick's resignation Parliament created a two-tier government for the metropolis. At the primary level were vestries and district boards of works. Above the 38 local authorities plus the City there would be a new Metropolitan Board of Works, which would be responsible for the main drainage system, main thoroughfares, bridges, and tunnels. The vestries and district boards would provide the local

or feeder system of sewers, streets, and bridges. The vestries and district boards also retained responsibility for dealing with insanitary and uninhabitable dwellings.

Whenever the MBW cleared areas for street, bridge, and tunnel improvements, it exposed the wretched hovels of the working classes; moreover, for many years the MBW was not required to rehouse the displaced residents. Displacement was further exacerbated with civic and commercial improvements in the City and by railway construction to the City's perimeter. Furthermore, the MBW had no real authority for enforcing sanitary legislation related to housing questions in the metropolis or compelling local authorities to carry out their duties.

Although most of the vestry and district board records and police magistrate court records no longer exist, it is possible to reconstruct some of the issues and positions related to the housing question. The repeal of the tax on newspaper advertisements in 1853 and the repeal of the penny tax or stamp duty on newspapers in 1855 expanded the market for printed materials, especially local newspapers.¹⁷ These newspapers carried stories about and verbatim excerpts of vestry, district board, and poor law guardian meetings, and coroners' inquests. By reading local newspapers it has been possible to glean the gist of what was occurring and, for our purposes, the enforcement of legislation related to the sanitary condition of housing at the vestry level.

One senses that many elected local and appointed officials were hard working and concerned individuals. Questions arise when one examines to what purpose they expended their energies, in what regard they held their rate-paying voters, and what opinions they had of the unenfranchised, especially the poor. Depending on the constituency, different views emerge. Yet even the editors of local newspapers, protective of their communities' images, condemned local officials for permitting their vested interests detract from their legal duties.¹⁸ The four worst areas in the East End were Bethnal Green, Whitechapel, Mile End Old Town, and St. George in the East. Bethnal Green and Mile End acquired very bad reputations for implementing legislation related to insanitary and uninhabitable properties. Local newspapers complained that Bethnal Green's vestry and Board of Guardians did their business in secret and for years refused the press permission to report their proceedings. In early 1861 both bodies opened their sessions to East London Observer reporters. The newspaper's reports revealed that Bethnal Green officials did not appreciate the enforcement activities of their medical officer of health and their sanitary inspectors, and forced them to resign or fired them.¹⁹

In contrast to Bethnal Green, the Whitechapel District Board of Works with the able assistance of its medical officer of health, Dr. Liddle, actively sought to improve the sanitary condition. Dr. Liddle didn't just relay statistics: he placed statistics in the context of daily living conditions. He tried to inform the Board and the public, to exhort property owners, and to avoid confrontation.²⁰

To remedy the administrative weaknesses in the sanitary and nuisance removal acts, Parliament passed the Torrens Act, 1868. The Torrens Act permitted vestries and district boards to deal with individual and small groups of insanitary and uninhabitable housing. The ineffectiveness of the Torrens Act was exposed when Parliament empowered the Metropolitan

Board to clear slums under the Cross Act, 1875. The Metropolitan Board quickly was inundated with representations for clearance schemes. Many of the areas could have been dealt with under the Torrens Act. The Metropolitan Board's attempt to remedy the legal defects in the Torrens Act resulted in vestries uniting to resist change.²¹ Vestry officials argued that the reforms were "inexpedient and undesirable"; that "such a change is not only unnecessary, but would also be impolitic"; and that "local authorities are better qualified to carry out provisions ... possessing as they do the intimate knowledge of the different localities."²² Debate at the Whitechapel District Board reflected all sides. The chair, Mr. Gladding, asserted that the Metropolitan Board could not handle the problem, and that transferring power was tantamount to an admission "that the local boards were incompetent or were indisposed to perform it." Mr. Munro, a member of the Whitechapel District Board as well as the MBW and the MBW's housing subcommittee, defended the Metropolitan Board: he claimed that administration by the MBW would be cheaper; moreover, he thought that the Torrens Act was "a failure in the hands of the present authorities".²³ On the basis of vestry and district board opinions the Metropolitan Board decided not to apply for the authority but rather informed the Home Secretary that vestries were ineffectively administering the Torrens Act.²⁴

Even though it was obvious that vestries and district boards had defaulted, the resulting 1879 amendment act raised so much opposition from local authorities that it resulted in a compromise favoring the status quo. The amendment act also included a clause that enabled a property owner to require local authorities to purchase his property if they ordered him to improve or demolish it. According to the Royal Commission on Housing the Working Classes this clause provided slum lords with windfall profits for neglecting property.²⁵

Despite publicity and amendments, the Torrens Act was rarely used effectively. The MBW's solicitor reported that the Torrens Act had been "a dead letter" since its enactment in the majority of the vestries and district boards. He requested that Parliament empower the MBW to deal with insanitary and uninhabitable dwellings and that it simplify procedures for enforcement.²⁶ Even the Select Committees of 1881 and 1882 concluded that vestries and district boards deferred in taking action, expecting the MBW to do the work.

A paradox existed. The vestries and district boards were reluctant to exercise their powers; on the other hand, they refused to relinquish any authority they possessed for improving housing conditions. Resolution was slow in coming. The best that the Metropolitan Board of Works could do was act as the conscience and to goad local authorities. The local political climate would not support a more active role by the MBW.²⁸ The same could be said of the Local Government Board's efforts.²⁹

Faith in piecemeal improvements and laissez-faire solutions began to give way in face of experience. Advocates for comprehensive redevelopment argued that largescale clearance and reconstruction schemes were needed if London were to be a healthy and pleasant metropolis. A growing segment of public opinion began to think that the MBW was the appropriate authority in London for eliminating the slums. The MBW had demonstrated its effectiveness in building the public health

infrastructure, and it seemed to possess the financial and administrative resources to clear insanitary areas. The Board reflected this emerging shift in opinion when in 1874 it passed a motion that supported parliamentary legislation to empower it to clear SIUMS.³⁰ The following year parliament enacted the Artisans and Laborers Dwellings Act or, as it is better known, the Cross Act, for clearing slums and selling sites to private developers. In 1875 Parliament also passed the Public Health Act for England and Wales, omitting London, which consolidated the sanitary and nuisance removal acts.

The speed with which the MBW implemented the Cross Act and the number of areas it undertook to clear, reflected the MBW's commitment to making the metropolis a habitable environment for all classes and its dedication to carrying out the law. Within the first year and a half of the operation of the Cross Act, the MBW committed itself to nine schemes, which totaled about 30 acres (two of the schemes, approximately 13 acres, were in Whitechapel in the East End). By the end of 1878 the MBW had agreed to fourteen schemes totaling 42 acres.

Despite the Metropolitan Board's commitment, realism settled in quickly. The MBW was paying significantly higher prices for leaseholds and freeholds than had been estimated because owners had demanded arbitration. In order not to burden the rate-payers, the MBW offered cleared sites for housing at prices that reflected actual costs. Sydney Waterlow, a member of the MBW and a developer of working class housing, thought that conditions were too "onerous and stringent."³¹ Eventually, the Board, with assistance from the Home Office, negotiated a sale price with the Peabody Trust to build affordable housing.

For all practical purposes, as noted earlier, with the passage of the Cross Act, the Torrens Act was a dead letter and legislation related to housing was a hodge podge.³² When the London County Council replaced the Metropolitan Board of Works in 1889, it moved to consolidate all legislation related to working class housing and to public health. The LCC experienced many of the same problems that had vexed the MBW. Local authorities expected the LCC to deal with all insanitary and uninhabitable dwellings as well as slums. Within a decade, by 1900, County Hall made local authorities (now boroughs) more accountable. It also had expanded the scale of slum clearance and its charge to build housing on cleared sites as well as in the suburbs. Experience had shown that neither private enterprise nor 5% philanthropy could supply enough housing for the working classes.

In total the MBW and the LCC had cleared less than 100 acres of slums in 40 years. This sum may seem great, but it was a pittance. This became obvious when, in 1911, the LCC's Housing Committee decided to compile detailed inventory of all insanitary and congested areas in the metropolis.³³ The Medical Officer of Health submitted a three volume report describing almost 1500 insanitary and badly arranged areas that needed action.³⁴ Toward the end of World War I, in 1917, this report was reviewed to determine post-World War I policy.³⁵ The report clearly documented the extent to which insanitary and uninhabitable property continued to exist!

In conclusion, by the beginning of the 20th century the principle of local government responsibility for slum prevention and slum clearance was accepted. Legislation to improve

insanitary or demolish uninhabitable dwellings and prevent slums came in spurts, usually during periods of public pressure. The basic aim had been to improve the working class environment and to raise the physical health of the community. Permissive legislation yielded to compulsory powers. Local civic pride coupled with dynamic medical officers, more often than not, had been the chief reasons for implementing legislation. In the main, the climate of opinion favored slum clearance while still being very hostile to public housing. Conservatives and laissez faire liberals adamantly opposed government rehousing programs as a threat to private enterprise. Yet the question that remained to be answered was how were the poor laborers to get decent housing?

The outbreak of World War I had abruptly halted further clearance and housing projects. During the war, the housing question, i.e., sanitary dwellings, clearing slums, and building housing, would become a responsibility of the national government since it campaigned for "homes fit for heroes." In the interwar period, the national government pursued a policy of first building "homes fit for heroes" and then comprehensive clearance. The destruction wrought by German bombing raids during World War II led to comprehensive redevelopment plans for most of the East End London and many parts of Britain. By the 1960s much had been accomplished, yet much remained to be done. However, under the Thatcher government, not only would the Greater London Council be dissolved, but also the role of government in housing would be reversed and public housing would be privatized.

Notes

The papers of the Metropolitan Board of Works (MBW) and the London County Council (LCC) are housed in the London Metropolitan Archives.

¹Nicholas Bullock and James Read, The movement for housing reform in Germany and France, 1840-1914 (Cambridge, 1985); United Nations, Abstracts from Demographic Yearbook, 1952.

²See Enid Gaudie, Cruel Habitations (London, 1974), chapters 1-4, for a discussion of this aspect of the housing question.

³Thomas Carlyle, Chartism, reprinted in The Works of Thomas Carlyle, v. 4 (New York, 1969).

⁴Llewellyn Woodward, The Age of Reform, 1815-70, 2nd ed. (London, 1962), 16-17.

⁵S. E. Finer, The Life and Times of Sir Edwin Chadwick, (London, 1952), 155 and R. A. Lewis, Edwin Chadwick and the Public Health Movement, 1832-1854 (London, 1952), 34; Fourth Annual Report of the Poor Law Commissioners, Parliamentary Papers, 1837-38 [147], XXV111, pp. 145 & 231. (Parliamentary Papers hereinafter cited PP). For example, Cartwright Street in Rosemary Lane (Royal Mint Street) was cleared in the 1870s and 1880s, and Flower and Dean Street and Wentworth Street areas were cleared in the 1880s, Virginia Row, Mead Street, Vincent Street, and Shepherd's Court in Old Nichol Street in the 1890s.

⁶Fourth Annual Report of the Poor Law Commissioners, PP. 1837-38 (147), XXVI 11236240; Hector Gavin, M.D., Sanitary Ramblings, being sketches and illustrations, of Bethnal Green (London, 1848); East London Observer, 19 Aug 1865; Booth Collection (British Library of Political and Economic Science, London School of Economics), B43. Book 37, ff66-67; Gareth Stedman Jones, Outcast London (Oxford, 1971), 263ff.

⁷Shoreditch Observer, 24 Oct. 1857.

⁸Jones, Outcast London, 263.

⁹Lord Salisbury, "Labourers' and Artizans' Dwellings," The National Review, 11 (1883), 301-16; Joseph Chamberlain, "Labourers' and Artisans' Dwellings," The Fortnightly Review, XXXIV (1883), 761-76; Richard Assheton Cross, "Homes of the Poor," The Nineteenth Century, XV (1884), 150-66.

¹⁰For an excellent discussion of the importance of The Bitter Cry see Anthony Wohl's introduction in Anthony Wohl, ed., The Bitter Cry of Outcast London (New York, 1970; Tower Hamlets Independent, 15 December 1883; Pall Mall Gazette, 2 Jan. 1884.

¹¹Pall Mall Gazette, 2 Jan. 1884; The Times, 2 Jan. 1884; Tower Hamlets Independent, 5 Jan. 1884.

¹²Charles Booth, Condition and Occupations of the People of the Tower Hamlets, 188687 (London, 1887), 6.

¹³The percentage of poverty in each was 47.0%, 44.8%, and 37.6% respectively, and the percentage of crowding—defined as more than two persons per room—was 55.0%, 53.7%, and 33.5% respectively. Charles Booth, Life and Labor of the People of London (London, 1902), Final Volume, 25.

¹⁴Report of the Select Committee on Health of Towns, PP. 1840(384), XI; First Report of the Royal Commission on the State of Large Towns, PP. 1844 [572], XVII; Second Report, PP. 1845 [602 & 610], XVIII; John Simon, Sanitary Institutions, 2nd ed., (London, 1897) 198. Finer, Sir Edwin Chadwick, 216-224. They were the Association for Promoting Cleanliness Among the Poor and the Health of Towns Association.

¹⁵Prior to the Metropolitan Sewers Commission there existed seven, excluding the City, independently operated sewer commissions with 1065 members. Harris, Percy, London and its Government (London, 1931), 31. Francis Sheppard, London 1808-1970: The Infernal Wen (London, 1971), 267-275.

¹⁶Simon, English Sanitary Institutions, 222-223 and 232-234.

¹⁷Woodward, The Age of Reform, 179, fn. 2.

¹⁸East London Observer, 13 Feb. 1875 and Tower Hamlets Independent, 20 Feb. 1875.

¹⁹Shoreditch Observer, 3 Oct. 1857; East London Observer, 23 July 1859, 27 Aug. 1859, 5 Jan. 1861, 6 Feb. 1861, 27 July 1861, 14 Sept. 1861, 20 June 1862, 27 June 1862, 5 July 1862, 2 Aug. 1862, 10 Oct. 1863, 24 Oct. 1863, 19 Nov. 1863, 28 Nov. 1863, 2 April 1864, 16 April 1864, 7 May 1864, 4 Feb. 1865, 21 Oct. 1865, 28 Oct. 1865.

²⁰East London Observer, 4 Oct. 1862, 19 Aug. 1865. 1 Aug. 1868.

²¹MBW, Minutes, 12 Nov. 1875, 521 and 3 Dec. 1875, 621-22.

²²MBW, Minutes, 7 Jan 1876, 2; 14 Jan. 1876, 57-58; 4 Feb 1876, 125; 25 Feb. 1876, 290-91; 3 March 1876, 302; 10 March 1876, 351; and 24 March 1876, 449.

²³Tower Hamlets Independent, 11 March 1876.

²⁴MBW, Minutes, 14 Jan. 1876, 58; 18 Feb. 1876, 249; and 23 Feb. 1877, 294.

²⁵East London Observer, 17 May 1879; MBW, Minutes, 14 Feb. 1879, 265; 25 Apr. 1879, 573; 9 May 1879, 646; and 23 May 1879, 733. The Artizans' Dwellings Act (1868) Amendment Act (1879), 1879 (42 & 43 Vict.), c. 64, s. 5; Royal Commission on Housing the Working Classes, PP. 1885 [c 4402], XXX, 36.

²⁶MBW/1 426, Minutes of the Subcommittee on Artizans Dwellings, 30 Nov. 1880, 326 and 7 Dec. 1880, 334-51.

²⁷Report of the Select Committee on Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Act, PP. 1882 (235), VII, x-xi.

²⁸1882 (45 & 46 Vict.), c. 54, s. 11; Royal Commission on Housing the Working Classes, PP. 1884-85 [c. 4402], XXX, 35.

²⁹Royal Commission on Housing the Working Classes, PP. 1884-85 [C 4402], 30, p. 4; Minutes of Evidence, 30, question 281-282.

³⁰MBW, Minutes, 13 Nov 1974, 504.

³¹MBW/1426, Minutes of the Subcommittee, 15 Nov. 1876, 106-14; MBW/505, Papers, 7 Feb. 1879

³²MBW, "Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings," Annual Report, 1888, 44-48; LCC, History of London Street Improvements, 1855-1897, by Percy J. Edwards (Westminster, 1898), East London Observer, 7 Aug. 1875.

³³LCC/MIN/7272, 29 March 1911, 40.

³⁴LCC/MIN/7272, 13 Dec. 1911, 330-31; LCC/MIN/7431, 3 VOIS.

³⁵LCC/MIN/7447, 14 May 1917.

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Judith Sealander, Bowling Green State University, 2001

Academy Committees

Dissertation Award

Glenn Sharfman, Chairperson (Hiram College)
Maryann Janosik (Lake Erie College)
Allan Peskin, (Cleveland State University)

Distinguished Service Award

Albert Hayden, Chairperson (Wittenberg University)
Larry Gara (Wilmington College)
Larry Wilcox (University of Toledo)

Nominating

James O'Donnell, Chairperson (Marietta College)
Charles Dickson (Clark State Community College)
Phyllis Field (Ohio University)
Daniel Nelson (University of Akron)

Program

Jane Hathaway, Chairperson (Ohio State University)
David Fahey (Miami University)
Barbara Green (Wright State University)
David Hogan (Heidelberg College)
Paul Mayle (Mount Vernon Nazarene College)
Julie Phillips (Baldwin-Wallace College)
A. Martin Wainwright (University of Akron)

Publications Award

Christine Worobec, Chairperson (Kent State University)
Louis Barone (Baldwin-Wallace College)
Robert Daugherty (Ohio Historical Society)
Al Eckes (Ohio University)
Donald Nieman (Bowling Green State University)
Richard Spall (Ohio Wesleyan University)
Judith Zinsser (Miami University)

Public History Award

Stuart Hobbs, Chairperson (Ohio Historical Society)
Joyce Alig (Mercer County Historical Society)
Nancy Garner (Wright State University)
John Jameson (Kent State University)
Ruby Rogers (Cincinnati Historical Society)

Standards

Elizabeth Maclean, Chairperson (Otterbein College)
Erving Beauregard (University of Dayton)
Bill Ross (Sydney High School)
William Shorrock (Cleveland State University)
Thomas Sosnowski (Kent State University-Stark Campus)
Vivien Sunderland (Hiram College)

Teaching

Jay Baird, Chairperson (Miami University)
Marcella Barton (University of Rio Grande)
James Cebula (Ray Walters University of Cincinnati)
Kay Slocum (Capital University)

Webmaster

Austin Kerr (Ohio State University)

ACADEMY BUSINESS

MINUTES

SPRING EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING

24 April, 1998 201 Fellows Hall Denison University

OFFICERS PRESENT: Ronald Lora, President; Vladimir Steffel, Vice President; Marcella Barton, Immediate Past President; Richard F. Spall, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer. **MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL PRESENT:** Roger Bridges, Jan Hallenbeck, Shelley Baranowski, Lowell Satre, Elizabeth McLean. **COMMITTEE CHAIRS PRESENT:** Distinguishing Service Award, David Fahey; Nominating Committee, Taylor Stults; Historical Societies and Archives, J.D. Britton; Program, James Forse; Teacher Award, Jacob Dorn; Standards, Elizabeth MacLean; Local Arrangements, Don Schilling. **GUEST PRESENT:** Bill Jenkins, Wallace Chessman.

CALL TO ORDER AND APPROVAL OF MINUTES:

The Spring Meeting of the Executive Council was called to order at 3:00 p.m. by President Ron Lora. Approval of the minutes of the Fall Meeting was moved by Marcella Barton, seconded by Shelley Baranowski and adopted without dissent.

OFFICERS' REPORTS

President's Report.

In his President's Report, Ron Lora thanked all those who had served the Academy in various capacities during the year, reviewed the accomplishments of the organization, and presented the agenda for the next day's business meeting at the annual luncheon.

Report of the Vice-President/President-Elect.

R. Vladimir Steffel began with a preliminary report of the ad hoc Committee on Constitutional Review, identifying inconsistencies, which have developed over time, in the fashion that various Academy committees make their reports. Steffel suggested that amendments be drafted that would bring all standing committees into conformity with respect to their reporting procedures so that annual reports would be presented to the President, Executive Council, and Secretary-Treasurer in similar fashion and insuring that the Secretary-Treasurer received essential information in a timely manner prior to the Annual Meeting. There was general assent that this should be undertaken.

Steffel presented results of the survey of members concerning the nature of the Fall Meetings of the Academy. (Statistical summary appended.)

Steffel proposed that the OAH Roster be posted on the World Wide Web. There was a discussion of the OAH Web Page. Lowell Satre moved that the President appoint an OAH Webmaster to manage the Web Page. This motion was seconded and approved unanimously.

Finally, Dr. Steffel reported on reactions to the recently published OAH Roster and announced that he had been collecting corrections, which will be forthcoming.

Secretary-Treasurer's Report.

Richard Spall, Jr. expressed his thanks to committee chairs for their work in preparation for the Spring Meeting. He especially thanked Don Schilling and Denison University for their very fine work and generous, well-organized hospitality.

Spall reported that the Academy has a total of 566 active members and more than 700 others on the membership database.

Spall presented the annual financial report (Published in the Spring newsletter). He pointed out that there would be a number of increased costs in future reports. The publication and mailing of the roster is a considerable cost that does not come every year, but will appear in the next report. There have been significant increases in the cost of the OAH NEWSLETTER owing to the need for professional typesetting. The increase in the number of awards has entailed additional costs, the effects of which are in some instances cumulative. While the Academy remains solvent, it will need to consider costs and revenues before it begins to dip into its reserve funds. Spall stated that he would keep the Executive Council informed on this issue.

Finally, Spall noted some program changes that had come to his attention to which Jim Forse, Chair of the Program Committee, had some additions. There were expressions of concern that some persons who submitted proposals and had been Included in various panels had backed out at the last minute or failed to submit papers in time for some commentators to assess them.

Report of the Editor of the OAH NEWSLETTER

Donna VanRaaphorst informed the Executive Council that the Spring Newsletter would be printed soon. She explained the need for professional typesetting services resulting from changes

at the host institution. She outlined the difficulties of receiving material and reports from numerous sources in various forms and emphasized the need to meet deadlines. A brief discussion followed.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Local Arrangements

Don Schilling welcomed the Academy to Denison University, outlined events and preparations, and finalized dinner arrangements. He was thanked by all present for a superb job in making local arrangements.

Dissertation Award Committee

Ron Lora reported on behalf of Larry Wilcox, Chair, that the committee had selected the winner of the Dissertation Award. This was a very difficult process as the committee is constitutionally limited to selecting only a single recipient.

Distinguished Service Award

David Fahey, Chair, outlined the process by which nominations were solicited. The committee sought nominations from Department Chairs, former Presidents of the Academy, the membership at large, and past recipients of the award. A good many nominations were received. The core criteria for selection, Fahey pointed out, continues to be service to the Academy. He suggested that this emphasis should be made clear in future calls for nominations. He also suggested that next years committee include a list of previous recipients to prevent nomination of persons who have already received the award.

Nominating Committee

Taylor Stults, Chair, outlined the activities of the committee and their preparations for the election of officers and members of the Executive Council. He also explained the preparations and procedures for balloting on constitutional amendments at the Business Meeting. The nominations of the committee are: For Vice-President/President-Elect, James O'Donnell of Marietta College; for Secretary-Treasurer, Richard Spall, Jr. of Ohio Wesleyan University; for Editor of the OAH NEWSLETTER, Donna VanRaaphorst of Cuyahoga Community College; for the first seat on the Executive Council, Judith Sealander of Bowling Green State University and Thomas T. Taylor of Wittenberg University; and for the second seat on the Executive Council, Donna DeBlasio of the Ohio Historical Society and John Grabowski of the Western Reserve Historical Society. Stults informed the committee that the printed ballots to be distributed at the Business Meeting would have places for any nominations that might be made from the floor. Arrangement were also made to enlist the assistance of additional persons to help collect and count ballots. Stults also presented biographical sketches of the candidates for office, which are to be disseminated at the registration table and during the luncheon. Ron Lora thanked the committee for its fine work.

Historical Societies and Archives Committee

Ron Lora reported on some of the activities of the committee on behalf of J.D. Britton, Chair, who had to leave

prior to his report. Two constitutional amendments were proposed in the fall, endorsed by the Executive Council, and mailed to the full membership in preparation for balloting at the Business Meeting.

Program Committee (Spring Meeting)

James Forse, Chair, outlined the work of the committee in soliciting papers and putting together panels for the Spring Meeting. The program was praised by several members of the Executive Council.

Publication Award Committee

Ron Lora reported on behalf of Ivan Tribe, Chair, that the committee had completed its deliberations and selected a winner, who would be presented with the award at the Business Meeting.

Committee on Standards

Elizabeth McLean, Chair, outlined the work of the committee including their contributions to the Spring Meeting program.

Teaching Award Committee

Jacob Dorn, Chair, explained the procedures and process of the committee. After considerable deliberation and consultation with Academy officers, the committee determined to make two awards this year. Though one will be presented to a professor at a private institution and the other to a professor at a public one, the committee wished to emphasize that the presentation of two awards or the selection of recipients from two types of institutions was not to be regarded as a precedent for making two awards or for presenting them to teachers at two types of institutions. Dorn stated the view of the committee that it was recognizing two outstanding teachers of history who happened to teach in different kinds of settings.

OLD BUSINESS

History of the Ohio Academy

Ron Lora reported progress on production of a history of the Academy. Diane Britton of the University of Toledo has agreed to work with students who will undertake the project.

Future Meetings of the Academy

Richard Spall indicated that tentative arrangements for the 1998 Fall Meeting had been made at the tour of the restored Capitol, dinner, and such events as the local arrangements committee may arrange. The Statehouse has been booked for Friday, 23, October. A local Chair is still needed.

Ron Lora indicated that he had made some preliminary inquiries concerning local arrangements and that a member of the Academy had expressed interest.

Lora announced that the 1999 Spring Meeting would be held April 9th and 10th at the University of Dayton.

Richard Spall indicated that the venues for the 1999 Fall Meeting and the 2000 Spring Meeting are still open.

NEW BUSINESS:

Resignation of Council Member,

Richard Spall reported that Jan Hallenbeck, who had already left the meeting, had tendered his resignation from the Executive Council owing to health reasons. The Executive Council accepted the resignation with great regret. A discussion as to how to fill such vacancies ensued. As the constitution empowers the Council to authorize the president to make such appointments as necessary, it was determined that the new President would fill this vacancy after the Spring Meeting.

The OAH Newsletter

The Council returned to the issue of new and additional costs pertaining to the production and publication of the OAH NEWSLETTER. After considerable discussion and many questions, it became apparent that if the newsletter is to continue without interruption, additional typesetting costs of approximately \$1,500 or more annually will have to be met at least in the near term. Lowell Satre moved that the Council authorize these projected additional expenditures for 1998-1999. The motion was seconded by Roger Bridges. In the course of discussion, Shelley Baranowsky moved that Satre's motion be amended by adding that the President be instructed to appoint a committee on the Newsletter, which would review the content, format, production, and costs of the publication and that this committee report its recommendations to the 1998 Fall Executive Council Meeting. The amendment was seconded by Elizabeth MacLean and passed unanimously. The amended motion was then voted upon and passed without dissent.

State Teacher Certification

Bill Jenkins of Youngstown State University, reported at the invitation of the Council on changing teacher certification requirements in the State of Ohio, which do not seem to require much, if any, history in the training of teachers of history or social studies. Jenkins suggested that the Executive Council consider a resolution to express the Academy's firm view that history as a discipline must remain central to the public-school curriculum and the training of teachers. Marcella Barton moved, "That the Ohio Academy of History affirms the centrality of history in the K-12 curriculum, and encourages Department of History throughout the state to involve themselves in securing that goal." The resolution was seconded by Shelley Baranowski and received the unanimous endorsement of the Council.

ADJOURNMENT

With unanimous consent, Ron Lora adjourned the meeting at 5:35 pm.

Respectfully submitted,

Richard F. Spall, Jr.
Secretary-Treasurer

OHIO ACADEMY OF HISTORY

Autumn 1997 Survey

103 respondents

	% Yes	% No				# Respond
1. Do you attend the Fall meeting?	25.7	74.3				101
2. What time is most convenient for the Fall Meeting?	Late Sept	Early Oct	Late Oct	Early Nov		Respond
3. Should the Fall Meeting alternate between colleges and historical societies?	22.5	32.6				89
	85.4	14.6				Respond
4. Should the Fall Meeting be held jointly with another State Association?	Agree	Disagree				Respond
	50.0	50.0				86
	%	%				#
	Strongly					
5. The recipient of the OAH Book Award would discuss his/her research.	Agree	Disagree				Respond
	41.0	46.0	8.0	5.0		100
6. The recipient of the OAH Dissertation Award would present his/her research.	31.0	42.0	18.0	9.0		100
7. The recipient of the OAH Public History Award would discuss his/her project.	29.0	58.0	9.0	4.0		100
8. The recipient of the OAH Teaching Award would discuss his/her philosophy of education.	28.0	42.0	18.0	12.0		100
9. A debate on key issues of interest to Academy members should be scheduled.	29.0	51.0	15.0	5.0		100
10. A session on pedagogy should be scheduled.	30.6	38.8	21.4	9.2		98

MINUTES

Annual Business Meeting

25 April, 1998

Curtis Dining Hall 12:15 p.m. Denison University

Ron Lora, President, called the Annual Business Meeting of the Ohio Academy of History to Order at 12:15 p.m. Approximately 130 persons were in attendance. Lora thanked all those who had contributed to the Academy and participated in its activities during the past year. He then introduced Dr. Charles Morris, Provost of Denison University, who welcomed the Academy to the Denison campus and offered some remarks on the university.

Secretary-Treasurer Richard Spall, Jr., gave a brief report. He indicated that the Academy was sound financially and had well in excess of 500 active members. He reminded those who had not yet paid their annual dues that it was not too late to do so. Spall announced that the Fall Meeting of the Academy would take place on Friday, 23 October, 1998 at the newly refurbished Ohio Statehouse in Columbus and urged members to mark their calendars for this special opportunity. Finally, Spall thanked those who had assisted him in the difficult transition of all the duties and records to Ohio Wesleyan after the long and distinguished service of R. Vladimir Steffel as Secretary-Treasurer, indicating that it had taken a full year to understand the magnitude of the task and significance of Steffel's service to the Academy.

President Lora called upon J.D. Britton, Chair of the Committee on Historical Societies and Archives, to present the constitutional amendments that had been proposed by the committee, endorsed by the Executive Council at its Fall Meeting, and circulated to the membership by mail. Britton explained the reasons for which the amendments were being offered, and then moved, on behalf of the committee, their adoption reminding members that amendments to the OAH Constitution require a two-thirds majority of members present and voting for passage.

The first proposed amendment concerned Article VI, Section 6. It read:

The President shall appoint a Committee on Public History. The committee shall be composed of five Academy members, each for a three-year term, and three of these members should

be public historians not principally employed as faculty members. It shall be the duty and responsibility of this committee to consider, observe, receive reports on and investigate the standards of historical societies, history museums, historic preservation agencies, archives, historic sites, historic research consultants, archaeological agencies, and historians in government and business throughout the state with particular regard for programs, methods and procedures, qualifications, working conditions, and salaries. The committee shall report at least annually to the President and the Executive Council.

It was pointed out that the word "should" in sentence two should read "shall." Ron Lora asked unanimous consent to consider the word "should" stricken and replaced with "shall." It was so agreed without dissent. The revised clause reads, "and three of these members shall be public historians."

The proposed amendment to Article VI, Section 9 read:

The President shall appoint a Committee on Awards for Outstanding Contributions to Public History. The committee shall be composed of five members, three public historians not principally employed as faculty members and two academic historians, and shall select the winning project of the Academy's annual award for outstanding contribution to public history,

The amendments were voted upon by secret ballot. Taylor Stults, Chair of the Nominating Committee, which tabulated the results, later reported that the amendment to Article VI, Section 6 was adopted. The vote was eighty-nine in favor to one opposed. The amendment to Article VI, Section 9 was also passed. The vote was eighty-nine in favor to one opposed. President Lora declared both amendments adopted.

Taylor Stults reported on the work of the Nominating Committee. He presented the slate of candidates adopted by the committee, asked candidates who were present to identify themselves by standing, and called for nominations from the floor. There being none, the nominations were closed and balloting began. The results of the election of officers were as follows: James O'Donnell III of Marietta College was elected Vice-President/President-Elect; Richard Spall, Jr., of Ohio Wesleyan University was reelected Secretary-Treasurer; and Donna VanRaaphorst of Cuyahoga Community College was reelected Editor of the OAH Newsletter. For the contested seats on the Executive Council, the results were as follows: Donna DeBlasio of the Ohio Historical Society was elected, and so was Judith Sealander of Bowling Green State University. Their opponents in the balloting were John Grabowski of Western Reserve Historical Society and Thomas Taylor of Wittenberg University respectively.

Ivan Tribe, Chair of the Publication Award Committee, presented the 1998 Publication Award to Judith Sealander of Bowling Green State University for her study, Private Wealth and Public Life. Tribe indicated that a total of twelve books by Ohio historians was nominated for the award. Professor Sealander received the award amidst the congratulatory applause of those present.

Jacob Dorn, Chair of the Teaching Award Committee, announced that the committee decided to give distinguished teaching awards to two individuals this year. It reached this decision after sharing its thinking on the matter with the Academy's officers and determining that the constitution

permitted doing so. In wide-ranging discussions of the accomplishments of two quite different nominees, as well as of the implications of making two awards, the committee concluded that it really had to make two awards. The committee hopes that it will not thereby encourage multiple awards in the future, and the members of the committee believe that in this instance giving two awards in no way diminishes the honor conveyed. The decision of the committee, Dorn emphasized, was not a way of resolving division over two nominees; rather it was the result of unanimous agreement that two outstanding teachers equally deserve the award. The awards were presented to Lorle Ann Porter of Muskingum College and Jerome Mushkat of the University of Akron. The awardees received the enthusiastic applause of their peers.

Leslie Heaphy (Kent State University), member of the Committee on Historical Societies and Archives, presented the Academy's Public History Award for 1998 to the Campus Martius Museum / Ohio Historical Society for their project, *Paradise Found and Lost: Migration in the Ohio Valley, 1850-1970*. Accepting the award was Stuart Hobbs of the Ohio Historical Society who thanked the Academy for the honor and identified those who had been instrumental in developing the display.

Larry Wilcox, Chair of the Dissertation Award Committee, announced that the committee had received five nominations from four different institutions. The members of the committee agreed that all five of the nominated dissertations reflected superior achievements by these Ph.D. students and that they, their advisors, and their departments should be very proud of their accomplishments. Wilcox observed that graduate education in history was of very high quality in Ohio if the nominations received by the committee were any indication. The decision of the committee had been a very difficult one, but as the Academy Constitution permitted only one award, a single winner had been decided upon after much deliberation. The Outstanding Dissertation Award was presented to Molly Winger Berger for her study, *"The Modern Hotel in America, 1829-1929."* Dr. Winger thanked the Academy and recollected that her first scholarly paper had been presented at an OAH Spring Meeting.

David Fahey, Chair of the Distinguished Service Award Committee, explained that the committee had received a large number of nominations. Some of these were from department chairs, some from colleagues in departments and the Academy; some came from various other historians inside and outside the state, but most of the nominations came from former Presidents of the Academy or from past recipients of the Distinguished Service Award. Fahey stated that the committee had considered service to the discipline through published research, teaching, and even administration, but, above all, the Distinguished Service Award was meant to honor service to our own organization. Among the many exceptionally strong nominees, the committee determined that three merited recognition this year.

The first recipient was Richard E. Boyer, of the University of Toledo, whom nobody exceeded in the number of nominations. Boyer earned his Ph.D. at the University of Missouri and joined the University of Toledo faculty in 1964. He has been prominent in faculty governance, served as Chair of the Faculty Advisory Committee to the Chancellor of the Ohio Board of Regents, and is an award winning teacher. A Tudor-Stuart specialist, Boyer

has published a monograph as well as materials for undergraduate instruction. He has appeared frequently on the OAH program, served on several committees, and contributed to the Academy in many ways, especially behind the scenes. Fahey recounted that a letter of nomination stated that "Boyer has encouraged, prodded, cajoled, and otherwise influenced innumerable members of the Academy to participate in committee activities, attend meetings, and give papers. The 'sling industry in Ohio is, no doubt, kept in business by Dick Boyer's congenial arm-twisting."

The second Distinguished Service Award was presented to Alonzo L. Hamby, who joined the faculty of Ohio University shortly after earning his Ph.D., also from the University of Missouri, in 1965. Hamby has held many university service positions and had been elected to a major office in Phi Beta Kappa. In 1996 he was honored by being named Distinguished Professor. Hamby's commitment to undergraduate education and his university's honors program were frequent themes in his letters of nomination, as was his outstanding scholarship. Most of all, Hamby has made a major and continuing commitment to the Ohio Academy of History chairing committees, serving on the Executive Council, and accepting a term as President. One of his letters of nomination concluded, "Lon is a person who would bring honor to the Academy by its honoring him," and the committee agreed.

The third recipient was K. Austin Kerr of The Ohio State University. Kerr earned his Ph.D. in 1965 at the University of Pittsburgh and joined the OSU faculty that same year. He has published numerous books in the areas of business history, political history, and temperance history, serving as president of societies in these fields. Kerr moderates a listserv group on the Internet and developed the OSU Department of History Web site. Letters of nomination on his behalf emphasized his commitment to undergraduate education and the honors program. He has also directed more than a dozen doctoral dissertations. Nonetheless, Kerr has always found time for the work of the Academy including service as chair of three committees over the years in addition to membership on several others. He has also appeared frequently on the spring program.

The recipients were all present and received the enthusiastic and sustained applause of their peers as they made their way forward to accept their awards. Each thanked the Academy and praised its work for the profession in the State of Ohio.

President Lora introduced Amos Loveday, Chair of the Ohio Bicentennial Commission, who spoke briefly about the Ohio Bicentennial project and announced a forthcoming Encyclopedia of Ohio History.

Ron Lora then introduced R. Vladimir Steffel, new President of the Academy, who received warm applause of congratulations from all those present. Steffel announced a new title for his Presidential Address, "Housing of the Working Classes Revisited: East End of London, 1840-1919." At the conclusion of his paper the meeting adjourned to afternoon panels.

Respectfully submitted,

Richard F. Spall, Jr.
Secretary-Treasurer.

EDITOR'S NOTES

As another new academic year begins for the Academy, I want to bring your attention to a number of important items. First in importance is the change in venue for the fall meeting. After many months of negotiating with the Statehouse Capitol, continued new hidden costs kept developing. Eventually a chicken dinner ended up costing about \$55 per person, according to calculations by Academy secretary-treasurer Richard Spall. Consequently our fall meeting will still occur on Friday, 23 October 1998, but instead of the Statehouse in Columbus, we will convene on the campus of Ohio Wesleyan University. Please make note of this as you make your plans to gather together with old Academy friends.

In an attempt to keep pace with advancing technology, the Ohio Academy has established the position of Webmaster. I am pleased to inform you that our webmaster is Austin Kerr. You may contact Austin as follows: ker.6@osu.edu (e-mail). Or you may contact Austin via s-nail mail as Richard Spall refers to it at, Ohio State University, History Department, 106 Dulles Hall, 230 West 17th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43210-1367. The appropriate telephone number for our webmaster is (614) 292-2613.

For all of you, who called and wrote me about the change in the Newsletter format regarding the column entitled "Presidential Message to the Academy," it has been officially replaced by the "Presidential Address." A special ad hoc committee is currently preparing a report regarding other suggested changes to the Newsletter. This report will be discussed further at the fall executive council meeting this coming October.

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 Award

—Nominations of well-crafted and equally well-written dissertations dealing with single topics, together with brief (50-70 word) synopses, should be nominated by the department chair. Nominations and copies of the dissertation should reach EACH member of the committee by 1 January, 1999.

Dr. Glenn Sharfman
History Department
Pendleton Howe
Hiram College
Hiram, OH 44234

Dr. Maryann Janosik
History Department
Lake Erie College
319 West Washington St.
Painesville, OH 44077

Dr. Allan Peskin
History Department
Cleveland State Univ.
Rhodes Tower #1915
Euclid Avenue at E.24th
Cleveland, OH 44115

Distinguished Service Award

Nominations for the OAH Distinguished Service Award should include a clear, descriptive cover letter assessing the nominee's qualifications and contributions to the Academy and the profession. Other relevant documentation, including

the nominee's c.v., and additional detailed letters of endorsement should be included. Send all nomination materials to Prof. Albert A. Hayden, Chair of the Distinguished Service Award Committee, 1329 Eastgate, Springfield, OH 45501 by 1 January 1999.

Distinguished Teaching Award

Nominations of colleagues who are outstanding teachers with appropriate supporting documentation should be sent to: Dr. Jay Baird, Department of History, Miami University, Oxford, OH 45056 by 1 December, 1998.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Nominations for Officers

Nominations for offices of Vice President/President-Elect, Secretary-Treasurer, Editor of the Newsletter, and two 3-year Executive Council seats should be sent to: Dr. James O'Donnell III, Department of History, Marietta College, Marietta, OH 45750 by 1 December, 1998.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Call for Papers - Spring Meeting

The OAH Program Committee requests proposals for papers and panels. Each paper proposal must include an abstract. Proposals for individual papers or panels should be submitted to Dr. Jane Hathaway, Department of History, Ohio State University, 106 Dulles Hall, 230 West 17th St., Columbus, OH, 43210-1367 by 1 November, 1998. See Program Committee Announcement.

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

Nominations for the OAH Book Award may be made by any member of the Academy.

Nominations, together with brief (50-75 word) synopses and copies of each book, must reach EACH committee member by 1 December, 1998.

Christine Worobec, Chair
Dept. of History
Kent State University
P.O. Box 5190
Kent, OH 44242

Louis Barone
Dept. of History
Baldwin-Wallace Coll.
Berea, OH 44017

Robert Daughterty
Ohio Historical Society
1982 Velma Ave.
Columbus, OH 43211

Al Eckes
Dept. of History
Ohio University
Athens, OH 45701

Judith Zinsser
History Department
Miami University
Oxford, Ohio 45056

Don Nieman
Dept. of History
Bowling Green State Univ.
Bowling Green, OH 43403

Dr. Richard F. Spall, Jr.
805 Executive Blvd.
Delaware, OH 43015

OAH Newsletter Deadlines

August 1st - deadline for the Fall edition. In addition the Secretary/ Treasurer needs to supply the editor with the minutes of the Spring business meeting—executive council and general business meeting along with the Treasurer's report. The incoming president needs to send a 4 by 6 glossy picture and an address to the Academy, both of which serve as the cover feature. Finally. Every committee chair needs to send the names/ institutions of the respective committee membership along with specific directions, deadlines, nomination procedures, and the like. The Publications committee chair of the previous year (Spring just past) needs to supply the name of the winning publication, a synopsis, author, and institutional affiliation.

December 5th - deadline for the Winter edition. As you know I do no letter requesting information because of the nature of this edition. However, submissions could be included if deemed appropriate.

February 15th - deadline for the Spring edition. In addition to the usual requests, the minutes of the Fall business meeting are due along with the financial report. These, of course, must come from the Secretary/Treasurer. The chair of the nominating committee should send a report of the committee's work. This has occurred on and off with discussion. I believe we agreed that this was not to be deemed secret information and should be included in the Newsletter. A brief synopsis of each work should be submitted to the Publication Committee along with the author's name and institutional affiliation. The material should be supplied by the chair of the committee and is part of the cover article for the Spring edition. A brief synopsis of each dissertation nominated to the Dissertation Committee along with the author's name and institutional affiliation. This material should be provided by the committee chair and is part of the cover article for the Spring edition.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS

— CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY

Nancy Edwards has been appointed visiting assistant professor for 1998-99. Dr. Edwards has a B.A. degree from Yale, and finished her Ph.D. at Berkeley in 1997. In 1997-98 she was Consortium Scholar-in-Residence at Bowdoin College. Edwards' research concerns women, education, and national identity in Third Republic France.

John J. Grabowski has joined the History Department on a half-time, non-tenure-track appointment. Professor Grabowski is Director of Research and interim director of the historical museum at the Western Reserve Historical Society.

Carroll Pursell was elected department chair for the term beginning July 1998.

CUYAHOGA COMMUNITY COLLEGE, EASTERN CAMPUS

David Bernatowicz has been appointed as lecturer for the 1998-99 academic year.

CUYAHOGA COMMUNITY COLLEGE, WESTERN CAMPUS

Mary Hovanec has been appointed to a tenure-track position. Ms. Hovanec has her MA from the University of Chicago and will teach the history of civilization.

Catherine Rokicky, (Ph.D., Kent State University) has been appointed to a tenure-track position in United States history.

Melissa Soto has been appointed to a tenure-track position. She will teach African and African-American history. Soto earned her degree at Wisconsin, Madison.

HIRAM COLLEGE

Janet Pope (BA Rider, MA, Ph.D. University of California at Santa Barbara) was hired to teach Medieval History and British History.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY

Michael Carrafiello will return to Miami's Hamilton Campus this fall on a one-year contract. He earned his Ph.D. from Vanderbilt University in 1987 and taught at the Hamilton Campus from 1988 to 1990, when he accepted a position at East Carolina University. He received a 1997 award for teaching excellence at East Carolina, where he will return next year. His book, Robert Parsons and English Catholicism, 1580-1610, was published in 1998 by Associated University Presses.

John DeFelice has been appointed to a one-year position to teach World History and Western Civilization survey courses. John received his Ph.D. from Miami in 1998 with a dissertation entitled "The Women of the Roman Inns: A Study of Law Occupation and Status."

Daniel Nathan returned to Miami for 1998-99 for his second year as Visiting Assistant Professor of History and American Studies. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Iowa in 1997 with a dissertation entitled "Saying It's So: A Cultural History of the Black Sox Scandal of 1919." His teaching assignment will include foundation courses in the American Studies program.

MUSKINGUM COLLEGE

Dr. William Kerrigan joined the Department of History in 1997 as a second U.S. historian, with special emphasis on the Early National period.

Dr. Quelia Quaresma, a native of Brazil who specializes in Latin American history, joined the Muskingum history faculty in August 1998.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY PROMOTIONS

Allison Gilmore (Lima Campus) was promoted to Associate Professor

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Assistant Professor Nicholas Breyfogle, Ph.D. University of Pennsylvania, Russian History.

Professor David Cressy, Ph.D. University of Cambridge, British History.

Professor Barbara Hanawalt, Ph.D. University of Michigan, George III Chair in British History.

RESIGNATIONS

Thomas Klubock, assistant professor of Latin American history

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

APPOINTMENTS

The department is pleased to announce the appointment, effective fall 1998, of MONA SIEGEL as assistant professor of French History. Professor Siegel received her Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin.

BARBARA N. RAMUSACK has been appointed Head of the Department and will assume the office in January, 1999.

PROMOTIONS

MAURA O'CONNOR was tenured and promoted to Associate Professor.

ANN TWINAM was promoted to Professor.

RESIGNATIONS

FRANK A. KAFKER has resigned his professorship at the University of Cincinnati effective January 2, 1998.

BRUCE LEVINE resigned from the University of Cincinnati effective March 1, 1998 to accept an appointment at the University of California-Santa Cruz.

GENE D. LEWIS has resigned his professorship at the University of Cincinnati effective April 1, 1998.

XAVIER UNIVERSITY

Dr. Alexandra Korros appointed to rank of Professor, Russian History.

Dr. Norman Wilson has resigned from Xavier University.

YOUNGSTOWN STATE UNIVERSITY

Tom Hanchett has resigned to accept a position at Cornell

University.

AROUND AND ABOUT THE PROFESSION

Jay W. Baird, professor of history, received Miami University's prestigious Benjamin Harrison Medallion during commencement ceremonies Sunday, May 10.

The Harrison Medallion is presented to a member of Miami's faculty or staff who has made outstanding national contributions to education.

It is named for the 1852 Miami graduate who was president of the United States from 1889-93.

Since joining Miami's faculty in 1967, Baird has distinguished himself as a scholar in the history of modern Germany and the Holocaust.

Baird is the author of two books on Germany during the Nazi era, "To Die for Germany: Heroes in the Nazi Pantheon" and "The Mythical World of Nazi War Propaganda, 1939-1945."

He has served as the president of the German Studies Association, an international organization of 1,400 members, which publishes a leading journal in the field.

In 1986 and 1995, Baird received the Outstanding Teaching Award presented by Miami's Associated Student Government.

"Although Professor Baird's research accomplishments have brought him great recognition in his discipline, he has always found ways to serve Miami University and to connect with his students," said Miami President James C. Garland in presenting the award. He is truly a member of the international community of scholars as well as a distinguished teacher in and citizen of our own university community, he added.

Baird has participated in numerous professional conferences both in the United States and Europe, including the Holocaust Educational Foundation European Study Seminar in 1994 and a subsequent seminar at Yad Vashem in Israel.

He has received the Alexander von Humboldt Fellowship, Germany's research program supporting international scholarship in the humanities and sciences, three times.

Baird received a bachelor's degree from Denison University and master's and doctorate degrees from Columbia University.

Miriam Levin will offer a graduate seminar on Industrial Culture in the fall of 1999, sponsored by the Baker Nord Center for the Humanities at CWRU.

AWARDS, GRANTS, LEAVES, HONORS, AND OFFICES

CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY

Molly Berger (Ph.D., CWRU, 1997), who was visiting assistant professor for 1997-98, won the Ohio Academy of History Outstanding Dissertation Prize for 1998 for the best dissertation in history in the state of Ohio.

David C. Hammack spent the spring 1998 semester as Visiting Fellow at the Program on NonProfit Organizations at Yale University. He currently serves on the editorial boards of

the H-State and H-Urban discussion lists of H-Net, and is the History Editor of Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly. Prof. Hammack served as chief consultant and featured historian for "The Creation of Greater New York City," a special program broadcast in the New York City area in connection with the Centennial of Greater New York in 1998. He also served as Advisor for a television program on "Shaker Heights: The Struggle for Integration," which was completed in early 1998, premiered at the Cleveland International Film Festival, and is slated for national distribution.

Miriam Levin won the 1998 Carl F. Wittke Award for Distinguished Undergraduate Teaching at CWRU. She attended an international conference on Science, Technology and Society in the 21st Century in Japan in March. Prof Levin will be a visiting professor in history at the Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm, Sweden, this fall.

On January 1, Carroll Pursell began his four-year term as President of the International Committee of the History of Technology (ICOHTEC).

Alan Rocke's term as chair of the History Department ended in June 1998. Prof Rocke will be on sabbatical in spring 1999.

CUYAHOGA COMMUNITY COLLEGE, EASTERN CAMPUS

Donald Jelfo was awarded a sabbatical for the academic year 1998-99.

Edward Miggins was awarded a sabbatical for the academic year 1998-99.

HIRAM COLLEGE

Robert Sawyer has been named the Howard S. Bissell Professor of Liberal Arts. Professor Sawyer teaches Greek and Roman History and well as Greek and Latin.

Glenn Sharfman was on sabbatical during the Spring, 1998 working on the Ukrainian and Jewish reactions to the John Demjanjuk trials.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY

Jay W. Baird was awarded Miami's prestigious Benjamin Harrison Medallion at the May 1998 commencement ceremony, a distinction given for significant achievement in national and international education.

Allan M. Winkler received the 1998 Miami University College of Arts and Science Distinguished Educator Award.

MUSKINGUM COLLEGE

Dr. Robert Burk has completed a one year sabbatical leave, continuing his research on baseball labor history to appear in a sequel volume to Never Just a Game: Players, Owners, and American Baseball to 1920 (1994)

Dr. Lorle Porter received the Ohio Academy of History's 1998 "Outstanding Teacher Award," presented at the spring 1998 meeting of the Academy.

Dr. Taylor Stults is on sabbatical leave during the fall 1998 semester, continuing his research on contemporary Russian politics and revising The Course of Russian History textbook for a sixth edition. He also was the recent recipient of Muskingum College's "William Rainey Harper Award for Outstanding Scholarship."

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Mansel Blackford and Austin Kerr

book BFGoodrich was named an outstanding book for 1997 by Choice magazine.

Carole Fink

was awarded a fellowship from the School of Historical Studies, Institute for Advanced Studies, Princeton for Spring 1999.

Claudio Fogu

received a Jean Monnet Fellowship by the European University Institute of Florence for the academic year 1998-1999, for his project "Mediterraneity and Modernity."

Timothy Gregory

was elected as member of the Society of Professional Archaeologists.

Peter Hahn

was awarded a National Endowment for the Humanities Summer Stipend to support his project on U.S. Policy Toward the Arab-Israeli Conflict (1947-1967).

David Hoffmann

was awarded an International Research and Exchanges Board Short-Term Travel Grant. He has also been awarded a grant from the National Council for Eurasian and East European Studies.

Austin Kerr

has been selected as an Ameritech Faculty Fellow for 1998-1999 for his proposal "1912: Competing Vision for America."

Margaret Newell

was awarded a senior research fellowship from the American Council of Learned Societies for the academic year 1998-99 to support "'the Drove of Adam's Degenerate Seed': Indian Slavery in Colonial New England."

Claire Robertson

was Distinguished Visiting Scholar, Women's Studies and History Departments, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, September 1997-June 1998.

Stephanie Shaw's

book What a Woman Ought to Be and Do has been named an Outstanding Book on the subject of human

rights in North America by the Gustavus Myers Center for the Study of Human Rights in North America.

Ahmad Sikainga

was awarded an Advanced Research Fellowship from the Social Science Research Council for his research project on Muslim Jurisprudence and Slavery in Morocco.

was awarded an American Philosophical Society Research Grant, December 1997.

Vladimir Steffel

became President of the Ohio Academy of History and gave the presidential address "The Housing of the Working Classes Revisited: East of London, 1840-1919" at the spring meeting at Denison University in Granville, 25 April 1998.

OHIO UNIVERSITY

CHARLES C. ALEXANDER was again elected to a three-year term as a trustee of the Ohio Historical Society.

ANN FIDLER has been awarded a Stephen Botein Fellowship by the American Antiquarian Society.

At the September, 1997 convention of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa, **ALONZO L. HAMBY** was elected to that body's national Senate and **DOUGLAS C. BAXTER** was chosen Secretary of the East Central District.

ALONZO L. HAMBY received the Ohio Academy of History's Distinguished Service Award at the Academy's spring meeting.

KATHERINE JELLISON has been appointed to the editorial board of *AGRICULTURAL HISTORY* and the advisory board of *RETHINKING HISTORY*.

A. COMPTON REEVES has received the 1997 Dickon Award of the Richard III Society, of whose American Branch he currently is President.

MICHAEL GROW and **ROBERT H. WHEALEY** will be on Faculty Fellowship leave throughout the 1998-99 academic year and during the winter and spring quarters, respectively.

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

University College

Norman H. Murdoch

University Research Council grant of \$3,000, to study The Salvation Army and the World Council of Churches during the Zimbabwe war for independence, during Aug, Sept. 1998, as a Research Associate at the University of Zimbabwe at Harare.

L. J. Andrew Villalon

University Research Council grant of \$4,000 for work on a monograph dealing with San Diego de Alcala.

L. J. Andrew Villalon

Dillwyn F. Ratcliff Award for Distinguished Service in the Cause of Academic Freedom, 1997-98,

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

History Department

ELIZABETH FRIERSON received a Taft Research Grant and a Travel Supplement to conduct research in Turkey during the summer of 1998 on "Censorship and Reform in the Late Ottoman Empire, 1876-1909."

SIGRUN HAUDE received a Taft Research Grant to conduct research in Germany during the summer of 1998 on "A Cultural History of the Thirty Years' War."

JAMES MURRAY received a Taft Research Grant to conduct research in Belgium during the summer of 1998 on "Hosteller Accounts in Bruges, 1366-1370."

MAURA O'CONNOR received a Taft Research Grant and a University Research Grant to conduct research in England during the summer of 1998 on "A Cultural Study of British Gambling 1720-1930."

GEOFFREY PLANK received a Taft Research Grant and a University Research Grant to conduct research in England during the summer of 1998 on "Culloden and the Empire."

LINDA PRZYBYSZEWSKI received a Taft Research Grant to conduct research during the summer of 1998 on "From the 'Law of Nature and Nations' to 'International Law': The Role of Religious Faith in Legal Understanding."

HERBERT SHAPIRO received a Taft Competitive Faculty Fellowship to conduct research during his sabbatical (1998-99 academic year) on "White Violence and Black Response: The 1960s Civil Rights Revolution and Beyond." He also received a Taft Travel Grant.

ANN TWINAM received a Taft competitive Faculty Fellowship and a University Research Council Grant to conduct research in Seville, Madrid, and Simancas, Spain during her sabbatical (1998-99 academic year) on "Sexuality and Illegitimacy in the Hispanic World."

XAVIER UNIVERSITY

Dr. Roger Fortin, Chair and Professor of History was on sabbatical in the spring of 1998.

Dr. Victoria Thompson, Assistant Professor of History was on sabbatical in the fall of 1997.

YOUNGSTOWN STATE UNIVERSITY

L. S. Domonkos serves as Vice-President of the International Commission for the History of Universities. He is also a member of the research team working on the publication of the bi-lingual (Eng. -Lat.), Edition of The Laws of the Medieval Kingdom of Hungary. The two final tomes of this five volume work is being supported by the Central European University (Budapest campus), and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. He was on sabbatical in the 1997-98 academic year.

Jeffrey A. Drobney was awarded the Patrick Rembert Memorial Book Award, 1998, for best book on Florida History from the Florida Historical Society. He received grants for two national register nominations for Salem, Ohio, and a grant for a walking and driving tour book for the Mahoning Valley Convention and Visitors Bureau. He serves on the Southern Historical Association Membership Committee and the Arthur W. Thompson Award Selection Committee for the Florida Historical Society.

Tom Hanchett was awarded the Catherine Bauer Wurster Prize for best article, 1995-1997, presented by the Society for American City and Regional Planning History, for "US Tax Policy and the Shopping Center Boom of the 1950's and 1960's," American Historical Review (October 1996). He is chair of the Prize Committee (national awards for best MA thesis and PhD dissertation) of the Society for American City & Regional Planning History.

George Kulchytsky is a trustee for the Ohio Historical Society and serves on the Editorial Board of the Ukrainian Quarterly.

Martha Pallante was awarded a sabbatical for the 1998-1999 academic year.

Anne York received several grants for research in France on the topic "A Soul of My Own: Women's Religious Congregations in Seventeenth Century France." She served on the Governing Council of the Western Society for French History from 1994-97.

William Jenkins and Martha Pallante received Distinguished Professorship Awards by Youngstown State University for public service, and Saul Friedman received the same award for scholarship.

DEATHS

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Paul C. Bowers, Jr., Assistant Professor of History Emeritus, died in Columbus on March 31, 1998. He taught in the Department of History as a specialist in American colonial and Revolutionary history from 1963 to 1991. During that time, many graduate students came to admire his talents as a teacher, his learning, his humane outlook, and his personal warmth. His undergraduates described his teaching in such terms as "dedicated," "thoughtful," and "polished." A native of Charlotte, North Carolina, Dr. Bowers came to the University as he was just finishing his graduate work at Duke University; he held a B.A. at Duke and a master's degree from Union Theological

Seminary. In the last twenty years, he had undertaken jointly with Goodwin Berquist, an OSU faculty member in Communication, a series of publications on the history of Ohio and the Old Northwest, beginning most notably with an Ohio History Bicentennial Award article and then a book on The New Eden: James Kilbourne and the Development of Ohio. Just before he died, Dr. Bowers had with great courage finished both text and notes for one more of these joint works, about one of the founders of Milwaukee. The book is called Kilbourne, and it is due to appear later in 1998.

UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO

Gerald Thompson, professor of history at the University of Toledo, passed away unexpectedly at his home Saturday morning, May 2, 1998. He was fifty years old.

Professor Thompson was born in Oakland, California, on November 24, 1947. He received his bachelor's, magna cum laude, (1969); master's (1972); and doctoral (1978) degrees from the University of Arizona, where he was admitted to Phi Beta Kappa. A student of Dr. Hirwood P. Hinton, his field of concentration was the American West. His master's thesis became the foundation of his book The Army and the Navajo: The Bosque Redondo Reservation Experiment 1863-1868 (1976); for several months in 1976 it was voted the top non-fiction book by the Western Writers of America. His next book, Edward F. Beale and the American West (1983), grew out of his doctoral dissertation. Jerry came to the University of Toledo in 1978. In his twenty years at the university, he served with distinction both as formal advisor and friendly counselor to generations of graduate students. He became the faculty advisor of the local chapter of Phi Alpha Theta. Between 1984 and 1990, he edited The Historian, the journal of Phi Alpha Theta, and he generously opened its pages to book reviews by his students. Last year, he became the department's director of graduate studies, devoting an enormous amount of time to his work. He guided graduate students 'with gentle, persuasive authority and unfailing wisdom. In a magnificent testimonial to the affection and respect in which his students held him, in 1994 many of them from around the country joined in nominating him for the American Historical Association's Roelker Mentorship Award. In numerous publications in academic journals and presentations in scholarly conferences, Jerry continually maintained his credentials as a research historian of the first order. His careful and insightful studies of Owen Wister's The Virginian were particularly well-received. In recent years, he had become an interested and involved observer of the debate going on within Western historiography. He took issue with much of the New Western history, judging it to be largely presentist, often inaccurate in its details, and, to the degree it emphasized that the theme of failure and rejected that of success, simply wrong. Skeptical of grand theories of history or schools, (if "politically correct" interpretations posing as "the truth,") he insisted on common sense basics in his teaching and writing. In a short review he wrote which appeared not long after his death, he described himself as belonging to the "Joe Friday school of historiography" ("just the facts, ma'am"). Rigorous and thorough, he was a penetrating thinker and first-rate scholar from whom there was

every reason to expect a long and productive career.

OHIO UNIVERSITY

The profession of history lost a valued member and many at Ohio University a respected colleague and friend when Robert L. Daniel, professor emeritus, died on March 24, 1998, following a long struggle against cancer.

An Army Air force officer in the Pacific theater in World War II, Daniel gained his Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin in 1952 and taught at Cornell and Carnegie Tech universities before joining the Ohio University faculty in 1957. He was a Fulbright lecturer at the University of Utrecht in 1967-1968 and an exchange professor at De Salle University in Manila in 1985. An active participant in many areas of Ohio University life, he served as History Department chair from 1970 to 1975.

Daniel was also a highly productive scholar, authoring American Philanthropy in the Near East, 1820-1960 (Ohio University Press, 1970) and American Women in the Twentieth Century (Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1987), as well as co-authoring, with Merle Curti et al., The Making of an American Community (Stanford University Press, 1959), a path-breaking work in local quantitative history.

Following his retirement from Ohio University in 1993, Daniel served as president of the Athens County Historical Society and, besides helping raise funds president for an enlarged museum facility for the Society, enthusiastically engaged himself with the history of the town where he resided for forty-one years. With Harry H. Peckham, he earlier had authored The Good Shepherd of Athens, 1907-1987 (Church of the Good Shepherd, 1987), a history of the Episcopal church in which he served as warden, and compiled guides to Athens's West State (1993), Mount Calvary (1994), and West Union (1995) cemeteries. His widely praised Athens, Ohio: The Village Years (Ohio University Press, 1997) dealt with its history up to 1920. Until a few weeks before his death, he was still determinedly working on a second volume that would bring the narrative down to the present.

People who knew Bob Daniel will remember him as a thorough professional and consummately dedicated scholar-never more so than in his last years, when he cheerfully maintained his research regimen despite the rigors of his medical treatment.

PUBLICATIONS

CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY

James M. Edmonson, American Surgical Instruments: An Illustrated History of Their Manufacture and A Directory of Instrument Makers to 1900 (San Francisco: Norman Publishing, 1997).

Carroll Pursell was guest editor for the spring 1998 special issue of the OAHS Magazine of American History on "Science and Technology."

Alan Roche, "Les nouveaux magiciens de laboratoire," Les cahiers de science et vie, no. 42 (December 1997), 26-36.

Angela Woollacott, "From Moral to Professional Authority: Secularism, Social Work and Middle-Class Women's Self-Construction in World War I Britain," Journal of Women's

History Vol. 10 No. 2 (Summer 1998).

The Fragmentary Subject: Feminist History, Official Records and Self-Representation," Women's Studies International Forum Vol. 21 No. 4 (1998).

Prof. Woollacott is co-editor with Mrinalini Sinha and Donna Guy of a special issue of Gender & History Vol. 10 No. 3 (November 1998) on "Feminisms and Internationalism," which will also be published as a book by Blackwell in 1999. Her own article in the collection is entitled: "Inventing Commonwealth and Pan-Pacific Feminisms: Australian Women's Internationalist Activism in the 1920s-30s."

HIRAM COLLEGE

Larry Goldsmith, "History from the Inside Out: Prison Life in Nineteenth-Century Massachusetts," Journal of Social History (September 1997).

Glenn Sharfman, "The Dilemma of German-Jewish Youths in the Third Reich: The Case of the Bund deutsch-judisch Jugend 1933-1935," Shofar: An Interdisciplinary Journal of Jewish Studies (Spring, 1998).

OHIO ACADEMY OF HISTORY

INDEPENDENT SCHOLAR

Charles Cole, "Uriah Heath: Scholarly Circuit Rider, Successful Fund Raiser," Methodist History 36 (July 1998).

MIAMI UNIVERSITY

Andrew Cayton, with Fredrika J. Teute, eds., Contact Points: American Frontiers from the Mississippi to the Mohawk Valley, University of North Carolina Press for the Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture, 1998. The volume includes an essay by Drew Cayton, "'Noble Actors' upon 'the Theatre of Honour': Power and Civility in the Treaty of Greenville."

Andrew Cayton, "Radicals in the 'Western World': The Federalist Conquest of Trans Appalachian North America," Federalists Reconsidered, Doron Ben-Atar and Barbara Oberg, eds., University Press of Virginia, 1998.

Jeffrey Kimball, Nixon's Vietnam War, University Press of Kansas, 1998.

Michael O'Brien, "The Flight Down the Middle Walk: Mary Chesnut and the Forms of Observance," in Haunted Bodies: Gender and Southern Texts, Susan Donaldson and Anne Goodwyn Jones, eds., University Press of Virginia, 1998.

Yihong Pan, "Feminism and Nationalism in China's War of Resistance against Japan," The International History Review 19: 1, February 1997.

Edwin Yamauchi, "Herodotus-Historian or Liar," in Crossing Boundaries and Linking Horizons: Studies in Honor of Michael C. Astour, ed. G.D. Young, M.W. Chavalas, and R.E. Averbeck, CDL Press, 1997.

Edwin Yamauchi, co-editor with Alfred Hoerth and Gerald Mattingly, new paperback edition of Peoples of the Old Testament

World, Baker Book House and Lutterworth Press, 1998. Hardcover edition published in 1994.

Judith P. Zinsser, "Madame Du Chatelet Genius, Gender, and Intellectual Authority," in Women Writers and the Early Modern British Political Tradition, ed. Hilda L. Smith, Cambridge University Press, 1998.

Judith P. Zinsser, "The World History Association: Teaching as an International Movement," The History Teacher. Vol. 3 1, No. 4, February 1998.

Judith P. Zinsser, "Measuring Impact," History: Women in the Curriculum, National Center for Curriculum Transformation Resources on Women, 1997.

MUSKINGUM COLLEGE

Dr. William Kerrigan's article, "Race, Expansion, And Slavery in Eagle Pass, 1852," appeared in the Southwestern Historical Review (January 1998).

Dr. Taylor Stults' essay titled "Reflections on Peter the Great" appeared in Events That Changed The World in the Eighteenth Century (Greenwood Press, 1998).

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Janis Appier (Newark)

published Policing Women: The Sexual Politics of Law Enforcement and the LAPD (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1998).

James Bartholomew

published Japanese Civilization in the Modern World: Technology, edited with Tadao Umesao and Shigeharu Sugita (Osaka: National Museum of Ethnology, 1998).

Mansel Blackford

published The Rise of Modern Business in Great Britain, the United States and Japan, second edition (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1988).

Robert Davis

Co-edited with Judith C. Brown, Gender and Society in the Italian Renaissance, (Harlow, UK: Addison-Wesley, Longman, 1998).

Susan Hartmann

co-authored with James L. Roark, Michael P. Johnson, Patricia Cline Cohen, Sarah Stage, and Alan Lawson, The American Promise: A History of the United States, (Boston: Bedford Books, 1998).

Geoffrey Parker

published The Military Revolution (Chinese Edn., Beijing, History Translation Bureau, 1997).

edited The Times Compact Atlas of World History (London: Times Books, 1997).

Claire Robertson

published Trouble Showed the Way: Women, Men and Trade in the Nairobi Area, 1890-1990 (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1997).

Carole Rogel

published The Breakup of Yugoslavia and the War in Bosnia (Westport: Greenwood Press, 1998).

OHIO UNIVERSITY

CHARLES C. ALEXANDER, "Eddie Waitkus and Bernard Malamud: Life versus Art", 11 NINE: A JOURNAL OF BASEBALL HISTORY AND SOCIAL POLICY, 6 (1998).

DOUGLAS C. BAXTER, "1571 Battle of Lepanto" and "1683 Turks Defeated Vienna," in CHRONOLOGY OF WORLD HISTORY, 15,000 BC TO 1996, ed. J. Power (Pasadena: Salem Press, 1997), v. 2.

ALFRED E. ECKES, ed. 1998: CONTEMPORARY WORKING PAPERS IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND FINANCE. Laredo: International Trade and Finance Association, 1998.

"Economic Diplomacy," DIPLOMATIC HISTORY, (1998).

"Smoot-Hawley and the Stock Market Crash," 1929-1930, 11 INTERNATIONAL TRADE JOURNAL, 12 (1998).

WILLIAM H. FREDERICK, "The Appearance of Revolution: Cloth, Uniforms, and the 'Permuda Style' in East Java," 1945-1949, 11 in OUTWARD APPEARANCES: DRESSING THE STATE AND SOCIETY IN CONTEMPORARY INDONESIA (Leiden: KITLV Press, 1997).

"Between Intent and Circumstance, Causative Factors in the British Intermezzo on Java (1945-1946): A 'Local History' Perspective," in DE LEEUW EN DE BANTENG, eds. P. J. Drooglever and M.J.B. Schouten (The Hague: Institute Voor Nederlandse Geschiedenis, 1997).

"Brothers of a Kind: Perspectives on Comparing the Indonesian and Vietnamese Revolutions," 11 in THE HEARTBEAT OF THE INDONESIAN REVOLUTION, ed. T. Abdullah (Jakarta: LIPI Press, 1997).

NORMAN J. W. GODA, "Anti -Comintern Pact" and "Northwest Africa 1942," 11 in WORLD WAR II IN EUROPE: AN ENCYCLOPEDIA, ed. D. Zabecki (Hamden: Garland Publishing, 1997).

"TOMORROW THE WORLD: HITLER, NORTHWEST AFRICA, AND THE PATH TOWARD AMERICA" College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1998.

ALONZO L. HAMBY, "Harry S. Truman and the Origins of the Truman Doctrine", in THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE OF AID TO GREECE: A FIFTY-YEAR RETROSPECTIVE, ed.

Eugene T. Rossides (New York and Washington: The Academy of Political Science and the American Hellenic Foundation, 1998).

KENNETH J. HEINEMAN, "Antiwar Dissent", in ENCYCLOPEDIA OF VIOLENCE IN THE UNITED STATES, eds. Ronald Gottesman and Maurice Mazon (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1998).

JEFFREY HERF, DIVIDED MEMORY: THE NAZI PAST IN THE TWO GERMANY'S. Cambridge and London: Harvard University Press, 1997. German translation: ZWEIERLEI ERINNERUNG: DIE NS-VERGANGENHEIT IM GETEILTEN DEUTSCHLAND Berlin: Ullstein-Propylaea Verlag, 1998.

"Reification as Apologia: Technology and Cultural Pessimism in Postwar West Germany," in TECHNOLOGY AND DEMOCRACY: OBSTACLES TO DEMOCRATIZATION-PRODUCTIVISM AND TECHNOCRACY, ed. S. Myklebust (Oslo: Center for Technology and Culture, 1997).

JOAN HOFF, "The Impact and Implications of Women's History," in WOMEN AND IRISH HISTORY, eds. M. O'Dowd and M. Valiulis (Dublin, Wolfhound Press, 1997).

"National History Standards Revisited," JOURNAL OF WOMEN'S HISTORY, 9 (1997).

"Nixon, Richard Milhous" and "Nixon Doctrine," in ENCYCLOPEDIA OF U.S. FOREIGN RELATIONS (New York: Oxford University Press, 1997), v. 3.

"The Presidency, Congress, and Deceleration of the U.S. Space Program in the 1970s," in SPACEFLIGHT AND THE MYTH OF PRESIDENTIAL LEADERSHIP (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1997).

STEVEN M. MINER, "How Close We Came," FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 76 (1997).

CHESTER J. PACH, "Tet on TV: U.S. Television News and Presidential Policymaking," in THE WORLD TRANSFORMED, eds. Carole Fink, Philipp Gassert, and Detler Junker (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1998).

A. COMPTON REEVES, "The Crisis of 1450 in English Public Life," MEDEIVAL LIFE, 7 (1997).

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JOHN F. REIGER, "George Bird Grinnell," in BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN AND CANADIAN NATURALISTS, ed. Keir Sterling et al. (Westport: Greenwood Publishing, 1997).

"Wildlife, conservation, and the First Forest Reserve," in AMERICAN FORESTS: NATURE, CULTURE, AND POLITICS, ed. Char Miller (Lawrence, University Press of Kansas, 1997).

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

University College

Janine C. Hartman, "Ideograms and Hieroglyphs: The Egypto-Chinese Origins Controversy in the Enlightenment," in Orientalia: Etudes reunites par Roland Bonnel, for Dalhousie French Studies (Special Issue), 43 (Summer 1998), pp. 101-118.

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Labor and the American Revolution, NEH H:net Website, MS U,

Norman H. Murdoch
Editor & Author of 5 articles: William & Catherine Booth edition, Christian History released on CD Rom (September 1997), at www.ageslibrary.com.

J. Andrew Villalon, Ph.D., Assoc. Prof. of History:

edited essays with Donald J. Kagay, The Final Argument (Boydell and Brewer, 1998).

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San Diego de Alcalá and the Politics of Saint-making in Coutiter-Reformation Europe," Catholic Historical Review, LXXXIII (October 1997), 691-715,

Pedro the Cruel: Portrait of a Royal Failure," in Kagay and Snow, eds., Medieval Iberia: Essays on the History and Literature of Medieval Spain, Iberica Series, Vol. 25 (New York: Peter Lang Publishing, 1997).

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

History Department

JOHN BRACKETT, "The Language of Violence in the Late Italian Renaissance: The Example of the Tuscan Romagna," in The Final Argument, ed. Kagay and Villalon (The Boydell Press:

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RETIREMENTS

CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY

Patsy Gerstner, Chief Curator of the Dittrick Medical History Center, will retire on December 31, 1998, after thirty-one years with the center. She began work as Curator of the Center's museum in 1967, just after receiving a Ph.D. in the History of Science from Case Institute of Technology (now part of Case Western Reserve University). In 1979 she succeeded Genevieve Miller as head of the Center. Throughout her tenure, she has been interested in collections management and collections access, especially with regard to museum collections. Her research has focused on both an early interest in the history of geology and on popular medicine and health reform in the late 19th century.

David D. Van Tassel, senior faculty member in the Department of History, retired in May after thirty years at CWRU. Van Tassel earned his B.A. at Dartmouth, and his M.A. and Ph.D. at Wisconsin-Madison (1955). After fourteen years teaching at the University of Texas-Austin rising to full professor rank in 1965 he came to CWRU as a visiting professor in 1968, and became full professor of history in 1969, replacing Harvey Wish. He was appointed Elbert Jay Benton Professor in 1980, Hiram Haydn Professor in 1996, and served as department chair for ten years out of the last twenty-one. Van Tassel is author or editor of twenty-four books and about thirty scholarly articles, including Recording America's Past (1960) and European Origins of American Thought (1969). A leading U.S. intellectual historian, his research also encompassed science and society, local history, and the history of aging and gerontology, of which he is considered a founder. Van Tassel initiated and saw through to completion the first major U.S. city encyclopedia, The Encyclopedia of Cleveland History (1987), and has been senior editor for the second edition along with the Dictionary of Cleveland Biography (1996), as well as the new cyberedition of both books now available on the Web at <<http://Hech.cwrw.edu/>>. Van Tassel is known as the Father of History Day, which offers the opportunity for middle and high school students to mount historical papers and projects for competition at local, state, and national levels. From the first Cleveland History Day in 1974, Van Tassel succeeded in taking the project to the nation's capitol after obtaining a substantial grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, thus creating National History Day in 1979. In 1990, he received the Charles Frankel Prize from the NEH for public programming in the humanities, and today there are regional and state History Day contests in all fifty states annually, significantly raising the national profile of the study of history. Van Tassel received numerous awards and prizes, and last May CWRU awarded him the University's top honor, The Hovorka Prize, in honor of "exceptional achievements in teaching, research, and scholarly service benefitting the community, the nation, and the world."

MUSKINGUM COLLEGE

Dr. Lorle Porter retired from Muskingum in May 1998, having completed 33 years of distinguished teaching in the Department of History. Her teaching during that period covered a wide range of subjects: World Civilization, Latin American History, Ancient and Medieval Europe. She was the recipient of the Academy's "Outstanding Teaching Award" in 1998. She will maintain an association with the college, with the newly created title of 'Regional Historian in Residence,' as she continues her extensive research and writing in Ohio history.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Professor Chang Hao (1968-1998), the world's foremost intellectual historian of China, has decided to retire from Ohio State, but he will go on to more teaching at the new Hong Kong University of Science and Technology. Dr. Chang, who holds a Ph.D. from Harvard, joined the faculty at Ohio State in 1968. His books in English include Chinese Intellectuals in Crisis. Search for Order and Meaning, 1890-1911 (University of California Press, 1987); Liang Ch'ichao and Intellectual Transition in China, 1890-1907 (Harvard University Press, 1971); Religion in the Modern World, Volume 3, ed. with Marilyn Waldman, (The Ohio State University, 1984), a special issue of Papers in Comparative Studies, published and distributed by the Division of Comparative Studies. Among his many honors, he is a member of Academia Sinica and held the Kuo Ting-yee Memorial Lectureship.

ARCHIVIST CORNER

Riemenschneider Bach Institute, Office of the Director, 275 Eastland Road, Berea, Ohio 44017-2088

Beginning in October of 1968, Baldwin-Wallace College began a project, which culminated with the September opening of the Reimenschneider Bach Institute. The facility is currently located in MernerPfeiffer Hall. The Bach Institute houses within its quarters the well know "Riemenschneider Bach Library," which is a collection of Bachoriented books, manuscripts, archival materials, and scores. Among them are many rare items. Included are the following: the Emmy and George Martin Collection of first edition scores, the Riemenschneider "Graduated Library Collection," The Hans T. David Collection of books, manuscripts, archival materials, and scores (including a number of first edition books and scores), and the Tom Vilella opera-oriented collection of discs, books, archival materials, and memorabilia. Currently the total Bach Institute Library holdings number has exceeded the 20,000 mark, of which approximately 800 are rare vault-held items.

In addition to its library holdings, the Bach Institute edits and publishes a journal. It serves as a research center for Bach and Baroque performances and publications, and it sponsors regularly scheduled concerts and lectures.

Institute Hours

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 9:00am - 12:00pm;

1:00-4:30pm during the academic year and until the end of the second week in July. Closed from mid-July until mid-September. CONTACT: Dr. Elinor Barber, Director for further information at (440) 826-2207 or FAX (216) 8263239.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

RECENT ACCESSIONS

Recent accessions of the State Archives of Ohio include an admission book (1921-1937) and consolidated morning reports (ca. 1880-ca. 1920) of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home; cash books (1884-1926) of Longview State Hospital; records (1913-1997) of the 112nd Medical Brigade, Ohio National Guard receipts (1857-1865) and special orders (1917-1918) of the Adjutant General; morning reports (1862-1863) of Company F, 15th Ohio Volunteer Infantry-, and administrative subject files (1983-1993) of the Attorney General.

Et cetera

Elizabeth Nelson returned to the Archives/Library Division of the **Ohio Historical Society** in May following an educational leave of absence. Nelson's new and expanded responsibilities include managing electronic projects of the division.

Laurie Gemmill recently took up the duties of electronic records archivist in the Archives/Library Division of the Ohio Historical Society. Gemmill, who formerly served as an archivist at the Youngstown Historical Center of Industry and Labor, will be responsible for designing projects leading toward the scanning and conversion to digital format of high-research-value government record series generated on paper as well as for assisting with the development of appraisal, access, and preservation policies for those series originally created in machine-readable form.

Last spring, the Archives/Library Division of the Ohio Historical Society, working in concert with the Office of Policy and Planning of the Ohio Department of Administrative Services, formed a broadly representative advisory committee charged with drafting policies for the management of electronic records created by offices and agencies of state government. The Archives/Library Division administers the State Archives of Ohio, while the Office of Policy and Planning, along with other responsibilities, develops operating guidelines for governmental information systems.

The **Dittrick Medical History Center** has collections documenting the history of medicine and medical technology. Collections include artifacts, archives, and rare books.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Museum Services/ Archives Manager

Salary: \$27,000-\$39,000 plus excellent benefits. Immediate position open for museum/archives manager of local history museum/archives component of public library in Sandusky, Ohio. Excellent opportunity to assist in the development of new museum programs and services, plan for a future archives department within the Main Library, and continue preservation efforts of existing artifact and archival collection. The museum archives is located within a well-maintained 1834 Greek Revival house, the Follett House Museum, which features exhibits and materials of interest to local residents and researchers throughout the area. Sandusky is a resort community located midway between Cleveland and Toledo on the shores of Lake Erie. Population: 50,000. Qualifications: masters degree in public history and/or museum studies or comparable degree. Two years museum management experience desired. Send resume to: Julie Brooks, Director, Sandusky Library, 114 West Adams Street, Sandusky, OH 44870. EOE

GRANT AND FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

TAFT MEMORIAL FUND

CHARLES PHELPS TAFT GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS for Graduate Study at the UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

PROGRAMS:

Applications are invited for the Charles Phelps Taft Fellowships to support graduate study in any of several designated departments of the University of Cincinnati. The Taft departments are Anthropology, Economics, English and Comparative Literature, German Languages and Literatures, History, Mathematical Sciences, Philosophy, Political Science, Romance Languages and Literatures, and Sociology. Each department offers programs of study leading to the appropriate Masters, and all except Anthropology grant the Ph.D.

AWARDS:

For the three-quarter academic year, the Taft Fellowships include a cash stipend of \$12,000. In addition, the Taft Fellowship includes a scholarship which defrays all instructional fees for full time enrollment (and non-resident surcharge, where applicable). The total value of the award ranges from \$17,421 to \$22,359, depending upon the value of the associated scholarship. In addition, the Taft Advanced Departmental Competitive Fellowships include a summer stipend of \$3,000 beginning July 1st. Such fellows are not permitted to hold other fellowships or to have any paid employment during the summer or the academic year.

SELECTION:

Evaluation and selection is based upon the applicant's academic record, the recommendations of former teachers, and a statement of professional intentions by the applicant.

STATUS:

Taft Fellowships are among the most prestigious awards offered by the University of Cincinnati. They recognize past academic excellence and potential for significant scholarly contributions. - A Taft Fellow is expected

to devote full time mid effort to Study and research. The award requires no collateral duties and no instructional responsibility. Taft fellows may not engage in any form of paid employment during their fellowship Period,

APPLICATION:

Applications for a Taft Fellowship should be made at the time the application for admission to a graduate program in a Taft department is submitted. Questions may be directed to:

Taft Faculty Executive Board

Mail Location 0037
University of Cincinnati
Cincinnati, Off 45221-0037
513-556-0675

DEADLINE:

Taft Fellowships are commonly awarded in March; therefore, application for admission must be complete and on file by February 1st in order to insure consideration.

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. in the past five years, i.e. for a 1999-2000 Fellowship, not before May 1, 1994, or have completed all the requirements for the degree by September 1 of the year in which 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, if known, at the University of Cincinnati 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 health insurance coverage for the Fellow and dependent(s). 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 WOO 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, P.O. Box 210037, Cincinnati, OH 45221-0037, before January 15, 1999. It is the responsibility of the candidates to insure that their files are complete, including the letters of recommendation, by this deadline. Incomplete applications or applications postmarked after January 15 will not be considered for the Fellowship.

POTPOURRI

INTRODUCING SUNDAY HOURS AT THE WESTERN RESERVE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

**SUNDAYS, NOON-5 P.M.
BEGINNING AUGUST 30, 1998**

Call (216) 721-5722 x224
for additional information

The Ohio Academy has established a new position called Webmaster. Austin Kerr has agreed to serve in this position. The appropriate addresses are as follows: kerr.6@osu.edu (e-mail)

Austin Keff

Ohio State University
History Department
106 Dulles Hall
230 West 17th Ave
Columbus, Ohio 43210-1367 (mailing address)
(614) 292-2613

Building Doctors Scheduling Clinics for 1999

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office is currently scheduling Building Doctor clinics for 1999. The Building Doctors, the Ohio Historical Society's old-building experts, teach property owners how to make informed decisions about repairs and improvements to buildings built before 1950. The Building Doctors visit eight communities in Ohio from April through October. The program is designed to assist in the care of all types of older properties. Each clinic consists of an evening seminar on caring for and rehabilitating older buildings, followed by site visits the next day to address specific rehabilitation issues. The seminar and site visits are free to the public.

If you are interested in bringing the Building Doctors to your area by sponsoring a clinic, contact the Ohio Historic Preservation Office at (614)297-2470. Co-sponsors pay a \$250 fee, provide one night's lodging for the two building doctors, provide a room and equipment for the seminar, organize the site visits, and advertise the clinic with brochures provided by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office.

The Ohio Historic Preservation Office is Ohio's official historic preservation agency. A part of the Ohio Historical Society, it identifies historic places in Ohio, nominates properties to the National Register of Historic Places, reviews federally-assisted projects for effects on historic architectural, and archaeological resources in Ohio, consults on the conservation of older buildings and sites, and offers educational programs and publications.

CONTACT:

Tom Wolf
Public Education Manager
Ohio Historic Preservation Office
(614) 297-2470

Collections Storage Subject of 1998's Brass Tacks Workshops

The Ohio Association of Historical cities & Museums (OAHSM) Brass Tacks Workshops are coming to a historical society near you. This year OAHSM will present "Collections Storage Techniques for the Local Historical Society- at four different locations in Ohio. This day-long workshop will introduce you to professional methods for storing artifacts. You also will learn how to adapt these methods to the limited resources available to small organizations.

If you have ever asked such questions as, "What is the best way to store our historic clothes?" or "What is an acid-free box and why should we use it?" or "Why shouldn't we store artifacts in the basement or attic of our museum?" then this workshop is for you. Workshop leaders, who have addressed the challenges of storing collections on a shoestring, will explain professionally accepted and low-cost ways to preserve artifacts.

Your organization can use this workshop in a variety of ways: to introduce the people responsible for your collection to professional methods and to review proper methods in preparation for a big storage project.

OAHSM's Brass Tacks Workshops are great bargains. The cost for this year's workshop is the same as last year's: \$15 for

OAHSM members and \$20 for non-members. The fee includes a continental breakfast, lunch, a full day of instruction, and a workbook. Workshops run from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

See page twelve for the dates, locations and presenters for this year's Brass Tacks Workshops. Flyers announcing each program will be sent four to five weeks prior to each session. Register early. Each workshop is limited to twenty-five participants. To make sure your name is on the mailing list, or for more information, call the Local History Office at 800-858-6878 or (614) 297-2342. OAHSM thanks all the historical societies who have generously agreed to host workshops this year.

September 24,

Putnam County
Historical Society,
Kalida, led by Rachel
Cron, Local History
Coordinator, Flesh
Public Library/Piqua
Historical Museum

October 8,

Perry County Historical Society,
Somerset,
Ellice Ronsheim,
Collection Manager,
Ohio Historical Society

FALL TRIP-MARK THE DAY!

After investing three years and more than 10 million dollars, the National Park Service has reopened the beautifully restored Lawnfield, home of James A. Garfield. This fall, you can join MVHS members and friends for a tour of the newly open site, and a visit to the Ferrante Winery and Ristorante, just up Ohio's north coast. We will leave the MVHS parking lot early on Saturday, October 17 1h for Lawnfield in Mentor, then lunch and a sampling tour at the winery. Return to Youngstown will be around 6:00 p.m.

THE MAHONING VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Arms Family Museum of Local History
MVHS Archival Library; 648 Wick Avenue, Youngstown, OH
44502-1289

OAC-FUNDED DOCUMENTARY DEBUTS ON PBS

A creative project funded in large part by the Ohio Arts Council's earning awards and acclaim at screenings nationwide. Miss India Georgia by artists Daniel Friedman and Sharon

Grimberg was broadcast May 26 on the PBS national television network.

The hour-long documentary follows four contestants in Atlanta's annual Miss Indian American beauty pageant. During the course of the film the women reveal the complexity of their feelings about growing up in the United States as children of immigrant parents. They have discussions with their grandparents about arranged marriages, quarrels with boyfriends and revealing conversations about their struggles to maintain a cultural identity while being accepted as normal American teenagers.

Friedman's grant was made possible through the Ohio Arts Council's Artists Projects Program, which encourages the creation of new work by Ohio artists of all disciplines. It particularly invites artists to collaborate and build partnerships within their communities and throughout the state. All funded work must include a public component.

"Without support from the OAC, we wouldn't have been able to shoot Miss India Georgia in a format that PBS would have been willing to broadcast," Friedman said, referring to the grant he received from the Arts Council. Friedman, a Columbus native and first-time OAC grant recipient, teaches at Antioch College.

The artists say their interest in the film's subject matter arose from their own Jewish immigrant family histories. "We don't think of Miss India Georgia as being mainly about the Indian American experience," Friedman said. "There are 25 million people in the United States who were born elsewhere and many of them are going through experiences like those shown in the film, either as parents or as children."

Earlier this year the film received awards from the Society for Visual Anthropology, the Athens International Film & Video Festival and the New England Film and Video Festival. PBS has rights to rebroadcast the documentary; a schedule is pending.

For more information on the Artist Projects Program, call the Ohio Arts Council at (614) 466-2613.

SYMPOSIUMS AND EXHIBITS

POLITICS IS TOPIC OF CWRU'S WESTERN RESERVE STUDIES SYMPOSIUM

CLEVELAND-The 136th annual Western Reserve Studies Symposium will focus on how local, state, and national politics shaped Northeast Ohio over the past 200 years. The American Studies Program at Case Western Reserve University will sponsor "POLITICS!" October 9-10 at Squire Valleevue Farm, 37125 Fairmount Boulevard in Hunting Valley.

An overview of politics in the Western Reserve will be given. Participants will attend lectures, panel discussions, and speeches by current and former elected officials, historians, newspaper reporters, editorial cartoonists, and political activists.

Gladys Haddad, American Studies professor and founder of the annual symposia on regional history, says the discussions will center on politics and the arts, media, urban reform, the environment, student activism, and women.

Three of the Western Reserve's notable political cartoonists Jeff D'Arcy from The Plain Dealer, Chip Bok from the Akron Beacon-Journal, and Edward Freska from the Sun Newspapers

will discuss their work at 8 p.m. Friday, October 9 during the dinner program at the farm's Manor House.

Congressman Louis Stokes from Ohio's I Vh District will give the keynote address at 9:30 a.m. Saturday, October 10 on politics and race.

For registration information call 216-368-4117. The symposium is \$40 for adults and \$20 for students. These fees include a copy of the published papers from the symposium, parking, and refreshments. Friday night's dinner is \$35 and Saturday's lunch is \$15. Books by conference participants will be available for sale.

Contact: Susan Griffith
Media Relations

Phone: 216-368-1004

E-mail: sbg4@po.cwru.edu

From Saddlebags to CPR. A Medical History Adventure opened at the History Museum of the Western Reserve Historical Society on October 2. It is a collaborative effort between the Society and the Dittrick Medical History Center, with James Edmonson and Patsy Gerstner of the Dittrick Center serving as Guest Curators. The exhibit tells the story of medicine in Cleveland from 1810 to 1860. It will run through April 1999. The History Museum is located in Cleveland's University Circle at 10825 Euclid Avenue.

The Encyclopedia of Cleveland History and The Dictionary of Cleveland Biography are now available online at <<http://Hech.cwru.edu/>>. The staff of Digital Media Services at the CWRU library created the website, which is maintained as a joint project between CWRU and the Western Reserve Historical Society. John Grabowski continues to serve as Managing Editor of the electronic edition, and doctoral candidate Susan Schmidt Horning, who holds the Besse Fellowship in History, is Editorial Assistant. The ECH/DCB is an ongoing project of CWRU and the WRHS, and the site, which contains the full text version of the 1996 Bicentennial Editions of both works as well as new articles and photographs, will be regularly updated.

A collection of 87 of the most remarkable sculptures, paintings, manuscripts and decorative works of art to emerge from Buddhist beliefs will be on display at the Cleveland Museum of Art beginning August 9. Buddhist Treasures from Nara will remain on view through September 26. To complement its major summer exhibition celebrating works from Japan's past, the museum will exhibit contemporary landscape photography in Mark Klett Photographs of Japan: Shikata ga nai. These 60 images will be presented from August 15 to October 22. For information call (216) 421-7340.

CALENDAR

Sept. 24-26

"Globalization and the Historian's Craft," the biennial fall meeting of the Conference on Faith and History, will be held in Nashville, Tenn. Contact: Charles W. Weber, Dept. of History, Wheaton College, Wheaton, IL 60187. (630) 752-5863. FAX (630) 752-5294. E-

mail: Charles. E. Weber@wheaton.edu.

Sept. 25-26

"The Power of Free Inquiry and Cold War International History," a conference examining issues relating to Cold War documentation, will be held in College Park, MD. Contact: Tim Wehchamp, (301) 713-6655, ext. 229, E-mail: timothy.wehchamp@arch2.nara.gov.

Oct. 1-3

The second annual West Virginia University History Conference will be held in Morgantown, W. V. Contact: David Buck, History Dept., West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV 26505. (304) 293-2421, ext. 5231. E-mail: dbuck@wvu.edu.

Oct. 2-3

The 1998 meeting of the Northeast Conference on British Studies will be held in Hartford, Conn. E-mail: weiler@bc.edu.

Oct. 2-4

"The Future of Scholarship: Independent?" The 1998 conference of the National Coalition of Independent Scholars, will be held in St. Paul, Minn. Contact: National Coalition of Independent Scholars web site at <http://www.ncis.org>.

Oct. 8-10

The Communal Studies Association will host its 25' annual conference at the Zoar Village State Memorial. Contact: Kathleen M. Fernandez, Zoar Village State Memorial, P.O. Box 404, Zoar, Ohio 44697. (800-262 6195).

Oct. 8-10

"American Culture in Global Perspective," an international conference commemorating the 30" anniversary of the Woodrow Wilson Center will be held in Washington, D.C. Contact: Susan Nugent, United States Studies, Woodrow Wilson Center, 1000 Jefferson Dr. SW, Washington, D.C. 20560. (202) 357-2403.

Oct. 8-10

"Cultural Crossroads," the 29th annual meeting of the Midwestern American Society for Eighteenth Century Studies, will be held in Mackinaw City, Mich. Contact: Cindy May, Lilly Library, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405. (812) 855-2452. E-mail: cindamay@indiana.edu.

Oct. 9

The History of Northeastern Pennsylvania: The Last 100 Years," the annual conference of the Social Science/History Department of Luzerne County Community College, will be held in Nanticoke, Pennsylvania. Contact: Robert Mittrick, Conference Coordinator, Luzerne County Community College, 1333 S. Prospect St., Nanticoke, PA 18634-3899. (717) 740-0512.

Oct. 10

The Midwest Local History Society will hold its fourth conference in Osh Kosh, Wis. Contact: Joseph Starr, History Dept., University of Wisconsin, Osh Kosh, WI 54901. (920) 424-4256. FAX (920) 424-0938.

Oct. 15-18

The Society for the History of Technology will hold its annual meeting in Baltimore. Contact: Brett D. Steele, Dept. of History, University of California, 6265 Bunche Hall, Los Angeles, CA 90075-1473. (310) 825-3888. FAX (310) 206-9630. E-mail: bsteele@ucla.edu.

Oct. 18-19

The annual conference of the Midwest Jewish Studies Association will be held in Chicago. Contact: David S. Williams, Program Chair, Dept. of Religion, University of Georgia, Peabody Hall, Athens, GA 30602-1625. E-mail: jenanddavid@peachnet. campus. mci.net.

Oct. 22-24

American Journalism Historians Association will do its annual convention in Louisville, Ky.

Oct. 28-30

Teaching and Learning Technology," the 23rd annual Humanities and Technology INTERFACE Conference, will be held in Marietta, Ga. Contact: Julie R. Newell, Director, INTERFACE, Dept. of Social and International Studies, Southern Polytechnic State University, 1100 S. Marietta Pkwy., Marietta, GA 30060-2896. (770) 528-7481/7442. FAX (770) 528-4949. E-mail: jnewell@spsu.edu.

Nov. 7

The Study Group for the History of the Great Depression will hold its first colloquium in Osh Kosh, Wis. Contact: Werner Braatz, History -Dept., University of Wisconsin, Osh Kosh, WI 54901. (920) 424-2456. FAX (920) 424-0938.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State: _____ Zip: _____

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Occupation _____

Place of
Employment _____Areas of particular interest or specialization (*not more than three*)

Return to: Richard Spall, Jr., Treasurer
Ohio Academy of History
Elliott Hall
Ohio Wesleyan University
Delaware, OH 43015

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*Spring Meeting
9-10 April 1999
University of Dayton
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ATTENTION

**FALL MEETING
23 OCTOBER, 1998
OHIO WESLEYAN
UNIVERSITY
DELAWARE, OHIO**

Ohio Wesleyan University

Delaware, Ohio 43015



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THE OHIO ACADEMY OF HISTORY NEWSLETTER

Vol. XXIX

No. 3

Published three times a year by the Ohio Academy of History. Mail correspondence, manuscripts, and news items to Donna L. VanRaaphorst, Editor, History Department, Cuyahoga Community College, Western Campus, Cleveland, Ohio 44130-5199.

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