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DOCUMENTARY EDITING

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This past summer, the ADE’s Planning Committee met in Madison for three days to discuss the Association’s future. The group had previously developed background papers, and while in Madison they built on that work. The conversations were stimulating, and participants’ opinions changed as the pros and cons of different ideas were weighed. In the end, the group agreed upon a strategic direction and an action plan for the Association. The plan is printed elsewhere in this issue as well as at www.documentaryhistory.org. I urge you to give it a close read and to think about ways you might want to volunteer your services to help implement it. There’s plenty of work to be done, and I hope to involve as many members as possible in building this organization so that we don’t ask too much of any one member.

The discussions themselves reminded me why I value the ADE so highly. Much like the annual meeting, there was a lot of intellectual firepower in the room, and people weren’t afraid to disagree, nor were they afraid to change their position after hearing others speak on issues. The work was done in the ADE-way—in a congenial and friendly fashion (with plenty of good food and camaraderie).

We had honest, introspective looks at our strengths and weaknesses as well as impending threats and opportunities. The ADE has not always kept up with the times in terms of communicating with its members. At one time, *Documentary Editing* and its predecessor, *The ADE Newsletter*, were the vehicles of choice for communications. Today, things change extraordinarily quickly, and while SEDIT-L plays an important part in speeding communications, the ADE’s lack of its own electronic newsletter is problematic. The small, collegial size of the organization is a benefit, but it also means that we are always calling on already stretched members to do yet another thing. That problem is exacerbated by the ADE not having paid staff, which can lead to a lack of continuity. As our membership gets older, we need to focus on succession planning. Some note that the very name “the Association for Documentary Editing” confuses the public. Mention the name of the organization to someone outside of our group, and nine times out of ten you will hear “yes, I love those Ken Burns films.”

At the same time, we reminded ourselves of the many strengths of the ADE. It is made up of good, committed members who feel passionate about what they do. It has helped develop best practices among documentary editors, sponsored a guide that’s now in its third edition, and built a useful website. The annual meeting succeeds each year as a place for members to network and learn new things about our discipline. Beth Luey, one of
the participants in the retreat, asked us to imagine a world without the ADE as a way to remind us how productive our small organization has been. Without it, it’s likely that the NHRPC would have disappeared a quarter century ago. It’s created a network of good people who help each other and treat each other as colleagues. And it’s survived.

As noted in the plan narrative, “Too many plans have become ‘credenza art,’ serving only to decorate shelves.” That’s why we agreed to invest little in fancy formatting, but instead created a clear, practical, and flexible document. The plan is designed to be changed regularly, just as the Association needs to constantly change with the times. However, to make it work, it will require self-discipline. The question facing the ADE is no longer whether an idea is good or not, but rather is it one of the most important things we need to do to further accomplish our mission? Given all the important things that are on our plate, we need to keep our focus on the most critical things we must do to ensure the survival of the ADE and the field of documentary editing.

At our meeting, we identified long-term goals and objectives and quickly came to a consensus about the critical challenges we face. In the coming year, the Association needs to improve its communications, infrastructure, advocacy, and financial health. In addition, we will need to work toward an increased and more varied membership and a strong education program.

These goals are not designed to be achieved in one or two years, but will serve as a guide for several years to come. We immediately identified action steps and put small groups to work. In the area of communications, we agreed that rather than putting all our resources into a quarterly journal, we would turn Documentary Editing into an annual starting in 2009 and institute an electronic newsletter. The need for fast, up-to-date communication with our members has been missing, and we hope that the new e-newsletter will address that concern.

We also will be setting up a system of liaisons with other professional organizations and develop a method of gathering information about members to allow us to better serve your needs and get information back to you as needed. Given the ADE’s short terms of office and its all-volunteer nature, we have to work harder to establish continuity between administrations and will develop and maintain manuals for each office and committee to ensure a smooth transition of critical information. By using the action plan as its agenda, the Council and Planning Committee will ensure that the ADE continues to identify and complete the tasks that are most important. A committee will explore the question of whether the ADE should have or can afford a paid staff member. Advocacy is an important part of what the ADE does, and for too long too much of the work has fallen on the shoulders of just a few people. Over the next year, we will work to broaden involvement and identify ways that everyone can participate.

Finally, we will study the dues structure and encourage members to join at a higher level. Adjusted for inflation, today’s ADE dues are at half the rate they were in 1978. We’ve also had a very generous offer from a past ADE president (who wishes to remain anonymous). This past president will match the membership dues in the form of a gift to the ADE for the first ten persons who upgrade their membership to the $100 level for the first time. I thank this former ADE
president for a generous offer.

Generosity like this, as well as the willingness of ADE members to give of their expertise, is among the reasons why I continue to belong to and support the ADE. It has been a pleasure to serve as your president during this past year, and I thank you for honoring me with the post. I look forward to turning the role over to your very capable new president, Cathy Moran Hajo, and to assist her as she continues to move the ADE forward.
Last summer, I spent a week on the banks of Lake Mendota in Madison, Wisconsin, the home of the NHPRC-sponsored 37th Annual Institute for the Editing of Historical Documents. It was just as beautiful and relaxing a setting as it was eighteen years ago, when I attended “Camp Edit” as a student. Coming back as an instructor was a wonderful experience, reminding me about the vitality of scholarly editing and the wide array of people who have dedicated their time and efforts to its practice. I met new staff members from the Freedom History Project, the Jefferson Davis Papers, the Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony Papers, the Albert Einstein Papers, and the Abraham Lincoln Papers, among others; scholars who are publishing the Civil War pension files of African Americans, Cotton Mather’s *Biblia Americana*, the Simeon-Proper Hardy Diary, or the World War II letters of students from the New Mexico State University. What they and the other fellows attending shared was a deep commitment to spreading the use of historical documents among the public.

As experienced editors, we sometimes see change as a negative—complaining about the paucity of funding, or about the new requirements that digital publishing has forced on our projects. But when you meet so many enthusiastic newcomers, it is hard to remain a pessimist. We have made great strides in the last thirty years, bringing our editions to a far broader segment of the public than the founders of ADE had ever thought possible. We have honed our practices, paving the way for new editors to follow using our publications in microfilm, book, and digital format as examples of best practices, a massive output that has provided an invaluable resource for the study of history to millions.

“Camp Edit” is a structured interaction between experienced editors and those just beginning their work, but similar interactions happen less formally at the ADE’s annual meetings, and via phone calls, meetings, and e-mails all year long. Whether an editor is just beginning or has worked at a project for twenty years, we learn best from each other—how to handle tricky questions of selection or annotation, recommendations for the best software to handle electronic publishing, or new insights on sources of funding.

Our members work on projects that range across American history, from the earliest settlements to the twentieth century; in recent years ADE has attracted additional...
members who focus more broadly on European history. We range in our professional training, from humanities professors to graduate students, including archivists, librarians and public historians. Our editions vary widely, from comprehensive multi-volume book editions of the Founding Fathers or other prominent historical figures, to digital presentations of diaries or personal letters. But at our core, we all share the same goals.

I encourage ADE members of all levels and experience to participate more fully in the Association’s efforts. At our long-range planning meeting, we raised a variety of ideas and issues and questioned old assumptions about the way that both the ADE and its members’ projects have operated. But to position ourselves to face the challenges ahead, we need to know more about our members, especially those that cannot attend annual meetings regularly. What are your projects like, where do you receive funding, and what kinds of help could ADE offer you to make your work easier and more productive? Should the ADE seek or administer private grants for projects? Should it fund educational workshops? How many ADE members apply for and receive federal funding, and should we broaden our advocacy efforts to include private grant makers as well as federal agencies?

In the coming months we will be polling our members on these and other topics, and I want to encourage all ADE members to participate. We will be seeking volunteers to join committees, create an ADE e-Newsletter, improve and broaden advocacy, and develop new fund-raising ideas to support the Association and its member’s projects. We need your input, no matter how many years or months you have been a member.

At the Association’s Annual Meeting in Tucson, Arizona, held from October 23 to 25, attendees had an opportunity to both learn from and educate their colleagues and to promote their work. This year, in addition to the panel discussions, we organized a series of poster exhibits. These presented an opportunity for both new and established members to describe their projects, highlighting interesting editorial questions or materials in a concise format.

Seeing the breadth of the work we are doing, the enthusiasm with which it is being undertaken, and the innovative ways that editors are publishing historical documents demonstrates that documentary editing is alive and well.

I look forward to hearing from you in the coming months about any ideas you may have to help editors do more successfully what they have been doing for so long—preserving and making accessible our documentary heritage.
Why Documentary Editing Matters

Michael E. Stevens

Anglican Bishop N. T. Wright of Durham, England, tells the story of “a scholar who wrote scathing reviews of his colleagues’ work, then started going to conferences and met the people he was reviewing and discovered he really liked them—so he stopped going to conferences.” Fortunately, that’s not the case with the ADE. Twenty-nine years ago, I attended the first annual meeting of the ADE held in Princeton, New Jersey. I liked the people, I don’t write scathing reviews, and I’m still coming back.

The title of my talk tonight is “Why Documentary Editing Matters.” The question I seek to answer is critical, especially in an era that has seen rapid change in how we make information accessible. We need to know the answer to the question in order to explain our work to funders. But we also must also explain to ourselves why we choose to dedicate our energies to this endeavor. The significance of what we do is not based on how we publish our work, but in the value we add.

Have you ever had the problem of trying to explain what it is that you do? Have you ever mentioned documentary editing and heard in reply, “Oh, I just love Ken Burns’s work. How do you go about picking what music goes with the images?” Then, after you explain that you publish historical or literary documents, you either get an awkward silence, or perhaps you might get the response, “so what’s so hard about that? Why don’t you just copy it down?” Or “isn’t all that stuff on the web? Just scan it and put it up there.” You and I know that’s a gross simplification. But we’re often adrift in trying to explain what we do and why it matters.

The work we do helps transmit our cultural heritage from one generation to the next and is part of a long-standing tradition. Western civilization, a culture rooted in writing, placed a premium on the transmission of knowledge.

through reliable texts, most notably the Bible. Much of the cultural and political history of Europe depended on documents that became widely available, whether copied by hand or reproduced by moveable type. The new American nation, in the process of building a national identity, needed its own sacred texts. Even before the Revolution was won, Ebenezer Hazard sought federal funding of an edition of the *American State Papers*. At the state level, historical societies developed. Jeremy Belknap founded the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1791, and soon thereafter it began to publish editions of historical documents. The first chair in American History at Harvard went to Jared Sparks, a man who made his fame not from narrative or interpretive history but from the publication of historical editions. In each of these cases, documentary editors (whether called scribes, medieval monks, or early historians) made important distinctions between those exceptional documents that needed the value they added and those that did not.

Too often we quote Thomas Jefferson's appeal for the “multiplication of copies” in the justification of our work. While Jefferson's call for editions of important documents is lyrical, it makes us sound as if we are human photocopying machines. Instead, I would argue that we need a new way of expressing what we do. As documentary editors, we bring three kinds of value to our editions, which can be expressed as three assertions that documentary editors make. Regardless of what kind of edition we work on, we assert, first, “this document is important”; second, “this text is accurate”; and third, “this text comes from a different era or culture, and you need to know the context to understand it.”

Each of these three assertions flows from the skills we bring to our work in selection, verification, and explication. The advent of the computer does not change this, and these tasks are independent of the means by which the documents are presented. They existed in the pre-printing press era when monks in monasteries were the means of producing editions, they are practiced in the era of the book, and they are even more important in the era of the web. Let us take a close look at each of these assertions.

First, “this document is important” or, as we call it, selection. Documentary editors of all eras made choices about what documents of exceptional importance needed to be treated in a special fashion. In making those choices, they made cultural statements that these particular documents were significant. They are important enough to warrant more detailed treatment. They are important enough to read over and over again. And they are important enough to devote part of one's career to making them available. This has been a

constant. No matter the technology, there was always more material to present than the resources available. Medieval monasteries were limited by the number of literate scribes available. We know many ancient works only by title, since they did not meet the criterion of significance to warrant the making of multiple copies. Book editors were limited by the cost of putting material in print. In the electronic era, the limits are different, but equally real. The costs are not those of paper or space, but rather in the time of the user. In an era of such abundance, the role of the editor as selector is important. The editor points to texts, asserts with authority that these are important, and proclaims "read them." The editor becomes an advocate or, if you will, a marketing agent for a set of documents. And that role has important cultural significance, especially in modern society when there are so many things competing for our attention.

Our second assertion is "this text is accurate," and the related skill is the act of verifying authenticity. Here, we must think about two kinds of authenticity. One is the expertise that the editor brings to the work in discerning and determining what are genuine documents. Forgeries have always existed, but their ubiquity on the web and the ease by which they can be circulated is astounding. Few people have either the knowledge or the time to distinguish between the authentic and the inauthentic. Documentary editors play an important role in distinguishing the real from the forgeries. Two examples pulled from the internet come to mind. In 1934, an anti-Semitic group in North Carolina published the text of a speech allegedly made by Benjamin Franklin in the Constitutional Convention calling for the exclusion of Jews from the United States. The notes were supposedly taken down by Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, although some versions say it was Charles Pinckney. The story also claims that it was taken from a Pinckney diary in the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia. Even though there is no extant manuscript and even though the hoax has been thoroughly discredited, it continues to circulate. It has recently appeared in Arab newspapers, and a Google search generates thousands of sites where it can be found.

Likewise, an internet search will turn up many examples of a document allegedly written by James Madison in which he supposedly argues that the U.S. government is based upon the Ten Commandments. The quote first appeared in 1939 and has been widely circulated by Rush Limbaugh and inserted into the Congressional Record by Representative Bill Dannemeyer of California. John Stagg and David Mattern of the Papers of James Madison played a significant role

in debunking this myth, although one can find numerous references to this fictitious document on the Internet.4

The other skill related to authenticity is the work we do to ensure the accurate transcription of legitimate texts. Again, the Internet makes what we do more important. Pick any important document, you will find multiple versions of the text online. One can do textual criticism in which one follows corruptions in the text from version to version. The difference now is that changes that once took decades now appear in days.

In the May 28, 2007, issue of The New Yorker, staff writer Adam Gopnik offered an insightful essay about Abraham Lincoln's language.5 Other than the Declaration of Independence, probably no other document in American history has more iconic status than the Gettysburg Address. As Gopnik notes, the address not only exists in written form, but is significant as the oral address that was delivered in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on November 19, 1863. What Lincoln actually said matters. Gopnik's essay notes the substantive variations in accounts of what people heard at the time. Lincoln's phrase “conceived in liberty” became “consecrated to liberty” in some accounts. Many listeners heard Lincoln say “This nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom,” though as Gopnik points out that “under God” does not appear in the drafts in Lincoln's hand. Did Lincoln insert it in his oral remarks?

Gopnik goes on to discuss variations in other well-known statements surrounding Lincoln, such as Secretary of War Edwin Stanton's famous quote on Lincoln's death, "Now he belongs to the Ages." This has become the accepted version of Stanton's remarks. Yet the first documented source says “Now he belongs to the Angels.” His point is that accuracy and authenticity do matter. Documentary editors, more than anyone else, help sort these things out.

Our final editorial assertion is “This text comes from a different era, and you need to know the context to understand it.” Language and cultural assumptions change over time. To make sense out of important documents, readers sometimes need to have context set for them. Once again, this is not a new function and this skill does not rely on the media or form. Interpretive glosses on texts were an important part of medieval scholarship just as annotation is important today. Readers still need the explication of texts to make sense out of them. This was brought out in a session at our annual meeting in Richmond last fall entitled “If you have to explain it, is it still funny?”6

Often, a document without explanation is useless. In my edition of the letters of Socialist Congressman Victor Berger, his wife Meta wrote to him “did the flapjacks taste good? And was it worth while and interesting? Sometimes celebrities are criticized severely of partaking of syrup and & cakes, especially Vermont syrup.” Why did she write the note about eating pancakes? And why would anyone be criticized for eating Vermont maple syrup? And why did Stevens select this document for inclusion? With the annotation, we learn that Berger accepted an invitation to a breakfast meeting with President Calvin Coolidge of Vermont, and Meta was fearful that Berger would be criticized by his Socialist comrades back home for having a private breakfast with the Republican president.

In other cases, a little knowledge can be dangerous and give readers, even well-informed readers, a distorted sense of the meaning of the text. As historians know, the Ku Klux Klan was influential in the Midwest in the 1920s. Thus, it wasn’t surprising to find a seeming reference in one of Meta’s letters. She reported that there was speculation in Congressional offices about her possible candidacy for the U.S. Senate. She dismissed the likelihood of success, saying that the Wisconsin German farmer “is anti woman in everything except the three K.K.K.” How should one make sense out of this seeming reference to the Klan? But annotation will tell the reader that this is a reference to Kinder, Kirche, Küche (Children, Church, Kitchen). In other words, Wisconsin farmers believed that a woman’s place is in the home, not in the Congress.

The skills that we bring to our work contribute to a cultural outcome: namely, that we have authentic, accurate, and understandable historical texts, which have long cultural resonance. Not all texts require the detailed attention we provide to some documents, but for those that do require it, our work is indispensable.

We often use the long-term value of the editions as an argument for our work, but let me suggest that there are other more immediate values in having accurate, historical texts that are easily available by telling you two stories that go well beyond the academy.

The first is the story of Atira. Atira was a thirteen-year-old African American student in Wisconsin who did a National History Day project on a former slave named James L. Smith. Smith escaped from slavery, received an education, and became a Methodist preacher. Late in life, Smith wrote a memoir, which has been reprinted in a modern edition. Atira took that text and used it as the basis of her project. During the judging cycle, I asked her what she

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8 Ibid., p. 349.
learned from it and she told me, “I never knew it was illegal to teach someone to read who looked like me. I owe it to him to pay attention in school.” Only because the text was available in a modern edition was that possible. It made a difference.


Back in June, my wife and I were attending a military reunion in Washington, DC. One of the things I wanted to do was to leave a copy of our book, *Voices from Vietnam* at the Wall. I had made copies of letters from the book for the men who had died in Vietnam. We went early on Saturday morning to leave the letters by the individual names on the Wall.

Our desire was to let the fallen soldiers have a chance to speak again. So people could understand these names on the Wall were just people, regular everyday people, who had feelings, emotions, and thoughts like everybody else. Individuals who had come from all walks of life, who had died serving the country they loved so much. On June 30th, 1996, these Wisconsin veterans who had died on the battlefield became real people again; with thoughts, feelings, and emotions, not just names on a Wall. The letters became their *Voices from Vietnam.*

I cannot describe the beautiful sight my wife and I observed watching the groups of people take the time and effort to read about our fallen veterans whose names were on the wall. On that day these veterans were alive again, their voices speaking as if their lives were never shortened by war. . . .

The importance of what we do is not defined by how we publish; it is the value we add to our already valuable documentary heritage. Why does documentary editing matter? Listen closely to the voices of Atira and John. Their words will give you the answer.

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In the Beginning: ADE and the Big Bang Revolution

Roger Bruns

Welcome to the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the Association for Documentary Editing. Some people have compared the origins of the ADE with the American Revolution. Others have linked it to the big bang theory. I prefer to think of it as a Big Bang Revolution. Anyway, today you will get a little of the inside story of the creation of ADE. You see, I was there.

And with me today are three individuals who have joined the ADE at different times in its history. Charlene Bickford, editor of the First Congress Project, who was also there at the beginning. Martha King, associate editor of the Jefferson Papers who joined the ADE somewhat later, and Lisa Francavilla, of the Jefferson Retirement Series and ADE’s current secretary, who joined much more recently. I asked them simply to give us a few words of reflection as ADE turns thirty.

But first, a few remarks. Let’s start with 1976, two hundred years after the Declaration of Independence. See, there I go again. I had been with the National Historical Publications and Records Commission for a decade. I remember those days well. It was in 1976 that the word-processing machine, the Wang 1200, was first introduced. I remember some of the editors began to talk about using word processors. I went down to the Washington Convention Center sometime in this period to visit a technology expo. And it was there at a table set up by the Wang Company that I got this advertising button that the folks were handing out. It says “My Wang Can Do Wonders.”

The word processors could, indeed, do wonders. Editors began to discuss their use. They also began to exchange information about other editorial concerns and practices. The NHPRC tried to encourage such interaction. By the mid 1970s, the NHPRC was not only providing grants to editorial projects but the Commission had also undertaken some educational efforts. With Ford Foundation and Mellon Foundation grants we launched a fellowship program that continues to this day. And we began a series of conferences of editors to discuss issues of mutual interest from transcription to annotation to new technologies.

We held one meeting at the University of Iowa, another in Atlanta in 1977, and a third in at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library in Hyde...
Park, New York, in April 1978. It was at the Hyde Park meeting that the idea of starting an association of editors took firm root. I must say, however, that before that meeting, one editor had been speaking with us at the NHPRC on a number of occasions and with other editors about the possibility of the formation of a new professional organization of editors and others interested in the work. That person was John Simon. John was the most ardent champion of the idea, the real founding father of ADE. John chaired the first session at the Hyde Park meeting. It was called “A National Organization of Editors?”

Now, I don’t know how much business the members of the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in 1787 conducted in pubs or hotels, but I can report that the birth of ADE owes some credit to the Golden Manor Motel down the street from the FDR Library. It was there in one of its small rooms that folks such as Linda De Pauw, Al Goldberg, Frank Burke, David Chesnutt, John Simon, and others discussed the idea long into the night.

I could say that most of the liquid consumed that night at the motel was either Pepsi or Seven-Up. I could also say that no one was smoking. I could also deny that one person there that night even had a flask. But those statements would be wrong.

Anyway, it was in the motel room, if my smoky memory is correct, that we decided on the name of the organization. At one point it was going to be the Association of Documentary Editors. Instead, we went for the more inclusive name.

It was in Hyde Park, then, that the group decided to hold a meeting to create a new organization. Seven months later it was off to the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel in St. Louis—November 1978. It was there that the Founding Meeting took place, chaired by John Simon who talked about how the ADE could be valuable in a number of ways—to exchange information, to lobby, and to provide mutual assistance. And it was there, on November 10, 1978, that about seventy
individuals signed their names to a list of attendees, pledging their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor—well, sort of. Arthur Link, who would become ADE's first president, was first to sign. There was no John Hancock among the two columns of signatures, although Constance Myers's signature was definitely the largest, edging from the first column into the second.

A year later, in November 1979, the ADE held its first meeting at Princeton University. The first session, entitled “The Solo Editor,” was chaired by Joel Myerson and included papers by Barbara Oberg, Warren Billings, and Claire Badaracco.

And so, the rest is history. For me, the ADE and the friends I have worked with and drank Seven-Up with over the years have been a special part of my life.
Founding Members of the Association of Documentary Editors
November 10, 1975

The Chase-Park Plaza Hotel
314 N. Kingshighway Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63101
314-361-2500

Arthur S. Leisk
Charles W. Merce
Frank B. Cooke
Frank Thomas
David E. Wilson
John B. Jones
Richard W. Ruxton
H. Omurice Bailey
Mary A. Duke
Charles J. Holman
Donna Ann
Thelma P. H. Threlfall
Dora W. Forrest
Howard T. Stone
Charles King
J. A. Milton
Donna F. Kessel
Charlene M. Bickford

Association for Documentary Editors Organizational Meeting and Luncheon Attendance
November 10, 1978

Mary J. Eisen
Cynthia F. Manges
Jeffrey J. Crow
Gerry Richey
Richard D. Slavin
Mary A. Nquette
E. H. Smith
Diana H. Blau
Joye H. Lathrop
Alan R. Cook
Bruce Harkness
John Bowers

William C. Henderson
George C. Figgie
George P. Hadle
Richard B. Bland
Harrington
David J. C. Quin
Harriet C. Ahern
Douglas B. C. C. B. C. B. C. B.
A Bibliography of Editions
Prepared by ADE Members

Karen Mylan, Linnéa Caproni,
Harriet Simon, Richard Leffler

The following is a listing of the many editions and volumes that have been published by members of the ADE. Each edition contains at least one editor, and usually more, who is or has been a member of the Association. It is a remarkable record of scholarly productivity in a wide range of disciplines. These many volumes, microfilms, microfiches, and electronic editions have added greatly to the resources available to scholars and laymen alike. It should also be noted that this list is incomplete. There are many other editions that have escaped the attention of those who prepared this list.


*The Jane Addams Papers.* Mary Lynn McCree, Nancy Slote, and Maree de Angury. 2 volumes, 82 reels of microfilm and guide.


*If It Were Glory: Robert Beecham's Civil War, from the Iron Brigade to the Black*


The Yale Editions of the Private Papers of James Boswell. Gordon Turnbull, James J. Caudle, Marion S. Pottle, Claude Collee Abbott, and Frederick A. Pottle. 34 volumes. 1966–.


Political Correspondence and Public Papers of Aaron Burr. Mary-Jo Kline and Joanne Wood Ryan. 2 volumes. 1983

The Papers of John C. Calhoun. Robert L. Meriwether, Clyde N. Wilson, W. Edwin Hemphill, and Shirley Bright Cook. 28 volumes. 1959–.


The Carlyle Letters Online. Brent E. Kinser. 2007


The Correspondence of Charles Darwin. Thomas Horrocks, Jim Secord. 15 volumes. 1985–.
The Papers of Jefferson Davis. Haskell M. Monroe, Jr., James T. McIntosh, Lynda L. Crist, Mary S. Dix, Kenneth H. Williams. 11 volumes. 1971–.


The Papers of Frederick Douglass. John R. McKivigan, Mary O’Brien Gibson, John W. Blassingame, et al. 8 volumes. 1979–.


The Collected Papers of Albert Einstein. John Stachel, Martin Klein, A. J. Kox, Michel Janssen, Robert Schulmann, and Diana Kormos Buchwald; David C. Cassidy, Jürgen Renn, Martin J. Klein, József Illy, Christoph Lehner, Daniel J. Kennefick, David Rowe, Tilman Sauer, Ze’ev Rosenkranz, Virginia Iris Holmes, and Jeroen van Dongen. 10 volumes. 1987–.


The Emma Goldman Papers. Candace Falk, Barry Pateman, Stephen Cole, Sally Thomas. 2 volumes; 69 reels of microfilm. 1990–.
The Papers of Samuel Gompers. Peter Albert, Grace Palladino, and Stuart Kaufman. 10 volumes; 149 reels of microfilm. 1974–.
The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant. John Y. Simon. 30 volumes. 1964–.
The Folger Library Edition of the Works of Richard Hooker, Of The Laws of


The Papers of Andrew Jackson. LeRoy P. Graf, Harold Moser, and Daniel Feller. 7 volumes and 39 reels of microfilm. 1967–.


The Papers of Thomas Jefferson: Retirement Series. J. Jefferson Looney. 4 volumes. 2004–.
The Papers of Martin Luther King, Jr. Clayborne Carson, Ralph E. Luker, and Penny A. Russell. 5 vols. 1992–.
*The Papers of George Catlett Marshall.* Larry I. Bland and Sharon Ritenour Stevens. 5 volumes. 1981–.
*The Papers of Clarence Mitchell, Jr.* Denton L. Watson, Elizabeth M. Nuxoll. 3 volumes. 2005–.
*The Papers of James Monroe.* Daniel Preston, Marlena C. DeLong. 8 volumes. 2003–.
*The Moravian Springplace Mission to the Cherokees.* Rowena McClinton. 2 volumes. 2007.


The Papers of Frederick Law Olmsted. Charles Capin McLaughlin, Charles E. Beveridge, Carolyn Hoffman, and Kenneth Hawkins. 7 volumes. 1997–.


Collected Writings of Edgar Allen Poe. Burton R. Pollin. 5 volumes.

The Correspondence of James K. Polk. Herbert Weaver, Paul H. Bergeron, Wayne Cutler, and Thomas Chaffin. 10 volumes. 1969–.


Race and Slavery Petitions Project. Loren Schweninger and Marguerite Ross Howell. 2 volumes and 127 microfilm reels and guide. 2003–.

The Writings of Will Rogers. Theodore L. Agnew, Jr., Joseph A. Stout, Jr., Peter C. Rollins, James M. Smallwood, and Steven K. Gragert. 21 volumes. 1969–.

The Margaret Sanger Papers. Esther Katz, Cathy Moran Hajo, and Peter C. Engleman. 2 volumes (2 forthcoming) and 101 reels of microfilm. 1996–.
Documentary Relations of the Southwest. Charles W. Polzer, Diana Hadley, et al. 6 volumes. 1979–.
The Papers of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony. Patricia Holland and Ann D. Gordon. 4 volumes (2 forthcoming) and 45 reels of microfilm and guide. 1991–.
The Correspondence of Roger Williams. Glenn W. LaFantasie. 2 volumes. 1988.
The Wisconsin Progressives: The Papers of Richard T. Ely, Edward A. Ross, Charles
I come to you from the digital world. I am president of the Digital Americanists; I recently received a Digital Humanities Start-Up grant; I edit a digital archive on the life and work of Willa Cather; I am a faculty fellow at the Center for Digital Research in the Humanities; and I even have the word “digital” in my official job title: Assistant Professor of Digital Projects. I don’t begin this way in order to impress you with my credentials, but as a confession: my current professional identity is absolutely entangled with the digital medium. That said, I want to confess something further: I am neck deep in the digital not because I have any particular interest in computers, but because our present—and future—academic environment is intertwined with this medium. The computer is a tool and a way to seize an opportunity to be what I really desire to be: an editor, a scholar, and teacher of literature.

In this way, I come from the digital world not really for idealistic reasons, but for circumstantial and pragmatic ones. In our current professional environment, there is a lot of energy and attention paid to the digital humanities and the dreamy new world it is ushering in, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to finance and publish large, sophisticated scholarly editions in print. Funding agencies are now demanding that editions be published in digital format, and the success of certain editorial projects in drawing in funds and attention—Ken Price’s Walt Whitman Archive, for example—suggests that future developments in the field will likely require sophisticated engagement with computers.

Much of the rhetoric surrounding the new medium, however, is misleading, as it suggests the world as we know it is being fundamentally transformed. For example, a talk given by Brett Bobley, director of the NEH’s Office of Digital Humanities, calls the presence of technology in the humanities “game-changing.” The transformational rhetoric is important to the agendas of funding agencies and university administrators who need to convince constituents of their bold visions. And, to some degree, it is true: the digital medium does
indeed transform important elements of our scholarly work. However, it is also possible to see the trend toward digital humanities as a reclamation of scholarly traditions. G. Thomas Tanselle, in his insightful foreword to *Electronic Textual Editing*, writes:

> Even those engaged in textual criticism and scholarly editing have sometimes been swept along by the general euphoria and lost their sense of perspective. Their concerns, after all, are at the heart of the new developments, for what the computer offers . . . is a new way of producing and displaying visible texts. It can be of such great assistance to editors and other readers that they would be foolish not to make use of it and be excited about it. But when the excitement leads to the idea that the computer alters the ontology of texts and makes possible new kinds of reading and analysis, it has gone too far. The computer is a tool, and tools are facilitators; they may create strong breaks with the past in the methods for doing things, but they are at the service of an overriding continuity, for they do not change the issues that we have to cope with.

Tanselle’s point has been borne out in my own educational and professional experiences: my work with digital editions has simultaneously forced me to learn new technologies and established traditions. Is has been an act of learning how to put a contemporary tool to the service of an established scholarly need. In fact, it was the digital humanities that introduced me to scholarly traditions that had no visibility in my undergraduate or graduate work in literary study. Until I worked applying XML markup to Walt Whitman’s poetry manuscripts as a Graduate Research Assistant and engaged in debates about proper editorial policies, I had not been asked to confront elements of textual criticism: What is the role of authorial intention? What textual features are worthy of special editorial apparatus? What is the most effective form of annotation? How does one determine document order when leaves have become physically separated? Or, even more fundamentally: what is the most accurate transcription of this messy, handwritten document? The dominance of cultural studies and other theoretical models in the literary studies curriculum I encountered meant that work with texts and textual history was largely invisible. In fact, I’m embarrassed to say, I did not even know what a scholarly edition was until my graduate work was well under way.

Though my evidence is anecdotal, I believe that the excitement surrounding digital humanities has enabled a small surge in textual scholarship. At the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, where I work, one of the best-funded and most often-celebrated humanities initiatives is the Center for Digital Research in the Humanities. The institution expends significant resources to produce scholarly
works in a digital medium. Though these works of digital scholarship are widely varied, in most cases they involve some degree of documentary editing: transcription, markup, page scanning, proofreading, and more. The growth at UNL isn’t unique, of course: digital humanities centers are popping up around the world in different forms, funding agencies are prioritizing digital work, and University presses are looking (sometimes boldly, sometimes not) to reclaim their sagging bottom lines and sense of purpose using digital technology. In that sense, the digital medium is creating an atmosphere in which more people are engaging with textual and documentary editing; or, to put it crassly, digital technology has helped people rediscover that textual work is really cool.

All of the labor required for digitizing has meant that significant numbers of undergraduates, graduate students, library staff members, and faculty members in a variety of departments are engaging in some aspect of documentary editing. Though it would go too far to claim that each person who encounters one of these projects gets a full education in the subject, it is true that hands-on work with texts, which necessitates some level of intellectual engagement with issues of textuality, is happening broadly, and with many, especially faculty and upper-level graduate students, it is happening deeply. The act of marking up a text in Text Encoding Initiative (TEI) conformant XML requires the encoder to decide what features of the text need markup and to provide an accurate transcription. In my interactions with students who are collaborating with me on my projects, we regularly converse about such matters as proper name regularization, placement of annotation references, and identification of structural markers in nineteenth-century newspapers. I can say with certainty—and there are failed grant applications to prove it—that digitization and the cultural cache that came with it made those conversations possible. Without the draw of the digital, my students and I would not be engaged with the same editorial issues. The enthusiasm engendered by the promise of new digital models of scholarship is what drew the students and resources to these projects. Tanselle counters this enthusiasm for digital technology with a crucial reminder of what it is we are doing when we engage with texts in the digital medium: “We should be enthusiastic about the electronic future, for it will be a great boon to all who are interested in texts; but we do not lay the best groundwork for it, or welcome it in the most constructive way, if we fail to think clearly about just what it will, and what it will not, change. Procedures and routines will be different; concepts and issues will not. . . . We will be spared some drudgery and inconvenience, but we still have to confront the same issues that editors have struggled with for twenty-five hundred years.” Tanselle articulates an important point: the trend toward digital humanities is a boon for textual work, but it is not a fundamental remaking of it.

However, even if the fundamental intellectual issues are the same, the details are markedly different in the digital age. For an edition I’m working on,
the first complete, annotated edition of Willa Cather’s extensive journalism, digital technology was not selected just to make it tenable in the current academic marketplace. Digital technology was selected because it made the edition better and more effective at communicating its content. These texts, for the most part, appeared once in Cather’s lifetime, and that original publication exists only in the newspaper microfilm reels of the Nebraska State Historical Society. Additionally, these texts, though vibrant and highly readable to a modern audience, are choked with references to late nineteenth-century theater and popular culture, people and titles so well-known in 1894 that mere mention of the name was rhetorically adequate. With our digital edition, Kari Ronning and I can present the full texts of each of the 600 articles in an easily readable and searchable diplomatic transcription; we can provide a high quality page image of the original publication, which provides an authoritative image of the text and a glimpse into the fascinating context of the page; and we can provide thousands of annotations complete with images and, potentially, other media. The content of our edition of Cather’s journalism could not exist in a print volume.

The edition of Willa Cather’s journalism is only a part of the bigger digital project which I edit, the *Willa Cather Archive* (http://cather.unl.edu). This project is not exactly, or only, an edition. It is, more formally, what Carole Palmer calls “a new genre of scholarly production,” a thematic research collection. Thematic research collections are, in Palmer’s words, “digital aggregations of primary sources and related materials that support research on a theme” and are made because “[s]cholars have recognized that information technologies open up new possibilities for re-creating the basic resources of research and that computing tools can advance and transform work with those resources.” It contains not just texts, but image galleries, interactive tools, and initiatives to organize communication among the community of Cather scholars. It is a project without a defined ending point that depends on collaborations with a wide range of people: undergraduates, graduate students, technical specialists, administrators, and scholars around the country. The thematic research collection is, in its most ambitious form, an attempt to digitally gather all the basic materials for one subject together in one place, to provide every reader, student, and scholar access to materials that traditionally have only been available to the privileged few that could afford to travel to archives around the world and carefully examine physically dispersed materials. Digitization can allow anyone with a web browser to see the documents only the elite have been able to see in the past.

This coexistence of a formal scholarly edition with other digitized materials under the same URL does perhaps blur for some the important distinction between “digitization” and “edition.” The popularity of mass digitizing initiatives, from library-driven digital library projects to Google Books, have proliferated shabbily edited texts in electronic form, and this also suggests a possible threat to
the careful work of the editor. For example, textual scholar Wesley Raabe has
tracked the way digital versions of Stowe’s *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* have transmitted
inadequate versions of the texts, primarily by basing the transcribed, digital text
on faulty reprint editions. And the digital versions have life beyond the screen,
for the easy accessibility of digital editions appears to have made them the go-to
texts for new print editions. As Raabe argues, “Print and digital traditions have
become intermingled, and the status accorded to print editions in citation, when
compared to the suspicion toward digital texts, is to misunderstand our contem-
porary textual condition” (Raabe 2008). Raabe’s research provides an example of
textual transmission concerns with a big text-digitization operation, one without
particular concern for the specific content but instead interested in generating
lots of electronic texts. The failure of mass digitization projects to provide excel-
 lent texts is unsurprising, and we understand that the motivation for the digiti-
zation—the “mass”—precludes rigorous copyediting.

But for other content-focused projects, the thematic research collections,
the blur between digitization and editions is more complex and subtle. For many
texts on the *Willa Cather Archive*, we make no claim to scholarly edition, nor do
we even use the word “edition” to describe those materials. For other parts of the
site, however, we are doing a full-on scholarly edition with full apparatus. This
means that users are given different reading experiences for different texts:
sometimes only a digital transcription is presented, more often users get a digital
transcription combined with full-color page images of the original publication,
and in one section users get the transcription, the page images, and extensive
annotations.

This variety may trouble some, but the *Cather Archive*, though it is based
largely on a collection of texts, does not consider itself at heart to be a big
“scholarly edition.” Instead, it contains such editions within a broader thematic
research collection. It is meant to be a meaningful site for students and scholars
studying Willa Cather, and the needs of those users—and the wide variety of
multimedia materials available—means that, for some materials, a scholarly edi-
tion is required, but for other materials, it is more important that we provide
access to forms not readily available (for example, our collection of Cather short
fiction texts is made up predominantly of digital forms of her original periodical
publications, complete with the accompanying illustrations which most readers
of Cather have never encountered before.) I provide this description to reflect
the way digital technology is allowing an edition to coexist with other materials
not traditionally wedded so closely to it. Though to some the thematic research
collection appears to be new world, in many ways this profusion of forms under
one URL—images, sounds, video, interactive visual tools, and texts—is simply a
multiformat extension of the drive behind documentary editions. The *Cather
Archive*, though it may exist in different forms, is only trying to bring the pri-
mary materials important to its subject before as many people as it can in the most intellectually responsible and appropriate way possible.

In his opening paragraph of his essay on documentary editing in the *Electronic Textual Editing* volume, Bob Rosenberg is unequivocal about the connections between digital editions and their print forebears:

The most important point to be made about any digital documentary edition is that the editors' fundamental intellectual work is unchanged. Editors must devote the profession's characteristic, meticulous attention to selection, transcription, and annotation if the resulting electronic publication is to deserve the respect given to modern microfilm and print publications. At the same time, it is abundantly clear that a digital edition presents opportunities well beyond the possibilities of film and paper.

I want to end today with some brief thoughts about what kinds of opportunities I can see with digitization, some of which will be entirely familiar, and others of which might be more unusual, but all of which I believe emerge out of the same concerns and desires that brought documentary editing into existence in the first place.

One of the most obvious benefits of digitization is the elimination of certain kinds of boundaries inherent in print volumes. In the digital environment, editors need not be so selective, but instead can contain all the texts they have the resources and moxie to produce, and they can present those texts as both searchable transcriptions and high-quality color images. In the presentation of texts, editors can choose multiple interfaces instead of just one: for example, if the text is encoded properly, one can alternate between a revision-ridden diplomatic transcription and a critical clear reading text with a click of a button. Or, one can allow users to browse edited documents chronologically or alphabetically or by any other arrangement that makes sense to the material being edited. The dynamism of the interface gives editors the chance to rid themselves of the tortured symbolic systems used in print to indicate various elements of the manuscript page and variants in different readings. Though rendering complex textual relationships is rarely straightforward, the digital environment's accessibility to color, animation, photographs, and space expands options considerably and allows us to dream of intuitive reading interfaces for our editions.

Once the texts are created, digital technology also allows readers to do more than just read them. Textual analysis gives users access to quantifiable data about the texts, information about word usage, phrase patterns, and grammatical choices. Willa Cather's readers can go to the *Cather Archive* and, thanks to Brian Pytlik Zillig's TokenX text analysis tool, gather unprecedented information
about the complete corpus of her fiction. They can see, for example, that she
used the words "edit," "document," and "text" less than 20 times in her fiction,
but used "book" or "books" hundreds of times (426 to be exact), or they can
locate the most commonly used words and phrases used in sample texts. The
value of these numbers will, of course, be determined by the value of the search-
es made and the interpretation of the numbers provided; the information does
not replace interpretation, but gives the interpreters another piece of evidence to
evaluate. One day, we hope to allow users to use increasingly sophisticated ver-
sions of this tool to track her language usage across time and across genres, to
compare her language usage to her contemporaries, and to introduce part-of-
speech analysis.

All of this, though, is simply an extension of an old motivating force: we
want to give as many people as possible reliable and contextualized access to
quality materials we consider important to the study of our subjects. Even the
cutting-edge text analysis, though perhaps confounding for some modern liter-
ary scholars, would be recognizable to medieval monks who toiled on the first
biblical concordance. In fact, the afternoon my colleague Brian Pylik Zillig
showed me a recently generated list of all of the words Cather used in her fic-
tion, I remarked, "Congratulations, Brian. You've just accomplished in a few
minutes what some scholars used to take their entire careers to do." The tools we
now use may be more complex and sophisticated than tools used in the past, but
they are still at the service of the same basic scholarly challenges.

This paper was presented at the 2008 ADE Annual Meeting in Tucson, Arizona.

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One-Dimensional History

Denton L. Watson

I began attending the annual ADE conference on a regular basis in 2000. Since then, I have often wondered how many of you have been aware of my distinction? The lone black in a sea of white. Not the first, of course, just the lone one. Nevertheless, I have always reveled in my distinction, even though, to be truthful, I would have welcomed some company. My distinction, I am sure, has been due to the reality that I am one of just a tiny handful of black documentary editors, which has been the result of a combination of factors. I will touch on these very shortly.

Suffice it to say that I was therefore most happy when Cathy Moran Hajo asked me to participate on this panel and to address the issue of African American history and editing projects in an attempt to develop a greater awareness about a significant gap in this area of documentary editing. I therefore accepted the invitation to participate on this panel, which is designed to “make people think” about the progress that has been made since the 1974 report by Edgar Topping, entitled, “Special Advisory Committee on Publication of the Papers of Blacks.”

As a result of my publicly expressed frustrations a couple of years ago over my inability to get any funding at all from the NEH for the Clarence Mitchell, Jr., Papers, a distinctly one-of-a-kind project, I know that many of you here are aware of how I joined the ranks of this elite documentary group. Yes. I did not come to documentary editing by the normal, academic route. I began as a journalist, a former public relations director for the NAACP who had gotten to know Roy Wilkins, Clarence Mitchell, Jr., and other leaders of the NAACP on a first-hand basis through my working relationships with them.

Very fortunately for me, too, was that early in my ten-year mission of writing a biography of Clarence Mitchell, Jr., Mary Giunta was very encouraging when I met with her to enquire about obtaining NHPRC support for editing the papers of the NAACP Washington Bureau director. That was just after Mitchell had died in 1984, when I mentioned to her my interest in extending my biographical work of Mitchell. Of course, I knew absolutely nothing about documentary editing then. But Mary had known about Mitchell’s reputation in Washington as the “101st senator” who had led the struggle for passage of the civil rights laws in Congress. She was very supportive of the idea, even though
she informed me that I had to wait ten years after a person’s death before the
NHPRC could fund a project based on that person’s work.

When I did return to the NHPRC, Roger Bruns was now interim executive
director. Fortunately, he, too, was from the old Washington school, so he was
also very aware of Mitchell’s reputation as THE civil rights lobbyist in the
nation’s capital. Thanks to Roger, I was therefore able to launch the Mitchell
Papers project in 2000 with SUNY College at Old Westbury as my sponsor. And
to the consternation, I am sure, of some of those reviewers who had previously
thrown up niggling roadblocks to approving funding for the project, Volumes I
and II were published in 2005. The manuscript for Volumes III and IV are now
at Ohio University Press, the publisher. And I am well into Volume V.

Now, why do I belabor my sorry experiences in this area? My experiences,
I do insist, go to the heart of the black experience in historical documentary
editing and to its one-dimensional character. What is striking is that, based on
several of the standard, negative reviews of my funding applications to the
NEH, for one, I strongly suspect that some of the naysayers are black. One nega-
tive comment was that I was fiercely pro-Clarence Mitchell. Some of the
naysayers seem to be reflecting attitudes of those among the younger generation
of blacks in the sixties who had dismissed the granddaddy NAACP as too slow
and out of touch. One reviewer even dismissed Mitchell as a “technician” work-
ing in Congress, whose papers were not worthy of precious funding. Well,
Clarence Mitchell, Jr., a technician?

Pity that poor reviewer, for, surely, he or she is abysmally ignorant of the
complexity of the NAACP’s operations, and of the multifaceted nature of modern
civil rights leadership. Those seem to be obvious reasons for the paucity of
projects involving blacks. This assertion therefore brings me to the mid-point of
my presentation and thus to the central thrust of my paper to illustrate one rea-
son for the very few black projects, especially those involving the NAACP.

Let us, therefore, revisit the efforts of Edgar Allan Toppin, a history pro-
fessor from Virginia State College who in 1974 sought advice in establishing
priorities for publishing papers of blacks. Since its reorganization in 1950,
Topping noted, the then NHPC had supported sixty letterpress publication
projects and more than one hundred microfilm projects. Only two of the sixty
letterpress editions involved blacks. They were the Booker T. Washington
Papers, sponsored by the University of Maryland, and the Frederick Douglass
Papers, sponsored by Yale University. The four microfilm publication projects
involving blacks were the Detroit Urban League Records, the George
Washington Carver Papers, the Papers of John Hope, and the Tuskegee Institute
News clippings. “These two letterpress and five microfilm projects comprise the
total contribution of the NHPC to date toward publishing materials directly
related to the history of Blacks,” Toppin explained. And of those projects only
two began before 1972. So, he concluded pessimistically, it could be said that the efforts represented very little and very late. In the same breath, he added, very optimistically, that those projects could be viewed as “slow in starting, but picking up steam.”

Really? Today, despite the NHPRC’s considerable difficulty of obtaining funding from Congress, the number of distinctly black projects can be counted on one hand: They are The Frederick Douglass Papers, The Marcus Garvey Papers, The Howard Thurman Papers, and The Papers of Clarence Mitchell, Jr. Cathy Moran Hajo, in her invitation to editors to participate on this panel, also included the African-American Religion Documentary Edition. Given the range and depth of African American history, especially the extent to which this history has shaped the soul of America, there is no need to emphasize the gross inadequacy of this representation. So, where do we begin with expanding this representative collection?

The current edition of the NHPRC’s Annotation provides a very welcome—though not so obvious—hint as to the future direction of projects the NHPRC might wish to consider supporting in the near future, should sufficient funding drop down from Congress like manna from above. In an examination of the impact of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., on historiography, Christopher Phelps reverently observes that to view him

as the Man Who Brought About Civil Rights is to conflate movement with man, and biography is no substitute for history. King’s stature ought not obscure the vast variegated activity from below, in countless cities and rural districts, that made up the civil rights revolution. Too often King’s story is framed within a self-contented story of national progress that idealizes the extent to which the country has transcended race and minimizes the disruptive tactics necessary to bring about an end to Jim Crow.

Against this assertion by Christopher Phelps, let me ask you this: Who was the most influential leader during the modern civil rights movement? The expected answer is the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. And therein lies a considerable flaw in historiography, which has resulted in a slanted representation of the period. For the simple truth is that the most influential leader of the modern civil rights leader was Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP. His influence was based on, most notably, his leadership of an organization with an incomparable history, and which had branches in every state of the union. Furthermore, Wilkins was a founder and chairman of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, the powerful coalition of civil rights, civic, labor, fraternal, and religious organizations, which was the political fulcrum of the NAACP’s lobbying operations in Washington.
Wilkins, of course, as was King, was one of the so-called “big six” among the civil rights leaders in the modern civil rights movement. The others were A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and grand-daddy of the modern civil rights movement; James Farmer, head of the Congress of Racial Equality; John Lewis, head of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee; and Whitney Young, president of the National Urban League. Except for King, however, we hear little, if anything, about those leaders. Instead, the standard picture of the modern civil rights movement has been one-dimensional—all centered around King’s nonviolent protests in the South.

This is tragic because Wilkins led the flagship NAACP from 1955 to 1977. Preceding him at the helm of the NAACP were, in addition to Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, James Weldon Johnson, author of “Lift Ev’ry Voice and Sing,” the black national hymn, and Walter White, who spent more time knocking on President Roosevelt’s door than any other leader of his time. Christopher Phelps noted that excellent biographies of other activists, such as Bayard Rustin, a lieutenant of A. Philip Randolph in the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and Ella Baker, another noted NAACP activist, now exist. But Phelps is especially wowed by the many fine biographies of King as typical of “Our scholarship of the civil rights movement” (emphasis ours) which is “stunning in its quality.” By contrast, however, not even one exists of Wilkins.

To be sure, as a youngster in the NAACP national office who had unsuccessfully attempted to win Wilkins’s cooperation in writing a biography of him before I turned to Clarence Mitchell, Jr., I can well understand the reason for much of that oversight. Wilkins did not encourage the preparation of comprehensive histories of the Association. He just did not have the sense of history that motivated King in his development of strategy to dramatize the abysmal racial oppression in the South. Neither did Wilkins, an old print newspaperman, recognize the far-reaching and dramatic impact of the television medium anywhere near to the extent that King did. So King exploited television, to his historical benefit.

But there was also a more historically profound reason for the extent to which Wilkins has been overlooked by historians of the movement who are looking for dramatic subjects to write about in a fairly short time. And that reason is based not only on the complexity of the NAACP institution, but also on the manner in which it functioned. Just, for example, try comprehending the massive collection of the NAACP’s archives at the Library of Congress.

The fundamental difference between the NAACP and the other civil rights organizations of the 1960s, notably the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and the Congress of Racial Equality was that these younger organizations functioned in the South from outside the government, challenging the region’s Jim Crow prac-
tices with nonviolent, direct action protests that provided live theater for television cameras. Granddaddy NAACP, however, was a ponderous bureaucracy that worked from INSIDE the government to achieve change. The NAACP’s work was not geared to the nature of the new broadcast medium anywhere as much as King’s was. A lack of appreciation for this distinction seems to be one of the reasons the NAACP, despite its flagship role, has been dismissed by so many civil rights scholars.

Another, of course, is that it requires much, too much time and money to study the NAACP’s history and to analyze the countless aspects of its contributions. The NAACP did not just work in the courts—and now the Congress, as I have been documenting. In every state of the Union it battled to protect the rights of the racially downtrodden. How many scholars, for example, would have devoted some thirty years of their lives to the study and documentation of the contributions of just one civil rights figure—namely, Clarence Mitchell, Jr., the “101st senator who led the struggle in Congress for passage of the civil rights laws? It took me ten years to write Lion in the Lobby, the biography of Mitchell. Five of those years were devoted to research; the other five were devoted to writing—literally, writing seven days a week.

Now I am editing just one of six categories of Mitchell’s papers—his weekly, monthly and annual reports. And just very recently I had to face the reality that I could not complete this aspect of his papers in the five volumes I had unrealistically projected. I consequently have had to extend the edition to seven volumes—of just his reports, mind you.

I must emphasize, of course, that in making this comparison of the Rev. King with Wilkins I am not in any way seeking to disparage the contributions of the messiah from the South to the liberation of America from the shackles of Jim Crow. I am merely attempting to emphasize the one-dimensional nature of the documentary editing profession and to awaken interest in the vast archives of the mighty NAACP institution, whose contributions in the courts and Congress are essential for the continuing elevation of King’s mythical place in modern civil rights history.

This paper was presented at the 2008 ADE Annual Meeting in Tucson, Arizona.
Review

_emma goldman: a documentary history of the american years, volume one: made for america, 1890–1901_. edited by candace falk; barry pateman, associate editor; jessica m. moran, assistant editor. berkeley: university of california press, 2003. 676 pp. isbn cloth 0-520-08670-8, $60.00.


nancy marie robertson

“I am anxious to reach the mass of the American reading public . . . not so much because of the royalties, but because I have always worked for the mass.”

—emma goldman

for more than a quarter of a century, candace falk and her comrades at the emma goldman papers project (egpp) have worked to make the records of the turn-of-the-century anarchist, lecturer, and social critic available. with the assistance of the national historical publications and records commission (nhprc), they joined with papers projects for jane addams, elizabeth cady stanton and susan b. anthony, and margaret sanger to form the consortium for women’s history, part of an effort to diversify the people represented in historical editing projects. funded by individual contributions as well as support from nhprc and the national endowment for the humanities, the egpp has produced 69 reels of microfilm, an accompanying guide, and a website, and is now publishing four volumes of selected documents. while the microfilm remains indispensable to researchers working on goldman’s life in its totality as well as those analyzing the movements and events in which she was involved, _emma goldman: a documentary history of the american years_ brings a representa-

1 quoted in leon litwack’s foreword to _emma goldman: a documentary history of the american years_, vol. 1 (berkeley: university of california press, 2003), xvii.

2 _emma goldman: a comprehensive microfilm edition_ (alexandria, va: chadwyck-healy, 1991–93); the projected seventieth reel, which was intended to include material discovered after the publication of the microfilm as well as recollections of people who knew goldman, has not yet appeared.

3 _emma goldman: a guide to her life and documentary sources_, edited by candace falk; stephen cole, associate editor; and sally thomas, assistant editor (alexandria, va: chadwyck-healy, 1995).

4 http://sunsite3.berkeley.edu/goldman/
tive sample of her papers to a larger audience. As such, the volumes expand access to materials essential to understanding American history, especially struggles over radical politics, the position of women, free speech, violence as a means of social change, government repression, and the place of the individual in American myth and culture. The EGPP sheds as much light on Goldman’s America as on the woman herself.

Born in Kovno in the Russian empire (now Kaunas, Lithuania), Emma Goldman (1869–1940) lived in Russia and Prussia before immigrating to the United States in 1885. The execution of the Haymarket anarchists in 1887 was a transformative moment in her life (as well as in the lives of other radicals), prompting her to question American society and to work for social change. In 1889, she moved to New York City, where she became active in the radical and immigrant communities on the Lower East Side. America—and New York City, in particular—was the right place, and the turn of the twentieth century was the right time for her. In 1890, Goldman began her speaking career under the tutelage of Johann Most (1846–1906), a German immigrant and a leading figure in the immigrant anarchist community. Until her deportation from the United States in 1919 (as part of the World War I and subsequent Red Scare crackdown on radicals and immigrants), Goldman toured the U.S. lecturing and writing on the issues of her day, including patriotism and war, free speech, women’s issues, and modern drama as well as anarchism and political violence.

Goldman’s engagement in social change went beyond speeches. In another defining moment of her life, she and Alexander Berkman (1870–1936), plotted the assassination of Henry Clay Frick, chairman of the Carnegie Company. Intent on breaking the steelworkers’ union when their contract was up in July 1892, Frick had called in the Pinkerton private security force to protect the factory and potential strikebreakers. Violence ensued—including the deaths of both strikers and Pinkertons—causing protests around the country, often in favor of the workers. Berkman and Goldman sought to promote social unrest through an attentat (propaganda by deed), reasoning that killing Frick would motivate workers across the United States to rebel against their social, political, and economic constraints. Rooted in the experiences of radicals in Europe, the attentat was most emphatically not effective in the American context. Berkman failed in his attempt to kill Frick, and public sentiment turned against the strikers at Homestead. Workers themselves rejected the tactic; some regarded it as a plot to discredit the labor movement, while others saw it as the act of a disgruntled or crazy individual. When the dust settled down, Berkman was sentenced to twenty-one years in prison (he ended up serving fourteen), and Goldman was left to pick up the pieces of her life while supporting efforts to free Berkman, keeping up his spirits, and dealing with her own guilt over not being punished as well.

In the following years, Goldman gained a national reputation as a com-
pelling speaker, a challenging social thinker, and, in the words of J. Edgar Hoover, one of “the most dangerous anarchists in this country.”5 Beginning in the mid 1890s, she “crossed over,” gaining audiences among middle-class native-born Americans as well as her base among immigrants and radicals. While she experienced some success, she also faced threats from both the police and vigilantes. She was physically attacked as well as jailed. On three occasions, she was tried, convicted, and imprisoned. The charges involved—inciting a crowd of the unemployed to riot (1893), lecturing on birth control (1916), and obstructing conscription (1917)—are indicative of the range of issues she addressed.

Joined by Berkman after his release from prison in 1906, she developed an additional platform for social and political commentary through her monthly magazine, *Mother Earth* (1906–1917). As the United States began to prepare for entry into the World War, they engaged in anti-war activities. Both served time for these efforts and, in 1919, they were deported to the U.S.S.R. Although they found an initially receptive host in Lenin and the Bolshevik state, their growing concern over political repression (particularly against anarchists) and the increasing power of a centralized state led to an untenable position for them. They left the Soviet Union in 1921 and would remain in exile for the remainder of their lives. They found themselves “nowhere at home,” on one hand trailed and harassed by government agents, while on the other criticized for their “premature” anti-communism by both liberals and radicals. Goldman came to miss America; regardless of her birth in Europe, she was “made in America.”6

Although Goldman was somewhat protected by the British citizenship she gained through her 1925 marriage to a Welsh comrade, Berkman remained “stateless.” Both of them faced financial, legal, and medical problems in times that were increasingly unsupportive of anarchists. Ill and depressed, Berkman committed suicide in 1936. Later that year, Goldman found a final moment of hope working with anarchists during the Spanish civil war. After suffering a stroke in early 1940, she died in Toronto on May 14th. Only then was she allowed to return permanently to the United States, to be buried near the Haymarket Martyrs in Waldheim (now Forest Home) Cemetery.

If Goldman was a woman of her time, she would become an icon for later times, especially in the turbulent 1960s.7 In 1969, Dover Press reissued her 1911 collection, *Anarchism and Other Essays*. More importantly, the following year, it reprinted her 1931 autobiography, *Living My Life*. When Goldman had set

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about to write her memoir in the late 1920s, she asked friends, colleagues, and family members for the return of her letters, pamphlets, etc. Nonetheless, she relied largely on memory to produce a crafted, if (at almost 1,000 pages) somewhat unwieldy account of her life. It was not simply the limits of memory that produced inaccuracies in her accounting of herself, but her goal of presenting a vision of what involvement in a radical movement made possible. “I am writing about the life of Emma Goldman, the public person, not the private individual,” she wrote to Berkman in 1927. “I naturally want to let people see what one can do if imbued with an ideal, what one can endure and how one can overcome all difficulties and suffering in life.”

Goldman’s portrayal of her “public person” included disclosure of many of her sexual relations and personal feelings. Her social and political vision was one that incorporated a personal liberation that discomforted many of her day—including some anarchists and advocates for women’s rights—who saw issues like “free love” or birth control as distractions from their movements.

Goldman herself may never actually uttered the slogan “If I can’t dance, it’s not my revolution,” but she would certainly have applauded the sentiment. She addressed the need for changing people as well as society (and perhaps the primacy of the former) in a 1906 essay, writing: “The right to vote, equal civil rights, are all very good demands, but true emancipation begins neither at the polls nor in the courts. It begins in woman’s soul. History tells us that every oppressed class gained its true liberation from its masters through its own efforts.”

Her fusion of the personal and the political struck a chord with radicals and feminists engaged in the cultural politics of the 1960s and 1970s, and most of her longer published works were reissued. In addition, her biographers obtained access to collections around the world as well as the anarchist and immigrant presses. But those materials remained inaccessible to most until the microfilm edition.

Despite Goldman’s belief in the importance of personal liberation and her autobiography’s apparent frankness, there were places she hedged, most notably on her support for political violence, but also on the disparity between her public statements of free love and her private experiences of jealousy, loneliness, and self-doubt. In presenting a wide range of Goldman documents, the EGPP allowed for a more complex picture of Goldman, her views, and her world that complemented what had been available in published form. The microfilm collection, drawing on more than 230 repositories around the world, made available

almost 30,000 documents, although it is sufficiently expensive that only select research libraries can afford it.

This overview suggests some of the logistical challenges that have faced Falk and the staff of the EGPP in producing these volumes of selected papers. As with many twentieth-century projects, Goldman’s materials are voluminous. At the same time, raids of Goldman’s possessions (particularly in 1892, after the attentat, and in 1917, with her arrest in response to anti-draft activities) led to the government’s seizure of papers which were never recovered. Given the international character of the anarchist movement as well as the circumstances of her deportation, records for her are scattered across the world. They appeared in several languages besides English: German, Russian, and Yiddish, but also French, Italian, Spanish, and Japanese. The breadth of her interests meant that she found audiences amongst anarchists, immigrants, workers, free speech liberals, women’s groups, theater devotees, etc. and their records, too, had to be searched.

As its title suggests, the four-volume series seeks to cover Emma Goldman’s American years. The editors have drawn on the microfilm, supplemented by documents that appeared after the microfilm came out (often as a result of its publication), to present a representative sample of materials to, by, and about Goldman, ranging from correspondence and essays to newspaper articles and government records. While it may not be possible to articulate an ironclad explanation for what was selected, it is clear that the editors included materials that cover a range of topics and reveal inconsistencies in Goldman’s positions. The sustained introduction in each volume provides an interpretative framework for understanding her life and the documents. The documents themselves allow the reader to develop his or her own analysis of Goldman.

The editors’ choice of a chronological arrangement (interspersing different kinds of documents) is well explained and works to provide a deeper understanding of both Goldman and her time period. A footer on each page of the documents includes the year so one can easily keep track of “where” one is. The title and subtitle of each volume suggest a thematic (as well as chronological) emphasis: e.g., Volume One: “Made for America: 1890–1901” and Volume Two, “Making Speech Free, 1902–1909.” In the future, Volume Three, “Light and Shadows, 1910–1916,” will address her increasing popularity as well as rising governmental surveillance and repression, while Volume Four, “The War Years, 1917–1919,” will cover the period leading up to her deportation.

The two volumes published to date each contain a foreword by the late Leon Litwack (originally appearing in the Guide accompanying the microfilm); a lengthy analytical introduction (unique to each volume) which provides the his-

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10 One can only hope that the resources will be found to publish selected documents for the years from her deportation to her death.
torical context for Goldman’s activities, the larger historical trends and controversies, and the documents; a statement of editorial and selection practices implemented in that volume; the documents themselves; and around forty images. In addition, there are several highly useful appendices: a detailed chronology of the years covered in the volume; directories of the key individuals, periodicals, and organizations found in the volume; a selected (but lengthy) bibliography; and an extensive index. An abbreviated chronology that would provide a framework for her whole life was the only addition that seemed called for.

As explained in the note on “Editorial Practices,” the editors have elected a plain text approach to the materials. While they silently corrected punctuation and made spacing uniform, they retained Goldman’s spelling and grammar in her correspondence, thereby allowing the reader to see how her mastery of English changed over time, including her distinctive phrasing in places: e.g., the description of a colleague as a “hand packed husband.”11 Words that were crossed out in the original (but still legible) have been transcribed with a strikeout bar. There was a less literal transcription of published versus manuscript material, but that policy, too, is explained clearly. Documents are presented with a standardized header indicating document type, author, recipient (if correspondence), place of creation (if known), and date. There is also a note at the end of each document to explain the provenance, the original language (if not English), any abridgement, and format of the original document (e.g., ALS: autograph letter signed).

Finally, each document includes annotations (as footnotes) that identify people, events, or organizations, note other relevant documents (especially in the microfilm edition), and explain terms. In most cases, the editors provide the longest explanation the first time something occurred (e.g., the question of whether the anarchist color was red or black, vol. 1, p. 144–5, n. 3) and then a shorter explanation in subsequent references (vol. 1, p. 208, n. 8). In some cases, an annotation refers back to the initial note (vol. 1, p. 449, n. 1). The shortened notes were more useful since they allow documents to stand on their own (if, for instance, a teacher wants use a single document with a class). Some of the information may already be known by the more informed reader (such as the anarchist color). Other notes provide information harder to come by: the actual name for people identified incorrectly or pseudonymously (“Wurst” for Johann Most, vol. 1, p. 133, n. 4) or the explanation of terms that were used in unique ways by Goldman and her associates (e.g., “third sex” to refer to feminists rather than homosexuals, vol. 1, p. 374, n. 2). While it may be common to ask whether such notes represent explanations or interpretations, the distinction is less clear-

11 Emma Goldman: A Documentary History of the American Years, 2: 142.
cut given the contested nature of Goldman's views (and those of the anarchist community). Given the hundreds of annotations in each volume, it is notable how few errors there were; the few that remained uncaught were generally minor ones (such as the note number in a cross-reference). The end result of the documents as presented and the scholarly apparatus is material in a highly accessible form (especially for the general reader), but which nonetheless provides leads for the scholarly researcher.

Volume one, covering 1890–1901, shows the formation of Goldman's political identity and is essentially bracketed by the assassination attempt on Henry Clay Frick in 1892 and the assassination of William McKinley in 1901 by Leon Czolgosz. The 118 documents and the 44 images cover anarchism, violence, capitalism and labor, patriotism and war, marriage and free love, and free speech. Over the decade, she began to move from the anarchist and immigrant communities (most of her early speeches were not in English) to a wider audience, represented as early as 1893 by the interview with her by Nellie Bly that appeared in the New York World. Due to the loss of her early personal papers, many of the documents in this volume are newspaper articles in both the foreign-language and English-speaking press, supplemented by government reports and personal correspondence. Fourteen of the documents are letters (by either Goldman or Berkman) or newspaper articles in the original German, as well an English translation (the latter is the first time for a number of them). Although the version in German will be of greatest use to those who can read it, the documents serve to remind the reader of her European origins as well as emphasize documents that can be examined for variations between what Goldman said to an immigrant community versus what she was saying to native-born Americans. When talking to the latter, she relied on the legacies of radicals such as John Brown and Wendell Phillips, as well as those who praised American individualism, such as Emerson and Thoreau. While such references were clearly intended to provide American roots for the “foreign” ideas of anarchism, they also point to Goldman’s own process of Americanization. The concluding documents point to Goldman’s uneasy position in both the immigrant and mainstream communities as she sought to present an understanding of McKinley’s assassin without justifying the action. Czolgosz was adamant that he had acted alone, but he had attended lectures by Goldman. Many at the time were convinced she was involved although the police failed to find evidence to establish a connection.

Volume two, covering 1902–09, opens in the aftermath of the execution of Czolgosz, when Goldman faced increasing private and political efforts to silence her. The 142 documents (including four in Italian) and 39 images detail repression and resistance in early twentieth-century American society. As suggested by the volume’s subtitle, she, along with other radicals and liberals, fought for free speech in response to state repression. Roger Baldwin, founder of the American
Civil Liberties Union, described hearing Goldman speak in 1908 as a critical moment in his activism. For her part, Goldman faced a campaign to strip her of her American citizenship, completed in 1909, which made her vulnerable to deportation. More generally, legislators passed laws to criminalize anarchism and make belief in it grounds for refusing someone entrance into the United States (most notably the Immigration Act of 1903). Included here are records for governmental surveillance of her conducted at the local, national, and international levels.

This volume continues the themes and topics found in the first, although there are differences in tone. Goldman evinced increasing interest in the “intelligent middle-class” as the force for change rather than the masses. With the 1906 establishment of her journal *Mother Earth* and its goal of exploring “theoretical, literary and educational” works, we see more of Goldman’s interest in cultural affairs. Her essays in it on modern drama and literature usually began as speeches to groups ranging from college students and women’s clubs to labor unions. While *Mother Earth* has been reprinted previously, annotations in this volume and their articles’ placement alongside contemporaneous materials allow for greater understanding of the development of Goldman’s thoughts.

An additional aspect of volume two is the presence of her letters to Ben Reitman (1879–1942), whom she met in 1908; the two quickly became engaged in a tumultuous intimate relationship that would end messily in 1917, as Goldman became increasingly involved in anti-war work and Reitman had a child with another woman. The significance of the correspondence is not simply that much of her intimate correspondence with other lovers is apparently no longer extant, but that these letters juxtapose her private feelings with her essays and speeches on the “new woman” and “free love.” The tension between her public statements and her personal experiences would grow even more profound as she aged. Despite her belief in the importance of personal and psychological issues, during her lifetime (even in her autobiography), Goldman held back.

Thanks to the materials found here and in the microfilm, it is possible to uncover a more complicated and contradictory story. Emma Goldman’s interests and views resonated among various audiences at the turn of the century and later. Those opposed to the Vietnam War looked to her analysis of both the Spanish American War and World War I. Those concerned by a growing bureaucratic state could be inspired by her belief in the pos-

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14 The full run of *Mother Earth* was reprinted in 1968 by Greenwood Reprint Corporation; an anthology of selected pieces can be found in Peter Glassgold, ed., *Anarchy! An Anthology of Emma Goldman’s Mother Earth* (Washington, D.C.: Counterpoint, 2001).
sibilities of a society based on individual freedom expressed through collective activities. Second wave feminists embraced her critique of personal oppression. Today, those worried about governmental response to terrorism, coupled with the prevalence of anti-immigrant sentiments and laws, as well as the resistance to such efforts, can find much to mull over in these two volumes (and no doubt the next two). Americans have a tendency to believe that their current challenges are new; they also often refer to a unified American tradition of individualism and freedom. Fears about terrorism are not unique to the twenty-first century, and Americans have interpreted their traditions in contested ways throughout the nation’s history. These documents speak to important questions of our own times. The American reading public can be grateful to Falk and her collaborators.
Review

The Eleanor Roosevelt Papers, Volume I: The Human Rights Years, 1945–1948; Allida M. Black, editor; John F. Sears and Mary Jo Binker, associate editors; Craig Daigle and Michael Weeks, assistant editors, and Christopher Alhambra, electronic editor (Detroit: Charles Scribner’s sons/Thomson Gale, 2007–).

Kathleen Dalton

The publication of the first volume of the Eleanor Roosevelt Papers Project (ERPP), edited by Allida Black and her associates at George Washington University, is an event of the utmost significance to documentary editors and historians alike. Nothing like this pathbreaking volume exists in the ER literature, and this resource will forever change the research landscape. This volume stands for documentary editing at its best, and the larger ERPP itself, with its informative website and teacher training workshops, is a model of the highest editorial scholarship applied innovatively to the mission of public education.

What is new and different about the project’s approach? Never before has anyone attempted to gather and assess Eleanor Roosevelt’s correspondence and writings in a systematic way. Before this project, scholars and general readers had to look for bits and pieces of ER’s letters and writings in scattered published and microfilm collections, some of which are unsourced, undated, and annotated inaccurately or not at all.1 However, the incompleteness of previous ER published letters needs to be understood in the context of the magnitude of the editing challenge. The archivists at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library officially estimate that out of the 17,000,000 documents they hold, 2,190,000 are part of the ER collection there.2 But ER’s letters and published writings are not held only at the FDR Library. Outside the FDR Library, ER documents can be found in 263 archives around the world. Anyone aspiring to a more comprehensive editing of ER’s papers (aside from her twenty-seven books) would have to track down and select from 8,000 columns, 580 articles, hundreds of speeches,

2 Email to author from Robert Clark, July 2008; Allida M. Black, ed., The Eleanor Roosevelt Papers, Volume I: The Human Rights Years, 1945–1948; John F. Sears and Mary Jo Binker, associate editors; Craig Daigle and Michael Weeks, assistant editors; and Christopher Alhambra, electronic editor (Detroit: Charles Scribner’s sons/Thomson Gale, 2007–), xlv.
326 radio broadcasts, the transcripts and tapes of a few years of the public television program she hosted, and a huge number of ER-authored letters (estimates run from 100,000 to more than half a million). Because of the organizational challenge posed by such a vast paper trail, the ERPP’s first volume and its four projected volumes will represent a unique contribution to historical editing.

Vital to the success of the ERPP has been the sponsorship of its home institution, George Washington University, where the executive director of the Eleanor Roosevelt Papers & Human Rights Project, Allida M. Black, has made the project the scholarly endeavor that ER deserved. A renowned ER scholar, Black was the perfect choice for editor, because her 1996 book placed ER at the center of the national debates about racial justice and Cold War policy, and proved that ER exerted a significant influence on the United Nations in its founding years. Her skill as an editor had already become apparent in her short published collections of ER's political writings.

The ERPP searched around the world to identify the extensive base of ER's published writings and correspondence. Because it was not practical to publish everything ER wrote, the ERPP consulted with their major funding source, the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC), and after discussing it with other Roosevelt experts, “decided to produce a highly selective edition designed to present an authoritative resource on Eleanor Roosevelt’s political and human rights record and to encourage further research on her life and the issues she addressed.” They chose to emphasize ER's public career after FDR died, especially her career as a journalist and as a United Nations diplomat who won—with the help of other delegates—the passage of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UNDHR), an historic agreement about the minimum standards for governments to maintain in dealing with their own citizens. Their selection criteria focused on major biographical events and roles in ER’s life, as well as the range of ER’s issues and her means for promoting change. They chose not to limit themselves to ER’s letters and articles but included in their search radio broadcasts, columns, speeches, memos, and hearing transcripts, which add a richness to this volume found in few edited
papers. Looking for public (and not private) documents from 1945–1962, they collected 130,000 documents and searched far beyond the FDR Library. For example, in Scotland they dug up ER's revealing letter to Arthur Murray criticizing Winston Churchill's saber-rattling Fulton, Missouri, speech about the Iron Curtain descending across eastern Europe, which illuminates how ER viewed Churchill after the war and how unnecessary she thought the emerging Cold War was in 1946.7

In developing explicit goals and reasonable limitations for the project, the ERPP built upon the editing techniques for establishing and annotating texts used by other documentary editing projects. First-rate identifications and annotation help the reader understand how to evaluate each document, and the timeline will assist students in seeing the historical context. Students, including secondary school students, could easily use the index and table of contents in Volume I to locate topics in the text. They could use the documents to write term papers on ER's life as a diplomat, her role in the creation of the UNDHR, her place in the founding years of the United Nations, ER's role in the Democratic Party's search for identity in the wake of FDR's death, ER and the communist and anti-communist menaces, ER and postwar foreign policy issues, ER's relationship with President Truman, or any number of other topics.

The Eleanor Roosevelt Papers Project, in part because of its expansive leadership, aimed early on for wide educational impact. Its most easily accessible educational tool is its own website, which is designed to introduce general readers, students, and scholars to Eleanor Roosevelt's life. ER's “My Day” columns are posted online, along with a selection of ER's essays (http://www.gwu.edu/~erpapers/). The ERPP website also provides excellent lesson plans for several levels of students. These include a useful plan about ER's role in the 1960 candidate selection process that will help secondary school and college students use documents to understand how historians write history. In addition to its teacher workshops and work with the Teaching American History grants, the ERPP has also worked closely with the National Park Service to make document packets available for site visitors and to update the on-site tour and exhibit interpretation and online Eleanor Roosevelt information (see www.nps.gov/elro).

Most historical editing projects have necessarily been stay-at-home affairs, constrained by their control files and tight budgets. But as the Organization of American Historians and the National Park Service commit themselves to building bonds with new audiences for history, mini-editions of editorial projects connected with the Model Editions Partnership and the Association for

7 ER to Arthur Murray, 10 October 1946, in Eleanor Roosevelt Papers, ed. Black, vol. 1, 384–85; see also 280–81.
Documentary Editing have embraced innovative forms of educational outreach. Though Internet education has become a more common feature of editorial projects’ missions, it is less common for projects to become as involved in Teaching American History (TAH) grants and teacher workshops as the ERPP. Perhaps the historical subject of a project begins after a certain number of years to take hold of an editorial staff’s values: ER the activist and educator would certainly have urged public service and frequent out-of-the-office experiences to temper any ivory tower reclusion bred by historians’ and archivists’ professional socialization. The ERPP innovates further by declaring on its website that it seeks to use its documents to work with “citizens around the world to further discussion of democracy and human rights.” As a result, the impact of the ERPP is broad, and students and scholars look for help and get it from the energetic editor and her capable staff.

The ERPP human rights curriculum is an inspirational tool for teachers on all levels of education to introduce moral questions into the study of history and to bring historical perspectives to bear on current human rights dilemmas. Nothing could be a more appropriate way to honor Eleanor Roosevelt than to use her writings and her fierce moral fervor to animate the conscience of a new generation of students.

Allida Black’s talents as a historian are matched by her people skills as a project manager. In a world where turf wars over control of manuscripts and interpretation break out all too easily, she constructed a cooperative endeavor which brought highly skilled editorial associates, volunteers, students, donors, and several institutions together. The FDR Library, staffed by knowledgeable and helpful archivists who deal with heavy phone and researcher traffic daily, would have been justified in refusing to find time to assist an outside editorial project. It is to their credit and Black’s that they have become enthusiastic partners of the ERPP, as have the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute (FERI), the National Park Service, the NHPRC, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and other agencies. The extraordinary range of sources in this volume is due to the ERPP’s masterful diplomacy and stamina, and it also stands as a monument to the devoted work of archivists and librarians. In December 2008, the many ERPP partnerships bore fruit as FERI and the FDR Library joined the ERPP in hosting a major symposium to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and ER’s major influence in advancing the agenda of human rights.

In her perceptive introduction to Volume I, Black provides a biographical sketch of ER that gives the context for the whole edition. She argues that the political partnership of ER and FDR had made ER a major political player before 1945, which echoes a theme from the first two volumes of Blanche Wiesen Cook’s insightful, well-written, and vigorously researched biography of
ER (volume three is in the works). Unlike Black and Cook, previous generations
of political historians left ER out of much of the New Deal literature and stud-
ies of the postwar period. For example, the classic study by William
Leuchtenberg, *Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal 1932–1940*, neglects alto-
gether ER's role as a much-needed spokesperson who helped her husband sell
Congress and voters on New Deal policies and later war volunteerism. Black in
her introduction explains how ER's speeches and travels helped FDR garner
votes for New Deal programs, a fact which he eventually recognized. At the
same time that FDR charmed segments of the public with his radio Fireside
Chats, ER opened up her own parallel democratic engagement with the
American people by encouraging the average American to “write to me.” She
received an avalanche of mail from citizens who were once again willing to
believe in government, and she tried to get government to respond to the peo-
ple's needs. Black also reminds us that Mrs. Roosevelt exerted considerable influ-
ence on the Federal One programs (the Federal Theater Project, Federal Writers
Project, and Federal Art Project), as well as the National Youth Administration,
and as a journalist had a readership commensurate with the other great news-
paper columnists of her day, Dorothy Thompson and Walter Lippmann. In Black's
introduction to Volume I she also sets the stage for the 1945–48 period by
describing ER's role in winning FDR's support for the Fair Employment
Practices Commission; her struggle to save refugees from Hitler's Europe; her
rapport with the emerging civil rights movement; and her willingness to speak
out against race riots, segregation, and lynching, which helped solidify the black
vote for the Democrats.

After charting ER's political significance before FDR's death, Black
argues—and the documents prove—that “FDR's death expanded, rather than
limited, her sphere of influence. No longer just FDR's ‘Missus,' she could now
choose to speak out and act as either his widow or as herself.” By 1945 ER was
a major political player whom world leaders respected and whose counsel they
sought. President Truman frequently asked her advice, though he often ignored
it. One of the most entertaining moments in Volume I comes when Eleanor
Roosevelt tells Truman bluntly that his Loyalty Review Boards did not protect
the rights of the accused government workers and lobbies him hard to accord
workers their civil liberties.

In addition to its brilliant introduction, the ERPP's most remarkable
accomplishment in Volume I is the supreme usefulness of its selection. Their
choices make clear ER's opinion that President Truman was inept at dealing
with the Russians after the war, but they also show the respect and collaboration

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that emerged between Mrs. Roosevelt and her husband’s successor. Their editorial choices also bring to light little known chapters in ER’s political life. Nowhere else could you find a published version of her measured radio address responding to charges that she was a communist, a rare glimpse of ER’s frank and skillful riposte against the politicians who had also called public figures from Herbert Hoover to ER’s mother-in-law Sara Delano Roosevelt communists.9 These editorial decisions show as no other published source does ER’s courageous assaults on her critics’ faulty logic and give us new evidence of her fine sense of humor.

Volume I also documents ER’s reasons for becoming one of the founders of the anti-communist Americans for Democratic Action (ADA), and it chronicles how she came to be the first nationally known critic of Joseph McCarthy. When selecting ER’s statements defending Laughlin Currie and Alger Hiss against double agent Elizabeth Bentley’s charges that they had spied for the Soviets, the editors of the ERPP rightfully do not characterize ER’s position. They cite the latest scholarship about Currie and Hiss’s guilt that was available when they went to press and allow others to decide whether Mrs. Roosevelt rightfully defended the wrongfully accused or if she was being fooled by the communists.10 Here the editors do their best work by presenting controversial evidence in a neutral way.

The ERPP also wisely chose documents that tell the story of ER’s career as a key steward of the modern human rights movement. She drew the ire of the KKK when she stood up for the postwar civil rights movement, and she worked to protect the rights of workers and free speech in the U.S. and around the world. When Truman appointed her as a delegate to the United Nations she faced a daunting diplomatic challenge. The documents show her cajoling Soviet delegates and building alliances with other human rights advocates to gain support for a document that would be a basis for further human rights struggles. These documents will help future historians tell the complete story of ER and the human rights movement. They show that the U.S. did not, in fact, impose the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UNDHR) on the rest of the world. Rather, ER’s persistent diplomatic efforts enabled the U.S. to act as a respectful partner to Lebanon, China, and other countries. Historians who write about post–World War II America or United Nations and international politics after the war will need to reconsider what they know about the postwar period.

because of the evidence presented in Volume I; it will add momentum and further evidence for the ongoing debates about the significance of ER’s role in history.11

Eleanor Roosevelt’s legacy is still in the making, and the ERPP is at the core of that process. ER, alive in these documents in Volume I and online, expressed her humanitarian empathy with people of every nation who suffered from dislocation, hunger, and war. In the postwar era ER continued her White House career as an advocate for the refugees of World War II, and while she served as a U.S. delegate to the United Nations Mrs. Roosevelt worked unstintingly to save lives and to make governments welcome refugees. The movement for human rights around the world, after some years of dormancy, came alive again in organizations such as Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International, and in the institutionalization of a U.S. human rights policy in the late twentieth century.12 The ripple effect of ER’s work on the UNDHR has prompted some legal scholars to assert that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) provided the “moral beacon” that made possible the demise of apartheid in South Africa and the fall of communism in Eastern Europe. If that long-term impact can be substantiated, then U.S. and world history texts will need to be rewritten to include ER’s worldwide postwar influence.13 No new biography of Eleanor Roosevelt or history of the postwar period can be written without the essential texts and editorial genius that Allida Black and her staff have given us in the Eleanor Roosevelt Papers. The ERPP, then, is as good as documentary editing gets: superb collection and selection, scholarly presentation of documents with a text accessible to general readers, research that will make a difference for generations to come, and a project that welcomes students and teachers alike to learn more about ER and human rights.

11 Following Leuchtenberg’s tendency to underrate ER is George T. McJimsey, who edited the Documentary History of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidency (Bethesda, MD: University Publications of America, 2001–3), a valuable facsimile edition of selected documents from the FDR Library. Out of forty volumes, ER warranted as many as the Gold Standard crisis of 1933-34: just one.


13 Glendon, A World Made New, 236.
Review


Angela Pulley Hudson

Noted historian William G. McLoughlin once observed that in addition to mirroring U.S. political structures, the nineteenth-century Cherokee Nation shared two other trends with the young Republic: slavery and Christianity.¹ Indeed, even as Cherokee people fought to retain their eastern lands in the first decades of the nineteenth century, they often adopted the ideologies of the land-hungry Americans they tried to resist. Few sources document this complex and contradictory process more vividly than The Moravian Springplace Mission to the Cherokees. Rarely do Cherokee, Christian, and slave histories appear in such intimate relation to one another. In the secondary works on this era, these topics are routinely treated separately. But the Springplace diaries make clear that such an approach drastically underestimates the intricate interplay of Indian, outsider, and slave experiences in the early national U.S. South.

In providing a translated and annotated edition of the diaries of Anna Rosina Gambold and John Gambold, Moravian missionaries stationed within the Cherokee Nation from 1805 until 1821, editor Rowena McClinton has done an invaluable service to students of this era. The first volume covers the years 1805–1813, while the second volume covers 1814–1821. As McLoughlin and other Cherokee history scholars have noted, this period represents a time of intense and dramatic transformations within the Cherokee Nation.² But it was also the era of the Second Great Awakening, a diverse and powerful religious revival movement that swept the United States for nearly fifty years beginning around 1790. And it was during this period that slavery emerged as the cornerstone of Southern (and by extension, American) economic growth. The Gambolds and their Moravian mission brethren entered Cherokee country in

the midst of these various transformations with a clearly defined goal: bring the “heathen” children out of darkness and into the light of God’s love.

This handsome two-volume set, a recent addition to the University of Nebraska’s Indians of the Southeast Series edited by Theda Perdue and Michael Green, chronicles the efforts of Wachovian Moravians to “evangelize the Cherokees” over the course of nearly two decades. It includes the complete journals of Anna Rosina and John Gambold with copious annotations and explanatory notes, as well as additional textual features detailed below. Because of the esoteric nature of the diaries, they have heretofore been largely inaccessible to researchers, particularly those less familiar with the conventions of the Moravian Church, also known as the Unity of the Brethren. Bringing these important documents into wider circulation is significant on a number of fronts, and they are sure to become required reading for scholars in many fields, including but not limited to American Indian history, Southern history, religious studies, African American history, and women’s and gender studies.

With the permission of the Cherokee council and the blessing of U.S. Secretary of War James McHenry, the Springplace Mission was first settled in 1801 in what is now northwest Georgia. It was located in the heart of the Cherokee Nation, near a fork in the Cherokee Federal Road (Old Georgia Road), where one branch proceeded to the northeast into the upper reaches of the Cherokee homelands and the other proceeded to the northwest towards Nashville. To the west and relatively close by was the Conasauga River, and to the east at a somewhat greater distance was the Coosawattee River. In many ways, the mission owed its existence to James Vann, a wealthy Cherokee planter, Upper Town leader, and notorious bully, who owned a nearby plantation. Vann sold the Moravians thirty-five acres of land on which they settled and founded the mission, although until his death in 1809 they lived in constant dread of his explosive temper and their potential eviction.3

Conceptualizing the location of the mission is crucial to making sense of the daily exchanges that took place there between Moravians, Indians, and slaves. Much to the reader’s benefit, this edition contains five maps following the statement of editorial policy in Volume I: a map of Springplace Mission in 1819, a depiction of early nineteenth-century ferries and ferry crossings in the Cherokee Nation, a map of the Cherokee Nation in 1830, a map of the Federal Road route through the Cherokee Nation, and a diagram of James Vann’s Diamond Hill Plantation, reputed to have been the largest in the nation. These

3 In addition to providing the land on which Springplace Mission was founded, Vann frequently lodged and fed students at his home when the school was unable to take additional pupils due to space restrictions. This practice continued and even expanded after his death when his widow cared for upwards of eight children at one time.
maps help visually situate the mission at the confluence of several important travel routes, in the shadow of Vann’s massive plantation, squarely within the political province of the Upper Towns, and near several large and important Cherokee town sites. They provide an invaluable frame for interpreting the Moravians’ position within the social and political milieu of the Cherokee Nation, vis-à-vis their geographic location.

The Gambolds were not the first Moravians to serve the mission, but their tenure was the longest, and it is their perspective, particularly that of Anna Rosina, that is most prominently represented in the journals. As McClinton explains, the original Springplace diaries were primarily authored by Anna Rosina, although her husband John occasionally and inexplicably wrote entries in her place. The Gambolds were newlyweds when they arrived in the Cherokee Nation in October 1805, and they vigorously invested themselves in making the mission succeed. Like other missionaries in the southern Indian nations, the Gambolds and their fellow proselytizers at Springplace brought practical as well as spiritual knowledge to the mission. John was a carpenter, cooper, and tailor, and Anna Rosina was a teacher, horticulturist, and cook. Nevertheless, their primary aim was to bring “the whole Cherokee Nation that still lay in ignorance” to the true knowledge of the Savior, even if doing so meant also mending the Indians’ clothes or feeding an endless parade of hungry travelers.4

As McClinton asserts in her meticulously researched Introduction, the Brethren “practiced and believed in peace, but the increasingly turbulent world around them challenged their commitment to nonviolence.”5 For some time, Moravian missionaries had been attempting to peacefully spread the gospel among northern Indians with uneven success, owing in part to conflicts with American settlers intent on occupying Native homelands. Further complicating their efforts, McClinton argues, “The Moravians and other missionaries regarded Christianity as inseparable from civilization.”6 This made the Brethren the target of suspicion among many Cherokees, especially as pressures from white outsiders for Cherokee removal increased. And “civilization” was not an innocuous concept.

According to the Civilization Plan deployed as part of Thomas Jefferson’s Indian policy, southern Indians were to exchange their hunting habits for the skills of farming and domestic manufacture. In an 1805 talk to neighboring Creek Indians, Jefferson said, “A little land cultivated in corn & cotton will go
further in providing sustenance and clothing for your people, than the most extensive range of Country can furnish by hunting.”\(^7\) As Jefferson openly admitted, this plan ultimately sought to confine Native people to smaller and smaller territories, opening up large tracts that could be ceded or sold to the federal government.

Nevertheless, the conversion of several leading Cherokees, such as influential headman Charles Hicks, eventually “lent the mission effort credibility among the Cherokees.”\(^8\) Several of the most prominent Christian Cherokees, men like John Ridge and Elias Boudinot (both of whom were educated at Springplace as children), would later sign the controversial New Echota Treaty in 1835 and agree to Cherokee removal. But it was not a foregone conclusion that conversion would lead to pro-removal sensibilities, as is sometimes implied.

Take as an example the missionaries’ “first fruit,” Margaret Ann (Peggy) Scott Vann Crutchfield, James Vann’s widow. She was the first Cherokee baptized by the Moravians and was among the “beloved women” who presented their passionate remonstrance against removal at the Cherokee council meeting in 1818. As Anna Rosina observed, “She [Peggy] cannot speak of the appearance of the complete ruin of her distressed countrymen without tears, should it come to the point that they are driven from their fatherland; she prays continually to the Savior.”\(^9\) Thus, for Cherokees like Crutchfield and Hicks and apparently for the missionaries as well, conversion to Christianity did not necessarily mean acquiescence to removal. In fact, as this quote conveys, preserving Cherokee homelands was the subject of intense and fervent prayer.

The Springplace diaries thus restore a valuable sense of historical contingency and social complexity to a period and a people often reduced in scholarly accounts to simplistic categories. The plurality of political positions within the Cherokee Nation during the decades covered in the Springplace diaries is crucial to understanding the events leading up to the Indian removal crisis of the 1830s. Likewise, the multifarious role of Christian missionaries within the Cherokee Nation, as depicted in the diaries, informs our understanding of the controversies that eventually emerged in the foundational Supreme Court cases Cherokee Nation v. Georgia (1831) and Worcester v. Georgia (1832).

For their part, the Cherokees seem to have been more interested in having the Brethren teach their children English than in having the Brethren teach them to accept Christ. This was largely a pragmatic concern of Cherokee par-


ents. Realizing that the next generation of Cherokees needed proficiency in English to avoid being cheated in trading or worse, divested of their lands and their sovereignty, Cherokee mothers, fathers, grandparents, aunts, and uncles frequently appeared at Springplace imploring the Brethren to take their children as pupils. In her explanatory notes, McClinton has taken great pains to identify not only Cherokee students and their family members, but also a wide variety of Indian and non-Indian visitors, many of whom expressed diverse opinions on the efficacy of the missionary establishment. In addition, the editor has provided two extensive appendices that identify and provide biographical information for both the children who were educated at Springplace and the many Cherokee and non-Cherokee individuals who visited the mission. Taken together, these materials are indispensable for placing the Springplace Mission in its appropriate historical, social, and cultural contexts. They also provide an important counterbalance to the voice of the Moravians, whose perspective necessarily dominates the diaries proper.

The Brethren also operated within another important context: slavery. McClinton is absolutely on target when she says of the work: “While this undertaking centers on the interactions of Cherokees and Anglo-Americans, what makes this edition so unique is that it also reveals a story about early nineteenth-century enslavement in northwest Georgia.”10 Most of the enslaved people referred to in the diaries belonged to Cherokee owners, either members of the Vann family or various other slaveholders within the Nation. But the Moravians were not averse to owning and “borrowing” slaves themselves, and for many years they kept a female slave to work in their kitchen and assist with the students’ needs.11 While many striking stories inhabit these two volumes, this reviewer was most powerfully struck by the interwoven experiences of the slaves with whom the Moravians interacted. One African woman, named Patience, had come to the Vann plantation from Charleston barefooted and had lost both feet to frostbite. As the diarist explained, she was forced to “scoot on her knees,” her little children walking along beside her.12 Many such agonizing images appear in the journals, as the Gambolds recorded the many trials of the slaves in their neighborhood. But they also recorded the attendance of enslaved individuals and families at their various religious services and assiduously catalogued their successes and failures in converting them to their faith.

McClinton largely allows these entries to speak for themselves, although she provides key explanatory notes regarding the fate of certain enslaved individ-

uals based on related primary sources. Thus, while the Springplace diaries are an invaluable source of ethnographic information about the Cherokees, these volumes also allow the reader to glimpse an interiority of slavery that is often obscured. So much important work remains to be done on the textures of slavery among the southeastern Indians, its relation to slavery as an economic system, and the complex worlds the slaves made across the racial and geographic boundaries that divided the South in this era. The Springplace diaries will undoubtedly provide useful new insights to scholars pursuing this emergent area of inquiry.

Notwithstanding the emotional fatigue associated with studying issues of slavery and colonization, McClinton’s work in preparing this edition must still have been utterly exhausting. The diaries were originally written in German script and housed in the Salem Moravian Archives in present-day Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Unlike standard written German, German script is an “archaic cursive convention” that requires hours of additional study to master. McClinton translated, transcribed, and annotated nearly 1,400 pages of handwritten material to produce this scholarly edition. She carefully explains her methods of translation in a statement on her editorial policy preceding the body of the text. Importantly, McClinton endeavored to “adhere to nineteenth-century English conventions in the translations” instead of modernizing them. In addition, she scrupulously annotates linguistic aberrations in the diaries, such as places where the diarist wrote English words that have been exactly reproduced, or moments when the translation of a particular phrase might result in multiple or ambiguous meanings. McClinton also carefully explains her decision to maintain certain ethnographically obsolete or racially sensitive terms in her translations. For example, she translates the German word “Neger” as Negro despite its modern social freight not only because it is the most faithful translation of the word, but also because it reflects the English vernacular of the day. This important historical context is valuably preserved by McClinton’s method of translation. Similarly, she uses italics to denote untranslated terms or phrases that appear in the diaries, often corresponding to uniquely Moravian rituals or customs. Again, this choice preserves a useful historical context since, as McClinton notes, the diaries “reflect a distinct Moravian point of view.”

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editor also uses italics for the date of each entry. This is quite helpful to
the reader since the date is often not used as a heading by the diarist but is instead
mentioned in the body of the entry. Thus, the reader can quickly determine the
dates covered by simply scanning the page.

This edition likewise contains several added features that enhance its value
immensely. Following the conclusion of the diaries proper, the editor has penned
a brief but informative epilogue that places the work of the Moravians in its
wider context and extends it beyond the final entries in 1821. This section is fol-
lowed by the three appendices, two of which have been discussed briefly above:
Appendix 1: A Catalog of Scholars at Springplace Mission School, 1805–1821,
Appendix 2: Biographical List (divided into two sections, “Cherokee Visitors to
Springplace” and “Non-Cherokee Visitors”), and Appendix 3: “Moravian
Church Calendar.” This last section is particularly useful for those readers unfa-
familiar with the complicated rituals and feast schedules associated with the
Moravian church and around which the Gambolds and their peers structured
their yearly calendar. The editor has also compiled an instructive glossary of
German-Moravian terms and Moravian customs that appears between the notes
section of Volume II and the Bibliographical Essay. This glossary, in combina-
tion with the third appendix and the extensive church history found in the edi-
tor’s introduction, provide the reader with a thorough education in the peculiar-
aries of the Moravian church, with an emphasis on contextualizing the thoughts
and actions described in the diaries themselves.

The Bibliographical Essay is wonderfully rich, focusing on both published
and unpublished primary materials as well as secondary materials pertinent to
understanding the Springplace Mission. The editor has made extensive use of
other Moravian primary source materials, including collections of letters, to
explain and expand on the diarist’s entries. Unfortunately, with the exception of
the first page, the subsequent pages of the Bibliographical Essay are erroneously
labeled “Biographical Essay,” which confuses it somewhat with Appendix 2, the
Biographical List.

Following the Bibliographical Essay are the indices. Two indices appear at
the end of Volume II and reference the complete edition. Volume numbers are
listed in bold with corresponding page numbers in plain text. The first index is a
Names Index, as referred to above, and appears to be extraordinarily comprehen-
sive, filling in most of the gaps left by the Biographical List. The Subject Index
follows and is truly remarkable in its breadth, covering topics from obscure reli-
gious services to herbal medicine references to local place names. By and large
the subject index does not take interpretive license in its categories and renders a
faithful listing of the topics addressed in the diaries as denominated by the origi-
nal author(s).
While an edited collection of this length and complexity is bound to contain some errors, this reviewer was pleasantly surprised at the quality of these volumes. A few concerns are worth noting, however. Although the editor clearly invested a tremendous amount of time and effort to identify individuals named in the diaries, including many Cherokee people who had not previously been mentioned in any published sources, this reviewer was disappointed that many of the enslaved African and African American individuals who appeared in the diaries were not included in the biographical list. Given the potential importance of this edition to scholars of slavery, particularly those working on questions of enslavement within the Indian nations, including these named individuals would have enhanced the usability of the diaries. However, given the vast scope of the volumes, the editor may have felt that including these individuals in the index was sufficient, particularly since little may have been known about them aside from their occasional appearance at the mission.

In addition, although the vast majority of Cherokee and non-Cherokee individuals in the notes and in the appendices are correctly identified, this reviewer did notice a few inconsistencies and one fairly serious error. The inconsistencies appear to be the result of typographical errors, which are also apparent in the absence of quotation marks at various places. For example, in one instance Cherokee headman Roman Nose is referred to as Roman Rose. In general, these missteps are rare and do not seriously distract from the readability of the text.

A far more egregious error in the identification of named individuals occurs in the explanatory notes. Early in 1814, a white man referred to only as “Hawkins” appeared at the mission. He was reportedly drunk, unruly, and generally unwelcome. The diarist stated that he had been living in the Creek Nation where he had a Creek wife with whom he had recently fled to Hightower [Etowah], a Cherokee town. The editor misidentifies this individual as Benjamin Hawkins, the United States Indian agent assigned to the southern department who lived and worked among the Creeks from 1796 until his death in 1816. Among other pieces of evidence that make this identification erroneous, Benjamin Hawkins was married to an American woman named Lavina Downs and on the date which Hawkins purportedly appeared drunk at Springplace, he was undoubtedly engaged in the last throes of the Creek War, which would come to a bloody end that same year.16 Although it may seem like a minor error hidden in the notes, Hawkins was in fact one of the most important figures in southeastern Indian history and misidentifying him as such could be terribly

misleading to readers. Hopefully, those already familiar with Hawkins’s life and career will catch this mistake quickly and move on.

Despite these criticisms, McClinton’s translated and annotated edition of the Moravian Springplace Mission diaries must be recognized as a momentous work for scholars in a wide variety of fields. As the editor notes, “Two hundred years ago, three disparate cultures—Moravian, Cherokee, and African—began this remarkable interaction on the southern landscape.” Indeed, this reviewer is not aware of any single source from this era that so dramatically captures the complicated and intertwined lives of the region’s multicultural inhabitants. McClinton’s exhaustive work in translating, arranging, annotating, and contextualizing this document will undoubtedly render this remarkable interaction legible and meaningful for many future scholars.

Association for
Documentary Editing
2008–9 Annual Plan

Introduction
The ADE is at an important crossroads. Much has changed in the documentary editing profession in the past three decades. New methods of publication have emerged; the era of the large projects is diminishing; and the number of users of published historical documents has exploded as a result of the Web. Many more people are engaged in the practices that we call documentary editing (the selection, transcription, and explication of documents), but these same individuals don’t define their work or their profession as such. Scholars use new and changing tools to produce their work in ways that weren’t imaginable when the Association was formed in St. Louis in 1978. At the same time, documentary editions are getting national attention. Transcription practices in a new edition of Robert Frost’s writings have received national attention through articles in The New York Times and Slate. In February 2008, the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee held hearings on the Founding Fathers papers. Thus, this is an opportune time to look ahead.

The questions to explore are many. In light of new technologies, who is a documentary editor? Why should documentary editors join the ADE? What benefits does the ADE need to provide its members? What value do we add to make nontraditional members want to join us? Should we go beyond simply adding as members the small numbers of individuals working on projects like our own, and redefine what we have to offer a much broader community? Can we actively woo scholars whose work overlaps with ours, find archivists, public historians, and professors who are working on projects, both in traditional print form and in digital publication, and invite them to join, pitching the organization in a more broad-based manner that encourages such participation? What services do they need? What should our journal, Documentary Editing, become? How do we better educate documentary editors? How does the ADE get more financial resources to do what it needs to do? How can the ADE take advantage of federal and private grants to implement its mission? How do we continue to advocate for documentary editing projects?

Those who founded the ADE in 1978 knew that change was needed to promote documentary editing and created our organization. We believe that in that same spirit, this is the time to meet the challenges of our own time.

The ADE is an all-volunteer organization and the Council meets only once a year. In addition, the president’s term runs only one year, and presidents do not preside over
council meetings until the end of their terms. In order to address these continuity issues, in 2007 President Michael Stevens and President-elect Cathy Hajo agreed that the ADE needed a new way to provide continuity as well as provide for consistent long-term direction for the organization. Stevens and Hajo agreed to collaborate on major decisions and set forth a common planning agenda that could be implemented over a two-year period. By setting out a new model of co-leadership, they hoped to set a precedent that would be followed in the future.

In addition, the organizational structure of the ADE as well as the ever-changing environment places an even greater importance on both strategic and operational planning. Starting in 2007, the ADE Council has approved an ongoing process in which the ADE regularly assesses its direction, lays out objectives, and measures how well it is doing semi-annually.

Process
A planning committee was appointed at the ADE annual meeting in Richmond, VA, in November 2007. During the subsequent six months, four task forces developed think pieces on the issues of values, advocacy, education, and finances. The papers were posted on the ADE website and member comment was solicited and posted on the website.

The ADE Planning Committee convened for a retreat in Madison, WI, on June 12-14. The Planning Committee consisted of the Council (Helen Deese, Lisa Francavilla, Mary Gallagher, Cathy Moran Hajo, Martha King, Richard Leffler, John Lupton, and Michael Stevens) and six other members: Charlene Bickford, Kent Calder, John Fierst, Beth Luey, Sue Perdue and Jennifer Stertzer. (Council and Planning Committee member Ron Bosco was unable to attend the planning retreat.)

The committee reviewed the task force reports and comments as well as the ADE’s mission, vision, and values and conducted an environmental scan that involved identifying the ADE’s strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. Based on that background work, the committee identified long-term strategic objectives and short-term action items. The total number of objectives and action items were far more than could be reasonably accomplished in the next year and through a ranking process the group came to a consensus about what issues were most important to deal with in the coming year. It also committed itself to using an ongoing planning process, in which the Council will semi-annually review progress, assess direction, and readjust as is needed.

Too many plans have become “credenza art,” serving only to decorate shelves. If the ADE’s plan is to succeed, it must be informal, flexible, and clear, with implementation as its goal. That is why the ADE invested little in developing elaborate print documents. The plan itself consists of a brief narrative summary, below, as well as a table of actions.
Mission
The Association for Documentary Editing will encourage support for the publication of our documentary heritage and promote best practices and cooperation among editors regardless of the media in which they work.

Vision
Through improved internal and external communications, the Association will make good use of electronic resources to create collaboration and editorial educational opportunities. By planning strategically, the Association will strive for a more efficient infrastructure, will proactively advocate for knowledge of and funding for editions, will achieve greater financial health, and will increase enthusiasm for our documentary heritage.

Values
Members of the Association for Documentary Editing believe that the documents that reflect our heritage should be accessible to those who need and want them and that some documents require the fuller treatment and contextualization provided by documentary editors. True accessibility requires that those documents be accurately transcribed, with full transparency of method; that the selection and annotation should reflect sound scholarship and intellectual integrity; that some documents are so significant that they require contextualization in the form of annotation; and that methods of presenting documents, whether in print or electronically, should provide sound methods of intellectual access to the documents. Members of the ADE value collaboration as a work style and believe that education on both the significance of documents and methodologies is important.

Strategic Objectives
The planning committee identified the following as its most critical strategic objectives:

A. Improve internal and external communications.
B. Make the ADE’s infrastructure more efficient.
C. Maintain and increase advocacy on behalf of documentary editing.
D. Improve the financial health of the ADE.
E. Increase membership with editors working in varied formats.
F. Take an active role in educating documentary editors in a wide variety of formats.

For 2008/9, the committee agreed that improving communications (item A) was the top priority and the ADE will take action on items B, C, and D. Each year, the ADE Council will update the plan and make adjustments as needed to strategic objectives and action items.
Action Items for 2008–9

A. Improve internal and external communications
   1. Continue *Documentary Editing* as a more substantial annual.
   2. Develop an effective e-mail list for use of the Association.
   3. Create and publish an e-mail newsletter.
   4. Appoint a communications manager and liaisons with various affinity groups.
      These liaisons will ensure that ADE issues are brought to the attention of affin-
      ity groups, often by simple things such as posting on list serves.
   5. Collect voluntary information about members to permit greater advocacy and
      to assist them in fundraising.

B. Make the ADE’s infrastructure more efficient
   1. Develop process manuals. Too often new officers and chairs end up reinventing
      processes because of the lack of documentation.
   2. Communicate to members about the ADE’s activities more often through the
      e-newsletter.
   3. Make Council meetings more productive by using an ongoing planning
      methodology and regularly review the action plan.
   4. Conduct a planning retreat that includes the Council as well as other members
      in the mid point between Council meetings.
   5. Investigate the need for, costs, and possibility of paid staff.

C. Maintain and increase advocacy on behalf of documentary editing
   1. Include an advocacy column in the e-newsletter.
   2. Create plan for advocacy succession, mentoring, and future activities.
   3. Ensure that the ADE is represented at board meetings of key advocacy allies as
      well as NHPRC meetings.
   4. Place advocacy instructional material on the ADE website.
   5. Improve grassroots advocacy through internal committee and phone tree.

D. Improve the financial health of the ADE
   1. Encourage members to join at a higher level.
   2. Reassess dues structure.

Action Items for 2009–13

Additional items for Objectives A–D were identified at the retreat, and action items will
be developed for Objectives E and F. The Council will assess progress on objectives on a
semi-annual basis and make adjustments as needed.
Planning the future of ADE, June 12–14, 2008, Madison, Wisconsin.

Michael Stevens, Helen Deese, Beth Luey, and Martha King

John Lupton, Sue Perdue, and Charlene Bickford
Kent Calder, John Fierst, and Mary Gallagher

Jennifer Stertzer, Cathy Moran Hajo, Lisa Francavilla
### 2008-9 ADE ACTION PLAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Objective</th>
<th>Action/Agenda Item</th>
<th>Specific Steps</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>Responsible Parties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C. Advocacy</td>
<td>1. Advocacy column in newsletter</td>
<td>Update provided</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Bickford</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>2. Create committee to plan for advocacy succession and future activities</td>
<td>Locate potential successors via nominations and volunteers; New Committee chair works with candidates and delegates C.4 and 5 tasks to them and determines those that should be mentored as possible successors</td>
<td>ID candidates Dec 2008, work with Bickford Spring 2009</td>
<td>Hajo; Bickford</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3. Ensure ADE rep attends board meetings of key advocacy groups (e.g. NCH)</td>
<td>Provide estimate of travel costs to treasurer and include in FY 09 budget</td>
<td>September 2008</td>
<td>Bickford and Lupton</td>
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<td></td>
<td>4. Place advocacy instructional materials on web</td>
<td>Review existing materials from other organizations; provide links; add connecting materials</td>
<td>Draft by Spring 2009</td>
<td>Advocacy trainees produce drafts under Bickford's direction</td>
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<td></td>
<td>5. Internal Advocacy committee to generate ongoing as an annual starting in 2009</td>
<td>Create advocacy phone tree; establish guidelines for</td>
<td>Spring 2009</td>
<td>Advocacy trainees produce drafts under Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. Develop an e-mail list and establish guidelines on use</td>
<td>Format and keep up to date the e-mail list</td>
<td>By June 30</td>
<td>Lisa Francavilla and next Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. Create processes; recruit editor(s); identify costs</td>
<td></td>
<td>By August 15</td>
<td>King (chair); Fierst, Francavilla, Hajo, Perdue, Stertzer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. First issue e-published</td>
<td>By 2008 annual meeting</td>
<td>E-news editors</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Communications liaisons with affinity groups (called communications committee) with chair coordinating activity</td>
<td>Develop plan for how a liaison project would work and what responsibilities a communication manager would have</td>
<td>Report to Council at annual meeting</td>
<td>Deese and Gallagher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Establish method of gathering information on members</td>
<td>Identify what information would be useful to know about members and suggest low cost means to obtain</td>
<td>Report to Council at annual meeting</td>
<td>Francavilla, Lupton</td>
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July 17, 2008
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<td></td>
<td>5. Investigate costs and processes for paid ADE staff</td>
<td>Appoint committee to determine options for hiring part-or full-time director; develop job description and cost analysis, report</td>
<td>October 2008</td>
<td>Hajo</td>
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<td>Spring 2009</td>
<td>Advocacy trainees produce drafts under Bickford direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Financial Health</td>
<td>1. Encourage members to join at higher level</td>
<td>Implement matching gift program (Note an anonymous donor has enabled to implement)</td>
<td>Fall 2008</td>
<td>Stevens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Reassess dues structure</td>
<td>a Develop case statement for higher dues; finalize at planning retreat</td>
<td>Summer 2009</td>
<td>Hajo; Committee working on B.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b. Present to members in Fall 2009; e-News</td>
<td>October 2009</td>
<td>Hajo</td>
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Recent Editions

Compiled by Linnéa Caproni

This semiannual bibliography of documentary editions recently published in the fields of American and British history, literature, and culture is generally restricted to scholarly first editions of English language works. In addition to the bibliographical references, Internet addresses are provided for the editorial project or the publisher.

ALCOTT FAMILY. Little Women Abroad: The Alcott Sisters’ Letters from Europe, 1870–1871. Edited by Daniel Shealy. University of Georgia Press. 2008. 368 pp. $34.95. ISBN: 9780820330099. In 1870, Louisa May Alcott and her younger sister, May, began a fourteen-month tour of Europe. By this time Louisa’s Little Women was already an international success, and her recent An Old-Fashioned Girl was selling rapidly; May was on the verge of a respected art career. For this edition, editor Daniel Shealy gathers seventy-one of the known letters written by the two Alcott sisters during their trip, of which more than three-quarters appear in their entirety for the first time. Also included are more than thirty drawings, most previously unpublished.

http://www.ugapress.org/

AMERICAN WEST. Love in an Envelope: A Courtship in the American West. Edited by Daniel Tyler with Betty Henshaw. University of New Mexico Press. 2008. 232 pp. $34.95. ISBN: 9780826345349. This is a compilation of fifty-four letters exchanged over sixteen months during 1870 and 1871 between Leroy Carpenter—an Iowa native who moved to the Union Colony of Greeley, Colorado, in 1870 to pursue farming—and Martha Bennett of De Witt, Iowa, whom he was courting. Their letters reflect romantic elements as well as the practical challenges of frontier life and reveal the societal changes facing men and women in the late nineteenth-century West.

http://www.unmpress.com/
BALL, AUGUSTUS V. *Of Love and War: The Civil War Letters and Medicinal Book of Augustus V. Ball*. Edited by Carlyn E. Kahl and Andrew Hillhouse. Transcribed by Anne Ball Ryals. State House Press. 2008. 176 pp. $24.95. ISBN: 9781893114548. During the Civil War, newlyweds August V. and Argent Ball stayed in contact with each other and their various friends and family throughout the South. Ball’s letters home give an account of his experiences in the trans-Mississippi theater of the Civil War with the Twenty-third Texas Cavalry and, later, with McMahan’s Light Artillery Battery. Editor Kahl’s inclusion of Ball’s medicinal recipe book—the first of its kind to appear in print completely annotated—also provides a perspective of the war from Ball, an increasingly disillusioned physician.

http://www.tamu.edu/upress/

**BRITISH HISTORY.** *New Texts and Discoveries in Early Modern English Manuscripts: English Manuscript Studies 1100–1700, Volume 13*. Edited by Peter Beal. University of Toronto Press. 2007. 272 pp. $90.00. ISBN: 9780712349772. This volume explores both newly discovered manuscripts and new aspects of known manuscripts by early modern English writers, including commonplace books, sermons, unpublished poems, and a play. The thirteen essays collected here also throw fresh light on notable texts and add new research to issues of authorship, scribal transmission, and compilation.

http://www.utppublishing.com/

**BRITISH HISTORY.** *Letters of Sir Robert Moray to the Earl of Kincardine, 1657–73*. Edited by David Stevenson. Ashgate Publishing. 2007. 330 pp. $134.95. ISBN: 9780754654971. This volume provides a complete modern edition of the letters written by Sir Robert Moray to Alexander Bruce, Earl of Kincardine, 1657–1673. The letters display Moray’s knowledge of many authors and subjects including medicine, horology, politics, industry, fishing, heraldry, freemasonry, and literature. Moray was one of the most active founding members of the Royal Society, and so his letters provide insight into the attitudes and aspirations of the scientific community in seventeenth-century Britain.

http://www.ashgate.com/

therefore provides a unique window into everyday life of seventeenth-century England.

http://www.ashgate.com/


Richard Manning Bucktrout, an important Williamsburg, Virginia, businessman before, during, and after the Civil War, kept a daybook and ledger between 1850 and 1866. It consists of 277 pages (plus some loose sheets) recording the detailed invoices for his goods and services. Bucktrout’s “Daybook and Ledger” offers an intriguing glimpse into the daily lives, and deaths, of Williamsburg’s citizens.

http://www.swem.wm.edu/archives/collections/bucktrout/

CANADIAN HISTORY. The Wartime Letters of Leslie and Cecil Frost, 1915–1919. Edited by R. B. Fleming. Wilfrid Laurier Press. 2007. 420 pp. $38.95. ISBN: 9781554580002. In this collection editor R. B. Fleming presents the correspondence between two Canadian officers, brothers Leslie and Cecil Frost, and their family at home, from 1915 to 1919. Despite wartime censorship, Leslie and Cecil wrote frank letters that include their viewpoints of the war as well as their personal observations both during training and from the trenches in battle. Fleming places the letters in context and shows the value of their commentary, contending that Leslie Frost’s military experiences and hospitalization affected his policies as premier of Ontario (1949–1961), especially those related to Medicare and liquor control laws.

http://www.wlupress.wlu.ca/press/

CASSIUS, SAMUEL ROBERT. To Lift Up My Race: The Essential Writings of Samuel Robert Cassius. Edited by Edward J. Robinson. University of Tennessee Press. 2007. 244 pp. $46.95. ISBN: 9781572336186. This collection of the writings of Samuel R. Cassius provides a fascinating example of the work from the first generation of freed slaves living in the United States between Reconstruction and the Great Depression. The writings offer readers a glimpse into the vision and voice of an African American man who was born into slavery in 1853, taught to read by his half-white, half-black mother, and who attended school in Washington, D.C., during Reconstruction. Later, as a black preacher and writer, Cassius endeavored to correct the racism of white America while simultaneously altering the religious beliefs and values of black America.

http://utpress.org/
CIVIL WAR. *New Mexico Territory during the Civil War: Wallen and Evans Inspection Reports, 1862–1863.* Edited and with an introduction by Jerry D. Thompson. University of New Mexico Press. 2008. 328 pp. $34.95. ISBN: 9780826344793. In 1862 an army of Texas Confederates won the field at Valverde in New Mexico. Though Colorado Volunteers subsequently defeated the Rebels at Glorieta Pass, General James Carleton appointed Major Henry Wallen and Captain Andrew Evans as inspector general and assistant inspector general of the area, respectively, to prevent a second Confederate invasion. Wallen and Evans examined potential routes by which the Rebels might invade the territory and worked on logistical and operational issues. This edition includes their inspection reports, which provide unique insight into the military, cultural, and social life of a territory struggling to maintain law and order.

http://www.unmpress.com/

COLONIAL AMERICA. *Edge of Empire: Documents of Michilimackinac, 1671–1716.* Edited by Joseph Peyser and José António Brandão. Translated by Joseph Peyser. Michigan State University. 2008. 224 pp. $39.95. ISBN: 9780870138201. *Edge of Empire* provides both an overview and an intensely detailed look at Michilimackinac, one of several French fur trading posts constructed during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries in and near the western Great Lakes region—an area significant for its large Native American population and its extensive riverine system, needed for beaver populations and essential to the fur trade. The book includes sixty-one French-language documents collected from archives in France, Canada, and the United States, now translated into English. These documents identify people involved in the fur trade and reveal much about the relations among traders. Editors Peyser and Brandão also provide an overview of the French fur trade, of Michilimackinac’s place in that network, and of what Michilimackinac was like in the years up to 1716.

http://msupress.msu.edu/

CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY. *Louisiana Place Names of Indian Origin: A Collection of Words.* By William A. Read. Edited and with an Introduction by George M. Riser. University of Alabama Press. 2008. 168 pp. $16.95 [paper]. ISBN: 9780817355050. This edition completes the republication of the Southern place name writings of William A. Read (1869–1962), an internationally educated and renowned linguist whose career included thirty-eight years as an English professor at Louisiana State University. Read devoted much of his research to the meaning of place names in the southeastern United States, especially as related to Indian-word adoption by Europeans. This volume includes
his three Louisiana articles combined: *Louisiana Place-Names of Indian Origin* (1927), *More Indian Place-Names in Louisiana* (1928), and *Indian Words* (1931).

http://www.uapress.ua.edu/

**DAY, DOROTHY.** *The Duty of Delight: The Diaries of Dorothy Day.* Edited by Robert Ellsberg. Marquette University Press. 2008. 700 pp. $42.00. ISBN: 9780874620238. For almost fifty years, Dorothy Day, cofounder of the Catholic Worker movement, tirelessly served the poor, offering an extraordinary example of the Gospel in action. Now the publication of her diaries, sealed for twenty-five years after her death, provide an intimate study of her daily struggles and concerns. Begun in 1934, after the founding of the Catholic Worker, and ending in 1980, just days before her death, these diaries reflect her response to the changes in America, the Catholic Church, and the wider world.

http://www.marquette.edu/mupress/

**DUTTON, ANNE.** *Selected Spiritual Writings of Anne Dutton, Eighteenth-Century British-Baptist Woman Theologian, Volume 5: Miscellaneous Correspondence.* Compiled and Edited by JoAnn Ford Watson. Mercer University Press. 2008. 420 pp. $50.00. ISBN: 9780881460537. This collection of the miscellaneous correspondence of Anne Dutton evidences her diverse audience and her proffered spiritual encouragement and advice to relatives and friends on a wide variety of topics, such as Sabellianism and antinomianism. Highlights include excerpts from her letters in her spiritual magazine, *Divine and Moral Miscellanies in Prose and Verse* (1762–1763), and from her letters to African American converts in the American colonies (1742). Her letter on the doctrine of sin,* Hurt that Sin Doth to Believers* (1743), shows her insight into sin's consequences.

http://www.mupress.org/


http://www.uncpress.unc.edu/

http://www.upf.com

GRANT, JOHNNY. *A Son of the Fur Trade: The Memoirs of Johnny Grant.* Edited by Gerhard J. Ens. University of Alberta Press, distributed by Michigan State University Press. 2008. 440 pp. $34.95. ISBN: 9780888644916. Johnny Grant, who was born at Ford Edmonton in 1833 and died within site of the same fort in 1907, was a fur trader who experienced and wrote about many historical events in northwestern Canada and the United States. Grant was also instrumental in early ranching efforts in Montana and played a pivotal role in the Riel Resistance of 1869–1870. Published in its entirety for the first time, Grant’s memoir with its perceptive introduction by Gerhard Ens is an indispensable primary source for the shelves of fur-trade and Métis historians.

http://www.mupress.org/

GRANT, ULYSSES S. *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant, Volume 29: October 1, 1878–September 30, 1880.* Edited by John Y. Simon. Southern Illinois University Press. 2008. 720 pp. $100.00. 9780809327751. This volume of the postpresidential period of the papers of Ulysses S. Grant covers his return home from Europe by way of Dublin and Northern Ireland, then Asia in 1879. Grant kept a travel diary in which he recorded his voyage to Bombay, his trip crossing India overland, and his travels in China and Japan. He finally arrived in San Francisco in September, 1879, to welcoming throngs. Volume 29 covers Grant’s subsequent U.S. travels to Yosemite and the Northwest territories, back to the eastern and southern United States, and in the 1880s, to Florida, Cuba, Mexico, New Orleans, Chicago, and west again to the Rocky Mountains for mine inspections.

http://www.siu.edu/~siupress/

GRANT, ULYSSES S. *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant, Volume 30: October 1, 1880–December 31, 1882.* Edited by John Y. Simon. Southern Illinois University Press. 2008. 768 pp. $100.00 ISBN: 9780809327768. Volume 30 begins with Ulysses S. Grant heading east to stump for the Republican ticket during the end of the 1880 campaign. It also reveals Grant’s business interests on the interna-
tional stage, supporting plans for the isthmian canal by the Nicaragua route and for the incorporation of the Mexican Southern Railroad, and it covers Grant’s power struggle with President Garfield and Secretary of State James Blaine, ending in 1881 with Garfield’s assassination. In 1882, Grant and his wife Julia buy a home off Fifth Avenue in New York City; Grant spends the summer commuting from his seaside cottage at Long Branch, New Jersey, to his Wall Street office in the firm his son Ulysses, Jr. helped form; and Mexican Southern railroad surveys proceed while parties fill the Grants’ nights as they settle into Manhattan society.

HOTZE, HENRY. *Henry Hotze, Confederate Propagandist: Selected Writings on Revolution, Recognition, and Race*. Edited by Lonnie A. Burnett. 2008. University of Akron Press. 304 pp. $39.95. ISBN: 9780817316204. The life of Henry Hotze—Swiss immigrant to Mobile, Alabama, and famous Confederate propagandist—encompasses the history of antebellum Mobile, Confederate military recruitment, Civil War diplomacy and intrigue, and the development of a Darwinian-based effort to find scientific evidence for differences among human “races.” This edition consists of a biographical essay on Hotze; his contributions to Mobile newspapers during military service in 1861; his correspondence with Confederate officials during service in London and articles he published there to influence British and European opinion; and correspondence with, and published work in support of, Arthur de Gobineau.

HURSTON, ZORA NEALE. *Zora Neale Hurston: Collected Plays*. Edited by Jean Lee Cole and Charles Mitchell. Rutgers University. 2008. 400 pp. $29.95. ISBN: 9780813542928. Best known for her 1937 novel, *Their Eyes Were Watching God*, African American writer Zora Neale Hurston also published many short stories and essays, three other novels, and two books on black folklore. Yet avid readers of Hurston’s prose may be surprised to know that she was also a serious playwright throughout her career, producing scripts that most critics and historians treat as supplementary material for understanding her novels. Now, editors Cole and Mitchell publish eleven of Hurston’s forgotten plays together for the first time in this edited and annotated volume, presenting a “real Negro theater” that embraces the richness of black life.

African American woman known to have left papers testifying to her life in slavery. Her autobiography, *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl*, holds a central place in the canon of American literature as an invaluable slave narrative. Now, editor Jean Fagan Yellin has discovered more than 900 primary source documents; approximately 300 of which are collected in this two-volume edition. The letters and papers written by, for, and about Jacobs and her activist brother and daughter lend readers insight into her struggles against slavery, racism, and sexism beyond what she revealed in her pseudonymous narrative.

http://www.uncpress.unc.edu/

**KEEBLE, MARSHALL.** *A Godsend to His People: The Essential Writings and Speeches of Marshall Keeble*. Edited by Edward Robinson. University of Tennessee Press. 2008. 168 pp. $39.95. ISBN: 9781572336193. Marshall Keeble served as one of the Church of Christ’s most influential African American evangelists. He helped establish over two hundred churches and baptized approximately forty thousand individuals in nearly seventy years of ministry. *A Godsend to His People* fills an information gap for this extraordinary individual, collecting forty years of Keeble’s writings and lectures, all of which provide important insight into the struggles of a prominent African American navigating the challenges of ministerial service in the segregated Jim Crow South.

http://utpress.org/

**KLINE, TINY.** *Circus Queen and Tinker Bell: The Memoir of Tiny Kline*. Edited by Janet M. Davis. University of Illinois Press. 2008. 376 pp. $65.00. ISBN: 9780252033124. This memoir follows the life and career of circus performer Tiny Kline (1891–1964). Kline worked for the Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus, and became well known for her signature “slide for life” stunt, in which she slid to the ground while dangling from trapeze rigging by her teeth. Kline renewed her spectacular acrobatics at the age of seventy when she played Tinker Bell in the “Fantasy in the Sky” fireworks show at Disneyland. She began writing her life story the same year. Extensively annotated by the editor, her memoir documents twentieth-century changes in popular amusements and provides fresh insight into circus personalities and the sexual politics, racial dynamics, and labor relations of circus life.

http://www.press.illinois.edu/

writer, Langton documented ten years of family and community hardship in her journals, letters, and art, tracing her transformation from cultivated Englishwoman to hard-working pioneer settler. Though first published in 1950, this new, expanded edition includes many of Langton's original illustrations and reveals her views on writing, art, and women's social and familial roles in nineteenth-century Europe and Canada. In an extensive introduction, the editor contextualizes Langton's life and work and reflects on them in light of current scholarship.

http://www.utppublishing.com/

LOWRY, MALCOLM. The Voyage That Never Ends: Fictions, Poems, Fragments, Letters. Edited by Michael Hofmann. 2007. New York Review of Books Classics. 536 pp. $27.95. ISBN: 9781590172353. Notorious for a life full of binges and bad luck, Malcolm Lowry managed to complete and publish two novels; one of them, Under the Volcano, is an indisputable masterpiece. At the time of his death in 1957, Lowry left behind a great deal of uncollected and unpublished writing: stories, novellas, drafts of novels, letters overflowing with wordplay and lament, and short poems that display an off-the-cuff inspiration all Lowry's own, which appeared in various volumes over the years now long out of print. Editor Michael Hofmann assembled that scattered material for this new edition, presenting the first book that reflects the full range of Lowry's extraordinary talent.

http://www.nybooks.com/


http://www.ohioswallow.com/
NATIVE AMERICAN HISTORY. *Experience Mayhew's Indian Converts: A Cultural Edition.* Edited by Laura Arnold Leibman. University of Massachusetts Press. 2008. 432 pp. $98.00. ISBN: 9781558496606. This new scholarly edition of *Indian Converts, or Some Account of the Lives and Dying Speeches of a Considerable Number of the Christianized Indians of Martha's Vineyard, in New-England,* published by Experience Mayhew in 1727 and out of print since the early twentieth century, illuminates the lives and culture of four generations of the Wampanoag Indians of Martha's Vineyard through Mayhew’s firsthand knowledge of the community, the transcriptions of oral testimony he collected, and his inclusion of translations of Wampanoag texts that have since been lost. Editor Laura Leibman’s introduction places *Indian Converts* in a broad cultural context, showing how Mayhew’s biographies clarify the theological upheavals that altered the character of Puritanism and the landscape of Wampanoag life in eighteenth-century New England.

http://www.umass.edu/umpress/

NATIVE AMERICAN HISTORY. *Comanche Ethnography: Field Notes of E. Adamson Hoebel, Waldo R. Wedel, Gustav G. Carlson, and Robert H. Lowie.* Compiled and edited by Thomas W. Kavanagh. University of Nebraska Press. 2008. 571 pp. $55.00. ISBN: 9780803227644. This monumental volume makes available for the first time the largest archive of traditional cultural information on the early Comanches ever gathered by American anthropologists: religious stories, historical accounts, autobiographical remembrances, cosmology, war practice, common games, birth rituals, funerals, kinship relations, camp organization, material culture and tribal relations. In 1933 a team of six anthropologists met in Lawton, Oklahoma, with eighteen Comanche elders to record the latter’s reminiscences of traditional Comanche culture. Editor Thomas Kavanagh traced all known surviving notes from this anthropological party, collated and annotated the records and, when possible, attributed pieces of information to the appropriate elders; also included are Robert H. Lowie’s notes from his 1912 visit to the Comanches.

http://www.nebraskapress.unl.edu/

and anyone interested in captivating travel stories will enjoy reading about Patterson's experiences as recounted in his journals.

http://msupress.msu.edu/

RELIGION. The Augustinian Recollect Friars in the Mariana Islands, 1769–1908. Edited by Marjorie G. Driver. Micronesia Area Research Center, distributed by the University of Hawai‘i Press. 2008. 124 pp. $24.00. ISBN: 9781878453419. The religious orders, Jesuits, Augustinian Recollects or Spanish and American Capuchins, have played a major role in the history of the Mariana Islands. This collection of translated selections, excerpts, and statistical data from several sources provides details on the work of the Spanish Augustinian Recollects in the Mariana Islands. The editor supplements the selections with biographical data that include the priests’ ages upon arrival in the islands, their parishes and dates of service, and the total number of years each spent in the Marianas.

http://www.uhpress.hawaii.edu/

SAUNDERS, DOROTHY CHAPMAN. Chico, George, the Birds, and Me: The Mexican Travelogue of a Woman Naturalist, 1948–1949. Edited and annotated by Henry M. Reeves and Roy E. Tomlinson. Epilogue by Jesús G. Franco Pizaña. Texas A&M University Press. 2008. 256 pp. $34.00. ISBN: 9781603440615. In 1948–1949, Dr. Dorothy Chapman Saunders, a gifted naturalist, and her husband George, a seasoned ornithologist, undertook a trip to Mexico to conduct field surveys of waterfowl and white-winged doves for the U.S. government. In Chico, George, the Birds, and Me, the editors present the first-person account of that journey. Saunders’s ornithological observations, the survey work she and her husband did, and other details of their journey in a jeep they dubbed “Chico” give new insight to those interested in natural history, ornithology, travel in Mexico, and women in science.

http://www.tamu.edu/upress/

SCHAPIRO, MEYER. Meyer Schapiro Abroad: Letters to Lillian and Travel Notebooks. Edited by Daniel Esterman. Getty Research Institute. 2008. 280 pp. $39.95. ISBN: 9780892368938. The letters and travel notebook pages of Meyer Schapiro—one of the leading art historians of the twentieth century—published here are filled with observations and drawings that illuminate the intellectual and emotional life of a young scholar committed to tracing the connections of art with culture. Schapiro’s letters to his future wife, Lillian Milgram, were written in 1926 and 1927, while he was a graduate student touring the artistic monuments of Europe and the Near East. They augment the visual and factual
details he so painstakingly recorded in his notebooks with impassioned reflections on art and lively accounts of his encounters with an older generation of art historians. Thomas Crow’s foreword, editor Daniel Esterman’s introduction, and an essay by Hubert Damisch accompany the letters and travel notebook pages transcribed and annotated by Esterman, who is the Schapiros’s nephew.

http://www.getty.edu/bookstore/

SOCIAL HISTORY. The Eighteenth-Century Records of the Boston Overseers of the Poor. Edited by Eric G. Nellis and Anne Decker Cecere. Colonial Society of Massachusetts, distributed by the University of Virginia Press. 2007. 1041 pp. $85.00. ISBN: 9780962073748. The Eighteenth-Century Records of the Boston Overseers of the Poor constitutes the earliest and most complete set of records pertaining to poor relief in early America. In his introductory essay, editor Eric Nellis describes the process by which the Overseers of the Poor, a board elected by the town meeting, attempted to distinguish between the “deserving” poor eligible for relief in their homes and the “undeserving,” remanded to the rigors of the workhouse. This selection of records includes admissions, 1758–1800; births and deaths, 1756–1771; a census and inventory of the almshouse; and fragmentary financial records from the period.

http://www.upress.virginia.edu/

STENHOUSE, FANNY. Exposé of Polygamy: A Lady’s Life among the Mormons. Edited by Linda Wilcox DeSimone. Utah State University. 2008. 198 pp. $29.95. ISBN: 9780874217131. After the 1872 publication of her Exposé of Polygamy, Fanny Stenhouse became a celebrity in the cultural wars between Mormons and much of America. An English convert to Mormonism, Stenhouse had grown disillusioned with the Mormon Church. Her critique of polygamy and Brigham Young also took a sympathetic look at Utah’s people and was an honest recounting of her own life. She created a second edition titled Tell It All, which ensured her notoriety but which turned her thoughtful memoir into a more polemical exposé. Since 1874, that version has stayed in print in varying editions. The original book, meanwhile, is less known, though more readable. With this volume, Editor Linda DeSimone rescues that important autobiographical and historical record.

http://www.usu.edu/usupress/

insightful evaluation of the role of the Freedmen's Bureau during Reconstruction in war-torn South Carolina as written by young bureau agent, Major William Stone of the 19th Regiment of the Massachusetts Volunteers. In early 1866, Stone arrived in South Carolina to assume duties in the newly formed Freedmen's Bureau. Stone's recently discovered first-person narrative of the Bureau spans nearly three years of service and chronicles his observations on the postwar South and experiences in the Bureau's efforts in voter registration, education, land reform, civil rights enforcement, and mediation of racial disputes. Edited by his descendants, and introduced by historian Lou Falkner Williams to set the broad context of Reconstruction history, Stone's recollections remind modern readers of the harsh circumstances and bitter emotions of post-Civil War South Carolinians.

http://www.sc.edu/uscpress/

TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION. Four Travel Journals: The Americas, Antarctica and Africa, 1775–1874. Edited by Herbert K. Beals, et al. Translations by Herbert K. Beals and Roy Bridges. Ashgate Publishing. 2007. 400 pp. $99.95. ISBN: 9780904180909. This volume offers annotated texts with biographical and historical introductions of four previously unpublished travel journals from the period 1775–1874. The first is the journal of Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra, a participant in a Spanish expedition sent from Mexico to explore the northwest coast of America (1775); the second is Commander Stokes's journal written during the survey of the Straits of Magellan on the HMS Beagle (1827); and the third item is the diary of a young midshipman during an 1828–1831 observation voyage in the South Atlantic on the HMS Chanticleer, to determine the earth's shape and to ascertain the longitudes of a number of ports. The final text is freed African slave Jacob Wainwright's record (1873–1874) of how he brought David Livingstone's body back to the coast of Africa.

http://www.ashgate.com

tional history, contributes to understanding U.S-China relations, and sheds light on the ideals of a future commander-in-chief in the making.

http://press.princeton.edu/

U.S.-MEXICO HISTORY. Recollections of the War with Mexico. By Major John Corey Henshaw. Edited and with an introduction by Gary F. Kurutz. University of Missouri Press. 2008. 268 pp. $44.95. ISBN: 9780826217998. During the American invasion of Mexico, Major John Henshaw of the Seventh Infantry Regiment was one of only a handful of eyewitnesses to describe the two major theaters of that war from start to finish. This book presents Henshaw’s recollections for the first time, ranging from the first skirmish in southern Texas to the collapse of Mexico City. It includes a rare and highly descriptive account of the siege of Fort Texas plus new details of the storming of the Bishop’s Palace at Monterrey, the bombardment of Veracruz, the assault on Cerro Gordo, and the savage fighting outside the Capital. It also includes passages from letters Henshaw sent back to his wife. The editor provides an extensive biography of Henshaw and comprehensive annotations to the text.

http://press.umsystem.edu/


http://www.aupress.ca/books/Gow_Rak.php

marriage to his second wife, Eleanor, and the birth of his two children. His candid personal letters to recipients such as Ralph Ellison, Allen Tate, and Eudora Welty offer a glimpse into Warren’s relationships and his views on literature, politics and social trends, and on the editors, reviewers and collaborators, of mid-twentieth century America.

http://www.lsu.edu/lsupress/


http://www.upress.virginia.edu/
George Washington never knew Beverly Runge, but she knew him quite well. She had been to his home countless times and also knew his family, his neighbors and closest friends, and even a number of Washington’s passing acquaintances.

Her relationship with Washington, one-sided though it was, blossomed over a span of more than fifty years. It began at Mount Vernon and, some time later, was renewed with these words: “A Journal of my Journey over the Mountains began Fryday the 11th. Of March 1747/8 . . . Began my Journey in Company with George Fairfax Esqr.; we travell’d this day 40 miles to Mr. George Neavels in Prince William County.”

That was the first entry Washington made, at age sixteen, in a series of diaries that would chronicle the balance of his life. Those diaries have been compiled and annotated in book form—six volumes in all—and parallel some fifty other volumes of Washington documents published so far by the Papers of George Washington project since its inception in 1968.

Beverly Runge was instrumental in the decades-long undertaking, and her painstaking research into the life of Washington will continue to serve as an underpinning as the project moves forward to include eventually some ninety volumes.

“The volumes would not be nearly as far along, nor as good as they are, without Beverly,” said W. W. Abbot, who served as the Papers’ second editor in chief and led the project from 1977 until his retirement in 1997. “She was absolutely invaluable.”

Runge passed away April 18, 2008, at age 78. Her thirty-seven years at PGW will stand unsurpassed, having outdistanced even the tenure of Philander D. Chase, who retired in March after thirty-five years with the project. Before she arrived at the Papers, Runge served as assistant curator at Mount Vernon during the mid-1950s, and after moving to Charlottesville in 1956 continued to work on Mount Vernon’s manuscript collection for several years.

Her professional legacy is that of a tenacious researcher who, despite her obvious talents and depth of expertise, was just as determined to remain in the
background. Abbot described her as “very modest”; Chase said she “was never one to seek the spotlight,” an observation echoed almost verbatim by another longtime colleague, Dorothy Twohig, who was with the project at the beginning and served as the third editor in chief.

Runge was a major contributor to getting the project set up, said Twohig, and played a key role in identifying and organizing what eventually became a repository of 135,000 photocopied Washington documents. She was “a pillar of the project [who] probably never got the credit she deserved,” Twohig added, noting that when Runge balked at efforts to place her in charge of the project’s Colonial Series (covering the years 1748-75), Abbot nevertheless had her name displayed as “Editor” for the final edition of the ten-volume series.

Most of all, Runge will be remembered for her tenacity and skills as a researcher, especially when it came to identifying obscure individuals and untangling familial relationships.

“Whenever anyone on the staff was confronted with a baffling family genealogy or land transaction,” said Chase, “he or she went to Beverly, who almost always was able to make sense of the complicated and seemingly contradictory documents.”

“She was like a terrier—she wouldn’t let those people go” until she could identify them, Twohig recalled. “Sometimes that would take a lot of work.”

Chase, who served as editor in chief from 1998 to 2004, described her as “a researcher’s researcher. She knew where to find the details necessary to explain complex events accurately and clearly, and no one was ever more indefatigable in digging them out than she was. Her knowledge and work ethic were remarkable and earned the respect and lasting affection of her colleagues. . . . Beverly also had a broad understanding of Washington and his place in history, particularly Washington the planter and farmer, and Washington the French and Indian War soldier. She knew more about the workings of Washington’s Virginia Regiment and the building of frontier forts than almost anyone else.”

Her Mount Vernon experience also made her the resident authority on that critical facet of Washington’s life. “Beverly really was our Mount Vernon expert,” Twohig said. “She knew more about Mount Vernon than any of us.”

Runge was born September 7, 1929, in Richmond, Virginia. She received a B.A. in English from Mary Washington College in 1950 and an M.A. in history from the University of Virginia in 1954. She was the widow of William Runge, former head of the McGregor rare books collection at U.Va. They are survived by two sons and two daughters. Beverly Runge began her career with the Washington Papers in October 1970 and retired as a full-time employee in 1995. But she returned to work part-time until shortly before her death. Her final day in the office, March 21, preceded by one workday the retirement of her longtime friend and colleague Phil Chase.
“I had the great privilege and pleasure of working with her for 35 [years],” Chase said. “Her scholarly and personal integrity were unsurpassed, but she also had a marvelous sense of humor and a contagious excitement about history and life that endeared her to everyone who knew her. Her presence as both an editor and a person will be greatly missed.”

Thomas E. Dulan

Larry I. Bland

Larry I. Bland, editor/director of The Papers of George Catlett Marshall, died suddenly of a heart attack on November 27, 2007, in Lexington, Virginia. He was sixty-seven years old.


He also served as managing editor of the Journal of Military History for nineteen years, for which he received the Victor Gondos Memorial Service Award for outstanding service to the Society for Military History.

A native of Indianapolis, Indiana, Bland received his B.S. in Physics from Purdue University and his Ph.D. in Diplomatic History from the University of Wisconsin. After teaching at colleges in North Carolina, Bland accepted a National Endowment for the Humanities fellowship at the University of Illinois, Urbana–Champaign. He joined the George C. Marshall Foundation in 1977.

Bland is survived by his wife of forty-five years, Joellen; two sons, Neil of Boulder, Colorado, and Ryan of Lexington; his mother, Emma C. Bland of Indianapolis, and two sisters, Juanita Bower of Mesa, Arizona, and Janice Bland of Plainfield, Indiana.

A memorial service was held on Friday, December 7, 2007, at the George C. Marshall Foundation in Lexington, Virginia.
John Y. Simon

(The following remarks were delivered at the 2008 ADE annual meeting in Tucson and have been edited for publication here.)

In a sedit-l message about John Y. Simon's death I called him *The Founding Father of the ADE*. I stand by that statement. Though others who were present at the founding are very deserving of individual credit, John was our “first among equals.” As evidence, here is the list of positions he held during this organization’s early years: 1978—chair of the founding steering committee; 1979—appointed immediate past president; 1980—president elect; 1981—president; 1982—immediate past president; and in 1983, my favorite, substitute immediate past president. All of these titles might lead you to think that John was some kind of power hungry benevolent ADE dictator, but instead they demonstrate the respect that his colleagues held for him and the fact that he was the kind of leader that we needed—someone who was always ready to work on building the organization.

Having made the case for John Simon as our George Washington, I will switch gears and contend that he really deserves to be remembered as our mother hen in chief, nudging us along, worrying about the ADE’s future, gently nagging, and always keeping our spirits up during trying times with his incredible droll humor. During my decades as chief cheerleader for the ADE advocacy team, John served as my cheerleader and could always be counted on to call (NOT email) on a regular basis, offer help, and walk the halls of Capitol Hill with me—though he always whined that I didn’t warn him about the marble floors, which were too hard on his feet and legs. Here are just a few of my snapshot memories of John:

- The horrified look on his face when I told him in 1979 that we didn’t allow smoking in our office.
- John happily almost dancing around the White Sox’s luggage in a Baltimore hotel looking at the names on the luggage tags and gleefully calling out the name of the player whose luggage he had found.
- Annual Valentine’s cards with messages like: “If you think I loved you when you got 4 million just think how much I’ll love you if you get 5.”
- Scouring Capitol Hill snack bars with John for Harriet’s favorite peanut butter chocolate Tastee Cakes every time he came to Washington.
- John actually wearing a red “Coalition to Save Our Documentary Heritage” t-shirt—with his ever present blue suit of course—at the Columbia meeting.
• And finally, a 1981 meeting with radical budget hawk and NHPRC nemesis California Representative William Dannemeyer, who had a block of wood labeled federal budget with a hatchet stuck in it on his desk. After a Dannemeyer lecture on supply side economics, John tried to convince the Congressman that the NHPRC was like a rose bush in a garden of weeds and should not be pulled up and thrown out with all the other federal programs that were the weeds. It was truly difficult to keep a straight face.

Though we will miss John, I am sure we will always recognize how lucky we were to have had the good fortune to have him among us as our George Washington, mother hen, and, most of all, friend and colleague.

Charlene Bickford

While the crowd at John’s memorial service included family members and representatives of SIU, most of us were there because of John Yonker Simon’s matchless gift for friendship. I can best demonstrate that with the story of my own relationship with John, a Nobel Laureate among friends.

Long before the era of email, Facebook, texting, and other tools of “virtual” bonding, John and I became friends without ever meeting. I introduced myself in formal and collegial style to “Dr. Simon” in letters in 1970 and 1971 that reported my discoveries of Grant materials in obscure, uncatalogued manuscript collections that I searched as an archival agent for the new projects publishing the papers of George Washington and the delegates to the Continental Congress. Never one to lose touch with a potentially valuable ally for the Grant Papers, John kept my name in mind for the next few years.

There was little I could do to help as an editor of the well-established Adams Papers in Boston, but when I moved back to NYC in 1975 to begin the Papers of Aaron Burr, John scented gold. A search for Burr’s scattered letters and documents would, John knew, take me and my staff to areas the Grant editors had never seen. And so he wrote to congratulate me on my new post. I replied politely.

Soon letters crisscrossed half a nation between the Morris Library in Carbondale and my office at the New-York Historical Society. Almost immediately, John and I discovered that we shared a sense of humor whose nature has been described by friends and enemies as uproarious, irrepressible, madcap, Looney-Tunes, irreverent—and by some who found themselves the targets of our jibes as “irresponsible” and “undignified.”

We finally met in 1978 when John and Harriet visited New York for the annual meeting of the Organization of American Historians. John and I had already embarked on one of the great Kline-Simon collaborations—the Aaron Burr Papers Xmas card. John initiated this creative process by remarking
casually—“You need a greeting card that shows Burr and Santa Claus fighting a duel.” I couldn't ignore that hint. I did the line drawing of Burr and St. Nick, back to back with pistols drawn. Xerox copies were generated for me and my staff to hand color with red and green magic markers.

This year, Joanne Ryan, my Associate Editor on the Burr Papers, and I have will reissue the card in a John Y. Simon memorial edition. Photoshop will allow us to skip the hand coloring, but the original caption will remain: “Christmas Eve 1803, Weehawken, New Jersey. Concept suggested by John Y. Simon.”

I will skip the complicated process by which John learned, nearly two decades later, that I was dating his friend and fellow editor Ted Crackel. I will confine myself to recalling John's audible relief on learning of my plans to marry Ted—I had followed John's sage advice a few years earlier on my dating career. Ted was a retired U.S. Army colonel, and John had counseled me: “You really should consider looking for a man with serious combat experience.”

If John intended to masquerade as a jokester, of course, he failed miserably. In more than three decades of friendship, I always knew that he was on my side and in my corner. And we both knew that the jokes concealed the most basic element of his character—a firm unwillingness to take himself seriously paired with an inability to view his responsibilities to his work, his wife, his children, or his granddaughters with anything but complete devotion and singleness of purpose.

I will miss the jokes. I will miss the encouragement. Most of all, I will miss the sound of his voice at the close of each telephone conversation: “You know we love you, gorgeous.”

For all of us, I will just say thanks, John—for the memories, the jokes, and the unfailing, invaluable gift of your friendship.

Mary-Jo Kline

I loved John Simon and I love Harriet Simon. They are among the finest people I have ever known. This friendship began thirty years ago through this Association and blossomed from that point forward.

I spoke to John by telephone just a few weeks before he died. We did have a few laughs again, and I managed to coax a few of those Great Gildersleeve guffaws out of him. But he was down in the dumps. I told him that I loved him and that I would always be his loyal friend. I had no idea it would be the last time I would ever hear his voice.

Everyone in this room knows how important John was to this organization and what he meant to the whole field of documentary editing. Charlene and Mary-Jo have already spoken of this from their hearts.
When John made his annual pilgrimages to Washington, D. C., to plead for funding for the NHPRC, he would always stop by my office on Capitol Hill, and sometimes we would grab a quick lunch in the House of Representatives cafeteria or meet with Charlene and other co-conspirators for a more leisurely meal where we could take up the cause of documentary editors.

He was in his element on Capitol Hill. He took off his cloak of humorist which he wore so easily and so lightly and became all business before the House committees. I always admired his consummate professionalism and dedication to the Association for Documentary Editing, but what I will miss the most is his marvelous affable style. He was so much fun to be with. He brightened the room.

John could say things that were serious and funny at the same time. Those of us who were in the room that night when he gave his presidential address to the ADE in 1981 will never forget his opening line delivered with great fanfare and Biblical solemnity: “In the Beginning, there was Julian Boyd. . . .”

In the Beginning of this organization—there was John Simon. We will never forget him. His legacy will endure as long as the ADE exists and as long as scholarship and fellowship are valued on this planet.

Ray Smock
Association for Documentary Editing  
Business Meeting, 23 October 2008  
Westward Look Resort  
Tucson, Arizona

President Michael Stevens called the meeting to order at 4:45 p.m.

1) **Motion to approve the minutes of the 2007 Business Meeting passed unanimously.**

2) *Local Arrangements Committee* – Michael Stevens thanked the Local Arrangements Committee members, Diana Hadley (chair), Dale Brenneman, Michael Brescia, Kent Calder, and Tom Cutrer. Stevens then introduced Hadley, who provided attending members with the necessary logistical information for the reception at the Arizona State Museum and the Saturday Tour to Tohono O’odham Cultural Center and Museum.

3) **President’s Report** – Michael Stevens reminded attendees of the passing of some of their colleagues and stated that there would be a presentation at the banquet on Friday, 24 October, for one of the ADE’s founding members, John Simon.

Stevens welcomed the new Executive Director of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission Kathleen Williams, who was attending the ADE Annual Meeting for the first time this year. He then informed members of the passing of S.3477, the “Presidential Historical Records Preservation Act of 2008,” which, among other things, introduced a term limitation to organization representatives to the NHPRC. Charles Cullen will step down from that role and Ray Smock has been chosen by the ADE Council to serve as the ADE’s representative to the NHPRC for a 2-year term beginning in 2009.

Stevens then reminded membership that the ADE’s website address had changed and was now [www.documentaryediting.org](http://www.documentaryediting.org) and he urged members to get involved in Association activities, committees, and online discussions through SEDIT-L. He then introduced Mary A.Y. Gallagher, Nominations Committee chair, who announced that now was the time to submit nominations for Council positions that would be elected in 2009. She stated that Council was particularly interested in involving junior members and that she would be contacting various project directors to solicit their input.
4) **Secretary’s Report** – Lisa Francavilla reminded members that ADE memberships expire at the end of every calendar year and that renewal notices are now sent out in January. This past January 347 notices were mailed. At present there are 448 individuals listed in our membership database, but only 289 of those are current members. This is down from last year’s total of 337.

The results of this year’s election are as follows: Kenneth Price will serve as President-elect; John Lupton will continue as Treasurer; Secretary will be Jennifer Stertzer; Sharon Ritenour Stevens will assume the role of Director of Publications; and Philander Chase will serve as Councilor-at-large. Our Nominating Committee members are: Mary A.Y. Gallagher, chair; Maggie Hogan, Beth Luey, Christine Patrick, and Lisa Francavilla.

5) **Treasurer’s Report** – John Lupton reported that the ADE had a net loss of $10,000 due to the drastic fall-off in membership dues receipts and the expenses incurred in conducting the Long-Range Planning Meeting in June. He explained that the variability in membership numbers between the treasurer’s report and the secretary’s report was due to the treasurer operating on a fiscal year cycle, while the secretary operates on a calendar year membership dues cycle.

Lupton then presented the members with a revised, proposed budget for 2008-2009, with a total expenditure of $33,800. **Motion to adopt the 2008-2009 budget as revised passed unanimously.**

6) **Meetings Committee Report** – Mary Hackett announced that the 2009 Annual Meeting will be held in Springfield, Illinois, the 2010 meeting will be in Philadelphia, and the 2011 meeting will be in Salt Lake City, Utah, and that the staff of the Joseph Smith Papers have offered to serve as host project.

7) **Publications Committee Report** – Richard Leffler stated that the committee and Council are pleased with the third edition of the *Guide to Documentary Editing*, available now in paperback and hardback, and offered his congratulations on behalf of the Association to Mary Jo Kline and Susan Holbrook Purdue, editors, for a job very well done. He also thanked the Guide Committee for their assistance in the creation of the new edition.

The new version of *Documentary Editing*, under the guidance of editor Kent Calder, has seen some very favorable changes in design, layout, and content. There will be one more issue coming soon, after which *DE* will become an annual publication, supplemented by the quarterly release of an
Association e-Newsletter, per the decision made by Council and attendees of the Long-Range Planning Meeting. Since assuming role as editor of *DE* Kent Calder has accepted the position of Executive Director of the Texas State Historical Association, the duties of which will necessitate his stepping down from the editorship of *DE*. Per Council decision, the Publications Committee will reevaluate *DE* to make some decisions about direction and expectations, circulating a draft statement of such to the Council within the next 30 days. Providing there is agreement, the Publications Committee will then work to determine a long-term direction for *DE*, preferably reaching this decision by 15 Jan. 2009, then turning its attention to finding a new editor, hoping to have that person in place in February 2009.

8) **Federal Policy Committee Report** – Charlene Bickford stated that it had been a very busy year. There had been good participation at this year’s History Advocacy Day and representatives visited the chair of the Appropriations Subcommittee on the House side as well as many others. She urged the need for even greater representation and involvement from ADE members and expressed the hope that those from other states would be able to participate at next year’s HAD on 9 March.

Bickford briefly described the origins and outcome of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission’s report to Congress about the Founding Fathers Project in April 2008. She stated that the report was instigated by the lobbying efforts of a few individuals from the Pew Charitable Trust and other entities who involved members of Congress and representatives from the Library of Congress, as well as individual scholars, in an exploration of the methods and production of various Founding Fathers documentary editing projects. She also introduced the “Presidential Historical Records Preservation Act of 2008,” S.3477, stating that it is essentially an unfunded mandate. Bickford told attending members that both the report and the Act can be accessed on the ADE website.

Bickford stated that appropriations for the NHPRC are at $7.5 million for grants, but she anticipates that 2009 will be a difficult year and that it is likely that the NHPRC budget will be zeroed out.

9) **New Business** – Michael Stevens called for any new business, and there being none, the Motion to adjourn was passed unanimously at 5:35 pm.

Minutes taken and respectfully submitted by Lisa A. Francavilla, Secretary.
Association for Documentary Editing

2009 Annual Meeting
Springfield, Illinois
October 15–17, 2009

The ADE was created in 1978 in order to promote documentary editing through the cooperation and exchange of ideas among a community of editors. This year we head to Springfield, Illinois to participate in the year-long celebration of the bicentennial of Abraham Lincoln’s birth.

All sessions will be held at the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library with accommodations at the Hilton Springfield. The reception will probably be held in the Old State Capitol, and the banquet will be held in the plaza of the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Museum.

Downtown Springfield has much to offer with historic sites, museums, restaurants, gift shops, treats, and more. See http://www.visit-springfieldillinois.com/ or http://www.downtownspringfield.org/ for more information on Springfield.

Call for Papers

The Program Committee solicits ideas and proposals for seven sessions, including the ADE Breakfast. We encourage proposals that look toward the future of documentary editing and the publishing of historical and cultural material. The Program Committee will make preliminary decisions on the program in March.

In addition to the formal sessions, the program committee solicits proposals for a poster display to run concurrently with the Friday sessions. The goal of this display is to publicize the work of editing projects that have been in operation for less than five years, or projects that are new to ADE membership. If you are interested, please contact the Program Committee chair and submit a description.

The Program Committee has limited funds to assist with travel expenses for participants in the formal program. Preference will be given to those who could not otherwise attend the meeting.

To be assured that your session is considered for inclusion in the program and that your participants are considered for travel funds, proposals for papers and sessions should be submitted by March 15, 2009. After this date, proposals will be accepted and funding offered only if space and funds are still available.
If you have any questions or general ideas for sessions, please contact Kenneth Price, Department of English, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, PO Box 88033, Lincoln, Nebraska, 68588-0333; Phone: 402-472-0293; Fax: 402-472-9771; E-mail: kprice2@unl.edu.
Mary-Jo Kline (right) receiving the ADE’s Butterfield Award from Elizabeth Nuxoll at the annual meeting in Tucson, October 2008. The Lyman H. Butterfield Award has been presented annually to an individual, project, or institution for recent contributions in the areas of documentary publication, teaching, and service. The award is granted in memoriam of Lyman Henry Butterfield, whose editing career included contributions to The Papers of Thomas Jefferson, the editing of the Adams Family Papers, and publishing The Letters of Benjamin Rush.
A Guide to
Documentary Editing
Third Edition

Includes access to the
electronic edition

MARY-JO KLINE AND SUSAN H. PERDUE

For more than twenty years, A Guide to Documentary Editing has proven an invaluable tool for scholarly editors, editors-in-training, readers of documentary editions, and other students of American history and literature. This new, extensively revised edition of the Guide arrives in the midst of great change in the field. In addition to exploring fully the increasingly central role electronic technology plays in the editing process, this edition provides the most current treatment of the craft’s fundamental issues. These include locating and collecting sources, transcribing source texts, conventions of textual treatment, dealing with nontextual elements, and preparing editions for publishers. The documentary-editing environment is more vibrant than ever, and the authors draw on this wealth of activity to include numerous examples of the Guide’s principles in practice.

The most innovative aspect of this latest edition of the Guide is a new digital component. Users may access the entire contents online through a dedicated Web site available exclusively to purchasers of the print edition. In addition to offering the convenience of easy online access, this Web edition includes hyperlinks to relevant literature and acts as an archive for material from earlier editions. Most important, it will be periodically revised and updated, to ensure a Guide that is always current with best practice.

Each edition of the Guide has become the standard text for scholarly editors, whether their focus is correspondence, journals, diaries, financial records, professional papers, or unpublished manuscripts. This print/digital edition presents this essential guide in its most dynamic and useful form yet.

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