

# Annotation

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NEWSLETTER

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## NHPRC Recommends 40 Grants Totaling up to \$2,935,804

AT ITS MEETING ON NOVEMBER 20 AND 21, the National Historical Publications and Records Commission recommended that the Archivist of the United States make grants totaling \$2,935,804 for 40 projects.

The Commission recommended 8 grants for Founding-Era documentary editing projects totaling up to \$1,330,530; 15 State Board administrative support grants totaling up to \$177,724; 4 State Board implementation and regrant proposals totaling up to \$498,255; 8 grants for electronic records and technologies projects totaling up to \$775,614; 2 non-Founding-Era subvention grants totaling \$18,787; and 3 grants for education projects totaling \$134,894. The Commission also recommended the release of previously approved grant funds for the second year of a 3-year electronic records and technologies project. The complete list of funded projects appears below. In approving funding for the state board administrative grants, the Commission indicated that it would not fund future requests for public relations consultation in this category until a report was presented on the outcomes achieved by grants that had received funds for this purpose.

NHPRC Chair John W. Carlin, Archivist of the United States, welcomed new Commission members David W. Brady, representing the President of the United States, and Lee Stout, representing the Society of American Archivists. He also greeted former Commission member James H. Hutson, who is again representing the Librarian of Congress.

NHPRC's Executive Committee indicated that its search for a new Executive Director is entering its final stages. Acting Executive Director Roger A. Bruns reported that while the Commission was still operating under a continuing resolution, it was expected that NHPRC's appropriation for competitive grants in the approved Fiscal Year 2003 budget would be \$7 million, the amount already approved in the appropriations bill passed by the House of Representatives.

The Commission approved a resolution funding strategy for Fiscal Year 2003 that maintains an equal 50-50 split of available funds for competitive grants between documentary editing projects (including the Founding-Era Editions, Second-Tier Editions, Subventions, the Editing Institute, and the Historical Documentary Editing

Fellowship) and records projects (including State Board grants for planning, implementation, administrative support, and regrants; Electronic Records; Records Access projects; and the Archival Administration Fellowship). All funds returned after the Commission's May 2003 meeting and before the end of Fiscal Year 2003 will go to records projects (documentary editing projects received such funds in Fiscal Year 2002).

The Commission also passed a resolution affirming its current policy that no cash matching for regrants is required. For the next regrant cycle only (deadline June 1, 2003), the Commission will consider regrant applications with no cash matching, as long as the requests are for \$100,000 or less. For requests for more than \$100,000, staff will continue to encourage applicants to include cash matching, indicating that, all other factors being equal, preference will be given to projects providing higher cash matching and to projects in which a higher percentage of regrant funds goes directly to final recipients. In addition, for all future deadlines, the Commission will consider cash contributions provided by subgrantees as allowable cash matching for NHPRC regrant proposals as a whole.

The Commission also approved a resolution increasing the stipend for its fellowships from \$35,000 to \$40,000 with a 25 percent benefit rate, and including \$1,500 for travel, thus allocating a total of \$51,500 for each fellowship.

In addition, the Commission approved a resolution thanking Brent D. Glass for his service as a representative of the American Association for State and Local History.

The following Commission members were present at the November 20-21 meeting: Chairperson John W. Carlin, Archivist of the United States; David W. Brady, Presidential appointee; Nicholas C. Burckel, Presidential appointee; Charles T. Cullen, representing the Association for Documentary Editing; Mary Maples Dunn, representing the American Historical Association; Barbara J. Fields, representing the Organization of American Historians; Brent D. Glass, representing the American Association for State and Local History; Alfred Goldberg, representing the Department of Defense; Margaret P. Grafeld, representing the Department of State; James H. Hutson, representing the Librarian of Congress; *(continued on page 10)*

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Material accepted for publication will be edited to conform to style and space limitations of *Annotation*, but authors will be consulted should substantive questions arise. The editor is final arbiter in matters regarding length and grammar. Published material does not necessarily represent the views of the Commission or of the National Archives and Records Administration; indeed, some material may challenge policies and practices of those institutions.

**NHPRC MEMBERS** — *John W. Carlin*, Archivist of the United States, Chairperson; *Roy D. Blunt*, representing the U.S. House of Representatives; *Nicholas C. Burckel* and *David W. Brady*, representing the President of the United States; *Charles T. Cullen*, representing the Association for Documentary Editing; *Christopher Dodd*, representing the U.S. Senate; *Mary Maples Dunn*, representing the American Historical Association; *Barbara J. Fields*, representing the Organization of American Historians; *Brent D. Glass*, representing the American Association for State and Local History; *Alfred Goldberg*, representing the Department of Defense; *Margaret P. Grafeld*, representing the Department of State; *James H. Hutson*, representing the Librarian of Congress; *David H. Souter*, representing the U.S. Supreme Court; *Lee Stout*, representing the Society of American Archivists; and *Roy C. Turnbaugh*, representing the National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators.

**NHPRC STAFF** — *Roger A. Bruns*, Acting Executive Director; *Richard A. Cameron*, Director for State Programs; *Timothy D.W. Connelly*, Director for Publications; *Mark Conrad*, Director for Technology Initiatives; *Nancy Taylor Copp*, Management and Program Analyst; *Noreen Curtis*, Staff Assistant; *Mary A. Giunta*, Director for Communications and Outreach; *J. Dane Hartgrove*, Historian and Editor, *Annotation*; *Michael T. Meier*, Program Officer; *Laurette O'Connor*, Grant Program Assistant; *Cassandra A. Scott*, Staff Assistant; *Daniel A. Stokes*, Program Officer.

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## FROM THE EDITOR

The December 2002 issue of *Annotation* focuses on projects the NHPRC has funded in New England. Our featured articles are

- "The Connecticut Court Records Project," by Debra Pond and Bruce P. Stark
- "'because they are their confederates': Jacob Leisler and the 1689 Glorious Revolution in New England," by David William Voorhees
- "Transcending State Boundaries in New England," by Bill Milhomme
- "Documenting the Industrial Life of a Maine City," by Rick Speer
- "The New Hampshire Local Records Education Project at Dartmouth College," by Daniel Daily
- "The Archival Research Fellowship Program," collectively authored.

## NHPRC Application Deadlines

THE COMMISSION'S MEETINGS FOLLOW THE FISCAL YEAR OF OCTOBER 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30. CONSEQUENTLY, THE FIRST MEETING OF THE FISCAL YEAR IS IN NOVEMBER AND THE SECOND IS IN MAY.

### June 1 (for the November meeting)

Proposals addressing the following top priorities:

- The NHPRC will provide the American public with widespread access to the papers of the founders of our democratic republic and its institutions by ensuring the timely completion of eight projects now in progress to publish the papers of George Washington, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and papers that document the Ratification of the Constitution, the First Federal Congress, and the early Supreme Court

### OCTOBER 1 (for the May meeting)

Proposals not addressing the above priorities, but focusing on an activity authorized in the NHPRC statute as follows:

- collecting, describing, preserving, compiling, and publishing (including microfilming and other forms of reproduction) of documentary sources significant to the history of the United States
- conducting institutes, training and educational courses, and fellowships related to the activities of the Commission
- disseminating information about documentary sources through guides, directories, and other technical publications
- or, more specifically, documentary editing and publishing; archival preservation and processing of records for access; developing or updating descriptive systems; creation and development of archival and records management programs; development of standards, tools, and techniques to advance the work of archivists, records managers, and documentary editors; and promotion of the use of records by teachers, students, and the public

APPLICATION GUIDELINES AND FORMS MAY BE REQUESTED FROM NHPRC, NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION, 700 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE NW, ROOM 111, WASHINGTON, DC 20408-0001, 202-501-5610 (VOICE), 202-501-5601 (FAX), [nhprc@nara.gov](mailto:nhprc@nara.gov) (E-MAIL), OR BY ACCESSING OUR WEB SITE AT [www.nara.gov/nara/nhprc/](http://www.nara.gov/nara/nhprc/)

## From Dusty Basements and Vaults—Literally

BY ROGER A. BRUNS, ACTING EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

*We at the NHPRC* are constantly amazed at the stories of historical records unearthed from unexpected places, saved from the ravages of time and accident. Over the years, individuals and institutions have sought our advice and assistance for preserving materials that had suddenly turned up in basements and attics, in abandoned buildings and vaults, and in family trunks. All of the evidence is certainly not in for any period of American history, as the Commission knows firsthand. But what a month November 2002 has been for historical discoveries!

First, there was the story from the United States Senate. On November 19, as the Senate passed the homeland security bill, two staff members tramping around a subbasement area beneath the Capitol's East Front steps, an area that will be demolished before construction begins on the Capitol Visitors Center, happened across a volume bound in canvas that looked quite old. Stamped in gold on the spine of the volume were these words: "Senators Compensation and Mileage." Amidst debris and rubble, all scheduled for the dumpster 2 days later, the staffers thumbed through the pages of carefully penned entries. They quickly noticed signatures of some recognizable luminaries—John Adams, Aaron Burr, and Thomas Jefferson.

Soon, Senate Historian Richard Baker examined the volume. Later, at a press conference, Senate Majority Leader Tom Daschle displayed the volume to reporters. According to Baker and others, the volume may be the only single document containing the signatures of Adams, Jefferson, and Burr. They had signed the volume because they all were vice presidents and, therefore, presidents of the Senate, and had to approve senators' pay and mileage reimbursements. "It is, literally, priceless," Daschle said. "It came within a whisker of being totally destroyed."

And then there was the story from Alexandria, Virginia.

Mary Custis Lee, the eldest daughter of Robert E. Lee, was,

according to all accounts, a bold, if not irresponsible, non-conformist. Anne Carter Zimmer, a family descendant who interviewed elderly family members, wrote, "She went where she wanted, when she wanted to." Even during the Civil War, when other members of the family continually retreated behind friendly lines, Mary stayed at a family plantation. When Jeb Stuart sent soldiers to rescue her, she refused to be rescued.

Mary Lee spent much of her life travelling abroad. During a visit to Istanbul, Lee reportedly wanted to visit the Hagia Sophia mosque. Disguising herself as both a Muslim and a man, she made the visit, risking death for being either an infidel or a woman or both.

During her travels, Mary Lee used a bank in Alexandria as one of her mailing addresses. Recently, a descendant researching the life of his great-great aunt wrote to the bank after he came across information that her luggage was put in a bank vault at the time of her death on November 22, 1918.

Bank officials undertook a search. In the bank's "silver vault," where it stores items too bulky for safe-deposit boxes, they found two trunks. "They were dusty. They were in a corner," said one bank official. "On the inventory, they were carried as two trunks. We didn't have a name." But he saw that one of them was stenciled on the side with "M. Lee."

The trunks, stuffed with personal letters, newspapers, and other assorted items, have now been placed on loan with the Virginia Historical Society. Charles E. Bryan, Jr., the Society's president, said "We're just stunned by this find. . . . It will take 2 or 3 years for our archivists to process and preserve the collection," he said. But when their work is finished we will have new insights into the life of Mary Lee and her famous father.

No, the historical evidence, even for the early years, is not all in by any means. History is sometimes dusty but always evolving.

# THE CONNECTICUT COURT RECORDS PROJECT

BY DEBRA POND AND BRUCE P. STARK

A RETURN of the Number of INHABITANTS in the State of CONNECTICUT, February 1, 1782; and also of the Indians and Negroes.

Counties.	Towns.	Males above 50.	Males above 16 and under 50.	Males under 16.	Females.	TOTAL of WHITES.	Indians and Negroes.
Hartford.	21	2914	10,815	13,112	28,806	55,647	1320
New-Haven.	9	1450	4776	5940	12,926	25,112	885
New-London	8	1585	5884	7528	16,034	30,831	1920
Fairfield.	10	1607	5755	7259	15,101	29,722	1134
Windham.	12	1648	5362	6739	14,410	28,158	485
Litchfield.	19	1525	6797	8347	16,458	33,127	529
TOTAL.	79	10,829	39,088	48,925	103,735	202,597	6273

Broadside, 1782 Census return. Photograph courtesy of the Connecticut State Library.

BY THE STANDARDS OF 18TH-CENTURY CONNECTICUT, Charles Hazelton of Killingworth in New London County enjoyed considerable success. An entrepreneur and land speculator, Hazelton made frequent appearances in the court records in the 1730s. Apparently prosperous, his situation gradually darkened. In June 1737, Hazelton sued for £100 damages, claiming that his good name was defamed by the accusation that he was a sheep stealer, but he failed to collect. The following year he unsuccessfully sued for trespass in a case involving the illegal cutting of timber. He lost several other cases to collect debts.

Catastrophe struck in 1741. Hazelton was sued for a debt of £204, could not pay, and was assigned to the service of plaintiff John Center, Jr., of Middletown

for a term of 12 years. To add insult to injury, Hazelton attempted in June 1741 to collect a debt by bond for £200, but the lawyer for the defendant successfully argued in abatement that “ye Plaintiff himself is . . . a bound Servant for a term not Expir[e]d till more than seven years to come, neither hath he any Estate to make good ye Case.”

Many stories can be told through use of county court records. Sometimes the story is primarily revealed through this source, as with Charles Hazelton. On other occasions, court papers flesh out and give depth to stories only partially revealed in other, more accessible sources. In addition, early court records often contain the only source of documentary evidence on the lives of ordinary women, children, minorities, and the poor who,

despite their status in society, could sue and be sued, give testimony or depositions, and petition for redress of grievances.

Where else could we read the story of Mrs. Hannah Tyler of Goshen, who was charged with assault on Samuel Pettibone after she marched to his grist mill carrying a full chamber pot and emptied it over his head? Or the story of Selah Richmond, who was madly in love with Mehitabel Blakeslee? In order to ensure that she returned his love, he fed her a love charm—raisins laced with Spanish fly—that he purchased from Lewis McDonald. Mehitabel was poisoned, but a happy ending ensued, as the couple married and celebrated by claiming damages from McDonald.

Court records, however, present both challenges and opportunities to scholars, and have been underutilized. The primary goal of the Judicial Records Preservation and Access Project, supported in part by the NHPRC, is to reduce the former and increase the latter. Early Connecticut court records deposited in the State Archives are difficult to use because the indexing is rudimentary. Relevant materials on a single case are often found in several different locations. The papers are multi-folded and enclosed in packets wrapped in string, and the materials are often in poor physical condition. For these reasons, court records, despite the vast array of valuable documentation they contain on a wide variety of subjects, are not often used by historians and genealogists.

Within the last 5 years, however, several scholars, undaunted by these difficulties, have used early Connecticut county court records to great advantage to tell their stories. Discussions with these historians on the documentation they found, its value to their search, and observation of the difficulties they encountered in using

these records provided the inspiration for this project. The project's goal is to make early records of the New London County Court and Litchfield County Court more accessible to researchers by processing, arranging, preserving, and describing them.

Connecticut is a small state with just eight counties, six established in the colonial era and two after the American Revolution from existing counties. For this project, designed to be a model for processing court records, two counties with contrasting histories were chosen. New London County in southeastern Connecticut was one of the first four counties established in the colony, and a maritime and commercial center. It was a major center for religious dissent and the home to the largest African American and Native American populations in the colony.

Litchfield County, home of the Shaghticoke tribe of Native Americans, is located in the northwest corner of the state. It was the last county established prior to the Revolution, and the most rural and least economically developed area in Connecticut. During the Revolutionary and Early National periods, however, it became an important political and legal center and a Federalist political stronghold.

The court documents are stored in packets bound with pink string and arranged in either alphabetical or numerical order. Each document is folded, and second and third documents from the same case are folded inside the first document, usually a summons, with docketing information on it. In order to examine materials on a single case, the researcher must open the packet, find the case being searched for, hope that the papers are filed in proper order, and then unfold all the documents. Once the researcher is finished, the entire process is reversed.

One of the project's goals is, therefore, to unfold, sort, arrange, and place all the files in acid-free folders and acid-free boxes. This process in and of itself will greatly improve access to these documents, as scholars looking for materials on a particular case or cases will be able to go directly to the box and folder where the file papers are located. Eliminating the need to unfold and refold the docu-

ments each time they are consulted will play an important role in their preservation.

Finding aids to the records of these two courts from the time of their establishment to 1855 will provide an overview of the research value of the documents, an outline of major subjects included, and a



*Oliver Wolcott (1726-97), signer of the Declaration of Independence and Governor of Connecticut, 1796-97. Portrait by Ralph Earle, ca. 1790. Photograph courtesy of the Connecticut State Library.*

detailed box and folder list. In addition, due to the intense interest in this state on materials concerning African Americans and Native Americans, the project archivists are identifying, photocopying, and creating databases for these records. Such cases represent only a tiny minority of those found in Litchfield and New London Counties, perhaps 0.2 percent, but their importance demands special treatment.

Often such individuals were neither plaintiffs nor defendants, as in the case of a 14-year-old slave named Violet. Her owners sued Stephen Welton of Litchfield, claiming that he and others took Violet from them in fall 1790 and passed her first to Canaan and finally to freedom in Cornwall, Vermont. Similarly, there was the case of "Indian squaw" Judith, who was raped by Litchfield County resident Jonathan Cook in 1794. Cook was found guilty, whipped 25 stripes, and ordered to pay £13 in court costs.

Often, too, race or identity is not apparent through surname. Only someone who has carefully examined the records of New London County, for example, would know that Robert Jacklin, John Jackson, and Hannah Wright were people of color. The November 1831 session of the New London County Court contains the case of *State v. Peggy Sansom et al.* The five defendants were all "persons of color" who were "rioters, routers, and disturbers of the peace." They broke into the house of Benjamin Beach, another person of color. This one case provides information on ten African Americans with six different surnames and forms a vital piece of evidence for those seeking to reconstruct the history of the African American community in New London during the first half of the 19th century.

The bulk of the cases involving Native Americans consists of suits for debt, but a variety of other subjects are included, from assault and theft to breach of covenant and fornication. One 1736 case, *John Lay, Jr. v. John Sears, mariner*, concerned Indian boy Tantipinat in service to the plaintiff for 6 years. Tantipinat joined Sears on a voyage to the West Indies and failed to return to his master when the journey was completed.

Connecticut county court records contain treasure troves of historical documentation for historians, genealogists, and legal scholars. Over 90 percent of all cases before the Litchfield and New London county courts were suits for debt—debt by note, debt by bond, and debt by book. Largely ignored by scholars, debt cases are important historical documents. Cases of debt by bond and note usually include the original bonds and notes. These documents provide information on whether the debtor and witnesses were literate or not, the nature of the relationship between creditor and debtor, who the witnesses were, together with information on the nature and use of credit in Connecticut. Debts by book sometimes contain lists of products purchased from merchants and storekeepers, providing important indications of economic or personal status.

The wide range (*continued on page 19*)

# “because they are their confederates”

## JACOB LEISLER AND THE 1689 GLORIOUS REVOLUTION

### in New England

BY David William Voorhees



THE TRAINBANDS SIGNING LEISLER'S DECLARATION

Print from the author's collection, artist unknown.

For over a decade, David Voorhees has been collecting and editing correspondence and other documents relating to Jacob Leisler. These papers document late-17th-century developments in the Atlantic world, especially Leisler's role in New York politics. A selective edition of Leisler's papers will be published by the University of Pennsylvania Press. Copies of the documents that Voorhees has uncovered will eventually be deposited in New York University's Fales Library.

In May 1695, Sir Henry Ashurst, Massachusetts' London agent, assured Boston minister Increase Mather, “The reversing of Leisler's attainder hath I hope a train of good consequences, I shall never do N[ew] England so much good as by getting this bill passed.”<sup>1</sup> Ashurst was referring to an act then before England's Parliament to annul a New York court's sentence of treason and attainder against New York political leader Jacob Leisler.

The German-born Leisler had assumed control of New York's provincial government in the wake of England's 1688 Glorious Revolution, in which William, the Dutch Protestant Prince of Orange, and his wife, Mary, replaced King James II, a Roman Catholic, on England's throne. As result of the bitter political struggle that arose in New York from Leisler's action, William's incoming royal governor, Henry Sloughter, had Leisler and Jacob Milborne, Leisler's son-in-law, beheaded for treason in May 1691.

It may seem surprising that Ashurst closely connected New England to New York events. Yet Ashurst was not unique. Late-17th-century commentators frequently linked New England

and New York. Connecticut justice Gershom Bulkeley, for example, wrote in 1692 of that colony's political divisions: “Let any truly pious, loyal and prudent man wisely feel the pulse of this sort of men, from the highest to the lowest and see if these *religiosi* [in Connecticut] do not readily espouse the cause of Leisler and Milborne. And why so?” he continued, “be-

cause they are their confederates, and so it is a common cause.” Seventy years later, as unrest once again spread throughout New England, Massachusetts' royal governor, Thomas Hutchinson, noted that the party legacy that Leisler left “prejudiced” 18th-century Massachusetts events.<sup>2</sup>

The Papers of Jacob Leisler Project at New York University, supported in part by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, has collected more than 4,000 documents, as well as rare books, maps, prints, and other ephemera relating to Jacob Leisler (1640-91). Among these papers is a lively correspondence between Leisler and such New England leaders as Massachusetts governor Simon Bradstreet, Plymouth governor Thomas Hinckley, Connecticut governor Robert Treat, and Connecticut secretary John Allyn. This correspondence reveals that, contrary to conventional assumptions of an antagonistic relationship between the two regions, the Puritans of New England and the Reformed Dutch of New York formed an economic and political network that shaped the early course of American development.

Leisler was well known in New England mercantile circles prior to 1689. References to him appear in the accounts of Captain Nathaniel Davenport, among other Boston merchants. In 1663 Boston shipper Guy Jacobsen transported furs and tobacco for Leisler to the Netherlands aboard the *Fox*, and in 1675 New England shipper Nicholas Skimer, master of the *Dove*, carried goods for Leisler from Amsterdam to Boston.<sup>3</sup> Leisler also directed New York's agricultural produce to New England. In 1674, for example, he shipped over 6,000 schepels of wheat to Boston.<sup>4</sup> Among Leisler's own ships, the bark *Anne and Catharine* was built in New London, Connecticut, and the brigantine *Happy Returne* was registered in “New England.”<sup>5</sup>

So considerable was Leisler's reputation in New England that

in September 1688, Newport, Rhode Island, Quakeress Rebecca Richardson, later wife of Philadelphia merchant Edward Shippen, wrote to Amsterdam merchant Cornelis Jacobus Mooij, "I have never had the privilege to correspond with nor to meet Your Honor, but by the authority and suggestion of Jacobus Leisler, [I] now take the liberty to send to Your Honor my general power of attorney."<sup>6</sup>

It was religious zeal for Calvinist orthodoxy, however, that made Leisler popular among many New Englanders at the time of the 1688 Glorious Revolution. "For my part I must owne mine and the inequities of the province," he wrote to Connecticut governor Robert Treat in January 1691, "and in an sence thereof acknowledge that it is the Lords' [Christ's] long suffering, that we are not consumed, not only for our accustomed vices, but in an especial manner for our ingratitude under so marvellous a deliverance."<sup>7</sup> Reformed religious fervor thus connected Leisler with such Puritans as Increase and Cotton Mather, who opposed King James II's policies of centralization and supported the Dutch Protestant Prince of Orange.

Indeed, Leisler's takeover of the New York government was linked with New England politics. King James II's disallowance of the Massachusetts Charter in 1685 and his creation of the Dominion of New England, which melded New York and the New England colonies into one huge colonial entity, caused anguish among the Puritans. In 1688, this larger governmental unit subsumed New York as an administrative district, and Dutch



Reformed New Yorkers joined Puritan New Englanders in increasingly vocal opposition to the prevailing royal government.

When word arrived in April 1689 of William's coronation as king of England, colonial opposition turned violent. A Boston mob imprisoned Dominion governor Sir Edmund Andros and his council. Rebellion to secure "our English nations liberties and propertyes from Popery and Slavery" rapidly spread from Boston to New York.<sup>8</sup> With the May 1689 seizure by the trainbands, companies of militia or citizen soldiers, of New York City's fort from regular troops loyal to James II, New Yorkers, following Boston's example, formed a committee to oversee provincial affairs until some official communication arrived from the new monarchs. It was this committee, acting on the advice of observers from Connecticut, that would elevate Jacob Leisler to interim chief executive for New York.<sup>9</sup>

Ideas flowing through Dutch New York, as previously noted, similarly influenced New England. In October 1688, English imperial official Edward Randolph forwarded to England Increase Mather's *Case of the Massachusetts Charter*. Randolph noted that Mather had sent this work to Abraham Keck and Thomas

Gouge in Amsterdam for publication in Holland; he included with the tract "Coppes of two of Mathers letters to Amsterdam" to "prove" an "antimonarchical" correspondence between the New England clergy and Dutch Orangists.<sup>10</sup>

Although Mather's Dutch correspondence has not been found, Leisler's trade contacts in Holland included Keck and Gouge.<sup>11</sup> Indeed, Leisler's papers reveal an extensive pro-Orangist trade network existing prior to 1688. His European correspondents included Nicholas Cullen, Jr., radical mayor of Dover, England, and Benjamin Furley, English gadfly in Rotterdam and friend of John Locke. Leisler's association with the more extreme elements of European Orangism, as well as English Whigs, greatly damaged his political efforts at home and abroad. Bostonian John Borland put this most clearly when he wrote in April 1690, "some or most sober persons here [in Boston] have a good opinion of Capt. Leislers proceedings at New york, but the torry party have an extremely bad character of him."<sup>12</sup>

Perhaps Leisler's greatest influence on New England came in April 1690 when he called an intercolonial convention to meet in New York City independent of English authority. Delegates from Massachusetts, Plymouth, and Connecticut joined delegates from New York to organize an invasion of French Catholic Quebec. John Walley, Plymouth's delegate, wrote, "The truth is, he [Leisler] is a man that carries on some matters too arbitrary; but I think he is in earnest to promote the design against the common enemy."<sup>13</sup> Although the Canadian expedition ended in failure, it set the stage for future political cooperation between Dutch Reformed New York and Puritan New England. Efforts by the New England lobby to reverse Leisler's attainder after his 1691 execution strengthened these bonds.<sup>14</sup>

"I am afraid that the guilt of innocent blood is still crying in the ears of the Lord against you," Increase Mather wrote to Joseph Dudley in January 1698. "I mean the blood of Leisler and Milburn. My Lord Bellamont said to me, that he was one of the committee who examined the matter; and that those men were not only murdered, but barbarously murdered."<sup>15</sup> Dudley, presiding chief justice at Leisler's trial, was seeking reappointment as royal governor of Massachusetts: an appointment that Puritan New Englanders bitterly opposed. The shadow of Leisler would continue to fall across the New England political landscape, as it would that of New York, for years to come. The Papers of Jacob Leisler are providing a window into that complex world in which a distinctly American political consciousness began to emerge.

DAVID WILLIAM VOORHEES IS DIRECTOR AND CO-EDITOR OF THE PAPERS OF JACOB LEISLER.

#### NOTES

<sup>1</sup> Ashurst to Mather, May 5, 1695, Thomas Hutchinson, *The History and Colony of the Province of Massachusetts Bay*, Laurence Shaw Mayo, ed., 3 vols. (Cambridge, Mass., 1936), 2: 64n.

<sup>2</sup> Gershom Bulkeley, *Will and Doom, or the Miseries of Connecticut* (Philadelphia, 1692), in *Collections of the Connecticut Historical Society*, 3 (Hartford, Conn., 1895), 201-04, 212-15, 238; Thomas Hutchinson, *The History of the Colony and Province of Massachusetts Bay* (London, 1765), L. S. Mayo, ed., 3 vols. (Cambridge, Mass., 1936), 2: 64-65, 81-82, 160.

<sup>3</sup> Accounts of Nathaniel Davenport, Massa- (continued on page 11)

# Transcending State Boundaries in New England

BY Bill Milhomme

## Introduction

*Intrastate* collaboration between state historical records advisory boards and the historical records community remains a long-time goal of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. But interest in *interstate* collaboration among state historical records advisory boards is more recent, and becoming more viable in terms of planning and fundability.

Recently, representatives of the six New England State Archives, state historical records advisory boards (SHRABs), and NARA's Northeast Region attended a retreat to initiate planning for regional collaborative projects.

## Concept

The idea for the retreat came out of a casual meeting between Ann Newhall (former NHPRC Executive Director) and Massachusetts SHRAB (aka MHRAB) members John Warner, state archivist, and Bill Milhomme, field archivist. The meeting took place between Christmas and New Year's in December 2000. Newhall was home in Connecticut for the holidays and was visiting colleagues in Boston. She was asked, "What projects is the NHPRC interested in funding?" To paraphrase Newhall's answer, "projects that document underdocumented communities/subjects and/or projects that encourage interstate cooperation."

A few weeks later, in January 2001, the Council of State Historical Records Coordinators (COSHRC) held its annual meeting in Washington, DC. The idea of a Massachusetts-managed administrative grant to bring together the New England SHRABs to plan for regional documentation was discussed several times and encouraged.

In September 2001, Richard Cameron, NHPRC Director for State Programs, was contacted regarding the concept of an administrative grant to promote regional interstate documentation planning. Cameron encouraged the application and advised the MHRAB of the recent NHPRC-funded collaborative project, "Documenting Change in Minnesota and North Dakota." Milhomme contacted James E. Fogerty at the Minnesota Historical Society, who generously provided developmental insight and project reports.

Encouraged by the success of the collaborative SHRAB projects of Nevada and California and Minnesota and North Dakota, and accompanied by letters of support from the state archivists and historical records coordinators of all the New England states, the MHRAB submitted a 2-year administrative grant application to the NHPRC. The application was approved in December 2002.

## Planning

The grant is funding two documentation-planning retreats. The first retreat was held September 27-28, 2002, at the Warren Inn and Conference Center in Ashland, Massachusetts. The depth and diversity of experience and interest of the participants representing the six New England states guaranteed interesting dynamics for the retreat. The facilitator for the meeting was Diane Strock-Lynskey, chair/program director, Social Work Program, Siena College, New York. The several months leading up to the September meeting afforded time to prepare the dynamics that would enable participants to identify and prioritize potential collaborative regional projects.

The information gathered and employed in the planning process was a liberal collection of expectations, data, and statistics. A four-question survey was sent to participants: What is the greatest documentation issue/challenge facing your state? What is your state's uniqueness as it pertains to documentation? What are the documentation successes of your state? What are your expectations/hopes for this retreat?

Past NHPRC funding (1980-2002) for each New England SHRAB was also compiled and compared. Copies of the all the New England states' strategic plans were examined with attention to expectations, goals, and activities. COSHRC research and reports were analyzed regarding the New England states. These reports included *Maintaining State Records in an Era of Change, A National Challenge: A Report on State Archives and Records Management Programs* (1996); *Where History Begins: A Report on Historical Records Repositories in the U.S.* (1998); *National Forum on Archival Continuing Education (NFACE) Project* (2000-2002); and *Connecting the Archival Community: Report of the Archival Education and Information Web Needs Assessment* (July 2002). Additionally, the New York State Archives' *A Manual for Documentation Planning in New York* and *New York Documentation Topics Framework* were referenced for planning methodology.

## Process/Dynamics

The group entered the process with openness and hopes for success. The expectations were high, but the territory was uncharted. During the first work session, the consultant gently, but firmly, facilitated contributions and insight from each attendee. The forthcoming remarks, suggestions, and expectations were listed by state. The meeting room walls gradually became papered with multiple colorful sheets of comments.

By the following morning's session, the consultant had distilled and collated the information into a list of suggestions for regional cooperation efforts. The task for the second meeting



was to prioritize, select, and commit to several “doable” and “sustainable” activities. The success of this session was the result of the skillfulness, experience, and confidence of the facilitator. Truthfully, most participants were surprised (frightened?) by the scope of involvement and resources necessary to further regional collaboration of the identified and prioritized activities. But the facilitator prodded and guided the group along until a consensus of several activities was finally agreed upon.

### **Results**

Clearly, the group unanimously agreed that the planning process itself is necessary to promote and sustain regional cooperative planning. The group acknowledged and appreciated the support of the NHPRC and the leadership and facilitation of the consultant who participated in the process. The aggregate identified areas of consideration for potential collaborative efforts were (1) Archival Education and Training; (2) Interstate/New England Records Collections; (3) Electronic Clearinghouse/Data Pooling/Access; (4) Visibility /Awareness/Promotion/Advocacy (For Profession/SHRABS); (5) Partnerships /Collaborative Work with Other Professions/Non-Archivist Community(s) (Communication/Resource Sharing/Funding); (6) Electronic Records Preservation and Management; (7) Best Practices/ Assessment /Outcomes /Evaluation Models and Tools (Accountability/Viability/Documentation of Impact of Work); (8) Documentation of Underrepresented Groups/Communities; (9) Use of Archives in the Schools (In-

terstate Projects/Collaboration); (10) New England Consortium/Development and Support/Coordination; and (11) Disaster Preparedness.

From this list, five areas were selected as priorities, and a proposed work plan for October 2000–September 2003 established. The focus of the efforts of these work groups is on data collection, information gathering as it relates to what types of resources are currently available from each state in each priority area, ways to begin to organize and to consolidate and catalogue information (curriculum, models, materials, frameworks, etc., currently being utilized). The areas and work groups include (1) Electronic Clearinghouse–ME; (2) Archival Education and Training–MA, CT; (3) Records Collections–Naturalization Records–NH, MA, CT, NARA; (4) Disaster Preparedness–VT, MA, ME; and (5) Documentation of Under-Represented Groups and Communities–RI, CT.

### **Conclusion**

The recent effort by the New England SHRABS is evidence that where there is openness and acceptance among colleagues, whether within our institutions, intrastate, or interstate, there is a mutual commitment to achieving common goals.

BILL MILHOMME IS THE FIELD ARCHIVIST OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL RECORDS ADVISORY BOARD.



*Consultant Diane Strock-Lynskey facilitates the September 2002 retreat in Amherst, Massachusetts.*

(continued from page 1)

Justice David H. Souter, representing the United States Supreme Court; Lee Stout, representing the Society of American Archivists; and Roy C. Turnbaugh, representing the National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators. Commission members Roy D. Blunt, representing the U.S. House of Representatives, and Christopher Dodd, representing the U.S. Senate, were unable to attend the meeting.

**Founding-Era Documentary  
Editing Projects**

Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, MA: A grant of \$140,832 to support the preparation of a comprehensive book edition of *The Adams Papers*

Yale University, New Haven, CT: A grant of \$160,930 to assist its work on a comprehensive book edition of *The Papers of Benjamin Franklin*

Princeton University, Princeton, NJ: A grant of \$156,346 to support its work on a comprehensive book edition of *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*

University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA: A grant of \$141,647 to continue work on a comprehensive book edition of *The Papers of James Madison*

University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA: A conditional grant of up to \$143,583 to edit a comprehensive book edition of *The Papers of George Washington*

The George Washington University, Washington, DC: A grant of \$201,042 to continue editing *The Documentary History of the First Federal Congress, 1789-1791*

Board of Regents, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI: A conditional grant of up to \$170,000 to continue editing a selective book edition of *The Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution*

Supreme Court Historical Society, Washington, DC: A conditional grant of up to \$216,150 to edit a selective book edition of *The Documentary History of the Supreme Court, 1789-1800*

**State Board Administrative  
Support Projects**

Arizona State Historical Records Advisory Board, Phoenix, AZ: A grant of \$15,535 to

support the Arizona Board's work for 2 years

District of Columbia Government, Office of Public Records, Washington, DC: A grant of up to \$5,000 in partial support of the District Board's work for 1 year

Office of the Secretary of State, Georgia Department of Archives and History, Atlanta, GA: A grant of \$10,000 in partial support of the board's administrative expenses for 2 years

Kentucky State Historical Records Advisory Board, Frankfort, KY: A grant of \$2,125 in partial support of the Kentucky Board's administrative expenses for 1 year

Maine State Historical Records Advisory Board, Augusta, ME: A grant of \$20,000 in partial support of the board's administrative expenses for 2 years

Montana Historical Society, Helena, MT: A grant of \$9,320 in partial support of the Montana Board's activities for 1 year

New Hampshire State Historical Records Advisory Board, Concord, NH: A grant of \$11,654 in partial support of the New Hampshire Board's administrative expenses for 2 years

New Mexico State Historical Records Advisory Board, Santa Fe, NM: A grant of \$19,743 in partial support of the board's administrative expenses for 2 years

State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck, ND: A grant of \$16,706 in partial support of the North Dakota SHRAB's activities for 2 years

Ohio Historical Society, Columbus, OH: A grant of \$10,000 in partial support of the Ohio SHRAB's activities for 1 year

Oklahoma Department of Libraries, Oklahoma City, OK: A grant of up to \$5,000 in partial support of the Oklahoma SHRAB's administrative expenses for 6 months

Oregon Secretary of State, Archives Division, Salem, OR: A grant of \$9,186 in partial support of the board's administrative expenses for 1 year

South Dakota Heritage Fund, Pierre, SD: A grant of \$15,030 in partial support of the South Dakota SHRAB's administrative expenses for 2 years

Texas State Library and Archives Commission, Austin, TX: A grant of \$8,425 in partial support of the Texas SHRAB's administrative expenses for 1 year

State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, WI: A grant of \$20,000 in partial support of the Wisconsin SHRAB's administrative expenses for 2 years

**State Board Planning, Implementation,  
and Regrant Projects; Collaborative  
Projects**

Florida Department of State, Division of Library and Information Services, Tallahassee, FL: A 2-year grant of \$38,060 to provide disaster planning and recovery training and to establish a consortium to coordinate statewide efforts to address disaster and disaster recovery issues.

Idaho State Historical Society, Boise, ID: A 1-year grant of \$17,500 on behalf of the Idaho SHRAB to provide disaster planning, basic records management, and archival training to the state's records keepers.

Missouri State Archives, Jefferson City, MO: An outright grant of \$5,332 and a conditional grant of up to \$150,000 (\$125,000 matching) for a 2-year regrant project to preserve and make accessible the state's historic records and to promote archival education and cooperative strategies among records keepers. For release of funds beyond \$55,332, the Commission must approve a progress report on the Missouri regrants at its November 2003 meeting.

New York State Archives, State Education Department, Albany, NY: A conditional 30-month grant of up to \$287,363 (\$200,000 matching) for a regrant project to carry out documentation and arrangement and description projects addressing 1) the World Trade Center disaster and its impact on New Yorkers and 2) underdocumented groups, topics, and activities in the state. The first \$152,418 in the NHPRC conditional grant may only be used for underdocumented groups, topics, and activities in New York State, and in addition, to develop an overall detailed plan for projects to address the World Trade Center disaster and its impact on New Yorkers. The Commission will review this plan before providing its final approval for the release of the remaining NHPRC funds.

**Electronic Records and  
Technologies Projects**

University of California, San Diego: A 2-year grant of \$195,023 on behalf of the San Diego Supercomputer Center and the University of California, Los Angeles, for a project to examine the issues involved in the long-term preservation of, and access to, electronic records that were changed

over time by their creators.

Georgia Division of Archives and History: A 17-month grant of \$40,625 to bring in consultants to conduct a series of half-day training presentations on privacy/access issues and e-government, and to convene a working group to produce a white paper on this topic.

Iowa Department of Cultural Affairs: A 17-month grant of \$43,889 to develop a strategic plan to establish an electronic records program to be administered by the State Archives and Records Bureau.

Missouri State Archives: A 2-year grant of \$42,670 to hire electronic records consultants to develop and conduct two presentations and seven workshops on electronic records issues.

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill: A 2-year grant of \$174,530 to fund the second and third years of its Managing the Digital University Desktop project, the first year of which was funded in Fiscal Year 2002.

The Trustees of Columbia University: A conditional 17-month grant of up to \$86,562 on behalf of the Center for International Earth Science Information Network for a

project to identify and disseminate practical policies, techniques, standards, and procedures to manage, preserve, and provide access to electronic records that have significant geospatial components, especially those generated by a Geographic Information System.

South Carolina Department of Archives and History: A 3-year grant of \$162,315 for a project to move the Department's electronic records program beyond basic policy guidance to direct involvement with state agencies in addressing electronic records management and preservation issues.

Wyoming State Archives: A conditional 1-year grant of up to \$30,000 for a project to develop strategies and best practices for managing electronic records with archival value created by state government agencies.

#### **Non-Founding-Era Subventions**

University of Illinois Press: A subvention grant of \$8,787 for *The Samuel Gompers Papers*, Vol. 9

Ohio University Press: A subvention grant of \$10,000 for *The Papers of Clarence Mitchell, Jr.*, Vol. 1

#### **Education Proposals**

Wisconsin History Foundation, Inc., Madison, WI: A 1-year grant of \$31,894 to support the 32nd Institute for the Editing of Historical Documents.

Host/Fellow for Fellowship in Archival Administration: A 1-year grant of \$51,500 to the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Golda Meir Library, Archives and Special Collections.

Host/Fellow for Fellowship in Historical Documentary Editing: A 1-year grant of \$51,500 to the University of North Carolina at Greensboro for its Race, Slavery, and Free Blacks: Petitions to Southern Legislatures and County Courts, 1775-1867, project.

#### **Release of Previously Approved Grant Funds**

The Research Foundation of the State University of New York: Release of second-year funding for its Preserving Authentic Non-Textual and Interactive Records project (InterPARES 2).

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"because they are their confederates"

(continued from page 7)

chusetts Secretary of State, vol. 16: 136; Agreement with Nicholas Skimer, July 15, 1675, Amst. Nots. 3222, fol. 387, Nots. H. Outgers, Gemeentearchiv Amsterdam.

<sup>4</sup> Loockermans Papers, New-York Historical Society, New York City.

<sup>5</sup> Examinations, High Court Admiralty Papers 13/80, Public Record Office, London: PRO 585 E. 190/1052/1047/1051.

<sup>6</sup> Rebecca Richardson to Cornelis Jacobse Mooij, Sept. 26, 1688, Rebecca Richardson Letter Book, 13, Josephine R. Howell Collection, Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia.

<sup>7</sup> Jacob Leisler to Robert Treat, Jan. 1, 1691, Edmund B. O'Callaghan, ed., *Documentary History of the State of New York*, 4 vols. (Albany 1849-52), 2: 318-19.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, 3: 577.

<sup>9</sup> Nathan Gold and John Fitch were sent by the Connecticut assembly to advise proceedings in New York. Charles Howard McCormick, *Leisler's Rebellion* (New York: Garland Publishing, 1989), pages 213-15, provides good background on their role.

<sup>10</sup> Edward Randolph to John Povey, Oct. 19, 1688, Robert Noxan Toppan, ed. *Edward Randolph: Including His Letters and Official Papers from the New England, Middle, and Southern Colonies in America, and the West Indies*, 9 vols. (New York, 1909, 1967), 4: 243-46.

<sup>11</sup> Declaration of Maximilian de Mouson and Abraham de Riemer, merchants in Amsterdam, June 16 1684, Amst. Nots. 3271, fol. 252, No. 86,

Nots. H. Outgers Gemeentearchiv Amsterdam.

<sup>12</sup> John Bor[land?] to Robert Ferguson, April 1, 1690, PRO: CO5-1081, 271.

<sup>13</sup> John Walley to Thomas Hinckley, May 8, 1690, *Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society* (1861) series 4, vol. 5: 250-53.

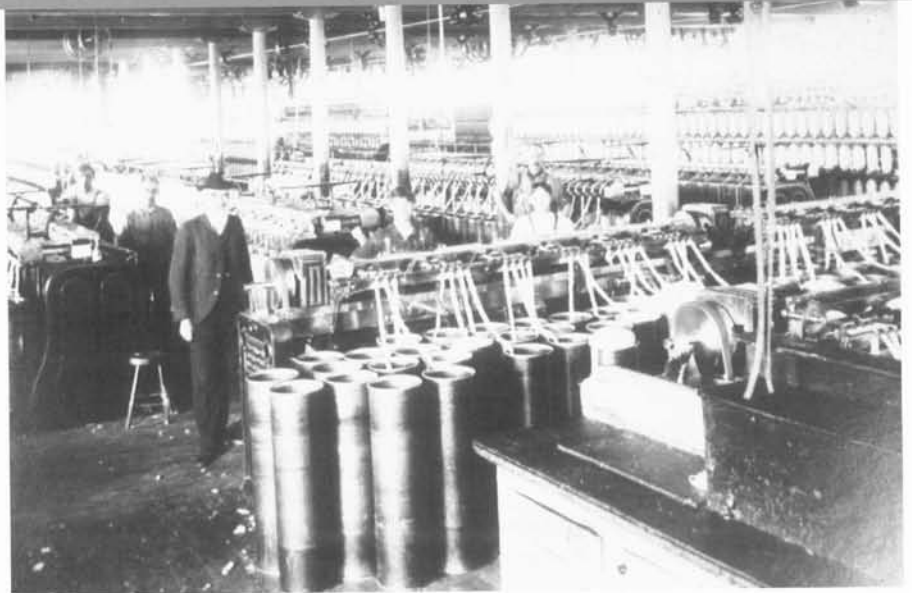
<sup>14</sup> Jacob Melyen, Letterbook, 1691-1696, American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass., is largely devoted to New England efforts to have Leisler's attainder reversed.

<sup>15</sup> Increase Mather to Gov. Dudley, Jan. 20, 1698, O'Callaghan, *Documentary History of the State of New York*, 2: 437.

# Documenting the Industrial

BY Rick Speer

*Bates Mill workers in the late 19th century. The cotton fiber is sent through "combers" and other machinery that gradually reduces it in size until the desired thread thickness is reached. Photograph courtesy of the Lewiston Public Library.*



THE LEWISTON PUBLIC LIBRARY has received an NHPRC grant to preserve and make available to researchers the business records of the Bates Manufacturing Company, a major New England textile producer that began operations in 1852. Lewiston, the second largest city in Maine, is located in the southern part of the state, 35 miles north of Portland. The records provide insight into the industrial history of New England and will enable researchers to analyze and document the industrial revolution in the East. The collection will provide data to illustrate further the societal change in America from an agrarian to an urban culture during the 19th century. The span of the records (1852-1980) will also assist in researching the decline of manufacturing in the northeastern United States during the latter part of the 20th century.

The records represent a remarkably full picture of the day-to-day operations of one of the major employers in Lewiston, Maine. The 596 cubic feet of documents include personnel records, payroll registers, accounting records, ledgers, journals, and more. They document the economic life of the employees, the construction of the company's major mill buildings, and the transition from water to electricity as a power source. They also illustrate how work was organized in the mills, how the company coped with labor shortages during the Civil War and two World Wars, and how Bates recruited workers locally and from Canada.

From its earliest days, the Bates Manufacturing Company was a significant force in the regional economy of southern Maine. Even today, the Bates Mill buildings are being used for restaurant, retail, and office space, and they dominate the historic mill district of Lewiston. The company began production in 1852. By 1857 the *Lewiston Falls Journal* newspaper reported that the mills at Lowell and Lawrence, Massachusetts, could not equal the enterprise at Bates. One of the original owners, Benjamin Bates, has often been praised for his business savvy due to his stockpiling of cotton prior to the Civil War. This fortuitous circumstance enabled his mills to stay in production throughout the war, while most others in the region were forced to close for lack of raw materials.

By the late 1860s, Bates operated five of the eight cotton mills in Lewiston. At that time, these mills employed over 3,500 women and 1,500 men. The textile industry in both Lewiston and the entire northeastern United States grew during the 1870s. During the postwar depression of 1873-75 (which affected both the U.S. and neighboring Canada), the Bates Manufacturing Company expanded four of its five Lewiston mills.

The population of Lewiston grew along with its booming textile industry. While the number of people in Maine declined during the 1860s, Lewiston's population grew by 83 percent in that decade and experienced another jump of 40 percent between 1870 and 1880!

# Life of a Maine City

Many of these new residents were workers recruited from the French-speaking cities and farms in the province of Quebec, Canada. In these decades, the cultural mosaic of Lewiston changed from that of a Yankee village to a bilingual city. By 1900, 40 percent of Lewiston's population was foreign-born. The vast majority of these immigrants were from French-speaking parts of Canada. Even today, more than 60 percent of Lewiston's residents identify themselves as Franco-American, the largest ethnic group in Maine.

Not surprisingly, there has been a resurgence of interest in Franco-American culture by researchers in both countries. While there is an expanding interest in genealogy, researchers are exploring the historical patterns of immigration from Canada to Maine. The Bates records will prove valuable to scholars looking at both the immigrant and minority experience in New England.

The Bates Collection will also provide a valuable perspective for researchers in the field of American women's history. Most of the original mill workers in the 1850s were women who had moved off the farms. Women continued to be a significant part of the Bates Manufacturing Company workforce throughout the history of the company.

One potentially valuable group of records included in this collection are the working papers that were developed by both the company and the union in the 1960s and early 1970s in their attempts to re-engineer work processes to make the company more competitive with textile mills in the South. These items comprise approximately 32 linear feet and include work analyses, time studies, and profit and loss statements. They not only document the effort to save jobs, they also provide a clear and detailed picture of each department in the mill.

These papers and ledgers include an abundance of financial information. The stock registers could provide data for an analysis of the company owners and investors and their change over time from those connected by family and geography to a more national distribution. Researchers will also be able to track the mill's acquisition of raw cotton and the trading of cotton futures. Other potential avenues of research, using the Bates Collection along with the other manuscript collections held by the

Library, include the study of business in Maine, the textile industry, and the New England economy.

The Lewiston Public Library currently has two other manuscript collections among its holdings: The W.S. Libbey Company Collection and the Franklin Company Collection. The Franklin Company, chartered by the Maine legislature in 1845, was one of two companies that owned most of the property in what is now the downtown area of Lewiston. The other company was the Lewiston Water Power Company, which was later acquired by the Franklin Company. In addition to owning most of the property near the Androscoggin River, the Franklin Company owned the waterpower rights to the river and financed the construction of the two earliest cotton mills in Lewiston.

The W.S. Libbey Company records were given to the Library in 1996 shortly before the Libbey Mill building was demolished. Libbey was another major textile manufacturer with roots going back to the early industrial and economic development of Lewiston. Although the Libbey company was formed in the 1890s, it originated through the acquisition of the assets of two major corporations that began in the mid-19th century: the Lincoln Mill and Columbia Woolen Mills.

In addition to the preservation of the Bates Manufacturing Company's records, this NHPRC grant will help to establish professional archival services at the Lewiston Public Library. Up to this point, the Library's archival collections have been processed through support provided by Dr. Christopher Beam, archivist at the Edmund S. Muskie Archives at Bates College (and a former NARA staff member). The soon-to-be-hired project archivist will be the first professional archivist on the Library's staff.

The Lewiston Public Library has also begun design work for an expansion project that will include a 3,000-square-foot Regional History Center and Archives. The Library has acquired an adjoining building, which is slated to house a community meeting and performance space in addition to the archives. Once completed, the total Library facility will measure 45,000 square feet.

RICK SPEER IS DIRECTOR OF THE LEWISTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

# The New Hampshire Local Records Education Project at Dartmouth College

BY Daniel Daily

IN MAY 2001, the NHPRC recommended funding the New Hampshire Local Records Education Project (NHLREP) at Dartmouth College. Since September 2001, the project has sought to provide archival education and assistance to local governments, historical societies, and libraries throughout New Hampshire. So far, the project has reached about 170 local records keepers through workshops, and has awarded professional preservation assessments to 40 New Hampshire municipalities and organizations. As the grant approaches its conclusion in May 2003, workshops and preservation assessments continue.

Although this endeavor is called the New Hampshire Local Records Education Project, it is much more than that. The project's genesis was at the intersection of New Hampshire's need for education and assistance to local records keepers and Dartmouth College's continuing service to New Hampshire. As James Wright, historian and president of Dartmouth College, stated, ". . . New Hampshire hews to a political tradition which favors limited government involvement in local affairs. In such a situation, the many towns and counties which hold some of the most precious materials documenting the state's history are without access to the expertise necessary to help preserve them. Dartmouth has the necessary expertise and history, indeed a sense of obligation, which leads us to wish to offer all the support we can."

Endeavoring to meet this need with funding from the NHPRC as well as matching funds from Dartmouth College, the New Hampshire Charitable Foundation, the Putnam Foundation, and other sources, Anne Ostendarp, former Dartmouth College archivist and project director, launched NHLREP in September 2001. Julie Blain, the Special Collections Library administrative assistant and project registrar, began coordinating the arrangements for the workshops. By December 2001, project archivist Daniel Daily offered the first series of historical records preservation workshops. Now, a year later, the project has offered 15 workshops focusing on the preservation of records, records management, and developing collection management policies and practices.

The curriculum developed and used for the workshops will be available on the NHLREP web site by May 2003. The three modules are: *The Essentials of Preserving Historical Records*; *Stewardship: Collecting and Making Historical Records Available in Historical Societies and Libraries*; and *Records Management and Archives*

for Local Governments. These materials will be available to all who wish to use them. Please visit the web site at [www.dartmouth.edu/~nblrep/](http://www.dartmouth.edu/~nblrep/).

Attendance at the workshops has varied from around 10 participants at locations north of the White Mountains to approximately 30 in the southern cities of Concord and Nashua. When designing the project, both Ostendarp and Daily were intent on offering workshops all over the state. The following comment affirmed the conviction that the educational opportunities should be statewide.

**"I was very pleased that this workshop took place in Berlin. Usually we have to travel to get to a workshop. Thank you!"**

—Yvette Bilodeau, Town Clerk in Errol (NH). Errol is between Berlin and the Canadian border.

In addition to the workshops, the project offers participants the opportunity to request a preservation needs assessment on behalf of their organization. The assessments are an integral part of the project and are intended to reinforce and augment what people learn at the workshops. To date, the project has awarded 40 assessments to local governments, public libraries, and historical societies. Each of these bodies has, at no cost to them, the professional



Audience at the Sanbornton Historical Document Foundation's Community Historical Forum, held on October 29, 2002, in the Sanbornton Town Hall. Photograph courtesy of the Sanbornton Historical Document Foundation.

services (for up to 3 days) of a consulting archivist. Under the auspices of the project, eight New Hampshire archivists are conducting assessments throughout the state. The following comment reflects the positive responses to the workshops and assessments.

**"What was a source of frustration has become enjoyable."**

—Diane Mitton, of the Thompson-Ames Historical Society in Gilford (NH), referring to the TAHS collections and what she learned through the New Hampshire Local Records Education Project workshop series and preservation assessment.

As the project embarks on a final series of workshops, planning is also underway for a survey of all the local records keepers who participated in the project. Jason Warren, a recent Dartmouth graduate, is assisting the project and designing a survey instrument that

promises to gauge the overall effectiveness of the project and demonstrate where future efforts are needed. While Dartmouth College cannot single-handedly sustain statewide archival education, it does seek to provide information to state agencies and other organizations that are interested in future archival education endeavors.

Since September 2001, others in New Hampshire have endeavored to meet the need of preserving local historical records and local history. These efforts run parallel to NHLREP, and owe their beginnings not to NHLREP, but to the hard work of others in the state. Nevertheless, Dartmouth has had the privilege of serving as a preservation resource. At the state level, the New Hampshire legislature passed a bill to create a local government records program at the State Archives. Ostendarp and Daily had the opportunity to speak with legislators who developed the bill. Furthermore, two local initiatives, the Upper Valley History Network, [www.uppervalleyhistory.net/](http://www.uppervalleyhistory.net/), and the Sanbornton Historical Document Foundation, <http://sanbornton.com/index.htm>, have looked to NHLREP as a resource.

The Upper Valley History Network developed almost spontaneously as historical society members from the Upper Connecticut

River Valley region realized they could all benefit by sharing information. This occurred at an NHLREP workshop in Hanover during the spring of 2002. The Sanbornton Historical Document Foundation seeks to create a digital library of local history sources from Sanbornton, which is located in New Hampshire's Lakes Region. Daily had the privilege of delivering a presentation entitled "A Hearse, Daniel Webster's Socks, and the Box at the Doorstep: In Search of Local History" to about 30 people at its first Community Historical Forum.

When developing the grant proposal, Dartmouth looked back to the New England Archivists' education project that was hosted at the University of Connecticut in the early 1990s. As with the NEA/University of Connecticut project, Dartmouth College saw a need for grassroots archival education and how the academy could meet that need. Perhaps other institutions will look back to the New Hampshire Local Records Education Project as they seek to assist communities in caring for an important part of our nation's historical fabric—local history.

DANIEL DAILY IS NHLREP'S PROJECT ARCHIVIST.

### **David W. Brady Joins Commission**

President George W. Bush has named David W. Brady, a senior fellow and associate director for research at the Hoover Institution, to serve as one of the two Presidential representatives on the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. Brady succeeds Marvin E. "Bud" Moss in that capacity. Nicholas C. Burckel serves as the other Presidential representative on the Commission.

Dr. Brady is also the Bowen H. and Janice Arthur McCoy Professor of Political Science and Ethics in the Stanford Graduate School of Business and a professor of political science in the School of Humanities and Sciences at Stanford University. He is an expert on the U.S. Congress and congressional decision making. His current research focuses on the political history of the U.S. Congress, the history of U.S. election results, and public policy processes in general.

Dr. Brady received the B.S. degree from Western Illinois University, as well as an M.A. in 1967, and a Ph.D. from the University of Iowa in 1970. While teaching at Rice University, Dr. Brady was honored with the George Brown Award for Superior Teaching. In 1992 he received the Dinkelspiel Award for Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching from Stanford University, and in 1993 he received the Phi Beta Kappa Award for best teacher at Stanford. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

His recent publications include, with John Cogan, "Out of Step, Out of Office," *American Political Science Review*, March 2001; with John Cogan and Morris Fiorina, *Change and Continuity in House Elections* (Stanford University Press, 2000); *Revolving Gridlock: Politics and Policy from Carter to Clinton* (Westview Press, 1999); with John Cogan and Doug Rivers, *How the Republicans Captured the House: An Assessment of the 1994 Midterm Elections* (Hoover Essays in Public Policy, 1995); and *The 1996 House Elections: Reaffirming the Conservative Trend* (Hoover Essays in Public Policy, 1997). Brady is also author of *Congressional Voting in a Partisan Era* (University of Kansas Press, 1973) and *Critical Elections in the U.S. House of Representatives* (Stanford University Press, 1988).

### **Lee Stout Joins Commission**

The Society of American Archivists has named Lee Stout, head of Public Services and Outreach for the Eberly Family Special Collections Library at the Penn State University Libraries, to be its representative on the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. He succeeds Fynnette Eaton, who accepted a position with the National Archives and Records Administration.

From 1974 to September 2001, Mr. Stout served as Penn State's university archivist. He is now responsible for the development and administration of public services and outreach programs for all three archival and rare book units in Special Collections. Mr. Stout also teaches in the library studies and history programs, and is a frequent guest lecturer on campus history and architecture.

Mr. Stout received his bachelor's and master's degrees in history from Penn State and the Master of Library Science degree from the University of Pittsburgh. He has written a number of articles on archival topics, and authored the state assessment report, *Historical Records in Pennsylvania*, for the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. A frequent presenter at archival meetings, Mr. Stout has served three terms as a member of the Pennsylvania State Historical Records Advisory Board. He has served as chair of the Mid-Atlantic Regional Archives Conference, and as treasurer, vice president, and president of the Society of American Archivists. In 1996, he was named a Fellow of the Society.

# The Archival Research Fellowship

*At the fall 1999* meeting of the New England Archivists, five Boston-based archivists conceived an idea for a national archival research fellowship program. Under the aegis of the Massachusetts Historical Society, they submitted a proposal to the NHPRC to fund such a program, designed to allow working archivists to undertake research into complex archival problems.

The impetus for the new program was threefold: the vacuum left by the end of the Research Fellowship Program for the Study of Modern Archives, a residential program successfully administered by the Bentley Historical Library at the University of Michigan between 1983 and 1998; concern among archivists and archival educators about the lack of advanced research in the profession; and the increasing need to develop methodologies to take advantage of the opportunities and meet the challenges of new information technologies and the advent of electronic records.

To address this lack of research, the group sought to provide practicing archivists with the opportunity to contribute to research efforts. The fellowship program was designed to provide financial support, and thereby the flexibility to conduct research, to archivists and allied professionals working under 12-month contracts. The fellowships are specifically intended for archivists with professional or personal responsibilities who might be unable to participate in a residential research program. Grant funds are to be used by fellows for release time from their jobs, travel, or other expenses associated with their research projects. The program is also intended to serve as a model that could be replicated in another region of the country after the initial 3 years of funding expires.

Conceived as an opportunity to advance



*Participants at a meeting of the archival research fellowship program held at the fall 2002 meeting of the Society of American Archivists. Left to right: Brenda Lawson, Megan Sniffin-Marinoff, Joan Krizack, Nancy Deromedi (fellow), Mary Ide. Back row: Richard Pearce-Moses (fellow). Photograph courtesy of Joan Krizack.*

both basic and applied research, and to encourage broad participation in the research process by archivists, curators, and information specialists, the five Boston-based archivists—Joan Krizack (Northeastern University), Brenda Lawson (Massachusetts Historical Society), Megan Sniffin-Marinoff (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Kathryn Jacob (Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study at Harvard University), and Mary Ide (WGBH Educational Foundation)—developed a grant proposal to the NHPRC to fund this non-residential research fellowship program.

NHPRC awarded funding for the Archival Research Fellowship Program in 2001 to the Massachusetts Historical Society, which is administering the project. In addition to the five-person executive board comprised of representatives from the five participating institutions listed above, an advisory committee was formed to assist the executive board in the selection of fellows. Advisory committee members are Philip Eppard,

State University of New York at Albany; Andrea Kalas, The Discovery Channel; Tim McGovern, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; James O'Toole, Boston College; and Gregory Sanford, Vermont State Archives.

In March 2002, the first round of Archival Research Fellowships was awarded to four individuals with outstanding proposals: Nancy Deromedi of the Bentley Library, University of Michigan; Richard Hollinger of the University of Maine Special Collections; Elisabeth Kaplan of the Charles Babbage Institute, University of Minnesota; and Richard Pearce-Moses of the Arizona State Library, Archives, and Public Records.

Nancy Deromedi's project, "Wired Faculty: Research to Assess the Archival Value of Faculty Websites to Document their Functions and Activities at the University of Michigan," will investigate the "specific application and use of the World Wide Web in records created by university faculty." Some of the questions Deromedi intends to research are: What is unique about faculty web site documentation? Are there similar creation patterns among faculty members? Who owns the records? Do academic disciplines differ in their faculty web presentations?

For his project, "Case Studies in the Impact of Electronic Communications on Record Keeping Practices in Organizations," Richard Hollinger will collect and analyze quantitative and qualitative data from three organizations: a business, a non-profit organization, and a municipal government. The project will explore the effect that electronic communications have on each organization's recordkeeping practices and provide an analysis of the implications of these findings for records professionals.

Elisabeth Kaplan's research project, "Electronic Brains, Archival Minds: Preservation and Change in the Postwar Era," will investigate the role of archivists and technology



# Program

since World War II. Her research will examine the development of early computing technology, the professional archival community's relationship with new technologies, and how this did (or did not) affect archivists' sense of identity.

Richard Pearce-Moses will create a new annotated glossary for archivists, manuscript curators, and records managers. This will be a revision of the 1992 Lewis Bellardo and Lynn Bellardo work, *A Glossary for Archivists, Manuscript Curators, and Records Managers*. The need to revise the earlier glossary is based on new archival concepts and terminology, in particular terms relating to digital technologies. The Pearce-Moses glossary will be descriptive rather than prescriptive, and it will include key archival concepts and relevant terms from related disciplines. The final product will be made available at no cost on the Society of American Archivists web site.

For more extensive information about all of the 2002 Archival Research Fellows' work, see <http://www.masshist.org/nbprc/fellows.htm>. At the end of each award cycle—in June 2003 and June 2004—the fellows will present their work for discussion at public symposiums in Boston. The first Archival Research Fellowship Symposium will be held in Boston on June 13, 2003. The keynote speaker will be David Levy, author of *Scrolling Forward: Making Sense of Documents in the Digital Age* (Arcade, 2001). For more information about the Archival Research Fellowship Program or next year's symposium, contact Brenda Lawson, Massachusetts Historical Society, 1154 Boylston Street, Boston, MA 02215, 617-646-0502, [blawson@masshist.org](mailto:blawson@masshist.org).

COLLECTIVELY AUTHORED BY THOSE ARCHIVISTS ADMINISTERING THE GRANT.

## RECENT DOCUMENTARY EDITIONS

The following publications from NHPRC-supported documentary editing projects have been received in the Commission office since May 2002.

*The Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution*. Vol. 7, *Ratification of the Constitution by the States: Massachusetts* (4) (State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 2001)

*The Papers of Dwight David Eisenhower*. Four-Volume Subset: *The Presidency: Keeping The Peace*, Vol. 18 [January 1957–January 1958] (Johns Hopkins University Press, 2001)

*The Papers of Dwight David Eisenhower*. Four-Volume Subset: *The Presidency: Keeping The Peace*, Vol. 19 [February 1958–February 1959] (Johns Hopkins University Press, 2001)

*The Papers of Dwight David Eisenhower*. Four-Volume Subset: *The Presidency: Keeping The Peace*, Vol. 20 [March 1959–July 1960] (Johns Hopkins University Press, 2001)

*The Papers of Dwight David Eisenhower*. Four-Volume Subset: *The Presidency: Keeping The Peace*, Vol. 21 [August 1960–January 1961] (Johns Hopkins University Press, 2001)

*The Papers of General Nathanael Greene*, Vol. 12 [October 1, 1782–May 21, 1783] (The University of North Carolina Press, 2002)

*The Papers of George Washington: Presidential Series*, Vol. 10 [March–August 1792] (University Press of Virginia, 2002)

• EDWARD CARLOS CARTER II •

Edward Carlos Carter II, the Librarian of the American Philosophical Society and adjunct professor of history at the University of Pennsylvania, died of a heart attack at Thomas Jefferson University Hospital in Philadelphia on October 1, 2002. He was 74.

A native of Rochester, New York, Dr. Carter graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1954 and went on to receive a Ph.D. from Bryn Mawr College in 1962. He taught at Phillips Academy, the University of Delaware, St. Stephen's School in Rome, Johns Hopkins University, and Catholic University before taking up his appointment in 1980 as Librarian of the American Philosophical Society, the learned society founded by Benjamin Franklin. At that time, he also joined the faculty at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was an immensely popular teacher of undergraduate seminars.

Dr. Carter was responsible for an explosive growth of acquisitions of manuscripts and books related to the history of science in the American Philosophical Society Library. He also implemented a successful new program of Library Resident Fellowships, and was instrumental in bringing new technology and conservation techniques to the Library. During his tenure, use of the Library by the scholarly public more than doubled.

Dr. Carter published frequently on a wide array of historical subjects. His principal scholarly accomplishment was the publication of *The Papers of Benjamin Henry Latrobe*, a ten-volume edition of the writings of the early American architect and engineer, published by Yale University Press. He served as chairman of the Board of St. Stephen's School, president of the Independent Research Libraries Association, and member of the Board of the National Humanities Alliance, the Institute of Early American History and Culture, and the National Lewis and Clark Bicentennial. Among his numerous accolades, Dr. Carter was elected to membership in the American Philosophical Society and the American Antiquarian Society, and in 1995 the library at St. Stephen's School was named in his honor.

Memorial contributions may be sent to the Edward C. Carter II Library Fellowship Fund, American Philosophical Society Library, 105 S. Fifth St., Philadelphia, PA 19106, or to St. Stephen's School, 15 Gramercy Park South, New York, NY 10003.

• ELMER JAMES FERGUSON •

Elmer James Ferguson, professor emeritus of history at Queens College of the City University of New York and former editor of *The Papers of Robert Morris*, died on September, 11, 2002, at his home. He was 85.

Ferguson was born in Provo, Utah, in 1917. He taught at the University of Maryland from 1947 until 1964, when he joined the Queens College faculty, from which he retired in 1984. He was best known as the author of *The Power of the Purse: A History of American Public Finance, 1776-1790*, published in 1961. The volume, awarded the John H. Dunning Prize of the American Historical Association in 1962, is considered the classic treatment on financing the American Revolution.

of information that can be gleaned from debt cases is exemplified by two cases filed by Aaron Gregory against Jack Botsford, a free black from New Milford. The first case is a suit to collect a debt by book and includes Gregory's account of Botsford's purchases between September and November 1783. From this listing, we learn of Botsford's taste for store-bought clothing and, from the entry, "½ pint brandy by your wife," that he was married. In the second case, from the signature on the promissory note, we learn that Botsford was literate.

The records are also valuable for determining identity in an era when several people could share the same name, and for delineating trade or profession. New London court records contain several cases of Jonathan Rogers vs. Jonathan Rogers. In February 1730, for example, Jonathan Rogers, son of James Rogers deceased, and further identified by the word "shop" [blacksmith] sued Jonathan Rogers, son of Samuel Rogers deceased, "wood" [wooden leg]. We also learn that John Beckwith was a shipwright, Richard Brockway a mariner, Benjamin Gale a merchant, William Lamson a carpenter, Joseph Lothrop a glazier, and James Rogers a cooper.

Many cases that came before the county courts were withdrawn, or the plaintiff did not appear. The files alone give information on the substance of these non-adjudicated cases. Thomas Wait, for example, sued Nathaniel Beckwith in November 1741 for £23 for failure to deliver 10 ewes, 10 lambs, and 20 pounds of wool to the plaintiff by June 1, 1741. Titus Hurlbut sought damages from William Lamson in February 1742 for not framing the plaintiff's house as per contract.

The remaining cases cover a variety of subjects, including assault and battery, theft, trespass, land ownership and land inheritance, retailing strong drink without license, fornication, incontinence before marriage, lascivious carriage, defamation, profaning the Sabbath, breach of covenant, and damages. The latter charge cov-

ers a variety of cases from fraudulent contract, breach of contract, and failure to perform a promised service to abuse of cattle, nonpayment of child support, and nonpayment of promised salary.

The records contain information on a wide variety of additional subjects of interest to researchers. These include such topics as economic development and trade, the position of women in society, patterns of crime, the nature and function of the court system, literacy, personal relationships, and religious dissent.

Court records can be a gold mine for those interested in genealogy. To cite just one example, in February 1742, the New London County Court heard a partition of land case among the heirs of Joseph Rogers of New London, who had died in 1697. The plaintiffs were the children of John Rogers deceased, son of Joseph, and the defendants were the children of James Rogers deceased, brother of John. A detailed listing of family connections is included, enabling one to find information not to be found in any other published or unpublished source.

The lives of ordinary women are likewise documented in county court records. For example, the customs and costs of childbirth can be difficult to research, as few women left a written record of this time in their lives. In her 1764 lawsuit against Alexander Bryan, Ruth Ashman included in the account of her lying-in her child's layette. This consisted of three blankets, four little shirts, five little caps, six bibs, two pairs of stockings, and a pair of little shoes, plus diapers or "clouts," and pins. Single mothers sued the fathers of their children under a 1702 law both to provide for the children and to prevent them from becoming chargeable expenses to the town in which they lived. In addition to lying-in and costs of prosecution, these suits often contained depositions from midwives, doctors, and others involved in the couple's negotiations for child support.

Court records can provide new details on well-known figures. Oliver Wolcott (1725-97), a Connecticut signer of the Declaration of Independence, is often described as a man of integrity and a scholar

of dignified character who staunchly supported the American cause. His full life of public service included stints as Litchfield County sheriff and judge and service in the Continental Congress, Connecticut legislature, and as governor.

His neighbors and contemporaries, however, may have had a more jaundiced view of the man. Viewed through the lens of the county court, Wolcott was an incompetent sheriff who allowed the vagrant thief Joseph Negro to escape from jail in 1754. Neighbors sued Wolcott on behalf of his servant girl Lidia in 1757. The girl had run away and had sought protection from her master's cruel and abusive treatment, only to be dragged home again by an armed Wolcott.

In 1760, Wolcott's horse was beaten and its "handsome tail with the hair of a convenient length," cut off, a form of vandalism often directed at moneylenders and other unpopular persons of privilege and property. The man accused of the crime was found not guilty. And one wonders if Litchfield County resident Justus Miles had Wolcott in mind when he "defamed and vilified the Continental Congress and its members" in 1777.

County court records provide an unparalleled view of society at a given time, a place where the lives of ordinary people outweigh great events and celebrated heroes, as in the stories of such people as Ruth Ashman, Jack Botsford, Charles Hazelton, Tantipinat, and Hannah Tyler.

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Workers in the Bates textile mill in Lewiston, Maine, in the late 19th century. Photograph courtesy of the Lewiston Public Library. A related story begins on page 12.