The last-minute hubbub caused by preparations for the Democratic National Convention in July did not entirely bypass the Society. First Senator (and MHS Fellow) Edward M. Kennedy gave Katie Couric of the Today show a personal tour of the MHS to be broadcast during the convention. Then within a matter of days veteran reporter Bruce Morton of CNN visited as he prepared a segment on the early political history of Boston for that network's convention coverage. While the staid MHS does not appear on television every day, it was not our first brush with bright lights and TV cameras. Over the years, the Society has served as the backdrop for dozens of “talking head” interviews with historians and commentators; a never-ending source of documents and historical images to be filmed—a painstaking and laborious process—for a wide variety of video and film projects; and, occasionally, the setting for commercial cinematic productions.

Only retired staff members now can recall Alistair Cooke’s legendary visit to the MHS for an episode of his BBC series, Alistair Cooke’s America. It first aired in 1972, but it lives on in the folk memory of the Society and is part of a very long tradition of partnership between the Society and public television, most notably with our colleagues at WGBH here in Boston. Smithsonian World first brought David McCullough to the MHS, followed later by American Experience. Even before we completed our recent renovations, Mr. McCullough returned to the Society to be interviewed for an upcoming American Experience program on John Adams.

Also for American Experience we have been the source and backdrop for documentaries including the true story of the 54th Massachusetts Infantry (made famous in the largely fictionalized movie Glory) and a dramatization of Laurel Thatcher Ulrich’s A Midwife’s Tale. The MHS even appeared as itself in Murder at Harvard, a documentary based on Simon Schama’s Dead Certainties, half of which is an account of the notorious Parkman-Webster murder case. Not long ago, we provided documents and artifacts (we have John Brown’s Colt revolver) for Africans in America. And each of the last two seasons The History Detectives has come for a staged research visit.

Until construction noise caused a temporary hiatus to audio recording, C-SPAN filmed so many conference sessions, lectures, and book signings at the MHS (as well as the live transmission of a three-hour broadcast devoted to the life of John Quincy Adams) that we began to think of their local camera crew as adjunct staff members. As the History Channel has shifted from relatively straightforward interviews on historical topics to its current enthusiasm for “mysteries of . . .” and “secrets of . . .” programming, however, we have not been able to accommodate all of its needs: the most recent query to the MHS was for a location that could serve as a 1920s Bavarian prison where Adolph Hitler would be shown at work on his unpublished sequel to Mein Kampf. This request stumped even our excellent reference staff.

For a brief period during the 1980s and 1990s the Society did its part to support Boston’s local film and television industry by providing the backdrop for commercial television programs. The late Spalding Gray played a sinister money-laundering banker in an episode of Spenser for Hire that was so bizarre that we expected to become the fodder for one of his monologues. As that show hovered near cancellation at the end of each season it seemed always to return to the MHS for rejuvenation or inspiration, but finally an ill-starred pilot for a new series, McAllister (a naval court martial/criminal investigation drama—they just were ahead of their time), doomed that long-standing connection. The television miniseries The Kennedys of Massachusetts brought a remarkable group of young actors early in their careers to the Society: William L.
Peterson, Campbell Scott, and Steven Weber, as well as veteran character actors who had a living memory of the people they were playing: Charles Durning and—the staff favorite—Pat Hingle. Through the “magic” of rapid stage dressing, parts of our building became Mayor John F. “Honey Fitz” Fitzgerald’s office in Boston City Hall; the London Embassy during Joseph P. Kennedy’s term as ambassador; and a grand ballroom for a dance attended by Tracy Pollan playing the part of Kathleen Kennedy. Ms. Pollan’s husband, Michael J. Fox, waited for his wife in a back room during the filming one day and was cordial, if a bit surprised, when a staff member told him he had to go outside to smoke.

In our eyes, however, all of these large and somewhat silly enterprises pale in comparison to our most recent participation in filmmaking, *The Blue Diner (La Fonda Azul)*, an award-winning drama about love, bilingualism, art (and food), that is both charming and serious. That film, made in 2000, truly came right down to the wire—photography ended at 11:59 PM on the day that production had to end by midnight. Now, three years after its release, it also is “historical” because it shows large parts of our building before the recent renovations—still glowing in 35mm color, but now fast disappearing from memory.

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**Bailyn to Receive John F. Kennedy Award**

Bernard Bailyn, Adams University Professor emeritus at Harvard University, will receive the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Award when the Society convenes for its annual meeting on Thursday, October 7. The award, which is the Society’s highest honor, recognizes distinguished service to the MHS and to American historical scholarship.

By every standard, Bernard Bailyn is a more than merely suitable recipient of the Kennedy Award. A graduate of Williams College (A.B. 1945) and Harvard University (A.M. 1947, Ph.D. 1953), he accepted a position at Harvard the year he completed his doctorate and has remained a vigorous member of the faculty to the present. His publications, which include many of the most influential works of American historical scholarship over the past half-century, have earned him what one of his Harvard predecessors, talking about himself, once modestly described as the “usual prizes given to historians.” In Bailyn’s case, the “usual prizes” have included two Pulitzers, a National Book Award, and a Bancroft. Other more unusual distinctions have also come his way, including an appointment by the National Endowment for the Humanities in 1998 as its Jefferson Lecturer as well as an opportunity to address Prince Charles and the audience assembled at the main convocation of the celebration of Harvard’s 350th anniversary in 1986. Professor Bailyn served as president of the American Historical Association in 1981.

At the same time that Bailyn was compiling a professional record of rare distinction, he was also proving to be one of the Massachusetts Historical Society’s most valuable friends. Elected a resident member in 1958, he accepted his first of many terms on our Council in 1978, he was also proving to be one of the Society’s most influential works of American historical scholarship. Through the “magic” of rapid stage dressing, parts of our building became Mayor John F. “Honey Fitz” Fitzgerald’s office in Boston City Hall; the London Embassy during Joseph P. Kennedy’s term as ambassador; and a grand ballroom for a dance attended by Tracy Pollan playing the part of Kathleen Kennedy. Ms. Pollan’s husband, Michael J. Fox, waited for his wife in a back room during the filming one day and was cordial, if a bit surprised, when a staff member told him he had to go outside to smoke.

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At the same time that Bailyn was compiling a professional record of rare distinction, he was also proving to be one of the Massachusetts Historical Society’s most valuable friends. Elected a resident member in 1958, he accepted his first of many terms on our Council in 1961. The following year he joined the Publication Committee, on which he has served ever since and as its chair since 1978. A frequent speaker at the Society, he delivered some memorable addresses, including a remarkable piece in 1974 on the apparently unpromising topic of “The Index and Commentaries of Harbottle Dorr,” and an unforgettable review in 1996 of *The Massachusetts Historical Society: A Bicentennial History, 1791–1991*, by our former director Louis Leonard Tucker. Even more important than his formal service to the Society has been the incisive advice he has often quietly offered our officers and staff behind the scenes and his more public advocacy of the institution and its programs.

By recent tradition, at the annual meeting the Society offers the recipients of the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Award an opportunity to reflect on their careers. Those
who plan to be present should look forward to another memorable evening.

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**Ruth R. & Alyson R. Miller Fellowships Endowed**

Since 1998, the Society has been the fortunate recipient of support from the Ruth Miller Memorial Philanthropic Fund. Our ties to the Fund began at about the same time that we committed ourselves to a major initiative on the history of women, and that interest intersected happily with those of the Miller family. Readers of the *Miscellany* who attended our conference in 1999 on women’s diaries benefited from a contribution by the Fund, as did those who enjoyed our most recent conference, “Women * Work * War.”

Throughout our collaboration, the Fund’s most important commitment to the Society has been to our program of short-term fellowships. Although we were receiving many proposals on topics in women’s history each year by the late 1990s, we were not satisfied that we were doing enough to support this exciting field. The Miller family stepped forward to underwrite a fellowship in women’s studies in 1998, and before long the number grew. Seventeen scholars benefited from the Fund’s annual gifts to the Society between 1998 and 2004.

In July, thanks especially to the interest of MHS Fellow Richard F. Miller, the Fund stepped forward again, this time to endow fellowships in recognition of his mother and his wife. We will draw on the endowment next April when we name our first two Ruth R. and Alyson R. Miller Fellows in Women’s Studies.

Everyone wins when a research fellowship is endowed. The most obvious beneficiaries are the scholars whose work receives recognition and support, but the Society also profits by the opportunity it receives to identify and underwrite promising projects. We are grateful to the Miller family and the Ruth Miller Memorial Philanthropic Fund for their continuing commitment to women’s studies at the Society.

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**Society Receives Portrait of Peter C. Brooks III**

MHS Fellows Eleanor Lewis Campbell and George Lewis have recently donated John Singer Sargent’s 1890 painting of their great-grandfather Peter Chardon Brooks III (1831–1920) to the MHS art collection. The Society also owns Sargent’s 1907 portrait of William Crowninshield Endicott, president of the Society, 1927–1935, and a charcoal portrait by the artist of the historian James Ford Rhodes (1920).

Peter Chardon Brooks III, son of Gorham and Ellen (Shepherd) Brooks, grew up in Boston and on the family estate in West Medford. Active in the arts and agriculture, he is largely recognized today for his influence on Chicago’s architecture. With his brother, Shepherd, he invested in the city’s real estate and developed several skyscraper office buildings in the “Chicago Style.” They commissioned architects Daniel H. Burnham and John W. Root to build the Monadnock building in 1891, at the time the world’s largest office building.

Peter Chardon Brooks III married Sarah Lawrence, daughter of Amos A. and Sarah (Appleton) Lawrence, and the couple had two children, Eleanor (born 1867) and Lawrence (born 1867). In 1890, John Singer Sargent visited the family at “Point of Rocks,” the Brooks’s summer estate in Medford, where he painted portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Brooks and their daughter, Eleanor (the other two portraits are at the Peabody Essex Museum in Salem). Mrs. Brooks was a talented amateur photographer, and her work, including family portraits, is in the collection of Saltonstall-Brooks-Lewis family photographs that Eleanor Lewis Campbell gave to the MHS in 2000 along with family papers.

Our portrait of Brooks dramatically illustrates Sargent’s advice to an amateur artist during this period: “Paint with long sweeps, avoiding spots and dots (‘little dabs’). Never think of other painters’ pictures . . . but follow your own choice of colors with exact fidelity to nature.” Sargent preferred to use a fully charged large brush to create a fluid image, and he kept his palette dark to focus attention on the sitter’s face. In this instance, both subject and artist are represented at their prime, and the Society is fortunate indeed to receive this most generous gift.
During the summer I had the privilege of visiting Castine, Maine. I was there as a guest and speaker at the opening of the Castine Historical Society’s exhibition recounting the Penobscot Expedition of 1779. The show is absolutely top rate. Under any circumstances Castine is worth visiting, but if you are in the neighborhood don’t miss the society’s museum located in the Abbott School next to the town common. What made this event particularly special was the energy and vitality of the members of the society. I left Castine not only better informed about this historic part of America—Frank Hatch, one of the driving forces of the Castine Historical Society and a Fellow of the MHS, was the perfect guide and host—but also more convinced than ever of the importance of local history, and admiring the people who labor in love to preserve and interpret their community’s heritage.

Castine is not alone. In our Commonwealth and across the nation historical societies, historical commissions, library groups, preservation organizations, and just plain citizens are working to preserve the historic fabric of their communities. At the MHS our emphasis is on documentary preservation and making these materials available to the widest possible audience. At the same time, however, we are also committed to working with other groups on the broader issues of historic preservation. Recently, for example, a member contacted us with his concern about a private property, Red Roof, located on Gloucester’s Eastern Point, which has been put up for sale. Once owned by A. Piatt Andrew, a founder of the American Field Service and congressman, this home has considerable historic value. Although land and historic building preservation are not within our mission, in this case and in others we have tried to be as helpful as possible.

In celebrating your support of the MHS I hope that you also find time to lend a hand in your own local historical society. We need to stay healthy at the roots. Just follow the example of our friends in Castine.

* * *

PROFILE

W. Dean Eastman

When the Massachusetts Department of Education honored Dean Eastman as its Preserve America History Teacher of the Year on June 24 it recognized an uncommon educator. Eastman, who has been a Fellow of the Massachusetts Historical Society since 2001, has brought a passion for social studies and American history to the classrooms of Beverly High School since he joined its faculty in 1970. Through his teaching, he has shown generations of teenagers that studying American history can be exciting when they set their textbooks aside and focus on the detective work of research instead of rote learning.

In honoring Eastman, the Department of Education paid tribute to his creativity as a teacher. Not satisfied to repeat himself teaching fact-based surveys year after year, Eastman has challenged his students with ambitious projects that combine serious research on local subjects in primary sources with a concern for the connections that link developments in Beverly or Boston with broader themes in American history. His three goals for each class are to “immortalize” a subject by creating a valuable and lasting documentary record, to understand the intersection of local and broader developments, and to foster collaborations both among students working together as a team and between his class and historical agencies such as the MHS.

One class used city directories and public documents to compile a census of African Americans on Beacon Hill between 1848 and 1853, employed contemporary and modern maps to locate their residences, then linked this population to civic organizations including anti-slavery associations. Students prepared research papers, and with the assistance of Eastman’s colleague Kevin McGrath they posted both their essays and the data they had accumulated on the class’s website, www.primaryresearch.org. In recent years, Eastman’s students have investigated the social history of postcards of Beverly, profiled their community’s neighborhoods, and studied one of its most prominent historical figures, legal scholar and public servant Nathan Dane (1752–1833). Years worth of data and essays now appear on www.primaryresearch.org, which has become a valuable digital archive.
Such accomplishments demand the dedication both of teacher and students. Eastman’s classes are not limited to honors students; they comprise a cross-section of Beverly High’s student body. Drawn by the excitement and challenge of primary documentary research, though, Eastman and his students may be found at unusual hours and in unusual places. Classes sometimes convene for research at the MHS, the Boston Athenaeum, the Gutman Library of Harvard’s Graduate School of Education, and other repositories on Saturdays and during school vacations. Some classes have met regularly at school as early as 6:00 AM on Wednesdays to analyze their data and plan their next steps.

Future classes at Beverly High can look forward to studying stonewalls and footers, the small shops where shoemakers worked before large factories dominated their industry. For more on history research at Beverly High School, visit www.primaryresearch.org or join the members of the Society’s Boston Immigration and Urban History Seminar at 5:15 PM on November 18. The session that evening will include a presentation by Eastman and McGrath as well as other presentations on aspects of web-based teaching and research by Michael H. Ebner (Lake Forest College), Brian K. Geiger (College of William and Mary), and Max Herman (Rutgers University—Newark).

* * *

**The More the Merrier**

This past spring and summer, in addition to our six Swensrud and Adams Fellows (see below) the MHS welcomed a number of other teacher and teacher-student groups.

At the end of May, 13 eager McNair Scholars traveled from Mercy College, in Dobbs Ferry, New York, to conduct research at the MHS. Launched in 1995, Mercy’s McNair Program targets low-income, first-generation undergraduates and prepares them for graduate study. Interested in fields such as biology, law, chemistry, and business, the students were largely unfamiliar with research in the humanities. Their mentors chose the American Revolution as their subject. After the Society’s staff introduced the students to the research process and to the period’s history, the students explored such topics as the era’s newspapers, mob action during the Stamp Act crisis, the role of black and Native Americans in the Revolution, and the ideal of equality as embodied in town meetings.

In June, we hosted 42 K–5 teachers from Savannah, Georgia. The group was on a trip sponsored by the Georgia Historical Society. Professor Robert Martello of the Franklin W. Olin College of Engineering spoke to the group on “Revolutionary Revere: Patriotism, Entrepreneurship, and Technology in Early America.” After the talk, the teachers toured the building and then adjourned to the Dowse Library for a reception.

In July, 25 teachers participating in the Adams National Historical Park Teachers’ Institute heard David McCullough speak at the Society about his work and the joys of conducting research at the MHS. Our own Swensrud and Adams fellows, four of whom were in residence, enthusiastically spread the word about our awards for K–12 teachers. The library mounted a small exhibition; C. James Taylor, the Adams Papers Editor in Chief, made a powerful case for why students and teachers should familiarize themselves with the editions produced by the documentary project, and the education and digital projects staff highlighted MHS website offerings of interest to teachers. We hope that this will be but the first of many collaborations with our colleagues at the National Park Service.

* * *

**Research Fellowships Awarded**

Summer is the busiest time of year for our reading room, and research fellows are an important reason why the staff works so hard. The Society has made grants for research since 1983, when we offered a single award. Two decades later, either alone or in collaboration with a regional consortium we give out more than 30 fellowships of varying amounts and lengths each year. Most recipients are graduate students or faculty in colleges and universities. They set aside the summer months for research; it is often convenient for them to schedule their trips to the Society for the period between Memorial Day and Labor Day.

This spring we were able to fund 32 of 125 applications in three different competitions. Our short-term awards, which provide a stipend of $1,500 for four weeks of research at the Society, attracted 69 applicants; we made 21 grants. There were 14 applicants for long-term support; we made 2 four-month appointments, each with a stipend of $23,375. And 42 scholars competed for regional fellowships. The New England Regional Fellowship Consortium, of which the MHS is a member, selected 9 winners. Regional fellows receive grants of $5,000; they commit to extended visits at three or more members of the Consortium and to a total of at least two months of research.

Without the generosity of donors, none of these awards would be possible. A combination of endowed funds and annual gifts underwrites the short-term awards. To cover most of the costs of our long-term grants we turn to the National Endowment for the
ACADEMIC PROGRAMS, 2004–2005

Professor Martin Melosi of the University of Houston will launch the Society’s academic programs for 2004–2005 when he speaks on Tuesday, September 21 5:30 PM. Everyone is cordially welcome to hear him talk about “How the Automobile Shaped the City.”

Professor Melosi’s lecture is the first event on a busy calendar of programs. Once again, the Society will host three seminars series. Apart from the lecture, sessions will begin at 5:15 PM and will be devoted to the discussion of a pre-circulated paper. For information on subscribing to the series, please visit the seminars page on the Society’s website, www.masshist.org, or call 617-646-0540.

Boston Area Early American History Seminar

September 23  Elaine Forman Crane, Fordham University
  “Some Abuse Offered & Done to Her: Family Violence in Early New England.”
  Comment: Richard D. Brown, University of Connecticut

October 5  Woody Holton, University of Richmond
  “Divide et Impera: Some Neglected Contexts of the Tenth ‘Federalist.’”
  Comment: Kent Newmyer, University of Connecticut

November 4  Philip Gould, Brown University
  “His Wit Ridiculed: British Aesthetics in the American Revolution.”
  Comment: Jill Lepore, Harvard University

December 2  Peter Leavenworth, University of New Hampshire
  Comment: Stephen A. Marini, Wellesley College

February 3  Kevin Sweeney, Amherst College
  “Guns along the River: The Possession and Use of Firearms in the Connecticut Valley, 1640–1790.”
  Comment: Lisa Wilson, Connecticut College

March 3  Nicole Eustace, New York University
  “Ruling Passions: Surveying the Borders of Humanity on the Pennsylvania Frontier.”
  Comment: Steven C. Bullock, WPI

April 7  Joseph Cullon, Dartmouth College
  Comment: Jeff Bolster, University of New Hampshire

May 5  Jenny Hale Pulsipher, Brigham Young University,
  “Dark Cloud Rising from the East: The Persistence of Indian Power in the Atlantic World after King Philip’s War.”
  Comment: June Namias, University of Alaska—Anchorage

Boston Environmental History Seminar

September 21  Keynote lecture: Martin Melosi, University of Houston
  “How the Automobile Shaped the City.”

November 9  Daniel Belknap, University of Maine
  “Ice and Water: Postglacial Sea-Level Changes in Boston and around the Gulf of Maine.”
December 7  James C. O’Connell, National Park Service
   “Shaping the Built Landscape of Suburban Boston.”
   Comment: To be announced

January 11  Cheryl Beredo, Massachusetts Historical Society
   “Archival Needs and Opportunities in the Environmental History of New England.”

February 8  Judith Layzer, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
   “Science, History, and Overfishing in New England.”
   Comment: Beth Daley, Boston Globe

March 8  Mark Besonen, University of Massachusetts—Amherst
   “Hurricane Activity in the Boston Area: A 1000-Year Record from the Lower Mystic Lake.”
   Comment: Ray Bradley, University of Massachusetts—Amherst

April 12  Alice Ingerson, Applied History for Land Conservation & Urban Planning
   Comment: Taber Allison, Massachusetts Audubon Society

**Boston Immigration and Urban History Seminar**

September 30  Alexander von Hoffman, Harvard University
   Comment: Sam Bass Warner, Jr., Massachusetts Institute of Technology

October 28  Eric R. Avila, UCLA
   “In the Shadow of the Freeway: Highway Construction and the Making of Race in the Modernist City.”
   Comment: Clay McShane, Northeastern University

November 18  Dean Eastman, Beverly High School and Kevin McGrath, Newton North High School; Michael H. Ebner, Lake Forest College; Brian K. Geiger, College of William and Mary; Max Herman, Rutgers University—Newark
   “Plugging in to Urban and Ethnic History: A Panel Discussion on Web-Based Teaching and Research.”

January 27  Augusto Ferraiuolo, Boston University
   Comment: Robert Orsi, Harvard Divinity School

February 24  Karen Hansen, Brandeis University
   “Gendered Meanings of Land Ownership among the Dakota Sioux and Scandinavian Homesteaders, 1900–1930.”
   Comment: Beth LaDow, author of *The Medicine Line: Life and Death on a North American Border*

March 31  David Gerber, State University of New York at Buffalo
   “Constructing Narrative Accounts from Immigrant Letters: Catherine Grayston Bond and Letter Writing as a Practice of Existential Accounting.”
   Comment: Lois Rudnick, University of Massachusetts—Boston

April 28  Drew Darien, Salem State College
   “Identifying New York’s Finest: The NYPD and Affirmative Action in the Sixties.”
   Comment: Marilynn S. Johnson, Boston College
Humanities, which recently doubled the number of MHS/NEH Fellows we will be able to name each year; beginning in 2005‒2006, we will appoint either two full-year or four half-year recipients. And the New England Regional Fellowship Consortium relies for funding on a three-year grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation while it builds its own endowment. The members of the Consortium also support it through substantial annual pledges.

For information on our fellowship competitions for 2005–2006, see the enclosed announcements or visit the fellowship pages on our website, www.masshist.org.

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2004 Teacher Fellows

The Society was pleased to host six new teacher fellows this summer. Each recipient researched a topic of his or her choosing and created a curriculum project based on primary-source materials in the Society’s collections. For 2005 application information or to view projects created by 2001 Swensrud fellow Robert Baker and 2003 Adams fellow Rachel Ottman please visit the Education page of the Society’s website: www.masshist.org/education.

2004 Swensrud Teacher Fellows

Richard Harty teaches United States and world history at Stoneham High School. He researched key figures and events in the abolitionist movement as well as related issues such as the inclusion of women in antislavery societies and the debate surrounding immediate versus gradual emancipation.

Richard Kollen teaches United States and local history at Lexington High School. He also explored the abolitionist movement, in particular the growth of abolitionist sentiment in Boston. Two key events framed his project: the attack on William Lloyd Garrison by a Boston mob in 1835 and the return of fugitive slave Anthony Burns to his Virginia master in 1854.

Lori Matten teaches United States and world history at Buckingham, Browne, and Nichols School in Cambridge. She explored the debates surrounding the Haitian independence movement, which began with the slave insurrections of 1791 and culminated in the emergence of the independent black state of Haiti in 1804. Her project encourages students to consider how events in Haiti influenced New Englanders’ ideas about race, liberty, and equality.

2004 Adams Teacher Fellows

Kris Allison teaches seventh-grade United States history at Woodrow Wilson Middle School in Dorchester. Kris examined the legal careers of John and John Quincy Adams, in particular their involvement in two controversial cases: the defense of British soldiers following the Boston Massacre (John Adams) and the defense of a group of Africans who had escaped from the slave ship Amistad (John Quincy Adams).

Lisa Green teaches Advanced Placement United States history and economics at Swampscott High School. Lisa researched the economic principles of the founding era, especially the concept of trade monopolies. Using the Boston Tea Party as a case study, Lisa’s project encourages students to understand how economics influenced the actions and sentiments of both patriots and Loyalists.

Todd Wallingford teaches civics at Hudson High School. Todd examined the letters and diaries of John Adams in order to understand his thoughts on such subjects as service, community, character, and civic virtue. Todd’s project will encourage students to apply their newfound knowledge about Adams and civic participation to a service-learning project in their own community.

MHS RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS, 2004-2005

MHS-NEH LONG-TERM RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP FELLOWS

David Ciepley, University of Virginia
“The Other Liberal Tradition in America: The American Whigs and the Rationale for Formative Politics.”

Woody Holton, University of Richmond

MHS SHORT-TERM RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP FELLOWS

African American Studies Fellow
Reginald Howard Pitts, Elkins Park, Pennsylvania
“Harriet E. ‘Hattie’ Wilson: Life After Our Nig; or A Small Medium at Large.”

Andrew Oliver Fellow
Wendy J. Katz, University of Nebraska, Lincoln
“The Truthful Likeness in 17th-Century Boston.”

Andrew W. Mellon Fellows
Richard J. Bell, Harvard University
“Humane Societies and the Cultural Significance of Suicide in America, 1760–1830.”

Daniel Cavicchi, Rhode Island School of Design
“A History of Music Listening in the United States.”

Richard Wightman, Cornell University
“Jim Crow Empire: Race and U.S. Colonialism in the Caribbean Basin, 1865–1930.”

Robb Keith Haberman, University of Connecticut
“Expectations of Failure or a Network of Benefits: Magazine Production and the Economics of the Print Trade in Post-Revolutionary America.”

Kathleen Lawrence, Boston University
“Margaret Fuller’s Aesthetic Transcendentalism and Its Legacy.”

Amanda Bowie Moniz, University of Michigan
“Labours in the Cause of Humanity in Every Part of the Globe: Transatlantic Philanthropic Collaboration and the Cosmopolitan Ideal, 1760–1815.”

John C. Orr, University of Portland
“Henry Adams and the Discourse of Eugenics.”

Padraig Griffin Riley, University of California—Berkeley

Kelly A. Ryan, University of Maryland, College Park
“Regulating Passion: Sexuality and Citizenship in the Early Republic.”

Benjamin Franklin Stevens Fellow
Margaret Sumner, Rutgers University

Boston Marine Society Fellow
Kevin McDonald, University of California—Santa Cruz

Marc Friedlaender Fellow
Bradford J. Wood, Eastern Kentucky University
“The James Murray Letters and Colonial North Carolina.”

Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati Fellow
Steven C. Bullock, Worcester Polytechnic Institute

Ruth R. Miller Fellows
Judith Ann Giesberg, Villanova University
“Northern Women’s Work and Poverty in the U.S. Civil War.”

April Rose Haynes, University of California, Santa Barbara
“Bodies of Knowledge: Women’s Activism and Ideas in the Popular Health Movement, 1830–1860.”

Marla R. Miller, University of Massachusetts, Amherst
“The Last Mantua Maker: Gender, Commerce and Change in Boston, 1789–1840.”

Society of Colonial Wars of Massachusetts Fellow
Christian A. Crouch, New York University
“Imperfect Reflections: French Use of Indian Warfare and the Six Nation’s Use of European Patronage during the Seven Years’ War, 1754–1761.”

W. B. H. Dowse Fellows
Heather Miyano Kopelson, University of Iowa

Michael A. LaCombe, New York University
“Food and Authority in the English Atlantic World, 1570–1640.”

NERC FELLOWS

Christopher Augerson, Palace of Versailles

Shelby M. Balik, University of Wisconsin—Madison

Stephen R. Berry, Duke University
“Seaborne Conversions, 1700–1800.”

Beverly K. Brandt, Arizona State University
“The Craftsman and the Critic: Defining Usefulness and Beauty in Turn-of-the-Century Boston.”

Phyllis B. Cole, Pennsylvania State University—Delaware County
“Literary Feminism in 19th-Century New England.”

Anthony J. Connors, Clark University
“Ingenious Machinists: Invention and Mobility in the American Industrial Revolution.”

Heather Miyano Kopelson, University of Iowa

Amanda Bowie Moniz, University of Michigan
“Labours in the Cause of Humanity in Every Part of the Globe: Transatlantic Philanthropic Collaboration and the Cosmopolitan Ideal, 1760–1815.”

François Weil, École des hautes études en sciences sociales, Centre d’études nord-américaines and Harvard University
“Family Trees: A Cultural History of Genealogy in the United States.”
New at the Adams Papers
In December 1781, while serving as American minister-designate to the Netherlands, John Adams wrote to Edmund Jenings about a particular book—The Hymn to Ceres—that he had been hunting for in the bookshops of Amsterdam. More than four years later, while studying at Harvard College in 1786, John Quincy Adams received a long letter from Abigail Adams full of motherly advice, including a reading list of authors that every young gentleman should know. And over several cold months in the winter of 1805, John Adams corresponded with Francis Adriaan van der Kemp about the nature of a free government as seen through Davila, Turgot, and Priestly. One thing is certain: the Adamses were readers. Not only did they read, they reflected on what they read, wrote letters about it, and even sent books back and forth across the Atlantic. John Adams took reading a step further, as he engaged his authors in reflection and debate through marginal annotations.

In the past, editors of the Adams Papers might only have been able to note whether or not John Adams or John Quincy Adams owned specific titles. The resources to follow up and track down each volume to examine and study the annotation were limited. But thanks to a new project at the Boston Public Library and the inside knowledge of Mary Claffey, a recent addition to the staff of the Adams Papers, the project will benefit from new insights on the Adamses as readers.

Claffey, a former editor and writer who completed her master’s degree in library science at Simmons College in 2003, was the cataloger of the John Adams Personal Library at the Boston Public Library. While enjoying hands-on access to the rare and historically significant books, she cataloged over 1,400 volumes. She joins the Adams Papers as an editorial assistant.

The producers of American Experience, the award-winning PBS series, have been tapping into the research skills of another “new” member of the Adams Papers staff. Hobson Woodward has been with the MHS for over a year and a half, buried in transcriptions of the original Adams correspondence part-time while earning dual master’s degrees in history and library science at Simmons. In that time, he has transcribed over 1,000 documents for the project, reading more original manuscript letters between the Adamses than many Adams scholars.

In addition to his responsibilities as a new full-time research and editorial assistant, Woodward will be applying that knowledge as the liaison for the American Experience project. In this capacity, he will be responsible for tracking down exact source citations, verifying transcriptions, and confirming secondary research with primary sources. John and Abigail Adams, a two-part program airing in late 2005, will explore the couple’s relationship through letters, diaries, illustrations from the MHS library collections, and interviews with leading Adams scholars filmed in our Dowse Library.

MHR Wins Award
The American Association for State and Local History will award the Massachusetts Historical Society a Certificate of Commendation for The Massachusetts Historical Review at the association’s annual meeting on September 30 in St. Louis.

Based in Nashville, Tennessee, the AASLH is the country’s leading not-for-profit professional organization of individuals and institutions committed to the preservation and promotion of state and local history. It established an awards program in 1945 to “encourage standards of excellence in the collection, preservation, and interpretation of state and local history throughout the United States.” Through its awards, the association seeks to encourage public recognition of the opportunities for “small and large organizations, institutions, and programs to make contributions” to the field of history.

In the MHR’s 1999 inaugural issue, the journal then committed itself to “recovering the legacy of the forgotten, to familiarizing its readers with the latest trends in historical research, and to offering essential history founded on time-tested themes and approaches.” The editors always keep that pledge in mind, as well as their commitment to our readers to publish well-crafted essays that shed new light on the history of our state and region.
The Massachusetts Historical Society wishes to thank those generous friends who helped make the conference “Women * War * Work: American Women and the U.S. Military” possible—

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*The images on this page are from Margaret Hall, Letters and Photographs from the Battle Country, 1918–1919, collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Clockwise from top right, they appear facing pages 83, 68, and frontispiece.*
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**A bequest is the simplest and most practical way to provide meaningful financial support for its future.**

In 1918, a bequest from Henry Adams gave the Massachusetts Historical Society the right to publish *The Education of Henry Adams*. The book sold 12,000 copies within three months and received a Pulitzer Prize in 1919. Since that time, the Adams Fund, established from its royalties, has provided substantial annual income to support the Society’s programs.

Your bequest, like that of Henry Adams, can strengthen the Society’s endowment, helping the MHS continue to “collect, preserve and communicate” the priceless primary sources that we as Americans depend on to learn about our past.

For information on making a bequest, please contact:

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