

Annotation

N H P R C
NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS
COMMISSION

Vol. 27.4

NEWSLETTER

December 1999

COMMISSION RECOMMENDS GRANTS TOTALING \$3,207,440, ANNOUNCES 3-YEAR, \$1.8 MILLION INITIATIVE TO EXPAND ARCHIVAL ELECTRONIC RECORDS EXPERTISE

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) held a 2-day meeting on November 16-17, 1999, and recommended grants totaling \$3,207,440 for 64 projects to preserve, publish, and encourage the use of documentary sources relating to the history of the United States. NHPRC Chairman John W. Carlin welcomed new Commission member Brent Glass, the Executive Director of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission and State Historical Records Coordinator for Pennsylvania, representing the American Association for State and Local History, to his first Commission meeting.

The Commission voted to issue a call for proposals for a special 3-year, \$1.8 million initiative designed to broaden the base and raise the level of archival expertise in the area of electronic records throughout the nation. The Commission will continue to support proposals addressing other areas of its electronic records research agenda.

The Commission approved final funding for the National Forum on Archival Continuing Education (NFACE), which is scheduled for April 27-29, 2000, in Decatur, GA, and will include representatives from more than 45 national and regional organizations that currently provide continuing education to those caring for historical records or whose constituents are potential consumers of such services. The 2000 meeting of the Council of State Historical Records Coordinators (COSHRC) will be held in conjunction with the Forum. The \$183,072 grant



Chairman John W. Carlin presents the Commission's 1999 Distinguished Service Award to Larry J. Hackman, first director of the NHPRC's records program and currently director of the Harry S. Truman Library. Photograph by Jerry Thompson, NARA.

will be administered by the American Association for State and Local History (AASLH) in partnership with COSHRC. The grant also includes funding for the COSHRC meeting at the National Association of Government Archivists and Records Administrators (NAGARA) meeting in Columbia, SC, in July, and the 2001 COSHRC meeting.

The Commission approved a grant of up to \$300,000 to the San Diego Supercomputer Center to build upon its previous research on the long-term preservation of and access to software-dependent data objects, which it has conducted for the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), the National

Science Foundation (NSF), and the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) and other sponsors. The NHPRC-funded project will specifically look at the scalability and usefulness of the technology in archives other than NARA.

At the meeting, the Commission recommended that the Archivist of the United States make grants totaling up to \$1,370,714 for 8 Founding Era documentary editing projects; \$40,000 for the publication subvention of four volumes produced by those projects; \$50,778 for the publication subvention of six volumes produced by documentary editing projects reflecting the New World and American experience; \$142,133 for 13 state board administrative support projects (a new type of project being awarded for the first time); up to \$555,884 for 8 state board planning, implementation, (continued on page 10)

Annotation

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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 *Marvin F. "Bud" Moss*, representing the President of the United States; *William H. Chafe*, representing the Organization of American Historians; *Charles T. Cullen*, representing the Association for Documentary Editing; *Mary Maples Dunn*, representing the American Historical Association; *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 M. Jeffords*, representing the U.S. Senate; *Anne R. Kenney*, representing the Society of American Archivists; *Howard Lowell*, representing the National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators; *David H. Souter*, representing the U.S. Supreme Court; and *Winston Tabb*, representing the Librarian of Congress.

NHPRC STAFF - *Ann C. Newhall*, Executive Director; *Roger A. Bruns*, Deputy 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; *Mary A. Giunta*, Director for Communications and Outreach; *J. Dane Hartgrove*, Historian and Editor, *Annotation*; *Laurette O'Connor*, Grant Program Assistant; *Cassandra A. Scott*, Staff Assistant; *Daniel A. Stokes*, Program Officer.

ISSN 0160-8460

FROM THE EDITOR

Welcome to the last issue of *Annotation* this millennium! A lot happened at the November 1999 Commission meeting, as you will see from our lead article. The Commission recommended that \$3,207,440 in grant funds be awarded to 64 projects in various categories. It resolved to issue a call for proposals to broaden and deepen U.S. archival expertise in the area of electronic records over the next 3 fiscal years, allocating up to \$600,000 per year of its appropriated funds to support such proposals. The NHPRC also funded a 3-year project of the San Diego Supercomputer Center to conduct research on long-term preservation of and access to software-dependent data objects that is scalable for use by smaller institutions and agencies. See inside for details on these developments.

At the November meeting, we celebrated the 65th anniversary of the NHPRC, and particularly the 25th anniversary of NHPRC's Records Program. Chairman John W. Carlin presented Larry J. Hackman, the first director of that program, with the Commission's 1999 Distinguished Service Award. The Commission also hosted a public presentation on the prototypes created by the Model Editions Partnership to demonstrate approaches to the publication of historical documentary editions in electronic form.

The theme of this *Annotation* issue is NHPRC funding of projects that enhance our understanding of Native American history and help to preserve Native American records. We have chosen six projects to illustrate the contributions that the NHPRC has made in this area.

Tom Sheridan, director of the Documentary Relations of the Southwest project, explores Spanish interaction with Native American peoples, in particular the Seri Indians, who live in the Mexican state of Sonora along the Gulf of California. This project has just finished the second volume in its Native American series, and is now completing the fifth volume in its series devoted to the official Spanish presence in the Southwest.

Karen Alexander, Library and Archives Director for the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, describes the impact of an NHPRC records grant on the tribe's archives and records management program.

John Kessell, editor of the *Journals of don Diego de Vargas*, recounts the relationship between Vargas and a Native American leader who first fought to prevent Spain from reestablishing its hold over New Mexico after a successful revolt, but later worked with the Spaniards as a means of ensuring stability in the region. The Vargas project is now working on the fifth of six volumes projected in the series.

Tom Mooney, curator of collections at the Cherokee Heritage Center in Oklahoma, shares with us both the dynamism of the men who helped bring about the rebirth of the Cherokee Nation and the frustration of working to preserve Native American records in the face of economic and social realities.

Jack Larner, who recently completed his third microfilm edition with NHPRC support, tells us about the life and work of Carlos Montezuma and the activities of the Society of American Indians, with which Montezuma was closely associated.

Robin Kickingbird, archivist of the Iowa Tribe, explains the impact of an NHPRC records grant on the tribe's records program. Her words help us understand the importance of records preservation and access to the maintenance of Native American traditions.



THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S COLUMN

For well over a decade, the NHPRC, through its Native American Initiative, has invited proposals to develop archives and records management programs within tribal organizations, survey and copy tribe-related historical documents held by records repositories, preserve and catalog photographic collections, and conduct oral history projects.

A number of successful projects in these areas have served to improve the preservation of and access to the nation's Native American heritage. Tribal archives and records management programs have been initiated in Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and South Dakota. The Cherokee Nation in Oklahoma, for example, has been able to arrange, describe, and make available for research records documenting its history since the 1700s. The Pawnee Tribe of Oklahoma is conducting a repository survey project to identify photographs relating to the Pawnee Nation. Copies of these photographs, along with detailed descriptive information, will be made available to researchers at the tribe's archival facility.

The only projects that conduct and transcribe oral history interviews with Commission funding are those involving Native Americans. This is because such projects help to preserve

native languages as well as tribal history, which is based upon oral tradition. Native American oral history projects have been undertaken in Alaska, Minnesota, and Montana. At Little Big Horn College in Montana, an oral history class was integrated into the college curriculum to help ensure that trained interviewers will be available in the future.

Several of our historical documentary editing projects have located and published records of the Native American experience. Admittedly, this experience for the most part has been filtered through the perceptions of the non-Native Americans whose papers formed the foci for the editions. Primarily, but not entirely, *Voices of the Sqelix™: A Tribal History of the Salish and Pend d'Oreille People*, produced by the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, is a notable example of a documentary edition of transcribed and translated oral history interviews, augmented by the tribes' photograph collection.

The NHPRC is actively seeking more and better ways to encourage projects that identify, preserve, and make more accessible documentation of the ethnic, racial, gender, and religious diversity of this nation, and in particular Native American records. Please write to me and tell me your suggestions.

NHPRC Celebrates 25th Anniversary of Adding Its "R"

**HONORS LARRY J. HACKMAN,
FIRST DIRECTOR OF RECORDS PROGRAM,
WITH DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD**

In 1974, the National Historical Publications Commission became the National Historical Publications *and Records* Commission. Thanks to the vision and encouragement of Charles Lee of South Carolina and many other state and local archival officials, the Commission expanded its pathbreaking work of supporting modern documentary publications to include that of assisting institutions and organizations in preserving and making vital historical records available for public use.

Since the inauguration of its records program, the NHPRC has come a long way in assisting institutions and organizations across the country. Today, the Commission encourages archival repositories, state and local governments, historical societies, libraries, academic institutions, and others to act vigorously to locate and preserve documents of national and

state historical significance. Commission grants have helped archives, historical societies, and state and local governments assess records conditions and needs, develop archival and records management programs, support the development of advanced archival processes in automation, and provide support for historical photograph preservation and records microfilming.

The NHPRC is working with the states to solve the problems and meet the challenges facing America's archival infrastructure. Commission grants fund state planning efforts that determine the condition of records, giving us vital information about records holdings and needs throughout the country, identifying shared challenges and opportunities. These projects promote public education about records preservation, helping institutions and organizations providing archival training and undertaking national conferences and other collaborative efforts on many issues of common concern to archivists and record keepers across the country. The Commission also supports regrant programs in many states to reach grassroots institutions and organizations, further leveraging funds.

The NHPRC is laying a foundation for research to understand the problems confronting archivists and records managers in the proliferation of electronic records. Through research and development projects, *(continued on page 4)*

conferences, consultancies, and other efforts, the Commission is working with those concerned to establish the best practices for long-term preservation of and access to these records. Commission projects are exploring the functions and data required to manage electronic records in accord with archival requirements. Behind all these efforts is the Commission's determination to safeguard a national documentary legacy that, if lost, cannot be replaced.

Back in 1974, all of this was merely a grand idea. It took extraordinary leadership to bring it all to fruition. NHPRC Executive Director Frank G. Burke turned to Larry J. Hackman to head the new records program. Hackman had previously served as director of oral history and director of special programs at the John F. Kennedy Library from 1966 to 1975. Through his determined, indefatigable efforts, the NHPRC developed the systems and organization, set the precedents, and established the nationwide contacts that made the records program operate.

Hackman served on the NHPRC staff from 1975 to 1981. He moved on to become State Archivist of New York, and is now Director of the Harry S. Truman Library. His publications include articles on archives, archival theory, and archival practice. He is the executive producer of an award-winning film on Presidential decision making. He is a frequent speaker on historical records assessment, planning and program development, grant-seeking and grant-making, documentation analysis, and related archives and records matters. He has served on many committees and boards in several professional organizations, including the Society of American Archivists, the Research Libraries Group, and the National Council on Public History. He was a Mellon Research Fellow at Bentley Historical Library in 1985, and was elected a fellow of the Society of American Archivists in 1986.

For the past decade, the Commission has annually presented its Distinguished Service Award to individuals whose careers have demonstrated exemplary accomplishment and extraordinary commitment in forwarding the mission of the NHPRC or who have made notable accomplishments in fields touched by the Commission's work. Recipients have included (in chronological order) Arthur Link, H. G. Jones, Louis Harlan, Robert Warner, Dorothy Porter Wesley, Charles Lee, Carol Bleser, Mark Hatfield, Gerald Ham, and Frank G. Burke.

The NHPRC Distinguished Service Award, presented to Larry Hackman at the November 1999 meeting of the Commission by Chairman John W. Carlin, is "for extraordinary dedication and exceptional leadership as first Director of the NHPRC Records Program, bringing to it vision, innovation, and strength; devising procedures and policies that have proven to be effective and durable; mobilizing support from constituent organizations around the country; and for continued outstanding service as archivist, records administrator, and tireless advocate for the preservation and availability of historical records at the state and national levels."

NHPRC Issues Call for Proposals to Increase Archival Electronic Records Expertise

At its November 1999 meeting, the Commission voted to expand its current strategic initiative in the area of electronic records. The Commission is issuing a call for proposals to address the need to broaden the base and increase the level of archival expertise in the area of electronic records.

This call for proposals seeks to increase the number of archivists who are equipped to work with electronic records. It also responds to the need to increase the basic knowledge of archivists and related professionals in general about the challenges and opportunities information technology poses and the initiatives currently attempting to address them. At the same time, the Commission will continue to support proposals addressing other areas of its electronic records research agenda.

To support this initiative, the Commission will commit up to \$1.8 million to proposals that respond to this need. The Commission has allocated up to \$600,000 of its annual appropriated grant funds for the next 3 fiscal years (2001-2003) toward the call for proposals in this area.

The Commission believes that archival expertise needs to be enhanced at a number of different levels and in a number of different venues. For example, the Commission would welcome proposals to

- ❖ support a research fellowship program to conduct fundamental research in archives administration related to electronic records
- ❖ provide post-doctoral opportunities at universities that have doctoral programs in archival or information science
- ❖ develop additional graduate-level archival courses focusing on the challenges that information technology poses for the profession
- ❖ develop educational opportunities for working archivists in the form of fellowships, web-based distance education, or study at an institute
- ❖ develop computer science curricula that incorporate archival and records management concerns about electronic records and electronic recordkeeping.

This list is not exhaustive. The Commission welcomes all types of proposals that address this strategic initiative. The Commission anticipates funding a number of proposals in each of the 3 years of the initiative, and has set no arbitrary limits on dollar amounts. Proposals for the first cycle are due June 1, 2000, for projects beginning no earlier than January 1, 2001. These proposals will be considered at the Commission's November 2000 meeting.

Potential applicants are **strongly** encouraged to contact the Commission staff **early** in the process of preparing a proposal for this strategic initiative. Applicants should contact Mark Conrad, the Director for Technology Initiatives, for further information. He can be reached by telephone at 202-501-5600, extension 233; by fax at 202-501-5601; by e-mail at mark.conrad@arch1.nara.gov; and by regular mail at the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC), National Archives and Records Administration, 700 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Room 111, Washington, DC 20408-0001.

NHPRC SUPPORTS RESEARCH ON ELECTRONIC RECORDS PRESERVATION AND ACCESS

AT ITS NOVEMBER 1999 MEETING, the National Historical Publications and Records Commission awarded a conditional grant of up to \$300,000 to the Regents of the University of California, on behalf of the University of California, San Diego—specifically the San Diego Supercomputer Center (SDSC)—for a 3-year research project. The research team is led by Dr. Amarnath Gupta and Dr. Richard Marciano. The purpose of the project is to conduct research on long-term preservation of, and access to, software-dependent data objects. To do this, the SDSC team proposes to create infrastructure-independent proxies (IIP) of the objects. The IIP will be created using the eXtensible Markup Language (XML). XML is a standard way of representing information in a hardware/software-independent form, and is likely to replace HyperText Markup Language (HTML) as the language used for the next generation of the World Wide Web. Thus, the IIP will serve as a software/hardware-independent representation of the object. The IIP will also contain information about the context in which the object was originally created (metadata).

The IIP can be used as a surrogate for the original object long after the software and hardware needed to use the original object are obsolete. Electronic records are collections of one or more data objects, and the metadata captured in the IIP will allow archivists to maintain the provenance and original order of electronic records. The project will demonstrate retention of original objects as well as IIPs. This option will offer archives a risk management technique in cases where there is doubt about the adequacy of the IIP for preservation or use. Retaining the original digital object would leave open the possibility of using the computer technology available in the future to recreate as much of the look and feel of the original record as is possible. In many cases the IIP will be sufficient for both preservation and use by future researchers. In either case, the metadata captured in the IIP will be used for finding the records that are responsive to a researcher's query. The SDSC team plans to use three classes of electronic records for their research—textual documents, documents containing a mixture of text and graphics, and records created by Geographic Information Systems (GIS).

In carrying out the research, the SDSC team will develop a prototype of an Archivists' Workbench (AW) software package. This package will consist of tools to partially automate the process of creating IIP and managing the IIP and the original software-dependent data objects. The tools will be built using JAVA so they can be used on any computing platform, and the grantees will investigate what the minimum hardware/software requirements are to use these tools effectively. The grantees will also write reports containing their research findings and recommendations, will make presentations at professional

conferences, and will submit articles for publication to appropriate archival and technical journals.

Because the grantees are all computer scientists, they have established an archival advisory group to provide feedback on the metadata that are necessary for long-term preservation of authentic electronic records, the nature of the relationships to be maintained between records and collections, and the usability of the tools developed. A number of archivists with electronic records expertise from a variety of institutions have agreed to participate on the advisory group.

This project builds upon previous work that the applicants have done for the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), the National Science Foundation, the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, and other sponsors. It directly addresses one of the most important questions on the Commission's electronic records research agenda—"How can software-dependent data objects be retained for future use?" If this question cannot be satisfactorily answered, there is little point in pursuing most of the rest of that agenda. This project will specifically look at the scalability and usefulness of the technology the applicants have developed for archives other than NARA.

C. Vann Woodward

C. Vann Woodward, editor of *Mary Chesnut's Civil War*, an NHPRC-funded work that won the Pulitzer Prize for history in 1982, died on December 17, 1999. He was 91. Dr. Woodward, who retired as Sterling Professor of History at Yale University in 1973, also taught at Georgia Institute of Technology, Johns Hopkins University, the University of Virginia, the University of London, and Oxford University. A 1930 graduate of Emory University, he received his master's degree from Columbia University in 1932 and his doctorate from the University of North Carolina in 1937. Dr. Woodward's other works included *Tom Watson: Agrarian Rebel* (1938), *Reunion and Reaction* (1951), the 1952 Bancroft Prize-winning *Origins of the New South, 1877-1913*, *The Strange Career of Jim Crow* (1955), and *Thinking Back: The Perils of Writing History* (1986).

THROUGH A GLASS DARKLY

Looking At Native Americans Through Spanish and Mexican Eyes

BY THOMAS E. SHERIDAN

For nearly three centuries, the northern frontier of the Spanish empire in the Americas stretched from Florida to the Pacific coast. Native American peoples of the region saw their lives and communities transformed by European diseases, crops, animals, and ideas. Their responses to Spanish soldiers, settlers, and missionaries ranged from violent resistance to ambivalent accommodation.

Because Spain was such a bureaucratic empire, millions of pages of primary documents chronicle the encounter between Native Americans and the Iberian invaders. Twenty-five years ago, Dr. Charles Polzer, S.J., founded the Documentary Relations of the Southwest (DRSW) at the Arizona State Museum of the University of Arizona in order to make at least a portion of this enormous documentary record more accessible to scholars and the general public. DRSW's first task was to compile a massive computerized database of information recorded in the documents—a database that could be searched for Persons, Places, Ethnic Groups, Key Words, and other categories. At present, the DRSW Master Bibliography contains 17,110 entries encompassing about three-quarters of a million pages of documents from the 16th to the early 19th centuries. Historians, anthropologists, genealogists, and other researchers can now identify every document or group of related documents that mentions "Apaches," "Tucson," or "Juan Bautista de Anza."

Under a series of grants from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, DRSW researchers also began to prepare documentary histories about Spanish colonization in the Southwest and Northern Mexico. The first series focuses on the development of *presidios* (military garrisons) and militias on the northern frontier of New Spain from the Chichimec Wars of the 1570s to the inspection by the Marqués de Rubí in the 1760s.

That series now consists of four volumes published by the University of Arizona Press: *The Presidio and Militia on the Northern Frontier of New Spain*, Vol. I: 1570-1700, edited by Thomas H. Naylor and Charles W. Polzer, S.J. (1986); *Pedro de Rivera and the Military Regulations of Northern New Spain, 1724-1729*, edited by T.H. Naylor and C.W. Polzer (1988); *The Presidio and Militia on the Northern Frontier of New Spain*, Volume Two, Part One: *The Californias and Sinaloa-Sonora*,



Seri Ramón Blanco poling a reed balsa with a turtle harpoon in Bahía de Kino, Sonora, 1922. Seris raiding in Baja California would have crossed the Gulf of California in balsas such as this one. Photograph by Edward H. Davis, courtesy of the Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of the American Indian.

1700-1765, edited by C.W. Polzer and Thomas E. Sheridan (1997); and *The Presidio and Militia on the Northern Frontier of New Spain*, Volume Two, Part Two: *The Central Corridor and the Texas Corridor; 1700-1765*, edited by Diana Hadley, T.H. Naylor, and Mardith Schuetz-Miller (1997). A fifth and final volume on the Marqués de Rubí's inspection of the northern presidios in the 1760s is being completed under the editorship of Tracy Duvall. These volumes include both Spanish transcriptions and English translations of key or representative documents, along with introductions and annotations written by DRSW editors.

A second series on Native American peoples was launched as well. In 1979, DRSW published a preliminary volume, edited by Thomas H. Naylor and myself, entitled *Rarámuri: A Tarahumara Colonial Chronicle, 1607-1791* (Flagstaff: Northland Press), about the Tarahumara Indians of Mexico's Sierra Madre Occidental. About the same time, I began to select documents on the Comcáac, or Seri Indians as others call them. This project culminated in the publication of *Empire of Sand: The Seri Indians and the Struggle for Spanish Sonora, 1645-1803*, by the University of Arizona Press in October 1999. It is the first in the series on Native Americans to be supported and subvented by the NHPRC.

The Seris live in the Mexican state of Sonora along the Gulf of California. For centuries, perhaps millennia, they have inhabited one of the driest deserts in North America. There are no rivers or streams in Seri territory, so the Comcáac have never farmed

the land. Instead, they hunted and gathered the bounty of the desert and sea. The Seris also used the desert and sea to keep the Spanish empire at bay for more than 200 years.

Empire of Sand contains Spanish transcriptions and English translations of 33 documents. These documents include missionary letters, military diaries, official investigations, and the lengthy *Relación* of the Expedition to Sonora, which narrates Colonel Domingo Elizondo's campaign against the Seris and their O'odham (Upper and Lower Pima) allies from 1767 to 1771. The documents trace the rise and fall of the Jesuit mission program, the escalation of Seri resistance during the mid-18th century, and the generally unsuccessful attempts to resettle the Seris at Pitic (modern Hermosillo) during the late 1700s. Two short documents also describe Seri raids near Mission Santa Gertrudis on the Baja California peninsula. Paddling their reed canoes, the Seris were able to island-hop back and forth across the Gulf of California at a time when Spanish navigation of the Gulf was rudimentary at best.

Through these documents, you glimpse Seri society and culture, Seri adaptations to the desert and sea, and Seri relations with their neighbors. But that glimpse is always filtered and often distorted by European and Euro-American beliefs, values, and preconceptions. As the late ethnohistorian Edward Spicer noted in his *Cycles of Conquest: The Impact of Spain, Mexico,*

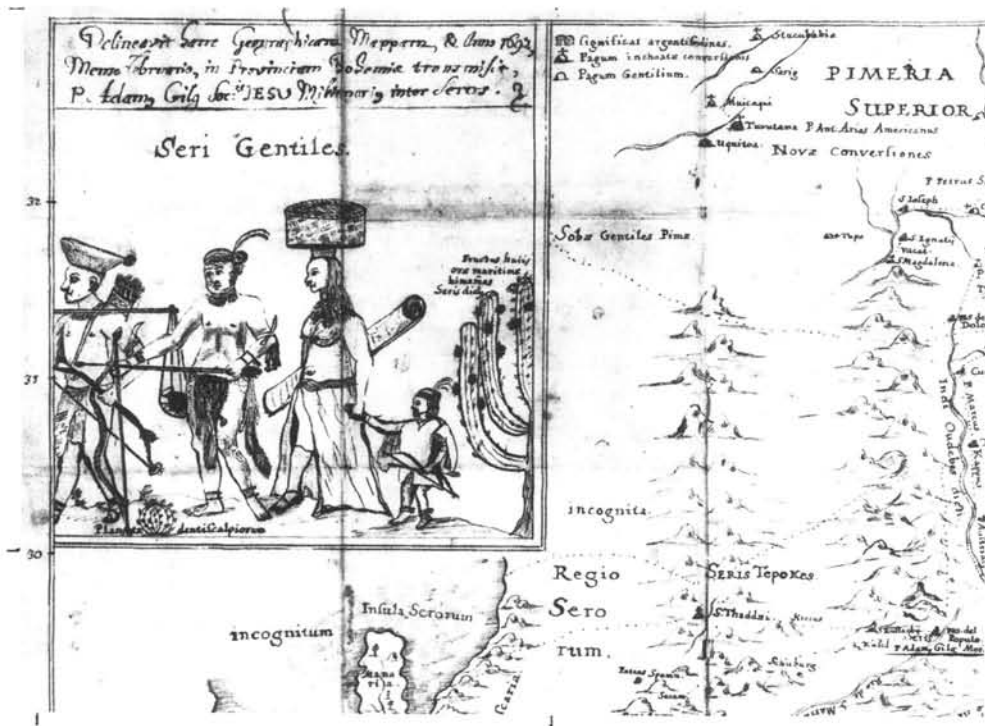
With the enthusiastic support of Wayne Taylor, Jr., the Hopi Tribal Chairman; Phillip R. Quochytewa, Sr., Vice Chairman; and Leigh J. Kuwanwisiwma, Director of the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office, we plan to begin the Hopi Documentary History Project in July 2000. DRSW will select, transcribe, translate, and annotate Spanish and Mexican documents about the Hopis from the Coronado Expedition in 1540–42 to the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo in 1848, when the Hopi lands and people became a part of the United States of America. The Hopi Cultural Preservation Office will assemble Hopi elders from different clans and villages who have knowledge about the events, rituals, or landscapes described in the documents themselves. These meetings will produce commentary that will be incorporated into the annotation and interpretation of the documents in the published volume.

We hope that such a collaboration will illuminate the Spanish and Mexican documentary record and make the looking glass a little less dark. We also hope that the Hopi Documentary History Project initiates a larger collaboration—one that makes primary documents accessible and useful for generations of Hopis to come. The Hopi Tribe wants to enhance its archival collections and introduce Hopi history and a Hopi syllabary into local school curricula. The Tribe also wants to translate at least some of the documents into Hopi and incorporate them into Hopi

Jesuit missionary Adam Gilg's map of Seri territory, with an illustration of 17th-century Seris, 1692. The woman balances a basket on her head. The man on the left carries a pot in a net hanging from a yoke. Gilg was one of the first missionaries to the Seris. Courtesy of the Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of Natural History.

and the United States on the Indians of the Southwest, 1533–1960 (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1962), "Through a glass darkly, something—and probably the main outline—of what is taking place can be discerned. However, insofar as the Indians are concerned, it is history without letters written by the principals, without a single state document, without diaries, note-books, newspapers, or memorandums!" (p. 22).

Because none of the Indian peoples in the Southwest or Northern Mexico were literate, they left no written records of their own. Yet all of these groups have rich and detailed oral traditions about their origins, their homelands, and their relations with others. In conversation with Hartman H. Lomawaima, Associate Director of the Arizona State Museum and a member of the Hopi Bear Clan, and Emory Sekaquaptewa, one of the senior editors of the acclaimed *Hopi Dictionary* (Hopi Dictionary Project, 1998), we decided to embark on a new kind of documentary history. The Hopi Documentary History Project will include, for the first time, Hopi consultants, who will generate their own commentaries about how the documents portray the Hopis and their encounters with Spaniards and Mexicans.



literacy programs. As Native Americans like the Hopis seek to make tribal sovereignty a reality, they are determined to take greater control over the interpretation of their pasts as well. Knowledge of the documentary record—and knowledgeable commentary on it—is one step in that direction. ❖

DR. SHERIDAN IS DIRECTOR, DOCUMENTARY RELATIONS OF THE SOUTHWEST, ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM, UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA.

THE LITTLE ARCHIVES THAT COULD!

BY KAREN ALEXANDER

Just like the familiar children's story with that famous little train, success should not be determined by one's size. Particularly if one is talking about the Miami Tribal Library and Archives, located in Miami, Oklahoma. I always say that we are one of the best kept secrets in Miami, because so many people don't know that we are here. Miami has a public library, many school libraries, a library at the local junior college, and even other tribal libraries. But just as each of them has its own mission, we alone have the mandate to preserve all things related to the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, so that they will not be forever lost.

The center that houses our facility began in 1987 as a joint venture between the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma and the Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma. The two tribes received a small U. S. Department of Education grant to establish a recreational library for the tribal elders, who also receive a hot noon meal at its Title VI nutrition center. This center is supported by a consortium between the original two tribes, plus the Peoria Tribe of Oklahoma. About 350 meals are served each day to members of any federally recognized tribe.

The library soon outgrew its original two bookcases. In 1989, a full-time staff was added. One of the first series we did was also one of the most fun. Each of the eight local tribes was featured, with either its chief or historian presenting a program. There was a hunger to hear about the past, a willingness to share it, and a desperate need to preserve it. The only bad thing about working with elders is the inevitable loss of tribal knowledge with their deaths. This is such an awesome responsibility. So much will be lost



completely if quick action isn't taken.

All of the small tribes in Ottawa County have stories similar to those of the Miamis, whose ancestral home was originally in the Indiana and Ohio area. They were forcibly removed to Kansas in 1846, and again to Indian Territory (now Oklahoma) after a treaty in 1867. During each removal, some tribal members were allowed to stay behind. But according to the Federal Government, they gave up all rights to be Miami in doing so. After 1867, three of the former bands of Miami, the Wea, the Piankashaw, and the Kaskaskias, chose to form a new confederation with the Peoria Tribe. All this plus the cholera epidemics took their toll. There were fewer than 70 people in the Miami Tribe when it moved to Indian Territory.

Small wonder that so much of the tribe's culture, traditions, and history was lost. The Miami Tribe did not have its own office building until 1978. Prior to that, the chief's office was his car. The tribal secretary/treasurer kept the typewriter and one filing cabinet at her home.

Collecting and preserving tribal history have always been a priority. Grants provided additional staff; equipment such as microfilm and microfiche readers; and language materials. Tribal photographs were found and duplicated. My first assistant, Barbara Nichols, was Wea, and had researched her own family for over 15 years. She was an excellent "footnote chaser." Interlibrary loan opened up a whole new world for her.

THE NHPRC GRANT

Grant writing became routine as we endeavored to provide services and expand programs. In 1993, a 2-year National Historical Publications and Records Commission grant allowed the tribe to establish an archives component and raise its collection to a whole new level. Fortunately, a HUD grant was also received at this time, which allowed the library to expand its space fourfold.

The first year, the tribe established an archives and records management program. An inventory was conducted of all

of the records in storage, and priorities established. With the input of the tribe's program directors and the various government agencies, retention and disposal schedules were determined. Procedures were established to control the creation and maintenance of the tribal records. The library director took an archival administration class at the University of Oklahoma in Norman, Oklahoma, paid for by the grant.

Opposite: *Western Miami chiefs, ca. 1870. Front row (from left): David Geboe, Peter Lafalia, John Roubidoux, Thomas Miller, Louis Lafontaine. Back row: unidentified government agent, Thomas F. Richardville, individual identified only as McKinsey, unidentified government agent. The original photograph hangs in tribal headquarters in Miami, Oklahoma.*

Right: *Kilsoquab, granddaughter of Chief Little Turtle (who, as head of the Miami Confederacy, defeated United States troops under Josiah Harmar, 1790, and Arthur St. Clair, 1791) and her son Anthony Rivarre. Little Turtle, whose battle tactics were later studied at West Point, signed the Treaty of Greenville, by which much of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois were ceded to the United States. Kilsoquab was a revered figure among members of the tribe, and many Miami women bore her name. Photograph courtesy of the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma.*

Dr. Robert Markman, a history professor from nearby Missouri Southern State College in Joplin, Missouri, joined the project the next year. He reviewed the documents already collected, ascertained what other historical records were available, and determined their location. When possible, acid-free copies were made. All materials were stored in appropriate containers for preservation and future access.

BENEFITS

What did the NHPRC grant do for the Miami Tribe? It did more than the obvious: providing staff, training, supplies, and travel funds. For the first time, the tribe now has primary source documents from its past. It has laid the groundwork for many other projects planned for the future. Most importantly, receiving the grant gave the work done here credibility.

Today, not only do the Miamis have a full-service library with over 14,000 volumes, more than 650 videos and 170 cassettes, magazines, newspapers, and two Internet terminals, they have a bursting archives as well. Artifacts from a Michigamea village site in Illinois were donated. The archives currently houses two collections unusual in this area, but well known to many researchers: a bound set of the Draper papers on loan from the Kekionga Indian Alliance and a complete set of the Jesuit Relations on loan from Miami University in Oxford, Ohio.

Four special collections are unique: the Walter Havighurst Collection, containing

over 100 books from the library of a well-known Ohio author who taught literature and history at Miami University; the Edwin C. Rothschild Collection, in 25 Hollinger boxes containing the papers of the tribal lawyer from the Indian Claims Commission, dated 1950–1970; the Chief Forest Olds Collection, in three Hollinger boxes dating from 1963 to 1974; and the papers of Luke Scheer, a historian and researcher who corresponded with tribal

members from 1930 to the 1960s, in six Hollinger boxes.

A recent language grant funded by the Administration for Native Americans has just been completed by the Library and Archives. The Miami Tribe in Oklahoma has no living speakers fluent in the original language, but much language in written form. This grant allowed two linguists to work with the tribal staff to develop a handbook and student dictionary, which was distributed to each member over age 18, one to a household. Teachers are receiving training at language camps. Then, classes will be held to teach tribal members the language of their ancestors.

FUTURE

A children's book and calendar are in the final stages of development. Future plans include a web page and work on a history book. I would love to get our special collections digitized. It is so easy to visualize what needs to be done, but a challenge to make it happen. But the special collections and the language work would not have possible without the foundation of the NHPRC grant.

We've come a long way in the last 12 years, thanks to the efforts of many people. Carolyn Bailey wrote the first library grant, but we should also mention Chief Floyd Leonard, every executive director

and Business Committee member, every library staff member, and every mentor who helped us through uncharted waters. Drs. Thomas Kremm and Gary Harrington, from the Archives at the Oklahoma Department of Libraries, were constant allies. The staff at Miami University helped a lot. No one did this alone.

The university librarian at Miami University, Dean Judith Sessions, has a wonderful philosophy, about working on



failures until you succeed, that we've tried to incorporate into our program. You have to constantly look at the whole picture. *The Little Engine That Could* is really one of my favorite children's stories. I keep telling myself, no matter how big the problem, or how high the mountain may be, that just like the little engine, I think we can, I think we can, I think we can. . . . ❖

KAREN ALEXANDER IS THE LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES DIRECTOR OF THE MIAMI TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA.

(continued from page 1) regrant, and collaborative projects; up to \$741,423 for 6 electronic records projects; \$192,132 for 15 bridge grants to support documentary editing projects reflecting the New World and American experience that are affected by the shift of the Commission's spring meeting dates from February to May; and \$114,376 to support the Institute for the Editing of Historical Documents and to fund the Commission's archival administration and historical documentary editing fellowships. A total of \$5,205,716 had been requested. The complete list of funded projects appears below.

The Commission selected the Papers of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony at Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, as the host project for its 2000-2001 Fellowship in Historical Documentary Editing. It also selected the Special Collections Department of the University of Virginia Library as the host institution for its 2000-2001 Fellowship in Archival Administration.

The Commission unanimously approved a number of resolutions presented by its executive committee:

- ❖ recommending reauthorization of its grants program by the Congress for a period of 5 years at a level of \$10 million per year
- ❖ welcoming the Chairman's willingness to support significantly enhanced initiatives to implement the NHPRC's strategic plan and to support the funding necessary to carry out those initiatives; noting the Executive Director's willingness to plan for such initiatives; and pledging Commission involvement with the Executive Director in forging a plan to be considered by the Commission at its meeting in May 2000
- ❖ instructing NHPRC staff to work with the Chairman and NARA's Development Staff to develop a proposal to augment the grant budget with private donations from corporate, foundation, and individual contributors and to present the proposal at the May meeting
- ❖ issuing a call for proposals to address the critical need of broadening the base of archival expertise in the area of electronic records and allocating up to \$600,000 of its annual appropriated grant funds for the next 3 years (2001-2003) to support proposals in this area
- ❖ directing that the May 2000 meeting be scheduled to extend over 2 days

because of the need for critical authorization and budget discussions

- ❖ clarifying the cost-sharing guidelines for its grant program
- ❖ approving a new statement on digitization to replace the Commission Statement on Digitization Projects (Draft, 1996): "The National Historical Publications and Records Commission generally regards projects to preserve endangered records, to provide basic access to significant historical materials (e.g., to arrange and describe the materials), and to compile documentary editions as a higher priority than projects to convert materials and existing finding aids to electronic form or projects whose main purpose is to make digitized materials available via the Internet. At this time, therefore, the Commission prefers not to spend its limited funds on projects that primarily involve digitization activities."
- ❖ endorsing the staff's ongoing efforts to encourage projects that identify, preserve, and make more accessible documentation on ethnic, racial, gender, and religious diversity, and other matters vital to our national heritage; and instructing staff to report on the information they have solicited and the progress in this effort at the May 2000 meeting, in particular with regard to Native American records
- ❖ approving the update entitled *National Historical Publications and Records Commission Electronic Records Grant Suggestions—November 1999* to replace the Commission's 1995 version. (Note: potential applicants for electronic records projects to be submitted against the June 1 deadline should obtain a copy of these new suggestions prior to applying.)
- ❖ recognizing Eleanor Roosevelt's historical significance, and endorsing the proposal to prepare an edition of her papers; agreeing to entertain, at the May 2000 meeting, a revised proposal from The George Washington University requesting funds for collecting documents for the edition, and for engaging consultants to address the technical and managerial issues that must be resolved to ensure the project's success; and noting that Commission staff will work closely with Dr. Allida Black in developing such a proposal

On November 16, the Commission held a brief celebration of its 65th anniversary

and of the 25th anniversary of the congressional action that added the "R"—for Records—to its name. At a special noon-time ceremony on November 17, NHPRC Chairman John W. Carlin presented the Commission's 1999 Distinguished Service Award to Larry J. Hackman, Director of the Harry S. Truman Presidential Library, who served as the first director of NHPRC's Records Program. On the afternoon of November 17, the Commission hosted a public presentation on the series of prototypes created by the Model Editions Partnership to demonstrate standard approaches for the publication of historical documentary editions in electronic form

In addition to Mr. Carlin and Mr. Glass, the following Commission members were present at the November 16-17 meeting: Nicholas C. Burckel, representing the President of the United States; William H. Chafe, representing the Organization of American Historians; Charles T. Cullen, representing the Association for Documentary Editing; Mary Maples Dunn, representing the American Historical Association; Alfred Goldberg, representing the Department of Defense; Margaret P. Grafeld, representing the Department of State; Anne R. Kenney, representing the Society of American Archivists; Howard Lowell, representing the National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators; Marvin F. "Bud" Moss, representing the President of the United States; and Associate Supreme Court Justice David H. Souter. The next meeting of the Commission is tentatively scheduled for May 9-10, 2000.

FOUNDING ERA DOCUMENTARY EDITING PROJECTS

Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, MA: A grant of up to \$140,832 to support the preparation of a comprehensive book edition of *The Adams Papers*
 Yale University, New Haven, CT: A grant of up to \$154,000 to assist its work on a comprehensive book edition of *The Papers of Benjamin Franklin*
 Princeton University, Princeton, NJ: A grant of up to \$154,731 to support its work on a comprehensive book edition of *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*
 University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA: A grant of up to \$139,200 to continue work on a comprehensive book edition of *The Papers of James Madison*
 University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA:

A grant of up to \$143,661 to edit a comprehensive book edition of *The Papers of George Washington*

The George Washington University, Washington, DC: A grant of up to \$187,140 to continue editing *The Documentary History of the First Federal Congress, 1789-1791*

Board of Regents, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI: A grant of up to \$235,000 to continue editing a selective book edition of *The Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution*
Supreme Court Historical Society, Washington, DC: A grant of up to \$216,150 to edit a selective book edition of *The Documentary History of the Supreme Court, 1789-1800*

FOUNDING ERA SUBVENTIONS

University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA: A subvention grant of \$10,000 for *The Papers of James Madison*, Secretary of State Series, Vol. 5

University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA: A subvention grant of \$10,000 for *The Papers of George Washington*, Presidential Series, Vol. 9

University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA: A subvention grant of \$10,000 for *The Papers of George Washington*, Revolutionary War Series, Vol. 10

State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, WI: A subvention grant of \$10,000 for *The Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution*, Vol. 6 (Massachusetts # 3)

NEW WORLD AND AMERICAN EXPERIENCE SUBVENTIONS

University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, CA: A subvention grant of \$10,000 for *The Papers of Martin Luther King, Jr.*, Vol. 4

Kent State University Press, Kent, OH: A subvention grant of \$5,855 for *The Papers of Robert A. Taft*, Vol. 2

Southern Illinois University Press, Carbondale, IL: A subvention grant of \$10,000 for *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 23

Southern Illinois University Press, Carbondale, IL: A subvention grant of \$10,000 for *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. 24

University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, NC: A subvention grant of \$10,000 for *The Papers of Nathanael Greene*, Vol. 11

University of Georgia Press, Athens, GA: A

subvention grant of \$4,923 for *John Franklin Jameson and the Development of Humanistic Scholarship in the United States*, Vol. 3

STATE BOARD ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT PROJECTS

State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck, ND: A grant of \$15,608 to fund the administrative expenses of the North Dakota board for 2 years

Oklahoma Department of Libraries, Oklahoma City, OK: A grant of \$5,152 to fund the administrative expenses of the Oklahoma board for 2 years

Alaska State Archives, Juneau, AK: A grant of \$19,998 to fund the administrative expenses of the Alaska board for 2 years

Florida Department of State, Division of Library and Information Services, Tallahassee, FL: A grant of \$9,900 to fund the administrative expenses of the Florida board for 1 year

Maine State Historical Records Advisory Board, Augusta, ME: A grant of \$19,895 to fund the administrative expenses of the Maine board for 2 years

Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, NE: A grant of \$4,099 to fund the administrative expenses of the Nebraska board for 2 years

Arizona State Historical Records Advisory Board, Phoenix, AZ: A grant of \$12,850 to fund the administrative expenses of the Arizona board for 2 years

Friends of the Missouri State Archives, Jefferson City, MO: A grant of \$9,295 to

grant of \$13,458 to fund the administrative expenses of the Ohio board for 2 years

South Carolina State Historical Records Advisory Board, Columbia, SC: A grant of \$6,952 to fund the administrative expenses of the South Carolina board for 16 months

Texas State Library and Archives Commission, Austin, TX: A grant of \$5,258 to fund the administrative expenses of the Texas board for 14 months

Wyoming Department of State Parks and Cultural Resources, Cheyenne, WY: A conditional grant of \$9,768 to fund the administrative expenses of the Wyoming board for 1 year

STATE BOARD PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION, AND REGRANT PROJECTS; COLLABORATIVE PROJECTS

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh, NC: A 2-year grant of \$37,600 for its SHRAB Administrative Support and Implementation Project to continue implementation of the 1993 strategic plan and to update and review plan progress

American Samoa Government, Pago Pago, AS: A conditional 1-year grant of up to \$10,000 for its Archives and Records Management Regrant Project to implement its 1998 strategic plan, focusing on the preservation and use of historical records relating to American Samoa and the training of historical records repository personnel

Ann C. Newball, NHPRC's Executive Director, and David R. Chesnut, Research Professor of History at the University of South Carolina and Director of the Model Editions Partnership, host the public presentation on the prototypes created by the Partnership to demonstrate approaches to the publication of historical documentary editions in electronic form. Photograph by Jerry Thompson, NARA.



fund the administrative expenses of the Missouri board for 1 year

New York State Education Department, Albany, NY: A grant of \$9,900 to fund the administrative expenses of the New York board for 1 year

Ohio Historical Society, Columbus, OH: A

Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, MN: An 18-month grant of \$72,571, on behalf of the Minnesota SHRAB, for Agriculture and Rural Life: Documenting Change, a cooperative project with the North Dakota SHRAB

South Dakota Heritage Fund, Pierre, SD: A

2-year grant of \$20,462, on behalf of the South Dakota SHRAP, for its SHRAP Archival Resources Planning Project to support reactivation of the board and creation of a statewide plan for the preservation of historical records

Vermont Secretary of State, Montpelier, VT: A conditional 2-year grant of \$74,074 for the Vermont SHRAP's Training for Awareness and Access to Historical Records Project to improve preservation of and access to Vermont's historical records

Wisconsin State Historical Records Advisory Board, Madison, WI: A 30-month grant of \$100,359 for its Archives Repositories Assessment and Mentoring Project to strengthen the board's partnerships with statewide associations of records creators, keepers, and users

Montana Historical Records Advisory Board, Helena, MT: A 1-year grant of \$57,746 (\$20,000 matching) for its Local Records Regrant Project to help local historical societies, museums, counties, or other historical records repositories identify and preserve historically valuable records and make them accessible to Montana citizens and other researchers

American Association for State and Local History, Nashville, TN: A conditional 13-month grant of \$183,072 to fund, in partnership with the Council of State Historical Records Coordinators, a National Forum on Archival Continuing Education to be held in April 2000, and to fund the Council's 2001 meeting, which will evaluate the Forum

ELECTRONIC RECORDS AND TECHNOLOGIES PROJECTS

The Regents of the University of California: A conditional 3-year grant of up to \$300,000, on behalf of the San Diego Supercomputer Center at the University of California, San Diego, to conduct research on long-term preservation of and access to software-dependent electronic records

University of Connecticut Libraries, Storrs, CT: A conditional 1-year grant of up to \$10,000 for a project to develop a strategic plan for identifying, preserving, and providing access to electronic records at the University of Connecticut

Indiana University, Bloomington, IN: A 27-month grant of \$171,374 for a project

to implement and test the methodology for evaluating electronic record-keeping systems developed under NHPRC Grant No. 95-033

Michigan Department of Management and Budget, Lansing, MI: A conditional 2-year grant of up to \$190,255 for a project to test the ability of records management applications (RMA) to classify, store, and manage the disposition of electronic records created in state offices

Rhode Island Office of the Secretary of State, Providence, RI: A 2-year grant of \$49,794 for a project to develop an electronic records program development model and starter's manual for small state archival programs

University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, Burlington, VT: A 6-month planning grant of up to \$20,000 to develop rigorous research goals and methods for testing various methods of providing intellectual access to electronic versions of the texts of historical documents

BRIDGE GRANTS FOR DOCUMENTARY EDITING PROJECTS REFLECTING THE NEW WORLD AND AMERICAN EXPERIENCE

At its February 1999 meeting, the Commission changed the date of the meeting from February to May (beginning in 2000) at which it considers grant proposals from documentary editing projects reflecting the New World and American experience. The grant periods of a number of these projects expire prior to May 2000, and a break in Commission funding would occur without special action on the Commission's part. Affected projects were encouraged to apply for bridge grants to avert such a break in funding, with the prorated amount of each bridge grant based on the project's Fiscal Year 1999 grant award. The bridge grants are as follows:

Rhode Island Historical Society: \$21,048 for *The Papers of General Nathanael Greene*

University of Tennessee: \$18,900 for *The Papers of Andrew Jackson*

Institute of Early American Culture: \$3,818 for *The Papers of John Marshall*

Ulysses S. Grant Association: \$19,359 for *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*

University of New Mexico: \$10,377 for *The Journals of don Diego de Vargas*

The College of William and Mary: \$3,750

for *The Charles Carroll of Carrollton Family Papers*

George C. Marshall Foundation: \$14,250 for *The Papers of George Catlett Marshall*

Johns Hopkins University: \$11,322 for *The Papers of Dwight David Eisenhower*

Regents of the University of California: \$14,567 for *The Marcus Garvey and UNIA Papers*

Regents of the University of California: \$16,667 for *The Papers of Emma Goldman*

University of South Carolina: \$21,129 for *The Papers of Henry Laurens*

American University: \$3,818 for *The Papers of Frederick Law Olmsted*

Pomona College: \$3,010 for *The Letters of Lucretia Coffin Mott*

University of North Carolina at Greensboro: \$6,366 for *Race, Slavery, and Free Blacks: Petitions to Southern Legislatures and County Courts, 1776-1867*

East Stroudsburg University: \$23,750 for *The Papers of the War Department, 1784-1800*

OTHER PROPOSALS

Wisconsin History Foundation, Inc., Madison, WI: A grant of \$28,626 to support the 29th Institute for the Editing of Historical Documents

University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA: A grant of \$43,500 to fund an NHPRC archival administration fellowship in the Special Collections Department of the University of Virginia Library for academic year 2000-2001

Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, New Brunswick, NJ: A grant of \$1,000 to fund the administration of an NHPRC historical documentary editing fellowship with the Papers of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony for academic year 2000-2001

The Commission recommended a grant of \$41,250 to the individual who will be selected as the NHPRC Fellow in Historical Documentary Editing for academic year 2000-2001 with the Papers of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony

The Commission endorsed The George Washington University's project to collect and edit the papers of Eleanor Roosevelt ❖

Recent Records Products And Documentary Editions

Records Products

THE FOLLOWING PRODUCTS FROM RECORDS PROJECTS FUNDED BY THE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION (NHPRC) HAVE BEEN RECEIVED SINCE THE FEBRUARY MEETING. INFORMATION CONCERNING AVAILABILITY HAS ALSO BEEN PROVIDED.

Index of scanned photographs of the Hughes Studio Photograph Collection (ca., 1940-1956).

THE COMPLETE CATALOGUE TO THIS COLLECTION IS AVAILABLE ON THE WEB SITE OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY located at www.mdbs.org/library.

Workshop Curriculum Packet: Workshop on Records Storage Environment

Workshop Curriculum Packet: Workshop on Creating a Collection Development Policy for Local Historical Records in Public Libraries

Everything You Wanted to Know About Storage Environment . . . But Were Afraid to Ask

Creating a Collection Development Policy for Historical Records

Creating a Collection Development Policy for Local Historical Records in Public Libraries

THE ABOVE PRODUCTS FROM THE WISCONSIN STATE HISTORICAL RECORDS ADVISORY BOARD'S BEST PRACTICES PROJECT ARE AVAILABLE ONLINE AT www.sbsu.wisc.edu/archives/wbrab/bddesc.html

Jordan's Studio Photograph Collection, 1947-1975

Jarvis Christian College Archives: Guide to Selected Collections

Wiley College Archives and Wiley College National Alumni Association Hall of Fame: Guide to Selected Collections

INFORMATION ABOUT THE ABOVE FINDING AIDS IS AVAILABLE FROM ALAN GOVENAR, DIRECTOR, TEXAS AFRICAN AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHY ARCHIVES, DOCUMENTARY ARTS, INC., P.O. BOX 140244, DALLAS, TX 75214.

Foster, Clifton Dale; Berezansky, Tracey J.; and Roberts, E. Frank. *A Guide to the Mobile Municipal Archives*. Mobile, AL: Mobile Municipal Archives, 1986, revised 1999. Second edition, edited by Edward K. Harkins.

INQUIRIES ABOUT THIS GUIDE SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO THE MOBILE MUNICIPAL ARCHIVES, P.O. BOX 1827, MOBILE, AL 36633-1827; OR CALL 334-434-7740.

Universal Preservation Format Recommended Practice, developed by the WGBH Educational Foundation, available at <http://info.wgbh.org/upf/>.

Kansas Electronic Records Management Guidelines, developed by the Kansas State Historical Society, available at <http://www.ksbs.org/archives/ermguide.htm>.

Documentary Publications

THE FOLLOWING PRODUCTS FROM NHPRC-SUPPORTED DOCUMENTARY EDITING PROJECTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED IN THE COMMISSION OFFICE SINCE FEBRUARY 1999.

The Frederick Douglass Papers: Series Two: Autobiographical Writings, Vol. 1: *Narrative [of the Life of Frederick Douglass]* (Yale University Press, 1999)

The Papers of Thomas A. Edison, Vol. 4: *The Wizard of Menlo Park, 1878* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 1998)

The Papers of Joseph Henry, Vol. 8 [January 1850-December 1853] (Smithsonian Institution Press, 1998)

The Papers of Andrew Johnson, Vol. 15 [September 1868-April 1869] (University of Tennessee Press, 1999)

The Papers of Robert Morris, Vol. 9 [January 1-October 30, 1784] (University of Pittsburgh Press, 1999)

The Documentary History of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1789-1795, Vol. 6: *Cases, 1790-1795* (Columbia University Press, 1998)

A Strange Freedom: The Best of Howard Thurman on Religious Experience and Public Life (Beacon Press, 1998)

The Papers of George Washington: George Washington's Diaries [Abridgment of the six-volume series, 1748-1799] (University Press of Virginia, 1999)

The Papers of George Washington: Revolutionary War Series, Vol. 9 [March-June 1777] (University Press of Virginia, 1999)

The Papers of George Washington: Presidential Series, Vol. 8 [March-September 1791] (University Press of Virginia, 1999)

The Papers of George Washington: Retirement Series, Vol. 3 [September 1798-April 1799] (University Press of Virginia, 1999)

The Papers of George Washington: Retirement Series, Vol. 4 [April-December 1799] (University Press of Virginia, 1999)

Don Diego & Don Bartolomé

Spaniards and Native Americans in the
Journals of don Diego de Vargas, New Mexico, 1691-1704

BY JOHN L. KESSELL



From vastly different worlds, the two men, each a leader of his people, understood the other. Self-interest, coincidence, and respect had brought them together amid the turmoil of late 17th-century Spanish New Mexico.

Driven, Diego de Vargas Zapata Luján Ponce de León y Contreras, high-born Spaniard from Madrid and governor of a colony in exile, meant by dash, grit, and God's grace to reconquer from rebellious Pueblo Indians the former Kingdom and Provinces of New Mexico. No hardship would deter him.

Bartolomé de Ojeda, a literate Pueblo Indian schooled by Franciscan missionaries, had joined in the Pueblo Revolt of 1680 and watched the train of broken Spanish families fleeing for their lives down the Rio Grande to refugee camps in the El Paso district. Later, as a war captain, he fought valiantly in 1689 against the cavalymen of a Spanish *entrada* mounted by Vargas' predecessor. Ojeda witnessed his pueblo overrun and put to the torch. Severely wounded, he called for a Spanish priest to administer the last rites. And he lived.

By the time Don Diego and Don Bartolomé met in El Paso in 1691, the latter had come to a hard decision. To better serve his people, he would affiliate himself with the Spaniards, lessening in whatever ways he could the violence of their inevitable return. As adviser to Vargas,

interpreter, mediator, and commander of Pueblo Indian auxiliaries, Ojeda proved an invaluable ally of the Spanish recolonizer.

He was not alone. It is difficult to imagine the Spaniards successfully storming the walls of rebel-occupied Santa Fe in the dead of winter without the help of Don Juan de Ye and his 140 Pecos Indian fighting men. When Vargas subsequently assaulted the mesa-top defensive sites of other Pueblo resisters, he relied not only on Hispanic men-at-arms, but also on scores of natives.

Here were Pueblo Indians willing to die fighting shoulder to shoulder with Spaniards against other Pueblo Indians. They had their reasons. The return of Spanish colonists, descendants of families who had lived among them for four generations, meant surer protection from traditional enemies, wider trade opportunities, aid in drought or flood, even reunion with past lovers, family members, and Franciscan priests.

Surviving documentation from the Pueblo-Spanish war—which had erupted furiously in 1680 and found vent intermittently through the late 1690s—serves as a poignant reminder that such conflicts are never black and white.

More than half the archival record of Vargas' administration deals directly with relations between the culturally Hispanic minority and the over-

INSET: Don Diego de Vargas (1643-1704). Detail from the only known portrait. Courtesy of the Capilla de San Isidro, Madrid, Spain.

Taos Pueblo. Photograph by John K. Hillers, ca. 1880. Courtesy of the Museum of New Mexico.

whelmingly Native American majority, including Pueblos as well as the surrounding, less sedentary peoples. And while the entire corpus is written in Spanish, a cultural filter to be sure, these diverse groups had coexisted long enough in the past that authentic Native American voices resound.

When hostilities flared again in the summer of 1696, we hear both sides of a tragedy unfolding at Pecos in an underground ceremonial *kiva*, the most sacred space in Pueblo tradition. Don Felipe Chistoe, another of Governor Vargas' allies, had invited the principal men of the anti-Spanish faction to a parley. *Cacique* Diego Umviro, the pueblo's foremost spiritual authority, spoke for them. It was justifiable to kill Spaniards, he counseled, for they "were of a different blood." There were nods of agreement. At that, Don Felipe lifted his cane of authority as a signal, proclaiming, "Here, for the king," as his followers overcame and hanged Umviro and three others. The viciousness of the deed tore the community apart, and a number of Pecos families moved away.

Since 1980-81, with major funding from the NHPRC and other sources, the

Vargas Project at the University of New Mexico has sought to copy, transcribe, and edit in English translation the primary documentation for this pivotal period in the history of the Southwest. Military campaign journals, correspondence of all kinds, directives from the viceroy in Mexico City, reports, censuses of colonists and Pueblo Indians, and voluminous legal proceedings—thousands of manuscript pages in Spanish—survive in the archives of Spain, Mexico, and the United States.

Four of six planned volumes have been published to date, all by the University of New Mexico Press: the preliminary *Remote Beyond Compare: Letters of don Diego de Vargas to His Family from New Spain and New Mexico, 1675-1706* (1989); then, in chronological order, *By Force of Arms ... 1691-93* (1992); *To the Royal Crown Restored ... 1692-94* (1995); and *Blood on the Boulders ... 1694-97* (1998). *That Disturbance Cease ... 1697-1700* will appear early in 2000, and the final volume with cumulative index not far into the new millennium. We are preparing, as well, a CD-ROM edition of the Spanish transcripts for the entire series.

Vargas and Ojeda, whose lives converged during the wrenching drama of New Mexico's recolonization, epitomize historical continuity in the multicultural Southwest. After their passing—for reasons ranging from the need for common defense to a less rigorous missionary regime—Pueblo and Hispanic neighbors got along for the most part, interacting daily yet consciously maintaining their respective ethnic identities, which they still do.

Through the medium of the Vargas Project, we look back into the Spanish face of Don Diego and the Pueblo Indian face of Don Bartolomé—along with those of the men, women, and children they knew and led—and we see more clearly who we are today and how we came to be. In so many ways, we are historically one. ❖

JOHN L. KESSELL IS EDITOR OF THE *JOURNALS OF DON DIEGO DE VARGAS, NEW MEXICO, 1691-1704*.

DOCUMENTING *the Rebirth of the Cherokee Nation*

BY TOM MOONEY

THE CHEROKEE HERITAGE CENTER is located outside Tahlequah, Oklahoma, the capital of the Cherokee Nation. From its opening in 1967, the organization has been an affiliate of the Cherokee Nation, although not actually a part of the tribe. The Center operates the Cherokee National Museum, the Ancient Village, and an amphitheater. The Cherokee Nation designated the Heritage Center as its official tribal repository and archives by act of council on October 12, 1985. This action formalized what had already been a *de facto* practice.

The Cherokee Nation itself is still undergoing a rebirth. Its government was forced into dormancy during the Oklahoma Statehood period (1907) and remained so until the middle of this century. Beginning in 1964, with money derived from a lawsuit with the Federal Government, the tribe began to reestablish itself as a nation. Federal legislation passed in 1969 allowed the Cherokee Nation to again hold tribal elections, and, under the constitution of 1975, a tribal council was formed. In that year, the tribal offices were housed in a small building that is used currently by its marketing department.

Two of the leading figures in this resurgence were William Wayne Keeler and Earl Boyd Pierce. Keeler was a young engineer with the Phillips Petroleum Company in 1949 when President Harry Truman appointed him to be Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, a post he held until 1975. During that period, Keeler rose in the corporate ranks to become Chairman of the Board and CEO of Phillips. Pierce was a tribal attorney who possessed an encyclopedic mind for Cherokee history and was committed to redressing wrongs of the past. Together, these men worked toward the reestablishment of the Cherokee Nation.

The papers of these two men formed the nucleus of the archival collections. For the most part, they relate to two successful lawsuits the Cherokee Nation pressed against the United States Government. But there are also files on many other Cherokee social and cultural issues. We are fortunate that both men kept detailed records on their every action. It is through Keeler and Pierce's papers that this period of Cherokee history is best documented. Also included in the grant were miscellaneous collections of historic photographs.

The Cherokee Heritage Center, in cooperation with the Cherokee Nation, applied to the NHPRC for a grant to assist in the processing of these records. In hindsight, the scope of the grant was too ambitious. Several problems were inherent in this project: Various accession and catalog methods had been employed over the years; accession and catalog records were incomplete; photographs were removed without noting their original collection; and other records had no record of provenance. (continued on page 19)



William Wayne Keeler, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, 1949-1975. During this period, Keeler also rose to become Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Phillips Petroleum Company. Photograph from the Keeler Collection, courtesy of the Cherokee Heritage Center.

TWO FOR (*Almost*) THE PRICE OF ONE

The Papers of Carlos Montezuma and the Papers of the Society of American Indians

BY JOHN W. LARNER



This is a tale of two projects, one the natural offspring of the other. Carlos Montezuma, M.D. (Yavapai, ca. 1867–1923), was a fiery advocate of Native American assimilation into the dominant culture of white America. He favored the abolition of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), with its reservation system, and the extension of U.S. citizenship to Natives. He also fomented opposition to United States participation in World War I among Native Americans.

To Montezuma, United States Indian policy was rank colonialism, destined to take a vanishing race to its vanishing point. With his Chicago medical practice as a financial base, he led a coalition of Native and non-Native voices calling for (among other things) vastly increased congressional scrutiny of the Government's

Indian policy and of the BIA's day-to-day activities.

Montezuma's protests helped ameliorate some of the BIA's more glaring abuses. The Indian Citizenship Act, which became law on June 2, 1924, some 17 months after his death, stands as Montezuma's legacy. It was Montezuma's efforts, along with those of his attorney Joseph W. Latimer, of Roger Baldwin and the American Civil Liberties Union, and of certain United States Senators and a little-known Congressman from Pittsburgh that guided the bill to President Coolidge's signature.

From 1916 to 1922, Montezuma published the first nationally circulated Indian rights newsletter. Its title was *Wassaja*, his Yavapai name. He was involved in organizing the Society of American Indians

Participants in the fifth annual conference of the Society of American Indians, held in Lawrence, Kansas, from September 26 through October 3, 1915, gather on the steps of Engineering Hall on the campus of the University of Kansas. Carlos Montezuma is seated second from the left in the first row. Photograph from the Philip Gordon Papers, courtesy of the Chancery of the Diocese of Superior, Wisconsin.

(SAI), and was a significant force within it. Native America has never forgotten Carlos Montezuma. Publication of a microfilm edition of Montezuma's papers with NHPRC support in 1984 raised this Native American leader to international status. Carlos Montezuma now even appears on a web site.

The first annual meeting of the Society of American Indians opened in Columbus, Ohio, on Columbus Day, 1911. The double link with the European dis-

coverer of America was intentional Native American humor. Although Montezuma had participated in the planning for this event, he boycotted the meeting because he feared undue BIA influence on the new group. Once assured that the SAI's constitution would limit that influence, Montezuma became a major force within the nation's first secular intertribal organization.

By 1915, the SAI had adopted most of Montezuma's views. It had a professionally produced quarterly journal with a large circulation. It had held a series of highly publicized annual meetings, mostly at mid-western universities and historical societies. Through testimony before Congress and complaints filed with the BIA, it had helped redirect the Government's policy with regard to Native Americans.

The question of Native American participation in World War I caused deep rifts to develop within the SAI. Membership had declined to mere handfuls by the early 1920s, with the last SAI annual meeting held in 1923. Thereafter, SAI members worked with the Brookings Institution, the Committee of One Hundred, and congressional committees that paved the way for John Collier's "Indian New Deal." The more long-lived SAI officers and members, for the most part assimilated middle-class people, went on to establish today's National Congress of American Indians.

Research for the Montezuma papers persistently turned up SAI materials, including several "mother lodes" of SAI documents. The generous NHPRC support for the Montezuma project, which consisted of several grants, therefore facilitated preliminary work on the SAI project. After the nine rolls of the Montezuma microfilm edition were completed, it took only an additional \$18,000 to produce the ten rolls of the SAI microfilm edition. For the NHPRC, Native American people, and those interested in Native American history, this was the equivalent of a shoppers' two-for-one blue-light special (two for (almost) the price of one!

To expand upon this marketing metaphor, the Montezuma and SAI projects were both "risk capital ventures," in that most non-Natives, both in academe and at large, at the time of NHPRC funding for

Carlos Montezuma. Photograph from the Carlos Montezuma Papers, courtesy of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

these projects, seemed to accept that Native American history ended at Wounded Knee. Other than one pioneering SAI-related monograph, there was little published historical scholarship about Native America from the 1890s to the 1920s. Historical accounts that did exist depended mainly on non-Native sources. The publisher's sales records for the Montezuma and SAI editions clearly vindicate the NHPRC's risk capital decisions.

In marketing terms, the NHPRC also services what it sells, or rather supports! NHPRC (and NARA) staff members generally provide valuable and unceasing service to project editors from "Camp Edit" to post-publication follow-ups. For the Montezuma and SAI projects, it was the NHPRC's Sara Dunlap Jackson who prepared a skillfully designed Native-based project for my Camp Edit experience. Thereafter, with her wonderfully insistent intellect, energy, and devotion, Sara led me on "shopping tours" of the National Archives. So often Sara firmly intoned: "Jack, the Native people are here; if you will look for the people, you will find them." When I arrived home in Altoona, Pennsylvania, after each National Archives search, I invariably received word from my wife that Sara Jackson had telephoned to double-check that I had investigated the records that she had insisted I review. Sara's care and prodding had a significant impact upon what went into the Montezuma and SAI editions.

Other NHPRC staff members were also helpful at various stages of the work. The NHPRC indeed services what it supports!

The NHPRC, through its support of the Montezuma and SAI editions, also played an important role in forestalling the removal of the Yavapai community at Fort McDowell, Arizona. An Executive Order reservation as opposed to a treaty-based one, Fort McDowell had attracted the attention of Phoenix suburban developers, who well knew its water resources (and its vulnerability in the hands of any President. NARA documents gathered for the Montezuma and SAI editions were copied for the Yavapai leadership and their Native and non-Native supporters. The Yavapai used this material in their appeals to Governor Bruce Babbitt and Arizona's congressional delegation. A stay of execution was obtained for the Yavapai community at Fort McDowell, and it remains in effect.

Yavapai leader Dixie Davis and other members of that small nation continue to welcome me to Fort McDowell, include me in Yavapai ceremonies at Carlos Montezuma's grave, and urge me to "look from his eyes" to nearby Four Peaks as we engage the Yavapai spirits residing there. I am currently preparing a laser-disk presentation on Dr. Montezuma's life based upon images collected in the course of the project, to be used at the Yavapai school. Dr. Montezuma and the people he saved will always be among my dearest friends. Thank you so very much, NHPRC. ❖



JOHN W. LARNER, EDITOR OF *THE PAPERS OF CARLOS MONTEZUMA AND THE PAPERS OF THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN INDIANS*, TEACHES HISTORY AT INDIANA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. HE RECENTLY COMPLETED THE MICROFILM EDITION OF THE PAPERS OF JOSEPH TRIMBLE ROTHROCK, M.D., ANOTHER NHPRC-SUPPORTED PROJECT.



The Iowa Tribe Archives Project

BY ROBIN KICKINGBIRD

These Iowa women have the traditional dot tattooed on their foreheads. The Iowa Business Committee passed an ordinance legalizing tattoo parlors on tribal land in keeping with this ritual. Photograph from the Madeline McCoy Collection, Iowa Tribe Archives.

Sitting on a windswept prairie in north central Oklahoma is the central headquarters of the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma. The Iowa Tribe Archives is located in the newest of four small buildings erected since 1985 on 8 acres of land previously used as a tribal dance ground. The wildlife living in the tan, waving prairie grass makes good hunting for the hawks that keep constant watch in the open, pure sky above.

This is an unlikely place to find a model of informed citizenry keeping up with the latest political movements in the nation's capital. Yet that is the picture that emerges from a look at the documents in the Iowa Tribe Archives. A small tribe of around 450 enrolled members, the Iowas are a close-knit and closely related group of people. Since arriving in Indian Territory in the early 1880s, this group of Iowas has had to be on their toes, primed and ready to negotiate with Federal officials for a place to live and the right to sustain themselves as a people. They have succeeded admirably.

Documents in the Iowa Tribe Archives stem from the late 1960s and early 1970s. For many years before that, the main chief of modern times was a man named Solomon Kent. Kent was a photogenic subject. His image from early statehood days to his death in the early 1990s can be found in many other archives in photographic collections that focus on the history and culture of the Iowa Tribe. His strong Indian features and traditional way of dress made him a favorite subject of photographers during his lifetime.

The Iowa Tribe Archives may be the

only place where Kent's role as leader and modern statesman is revealed. Documents here tell of his trips to Washington as ambassador representing the Iowa Nation. He played a prime role in getting the tribe an award through the Indian Claims Commission that allowed the Iowas to set up their modern government in the early 1970s. Kent was briefed for 3 days and nights by attorneys, and was able to present testimony on the political history of the Iowas in a legally convincing manner. This influential chief, an icon of traditional Indian ways, also represented the beginning of modern Iowa political leadership before his death.

In the early 1970s, the leaders of the Iowa Tribe were charged with establishing the groundwork for modern tribal government with this windfall stemming from the Indian Claims Commission settlement. The role of political and community leaders that was established at that time is still instrumental in tribal life today, and is documented from that beginning. Nearly all important policy areas in Iowa political life were touched by actions in that era. The establishment of tribal citizenship criteria, the carving of roles of executive offices, and the expression of intent to exert sovereignty can all be found in the documentation from that time period. Development of tribal programs, departments, and branches of government followed.

In February 1999, the NHPRC awarded the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma a 1-year grant of \$49,011 for a project to arrange and describe papers relating to the administration and leadership of the tribe. The project, which is nearing completion, will create an anchor collection for the Iowa Tribe Archives that will document the political and social history of the tribe's government and community.

The Iowa Tribe's records reveal the persistence and focus of vision needed

over many years to establish the services and programs that tribal leadership is able to offer the community today. Jurisdiction over land areas, law enforcement programs, and a court system are the results of years of dogged persistence and strong leadership that has been determined to keep informed of the latest Federal policies, and even more determined to join in national coalitions of tribes to influence those policies.

The strides and accomplishments of the Iowas over the last three decades have been amazing. Despite the small enrollment of the tribe, there has been a pool of those willing to offer themselves to a life of community service. While low educational levels, under- and unemployment, and substance abuse are facts of life in this community (as in most Native American communities), the public service levels of the Iowa citizenry merit national recognition.

The social glue of the modern community can be found among the minutes of the elected Iowa Business Committee and documents of Federal program efforts. The work of committees that put on the annual social events, dances, and rituals associated with traditional Iowa life is also documented in the collection. One example of such rituals influencing the Iowa Business Committee is an ordinance legalizing tattoo parlors on tribal land, which reflects the tradition among Iowa women of having a dot tattooed on their foreheads.

What emerges in total is a picture of a people determined to "make it work." The Iowas have managed to keep their traditional culture. They have learned to swim in a world of their own created amidst the pushes and pulls of state, Federal, and local governments and their respective cultures. The papers of the Iowa Tribe should be a collection studied and researched by anyone fearing for the future of the nation facing the millenium. The Iowas have faced nearly every crisis imaginable, and are still here and moving forward. The Iowa Tribe Archives will house a very important collection. ❖

ROBIN KICKINGBIRD IS THE IOWA TRIBE ARCHIVIST.

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
- The NHPRC will promote broad public participation in historical documentation by collaborating with State Historical Records Advisory Boards to plan and carry out jointly funded programs to strengthen the nation's archival infrastructure and expand the range of records that are protected and accessible
- The NHPRC will enable the nation's archivists, records managers, and documentary editors to overcome the obstacles and take advantage of the opportunities posed by electronic technologies by continuing to provide leadership in funding research and development on appraising, preserving, disseminating, and providing access to important documentary sources in electronic form

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@arch1.nara.gov (E-MAIL), OR BY ACCESSING OUR WEB SITE AT www.nara.gov/nara/nhprc/

CHEROKEE NATION (continued from page 15)

Recruiting a qualified archivist to work on a short-term basis can be challenging. Our rural location did not help. It presented an ongoing obstacle, and led to a delay in starting the project, as well as delays in completion. A total of four people worked on this project. The first employee was untrained in archival procedures and not up to the task. He began by photocopying many of the papers and attempting to create subject files. This might be the only time when processing a collection actually led to a growth in total volume. Original order was quickly destroyed in the two collections mentioned above.

His successor came with strong recommendations from the Cherokee Nation. She had worked for NARA's Kansas City regional archives and was indeed quite competent, but her efforts were hampered by the misdeeds of her predecessor. Going back to the contracts of gift, she began documenting the ownership of the collections, then physically grouping the collections. Much time was lost, as she had to rebuild collections.

Just as things were progressing nicely, our archivist opted for a full-time job out of state. We were again fortunate to locate

someone with a strong archival background who possessed an MLS degree. Ironically, we had tried to recruit this person when the grant began. Nonetheless, more time was lost as she made herself familiar with the collections. Her approach was to conduct a massive inventory of the entire collection with the assistance of existing accession records, donor files, and catalog document records. After centralizing existing records into donor files, she began to systematically work through the entire collection "box by box" and match each item with appropriate donor and collection.

Because of the massive nature of her approach, she worked on the entire collection in a sort of layering process, and integrated the grant objectives into this approach. She concentrated on no single objective; therefore, not one collection area was completed (with the exception of the online finding aids to the manuscript collections). In March of 1997 we received verification that six of the collections were registered on Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN). Other results yielded 113 maps processed; a skeletal database put into the computer; an initial inventory made of photographs, with each placed in an acid-free environment; a donor-file database com-

pleted; and fragile objects stabilized. Just as things were going nicely, she too was lured away by the offer of a permanent job.

Our last archivist was brought in as a moonlighter from a nearby institution to work weekends. She continued organizing photographs and creating finding aids. One drawback to her weekend schedule was that it prevented her from consulting with other staff members through the week. This undoubtedly led to some lost time as she attempted to identify photographs, a task that others could have performed more quickly. In hindsight, it would have been desirable for one of the staff members to begin working weekends.

Although this grant suffered more than its fair share of trials and tribulations, our archives ultimately emerged greatly improved. Two very important Cherokee collections are now much more accessible than they would have been otherwise. The condition of the collection is better, and finding aids are now available for researchers. These results would not have been possible without assistance from the NHPRC. ♦

TOM MOONEY IS THE CURATOR OF COLLECTIONS AT THE CHEROKEE HERITAGE CENTER.

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The steamboat Colorado was one of two such vessels used to transport the Miami Tribe from its ancestral homelands in Indiana to reserve lands in eastern and central Kansas. This forced migration, the result of an 1840 treaty signed at the forks of the Wabash River, began on October 6, 1846. At this point, the Miami Tribe became divided, since some tribal members were allowed to stay in Indiana. Photograph courtesy of the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma. An article on the effect of an NHPRC records grant on the tribe's archives and records management program begins on page 8.