

Newsletter

Society for Historians of the Gilded Age and Progressive Era

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Looking for the Immigrant in the Haystack: Working with Record Group 85 at the National Archives

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One of the lesser noticed facts of American historiography is that much of the history of U.S. immigration has been written without consulting the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (formerly the Immigration and Naturalization Bureau). How could such an important agency, which controlled immigrant admissions and immigrant lives, be treated so negligently by researchers?

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The explanation lies in part in the reluctance of U.S. historians to acknowledge the role of bureaucracies in the everyday lives of Americans (citizens or not). But no less important has been the limited accessibility of the records of the INS, now mostly housed at the National Archives in Washington D.C. (although certain types of files can be found

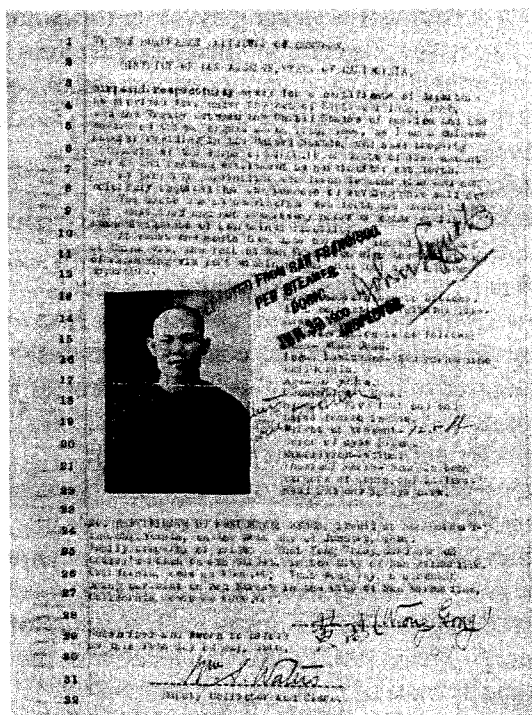
in regional depositories; see NARA webpage at www.archives.loc.gov). These records, termed Record Group 85 (RG85), comprise subject correspondence and policy files generated prior to 1956. The collection documents not only the history of the Immigration Service, its bureaucratic structure, personnel, and buildings, but also documents the development of immigration and naturalization policies, which evolved in the midst of day to day case decisions.



Immigrants awaiting case hearing, c.1917,
Courtesy Library of Congress

The files of RG 85 were mostly in possession of the Immigration Service until 1956 when a large batch was sent to the National Archives. These files, called the "Subject Correspondence Files," make up entry nine of RG 85 and cover the years 1906-1956. After the accession of the entry nine files, the Archives continued to receive additional materials ranging from a small file on Fiorello LaGuardia, to entry 26 – a sizable (136 linear meters) series of files on the administration of Naturalization. Passenger and crew arrival records comprise (**Continued page 4**)

(Immigration Records, from page 1) entries 42-128 (now widely available on microfilm) and the records of field offices are collected in entries 148-264. Entry 323, transferred from the INS to the Archives in 1996, is the latest and largest addition to this collection. The 1.5 linear miles of file boxes which form this entry also contain subject correspondence covering the same years as entry nine. NARA is in the process of merging the files of entry 323 and entry nine by file number.



**Immigrant Residence Document, May 1900,
Courtesy Library of Congress**

Unfortunately, access to this massive collection is limited for most historians because of the lack of an updated finding aid. For example, accompanying entry nine is a typed index of all files by file number with a brief (one to three word) file title. This index is available only at the research room of the Archives. Brief and unrevealing as it is, this index is still the only reliable finding aid to the vast collection of policy documents in RG 85. There is no finding aid for the files of entry 323 — an effort to create a searchable index for these files was abandoned by NARA in the late 1990s.

Despite its enormity and the lack of finding aids, historians will be well rewarded if they use this Record Group. Overall, the collection reveals both the growth of the intricate bureaucracy that made up the Immigration Service and its equally endemic confusion and inadequacy, characteristics that remained with the Service and contributed to its recent dissolution. The collection is strongest for the period 1907-1930 and highlights many of the themes prominent for the late Progressive Era. Counting, controlling and classifying immigrants are the most important themes in this collection. The education and integration of immigrants is also a topic in many files. Of course, for the most part, the agency's files document its own existence, importance and struggles (for funds, against other federal agencies and the incursions of politicians). However, perhaps surprisingly, the agency of the immigrants themselves also emerges strongly. Interviews with immigrants and documentation supplied by immigrants are an important part of many policy files. The immigrants' voices can often be heard with great clarity in disputes and problematic cases. The Immigration Service, too, emerges as an agency with a thousand human faces — a useful corrective to the scholarship of institutions and bureaucracies.

Parts of the collection of entry nine also highlight little known or neglected topics. A large number of files, for example, document the efforts by the Immigration Bureau to investigate the conditions of emigration in Europe and Mexico and the conditions at U.S. borders in the period 1903-1914. U.S.-Mexico border conditions are also the topic of the voluminous daily reports the IB kept during the Mexican Civil War. Different themes emerge in the hundreds of files on deportations during and after World War I. Highlights of the post-WWI period include files on citizenship education (mostly entry 26) and a thick file containing letters to President Roosevelt from ordinary citizens who commented on immigration restrictions and the quota laws.

Most of the stories from entry nine can be unearthed with relative ease with the help of the brief finding aid, for **(Continued page 5)**

(Immigration Records, from page 4) others the help of a Civil Reference Archivist is required. Ironically, the randomness of the filing system can be often be made an advantage. Researchers are usually given a whole box of files, which includes the file ordered. As in many similar situations, I have always examined every file in a box, even when other files were unrelated to my primary interests or when the "wrong" box turned up. Meticulous record keeping by the researcher is a must when using this collection: one might never run across a certain record again!

Will the history of U.S. immigration look different once this collection is used

routinely by historians of immigration to the United States? In the contemporary revival of the debate over immigrant civil rights in the United States, many commentators assume that recent laws and actions of the Justice Department represent an unprecedented infringement on immigrants' lives and liberties. Even a casual look at RG 85 proves otherwise. The Immigration Service and the laws it administered had considerable power over immigrants, even long after their landing in the United States. This would be just one of the misconceptions corrected by more widespread use of this invaluable collection.



News of Members



Joseph A. Fry was named "Distinguished Professor," the highest honor awarded to a faculty member at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. Fry joined the UNLV faculty in 1975, and teaches courses on U.S. foreign relations, the South after 1850, U.S. involvement in Vietnam, and the U.S. survey. Author of numerous books and articles, Fry is currently working on two books related to the Vietnam Era. He is also a member of the board of the *Journal of the Gilded Age and Progressive Era*.

Andrew Gyory was named executive editor at M.E. Sharp, overseeing *Historical Dictionary of the Gilded Age* (Leonard Schrup and James Ryan, 2003), *American Presidential Campaigns and Elections* (Ballard Campbell and William Shade, 2003), and *The Encyclopedia of the Gilded Age and Progressive Era* (John Buenker, 2004).

Michael Kazin was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship in support of his research concerning William Jennings Bryan and the rise of celebrity politics.

Louise W. Knight presented "A Biographer's Look at *Twenty Years at Hull House*" Exploring Jane Addams Conference, University of Dayton, November 2002.

Joseph P. McKerns was awarded a grant by the Ohio Humanities Council to support a symposium on the work of Thomas Nast.

Scott Nelson delivered the Keynote Address "The Plantation South Meets the Mountain South: How Asheville and Other Railroad Hubs Became the Birthplace of American Music," at the YMI Cultural Center's Education and the Arts Forum, October, 2002; "The Spectacle of Engineering Power and

Colossal Failure: The Ballad of John Henry," at UNC Asheville, October, 2002; and, another Keynote Address, "Following the Trail of John Henry on the C&O Railroad," at the Thirtieth Annual John Henry Festival, Morgantown, West Virginia, October, 2002.

Mark Soderstrom presented "Family Trees and Timber Rights: Albert Jenks and the History of Anthropology at the University of Minnesota" at The Psychology of Being Black in 21st Century America Conference, Macalaster College, 2002.

Thomas Winter was awarded a Franklin Research Grant from the American Philosophical Society in support of his research for a monograph project titled *Political Bodies: The Secret Hygiene Movement and the Constitution of the Social in Modern America*.

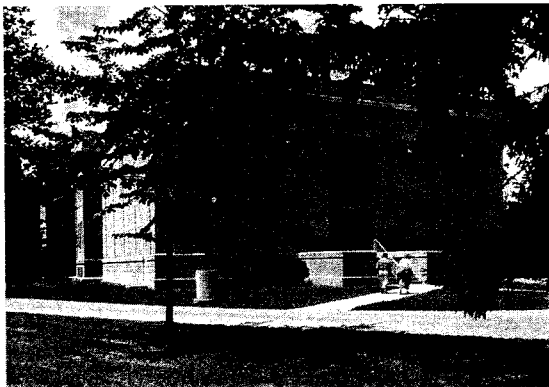
Forthcoming Articles in the *Journal of the Gilded Age & Progressive Era* Volume 3, Number 1/January 2004

- ❖ 2003 Distinguished Historian Address: "Revising the Response to Industrialism: Changes in Perspective Over Forty Years, 1955-1991" by Samuel P. Hays.
- ❖ "The House, the Beast and the Bloody Shirt: The Doorkeeper Controversy of 1878" by Ed Bradley
- ❖ "Breeders, Workers, and Mothers: Gender and the Congressional Literacy Test Debate, 1896-1897" by Jeanne Petit
- ❖ "Cracks in the Foundation: Frederick T. Gates, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the China Medical Board" by John Baick

New Leadership at the Hayes Presidential Center

On August 1, 2003, Dr. Murney Gerlach became the new executive director of the Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center, in Fremont, Ohio. Dr. Gerlach intends to build upon the efforts of former executive director Roger D. Bridges, to work closely with other presidential centers on common agendas related to studies of presidential leadership, and to continue the Hayes Center's role as a local history center for Sandusky County and the Fremont area.

Dr. Gerlach earned his his B.A. in Government and International relations from Lake Forest College, Illinois, in 1972, a Masters in Modern European History from San Diego State University, in 1976, and his doctorate in Modern British and American history from Oxford University, in 1983. Primarily a 19th-century historian interested in American and British political, social, and cultural history, Dr. Gerlach has

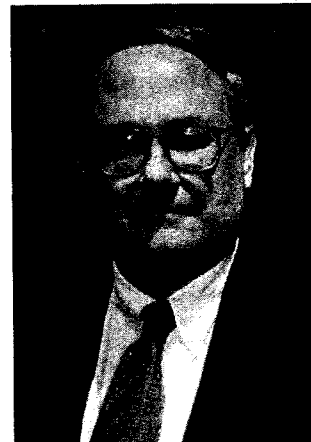


Museum and Library at the R. B. Hayes Presidential Center. Courtesy Hayes Center.

an impressive record of research, presentation, and publication. His most recent book, *British Liberalism and the United States: Political and Social Thought in the Late-Victorian Age*, was published in 2001. Dr. Gerlach has also taught extensively over the last twenty-five years at Oxford University, San Diego State University, the University of San Diego, Brown University, Roger Williams University, and most recently the University of Rhode Island,

Rhode Island College, and Bryant College. His courses ranged from 19th-century Britain and America and urban history to museum and historical society management and public history.

Dr. Gerlach has served as a consultant for a number of historical institutions, such as the American Association of Museums, the Association for State



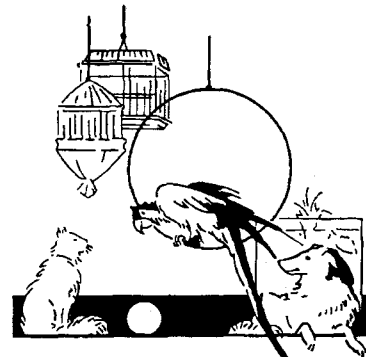
Dr. Murney Gerlach

and Local History, and the National Council on Public History. He was director of the Rhode Island Historical Society from 1999 to 2001, and on the Board of Directors of the San Diego Historical Society from 1987 to 1992. Dr. Gerlach also worked as a senior

administrator, primarily as Special

Assistant to the President at the University of San Diego, 1989 to 1991, and Special Assistant to the President and Assistant Secretary of the Corporation at Brown University, 1992 to 1997. He has been active with the AAM, AHA, NCPH, AASLH, and, of course, with SHGAPE, having agreed to continue Dr. Bridges' role as Secretary-Treasury, until the next Council meeting.

The Hayes Presidential Center opened in 1916 as the first such institution in the United States. Today, the Center is home to more than one million manuscripts and nearly 100,000 published sources related to Hayes' life, times, and administration. It attracted some 50,000 visitors annually to the President's Home, Museum, and Library.



SHGAPE events at AHA meeting Washington, D.C., January, 2004

[Please consult onsite program for times and locations.]

CO-SPONSORED BY SHGAPE AND AHA:

PANEL: North America in the Gilded Age and Progressive Era: From Atlantic to Continental Economy

- Chair: Steven Randall, Dean, University of Calgary
- Donna R. Gabaccia, University of Pittsburgh, "Constructing North America: Transnational Railroads and the Atlantic Economy"
- Nora Faires, Western Michigan University, "After the Underground Railroad: Race, Poverty, and Migration in the Great Lakes Borderland"
- Jeffrey Pilcher, The Citadel, "Empire of the 'The Jungle': Mexico and the U.S. Meatpacking Industry, 1880-1920"
- COMMENTATORS: John Mason Hart, University of Houston, Rick Halpern, University of Toronto

PANEL: Empire, Environment, and Travel: Gender and Political Culture in the U.S., 1865-1920

- CHAIR: Robyn Muncy, University of Maryland
- Rebecca Edwards, Vassar College, "American Populism and the British Empire: The Problem of Mary Lease's The Problem of Civilization Solved"
- Adam Rome, "Political Hermaphrodites: Gender and Environmental Reform in the Progressive Era"
- Kristin Hoganson, "Girdling the Globe: U.S. Women and the Fictive Travel Movement, 1880-1920"
- COMMENTATOR: Maureen Flanagan, Michigan State University

SPONSORED BY SHGAPE:

PANEL: Women and Social Activism in Transnational Perspective: The United States, Russia, Britain and Argentina

- CHAIR: Alice Kessler-Harris, Columbia University
- Anna R. Igra, Carleton College, "Gender and Jewish Transatlantic Reform"

- Karen Leroux, Northwestern University, "Teaching in the Service of a Foreign Republic: U.S. Women in Argentina, 1869-1898"
- Pamela J. Walker, Carleton University, "Feminism and Evangelicalism in the Transatlantic World"
- COMMENTATOR: Deirdre M. Moloney, St. Francis University

GRADUATE STUDENT PANELS:

PANEL: New Perspectives on the Gilded Age and Progressive Era: Science and Faith

- CHAIR: Alan Kraut, American University
- Mary Elizabeth Swetnam Mathews, University of Virginia, "Some Protestants are More Equal than Others: The Exclusion of White Southerners from the Protestant Mainstream"
- Michael John Mezzano, Boston College, "'I have Pride in the Old Stock': Immigration Restriction and Progressive Era Science"
- Jeremy Vetter, University of Pennsylvania, "Useful Knowledge for the People: Science and State Development in the Central West, 1880-1920"
- COMMENTATOR: Timothy Meagher, Catholic University

PANEL: New Perspectives on the Gilded Age and Progressive Era: Reforming the Domestic World

- CHAIR: Kriste Lindenmeyer, University of Maryland, Baltimore County
- Jennifer Koslow, Newberry Library, "The Politics of Pure Milk in Progressive Era Los Angeles"
- Stephanie J. Jass, Western Michigan University, "The Great American-Makers: Foodways and Americanization at Chicago Settlements"
- Kimberley Weathers, University of Houston, "Health First! The Progressives and Compulsory Health Insurance"
- COMMENTATOR: Ruth Crocker, Auburn University

(Continued page 8)

PANEL: New Perspectives on the Gilded Age and Progressive Era: Labor, Race and the State

- CHAIR AND COMMENTATOR: Karin A. Shapiro, Duke University
- Theresa Jach, University of Houston, "The Texas Prison Farm System"
- R. Todd Laugen, University of Colorado, "Struggles for the Public Interest: Organized Labor and State Mediation in Postwar America"
- Thomas F. Jorsch, Oklahoma State University, "Radicalism on Wisconsin's Eastern Shore: Socialism in Manitowoc, 1905-1917"

New Editorial Team to Lead SHGAPE Journal and Newsletter

During the OAH meeting in April, the SHGAPE council ratified the appointment of Alan Lessoff as the new editor of the *Journal of the Gilded Age and Progressive Era*. Lessoff, an associate professor at Illinois State University, replaces founding editor Maureen Flanagan of Michigan State University, who is leaving to pursue other professional projects.

A specialist in comparative urban history as well as the Gilded Age and Progressive Era, Lessoff received his PhD in 1990 from Johns Hopkins University, whose press in 1994 published his revised dissertation as *The Nation and Its City: Politics, "Corruption," and Progress*



Dr. Alan Lessoff

in Washington, D.C., 1861-1902. He previously taught at Dickinson College and Texas A&M University—Corpus Christi and in 1996-97 held a Fulbright professorship at the University of Kassel, Germany. He is familiar to SHGAPE members as editor of this Newsletter since 1999. He also serves on the editorial board of the *Journal of Urban History* and on the program committee of the Urban History Association. His current projects include an historical dictionary of

the Progressive Era, co-written with Catherine Cocks of the School of American Research Press.

While building upon the editorial policy devised by Flanagan, Lessoff intends a number of initiatives to expand submissions and subscriptions. At the start of 2004, the journal will join the History Cooperative (www.historycooperative.org), the on-line venture that features the *Journal of American History* and the *American Historical Review* and that is managed by the University of Illinois Press. After a probationary period, the History Cooperative will allow SHGAPE to limit the journal to subscribers, an inducement for libraries beyond the current sixty or so to subscribe. With Western Publishing and the publications office at Illinois State, Lessoff is working on a new design and layout template, to appear by mid-2004, that should allow easier publication of illustrations and graphics.

In an important structural change, two associate editors with research and professional interests that expand upon Lessoff's will take office at the start of 2004. Associate professor at William and Mary, with a 1995 PhD from the University of North Carolina, Scott Nelson has expertise in Southern history, race, Reconstruction, labor, and gender. In 1999, the University of North Carolina Press published his book, *Iron Confederacies: Southern Railways, Klan Violence, and Reconstruction*. His current projects include a study of Civil War prisons and a short, co-written history of the Civil War. Adept at internet technology, Nelson will host the journal website: www.jgape.org. Director of public history and assistant professor at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Karen Cox brings substantial editorial, museum, and archival experience to the new position of associate editor for public history, with the task of encouraging interest in the journal among public history practitioners and experts in areas such as historical exhibition, material culture, preservation, and documents and documentary editing. Cox's 1997 PhD thesis from the University of Southern Mississippi became the basis of her book, *Dixie's Daughters: The United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Preservation of Confederate Culture*, published earlier in 2003 by the **(Continued page 9)**

(Editorial Changes from page 8) University Press of Florida.

Also in 2004, the journal will have a new review editor to replace Victoria Bissell Brown of Grinnell College, who is also leaving to pursue other projects. A 1995 PhD from the University of Wisconsin, Susan Traverso is associate professor at North Central College in Naperville, Illinois. A specialist in social policy, she published her revised dissertation, *Welfare Politics in Boston, 1910-1940*, earlier in 2003 with the University of Massachusetts Press. Among her experiences, Traverso has served as an education coordinator and project director for the Peace Corps. At North Central, she is active in intercollegiate educational issues in addition to her teaching and research. At present, Traverso plans to continue the policy of mixing single-book reviews with review essays.

Beginning with this issue, the editorial duties of the Newsletter will be conducted by David Blanke. Assistant professor at Texas A&M University – Corpus Christi, Blanke earned his PhD from Loyola University Chicago in 1996

with a focus on cultural history. In 2000, the Ohio University Press published his revised dissertation, *Sowing the American Dream: How Consumer Culture Took Root in the Rural Midwest*, and in 2002 he published *The 1910s, American Popular Culture Through History* with Greenwood Press. His current research examines the growing concerns over automobile safety from 1900 to 1939.

The incoming editors of the *Journal of the Gilded Age and Progressive Era* would appreciate comments from SHGAPE members as well as ideas for articles. Lessoff may be reached at ahlesso@ilstu.edu; Nelson at srnels@mail.wm.edu; Cox at kcox@email.uncc.edu; and Traverso at straverso@noctrl.edu. From now on, please send manuscripts and correspondence to Prof. Alan Lessoff, Editor, *Journal of the Gilded Age and Progressive Era*, Department of History, Illinois State University, Box 4420, Normal, IL 61790-4420. Contributors to the Newsletter can reach David Blanke at david.blanke@mail.tamucc.edu.

News of the Society

SHGAPE Article Prize

The Society for Historians of the Gilded Age and Progressive Era announces its biennial competition for the best published article dealing with any aspect of United States history between 1865 and 1917. The prize is open to new scholars, defined as graduate students or PhD's who have received their doctorate since 1992 and have not yet published a book. The article must have appeared in a journal dated 2001 or 2002. The winner of the prize will receive a \$500 award. An article may be submitted for consideration by the author or by others (e.g. a journal editor). Deadline: December 1, 2003. Submissions--three copies of the article plus a copy of the table of contents of the issue in which it appeared—or questions should be directed to:

Jacqueline M. Moore, SHGAPE Prize Committee, Department of History,
Austin College
900 N. Grand Avenue, Sherman, TX, 75090

Call for Proposals

SHGAPE co-sponsors panels with the AHA and the OAH at their annual meetings. It also sponsors

independent panels at both meetings – as an affiliated society of the AHA and in the Pocket Program of the OAH. The 2005 AHA meets in Seattle, January 6-9. The 2005 OAH meets in San Francisco on 31 March – 3 April. Deadlines for AHA proposals are Feb. 15, 2004. Deadlines for OAH proposals are January 15, 2004.

If you would like SHGAPE to co-sponsor a panel, please alert us to this fact by sending a copy of your OAH or AHA proposal to the SHGAPE Program Committee. It is also possible to propose independent SHGAPE panels as an affiliated society at the AHA and (less predictably) at the OAH. Our internal deadline for proposing panels to both organizations is April 30, 2004. To have your panel considered as part of SHGAPE's independent program, send a complete copy of the proposal to the Program Committee at the address below. Members of this year's SHGAPE Program Committee are Donna Garbaccia, Dan Letwin, Ed Crapol and Nancy Unger. Please contact:

Donna Garbaccia
Chair, SHGAPE Program Committee
History Department
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, PA 15260
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(Maps and History, from page 3)

from a crafted artifact that catered to elites into a commodity that reached the masses. This development coincided with the maturation of science as formal, distinct disciplines of study. Geography emerged at the center of the new learning. Taught widely in the schools around the turn of the century, geography was heralded as 'The Mother of All Sciences.' Its popularity was partly explained by its connection with developing conceptions of American nationalism. The creation of the National Geographic Society (1888), the Spanish-American War, and turn of the century imperialist ventures piqued American interest in global cartography. Wars I and II further fanned this curiosity.

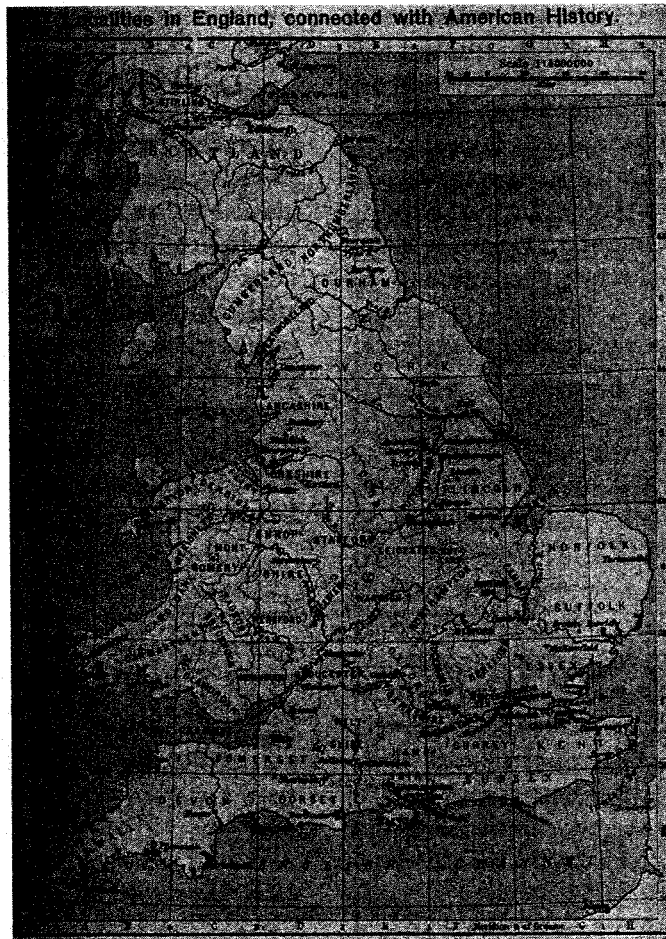
Schulter's bibliography references numerous works by historical geographers.

Their writing often appears in publications with wonderful names such as *Cartographica* and *Imago Mundi: The International Journal for the History of Cartography*. These titles are not on the reading lists of most historians. If my own experience is a valid guide to the profession, most of us know little about historical geography, and less about the techniques of mapping. Should historians care? Should they become familiar with the formal elements of cartography? Where do maps fit into the craft of history?

Mark Monmonier observed that "geographic maps model the size, distances, and relative locations of phenomena we believe are

real. By allowing us to discover or impose structure, these cartographic models promote both understanding and communication." (*Mapping it Out*, 21). Reliance on geographic presentations, he reminds us, is an interdisciplinary exercise, and is

widely employed in the humanities and social sciences. Cogent writing is the stock in trade of these disciplines but Monmonier argues that "the complete scholar should cultivate three important companions to literacy: articulacy, numeracy, and graphicacy." (*Mapping It Out*, 9). He characterized the latter skill as fluency with graphs, maps, diagrams and photographs. As communicators who distill and organize information in order to narrate past human activity and analyze its patterning, including interaction between people and their natural environment,



"Localities in England, connected with American History," From Historical Atlas, William R. Shepherd, Courtesy of University of Texas, Perry-Castañeda Library Map Collection.

maps are logical extensions of the historical imagination. In Jeremy Black's words, "maps generalize... abstract, exaggerate, simplify and classify..." (*Maps and Politics*, University of Chicago Press, 1997, 104).

There are numerous subjects that maps can amplify. Political and military history of course are staples of published maps, but cartographic displays also help illuminate economic activities, such as transportation developments, migratory flows, and the distribution of commercial endeavors.

(Continued page 11)

(Maps and History, from page 10) The ownership of real estate is recorded cartographically in some communities, in part to assist tax assessors. Maps can show numerous aspects of population, such as distribution, density, and the incidence of specific conditions, such as causes of mortality. Alex Krieger and David Cobb's *Mapping Boston* (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1999) offers a wonderful example how historical cartography can illuminate the reconfiguration of urban space over time. And one does not have to be a Turnerian to appreciate the contribution of physical geography to the unfolding of social and political history.

So saying, we need to be cognizant of the limitations of maps. They do not disclose directly human motivation or easily depict applications of political power. Cartographic images convey notions of permanency, stability, and authority rather than contingency, idiosyncrasy, and plasticity, which are staples of historical reality. Some maps simply are inaccurate.

Nor are maps neutral. Rather, they are social constructions. J.B. Hartley's essay on "Deconstructing the Map," reprinted in his *The*

New Nature of Maps (Johns Hopkins University Press, 2001), and Jeremy Black, *Maps and Politics*, both persuasively argue the point that maps occupy contested space. Behind their appearance of scientific neutrality and objectivity, maps contain several layers of meaning that encode the assumptions of the map makers. Cartographic creations may tell us as much about map makers and their intellectual wellsprings as they do about the subjects depicted graphically. Thus Hartley and Black remind us that maps are extensions of the prevailing cultural ethos and power structure. We do not have to accept Hartley's proposal that one "deconstruct" maps to look at them with a grain of salt. This is just another way of saying that good historians review each bit of evidence with a critical eye.

[For examples of the 1923 and 1926 Historical Atlases by William R. Shepherd, see the University of Texas, Perry-Castañeda Library Map Collection at: http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/historical/history_shepherd_1923.html]

SHGAPE Membership (with *Journal of the Gilded Age and Progressive Era*)

Please fill out this form and return it to: SHGAPE, Murney Gerlach, Secretary/Treasurer, Hayes Presidential Center, Spiegel Grove, Fremont, OH 43420. Make checks payable to SHGAPE.

___ Regular, \$40.00 per year ___ Family, \$50 per year ___ Student, \$15.00 per year
 ___ Library/Institutional, \$80 per year For orders outside of the U.S., please add \$5

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FAX _____

Recent Activities _____



Members in Print

Sidney Bland, "Promoting Tradition, Embracing Change: The Poppenheim Sisters of Charleston," in *Searching for Their Places: Women in the South Across Four Centuries* (University of Missouri Press, 2003).

Laurie Carlson presented "Alcohol, the Farmers' Fuel: Washington State Grange and the Fuel Alcohol Movement, 1906-1920" at the American Society for Industrial History, Providence, R.I., March 2003 and published *Cattle: An Informal Social History* (Ivan R. Dee, 2001).

Gillis J. Harp, *Brahmin Prophet: Phillips Brooks and the Path of Liberal Protestantism* (Rowman & Littlefield, 2003).

John H. Hepp, IV, *The Middle-Class City: Transforming Space and Time in Philadelphia, 1876-1926* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 2003).

Margaret A. Lowe, *Looking Good: College Women and Body Image, 1875-1930* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 2003) which won the Bridgewater State College Class of 1950 Distinguished Faculty Research

Award, and Sarkela, Mallon, and Lowe *From Megaphones to Microphones: Speeches of American Women* (Praeger Publishers, 2003).

Eileen R. McCormick, "The History Behind the Louis Hill House: New Settlers, a Booming Real Estate Market, and a Summit Avenue Site Acquired on Speculation," *Ramsey County History* (Winter 2003).

Jacqueline M. Moore, *Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, and the Struggle for Racial Uplift* (Scholarly Resources, 2003).

Justin Nordstrom, "'Rome is the Jailer of Youth!' Childhood and Masculinity in American Anti-Catholicism, 1911-1919" *U.S. Catholic Historian* (March 2002).

James M. O'Toole, *Passing for White: Race, Religion, and the Healy Family, 1820-1920* (University of Massachusetts Press, 2002), which won the 2003 New England Historical Association book award.

Thomas R. Pegrarn, "Who is the Boss? Reinventing the History of

American Urban Rule," *Journal of Urban History* (September 2002): 821-835.

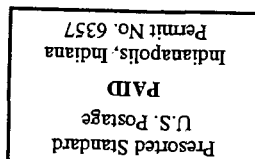
Edgar F. Raines, Jr., "Disaster Off Casablanca: Air Observation Posts in Operation Torch and the Role of Failure in Institutional Innovation" *Air Power History* (Fall 2002): 18-33.

Leonard Schlup and James G. Ryan (eds), *Historical Dictionary of the Gilded Age* (M.E. Sharp, 2003).

Thomas Schoonover, with Walter LaFerber, *Uncle Sam's War of 1898 and the Origins of Globalization* (University Press of Kentucky, 2003).

Judith Sealander, *The Failed Century of the Child: Governing America's Young in the Twentieth Century* (Cambridge University Press, 2003).

Nancy Unger, "'I Went to Learn,' Meanings of the European Tour of Senator Robert M. La Follette, 1923." *Mid-America* (April, 2003), and "Adventures in Psychobiography with 'Fighting Bob La Follette'" *Clio's Psyche*. (June 2003).



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