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NEHA News

The Newsletter of the New England Historical Association

September 1, 1980

Vol. VII, No. 2

MEETING DATES

October 25, 1980, Rhode Island College, Providence, RI

April 11, 1981, Mount Ida Junior College, Newton, MA

If you are not a member of the Association you will not receive notification of these meetings unless you write the Secretary, Prof. Jonathan Liebowitz, History Department-North, University of Lowell, Lowell, MA 01854.

PROGRAM FOR THE FALL MEETING:

Morning Sessions

- I. Family and Childhood in Past Time: Problems and Perspectives
 - 1. Was There "Childhood" in Past Time?
Miriam Chrisman, University of Massachusetts
 - 2. Comparative Aspects of the Family in Seventeenth and Eighteenth-Century England and America
Philip Greven, Rutgers University
 Chair and Comment: Sherrin M. Wyntjes, Mount Ida Jr. College

- II. Early New England State Politics and the Party Systems Model: A Reassessment
 - 1. Patterns of Partisanship in New Hampshire, 1789-1837
Sue Taishoff, University of South Florida
 - 2. The Shape of Rhode Island Electoral Politics, 1789-1824
Andrew Robertson, Brandeis University

Chair and Comment: Patrick Conley, Providence College; Comment: William G. Shade, Lehigh University

III. Religious Revivalism in Comparative Perspective

- 1. Islamic Revivalism in the Eighteenth Century: The Wahhabi Case
John Voll, University of New Hampshire
 - 2. Religious Revivalism in the Context of Prussian Reform
Gwendolyn Jensen, University of New Haven
 - 3. Religious Revivalism in Eighteenth-Century America: The Great Awakening
Amy Land, M.I.T.
- Chair: John Voll; Comment: David Ariel, Wesleyan University

Joint Session: N.E.H.A. and the Coordinating Committee on Women in the Historical Profession

Report from Bucharest: The International Congress of Historians
Barbara Sicherman, Editor, Notable American Women

Luncheon Meeting:

Speaker: Robert I. Rotberg, M.I.T. and Co-Editor, Journal of Interdisciplinary History

Afternoon Session:

Providence: A Century of Greatness, 1832-1932 -- A Multi-media Presentation and Walking Tour
Coordinators: Carol Hagglund, Providence Preservation Society; Laura B. Roberts, Rhode Island Historical Society

ANNOUNCEMENTS

In honor of the fifteenth centenary of the birth of St. Benedict, St. Anselm's College will sponsor a symposium on March 21, 1981. The symposium will concentrate on the Rule of St. Benedict, its history, interpretations, practices, and future. For further information contact Prof. Robert Otten, Box A-569, Saint Anselm's College, Manchester, NH 03102.

The Victorian Society in America welcomes proposals for thirty-minute slide presentations on Public Buildings of the Nineteenth Century, the topic for the society's ninth annual Autumn Symposium. This conference will be held in Philadelphia, October 22-25, 1981 and will explore the architecture, interiors, and preservation of nineteenth century American public buildings. Proposals must be received by December 31, 1980. Interested people should send a description of the proposed topic, a resume, and the names, addresses, and phone numbers of two references to the Executive Director, The Victorian Society in America, East Washington Square, Philadelphia, PA 19106.

Plymouth State College will sponsor its second medieval forum on April 24-25, 1981. Scholars, teachers, and students interested in the Middle Ages are invited to participate. Proposals must be submitted by December 1, 1980. For further information, write to Professor Manuel Marquez-Sterling, Director, Medieval Studies Council, Plymouth State College, Plymouth, New Hampshire 03264.

The Rockefeller University has established a research grant program. Grants ranging from \$500 to \$1000 will be made to graduate students or advanced scholars engaged in projects based substantially on the holdings of the Rockefeller Archive Center. Applications for grants during 1980 should be made before December 31, 1980. Inquiries about the program and requests for applications should be addressed to: Director, Rockefeller Archive Center, Pocantico Hills, North Tarrytown, NY 10591.

Boston College announces a conference on the history of women in the health professions, to be held Saturday, November 15, at the Hovey House American Studies Center of Boston College. For information call or write Janet James, History Department, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167, 617-969-0100, ext. 3780; or Virginia Drachman, History Department, Tufts University, Medford, MA 02155, 617-628-5000, ext. 471.

The New England Council of Latin American Studies will hold its annual meeting, October 4, 1980, at Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH. Further information about the meeting can be obtained by writing Prof. Joseph T. Criscenti, Secretary-Treasurer, NECLAS, History Department, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167.

The Center for Field Research, the recent recipient of a grant to increase participation by minority and women scholars in projects it supports, offers private funds and volunteer staff to scientists and humanists conducting field research. Past awards have ranged from \$1500 to \$50,000 per project, depending upon the number of volunteers involved. Preliminary proposals can be submitted at any time. For further information and application forms write Elizabeth E. Caney, Director of Research, Center for Field Research, 10 Juniper Rd., Bos 127-B, Belmont, MA 02178.

The Vice-President, Darrett Rutman, urges that anyone interested in presenting papers at the spring 1981 meeting should communicate with him at the Department of History, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH. He is particularly interested in receiving proposals for integrated sessions. Any proposal that cannot be included in the spring meeting will automatically be considered for the fall 1981 meeting.

NEHA News is a newsletter of the New England Historical Association. It appears twice a year in April and September. The deadline for the April issue is February 1; the deadline for the September issue is July 1. Contributions and suggestions are welcome and should be sent to Robert J. Imholt, Editor, NEHA News, Albertus Magnus College, 700 Prospect Street, New Haven, CT 06511.

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The officers of the New England Historical Association for the 1980-1981 academic year are as follows:

President: Fred Cazel, University of Connecticut

Vice-President: Darrett Rutman, University of New Hampshire

Secretary: Jonathan Liebowitz, University of Lowell

Treasurer: Joshua Stein, Roger Williams College

Executive Committee:

- Miriam Chrisman, University of Massachusetts
- Ridgway Shinn, Jr., Rhode Island College
- Armand Patrucco, Rhode Island College
- Catherine Prelinger, Benjamin Franklin Papers
- Gordon Jensen, University of Hartford
- Neil Stout, University of Vermont

Nominating Committee:

- David Grayson Allen, Massachusetts Historical Society
- Thomas Leavett, Merrimack Valley Textile Museum
- Alice McGinty, Bentley College
- James Patterson, Brown University
- Helen Mulvey, Connecticut College
- Deborah Clifford, Middlebury, Vermont

SESSION SUMMARY: MEDIEVAL HISTORIOGRAPHY
SPRING, 1980

Professor Bryce Lyon of Brown University presented a long paper on the ideas of Marc Bloch, the founder of the Annales school before a large and attentive audience. Professor Lyon approached Bloch using an essentially biographical method, pointing out how his ideas which were enshrined in his writings and the Annales school grew out of his early experiences, especially his service in the French Army in World War I which helped convince him of the importance of the "common man" and the impersonal forces of history.

Professor Lyon then went on to examine Bloch's historical thought as it developed during the post-war age of the twenties and thirties and his long correspondence with other historical figures, especially Henri Pirenne. Then he showed how Bloch's ideas seemed to have changed when he wrote his remarkable last book concerning the fall of France in 1940 as he was working for the French Underground prior to his execution by the Germans before the liberation of France in 1944. Professor Lyon saw in this volume in particular real changes in Bloch's historical concepts, for it emphasized elements like personalities, chance and patriotism much different from those found in Bloch's earlier writings. He suggested that had he survived the Second World War, he might have written history more like Michelet and less like that which his disciples were to emphasize in the Annales after his death.

Critical comments on Professor Lyon's paper were provided by Professor Stephen White of Wesleyan and Frederick Cheyette of Amherst. Professor White questioned some of Professor Lyon's methodological examinations of Bloch's thought. Professor Cheyette, who like Professor White was impressed by the Lyon approach, stressed that the Annales school itself was less impersonal than the paper suggested, citing the emphasis upon personalities in that remarkable book Montaillou as an example. A lively discussion ensued which found the audience on the whole sympathetic and interested in the points Professor Lyon had emphasized. They seemingly agreed that historical thought examined through biographies of historians can give us new and important insights as historians.

Archibald R. Lewis
University of Massachusetts

SESSION SUMMARY: INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS: BOSTON, 1800-1950
SPRING, 1980

The three papers read at this session utilized the case study method to dispute several issues raised by David Rothman in Discovery of the Asylum. At question were Rothman's contentions that early nineteenth century institutions could be broadly characterized as the products of urban elites guided by Benthamite utilitarianism and that various types of institutions--jails, reformatories, almshouses and insane asylums--uniformly expressed reformatory goals. Two papers--Eric Schneider's study of the early Boston House of Reformation and the Thompson Island Farm School and, the Barbara Brenzel/Keneth Geiser examination of the Massachusetts State Reform School for Boys (Westboro) and Girls (Lancaster)--emphasized the strength of romantic reform, illustrated in these

early family style institutions. Brian Gratton contended that retribution, not reform, characterized the operation of the Boston Almshouse. Unlike Rothman and the other contributors, Gratton held that the rehabilitative ideal did not fade into custodialism because, in the field of poor relief, such an ideal never existed. Session commentator, Robert Mennell, noted that the participants' interest in Rothman had constricted their periodization as well as their use of materials. He urged them to rely less upon the works of leading institution founders and officials and more upon systematic examination of institution records, local histories, political data and census records, and to set their histories in a comparative framework. By following the suggestions outlined by Gerald Grob (Reviews in American History, Fall 1979), a richer, more complex history, relating the institution to all aspects of the society that produced it, should be possible. Audience comment called for a more understanding view of the individuals who founded institutions and wondered how history might make a substantive contribution to current penological and welfare policy problems.

Robert M. Mennell
University of New Hampshire

WORKSHOP: INTRODUCING STUDENTS TO FAMILY HISTORY: THE VIEW FROM OLD STURBRIDGE
VILLAGE
SPRING, 1980

The history of the family is of increasing scholarly concern. It can also stimulate student interest in history. For several years, the museum education department at Old Sturbridge Village, in cooperation with the National Endowment for the Humanities History of the Family Program at Clark University, has been experimenting with the teaching of family history. This workshop presented a model that uses quantitative data, paintings, artifacts, documents, and a living-history museum to create a laboratory experience. At the same time that students investigate family life in nineteenth-century rural New England, they learn methods of historical analysis and research, and become familiar with various types of sources.

This approach to family history starts with a few real families from the town of Sturbridge in 1820. Rather than encourage general and hence abstract discussion of "the family," we divide students into groups, each of which investigates one family. They analyze demographic information on it and then use a variety of other sources. Each type of source reveals new information about the family and raises new questions and issues for discussion. The material is sufficiently discrete and specific so that students can master it and then develop hypotheses and generalizations about the family. Once they are confident that they understand "their" family, they can move on to more general theoretical discussions.

Warren Leon
Old Sturbridge Village

SESSION SUMMARY: DEVELOPMENT OF THE NEW ENGLAND VILLAGE CENTER
SPRING, 1980

This session considered the role of the family and women's voluntary associations in New England village life in the first half of the nineteenth century.

Caroline Fuller Sloat, research historian at Old Sturbridge Village, spoke on "The Family in the Center Village," and discussed the relationship of prescriptive literature to actual behavior. Based on her reading of diaries, she argued that the advice books of Lydia Maria Child, Lydia Huntley Sigourney, and Mary Howland were based on life in prosperous, center-village families in the early decades of the century. The self-conscious drive for improvement, in which excellence in housewifery was presented as a moral imperative, emanated from actual conduct in respectable, center-village homes, according to Sloat. The second talk, "An Extended Link in the Great Chain of Benevolence: The Shrewsbury Charitable Society, 1832-1842," was by Jack Larkin, also an Old Sturbridge Village research historian. Larkin described and analyzed the membership and activities of this women's group. Largely coming from a few center-village families, they spent most of their time sewing, often selling their products in order to provide assistance for needy women outside the village center. Self-conscious efforts for moral improvement included reading pious works aloud, and planned topics of conversation. The outlook expressed in the women's charitable society was the same as that of the advice literature.

The commentators were Richard D. Brown of the University of Connecticut and Robert A. Gross of Amherst College. Brown admired Sloat's direct examination of the relationship of prescriptive literature to actual behavior, and Larkin's detailed grasp of the activities and functions of a women's voluntary association. He suggested that the voluntary association Larkin treated might have served as an outlet from the domestic self-involvement Sloat described. He was also impressed with the important role of central village women as agents of cultural change. Gross took up the general question of village life, and whether the urbanization of the country side was truly liberating. The evidence offered by Sloat and Larkin confirmed the reality of choices self-consciously made, and pointed toward female liberation and yet, Gross observed, the Shrewsbury women engaged in much the same activities as they had always done. Alluding to the insights of Thoreau and Sinclair Lewis, Gross held up two models of town life--one that was free and cosmopolitan, and another that was ruled by convention, materialism, and neighborhood gossip. The tension between the two tendencies, he noted, was evident in both papers.

Richard D. Brown
University of Connecticut

SESSION SUMMARY: FILM AND POLITICS IN THE THIRD REICH
SPRING, 1980

Professor Richard Geehr of Bentley College presented a paper on the films of Herbert Maisch. He focused on the nature of political resistance and anti-Hitler innuendo in the films of Maisch, whose most significant directorial efforts were Andreas Schluter and Friedrich Schiller. In the second paper, Professor John Heineman of Boston College dealt with feature films of the Third Reich. Professor Heineman demonstrated the relationship between the cinematic depiction of the Nazi party in certain films and the Eucharistic congresses which occurred in Europe at the time. Both papers were supported by numerous illustrated examples from the films under discussion.

Sol Gittleman
Tufts University

BOOK REVIEW: Connecticut: A Bicentennial History. By David M. Roth.
New York: W. W. Norton & Company/American Association
for State and Local History, 1979. 231 pp.

Massachusetts: A Bicentennial History. By Richard D. Brown.
New York: W. W. Norton & Company/American Association
for State and Local History, 1978. 246 pp.

Rhode Island: A Bicentennial History. By William G. McLoughlin.
New York: W. W. Norton & Company/American Association for
State and Local History, 1978. 240 pp.

The three historians who were asked to contribute the volumes on the states of southern New England to the bicentennial series of state histories published jointly by W. W. Norton and the American Association for State and Local History had a difficult task. While each of the authors had previously written on aspects of their state's past they needed to gain a feel for the entire three and a half centuries. Moreover they had to work within the space limitations of the series as well as its guidelines to provide the general reader with "a summing up--interpretive, sensitive, thoughtful, individual, and even personal--of what seems significant about his or her state's history." The results are a mixed bag.

All three authors are primarily interested in the colonial through early national period of New England history. Roth had written several short volumes on Revolutionary Connecticut. Brown published an excellent work on the Boston Committee of Correspondence. And McLoughlin is noted for studies in New England religious history. As a result those sections of the respective works which deal with the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are far more insightful and interpretive than those which deal with later periods. Brown, for example, superbly weaves the insights of recent New England town studies into his narrative. McLoughlin paints an exceptionally good pen portrait of Roger Williams and seems quite at home with the efforts to knit together the diverse settlements that composed Rhode Island. Roth places heavy emphasis on the development of the Connecticut economy and clearly presents the internal conflicts which dominated state politics in Connecticut through the Constitution of 1818.

Once the authors move out of the eighteenth century, however, the failings of the three works become clear. Only Brown presents a clear and surehand account of nineteenth-century industrial development. Roth's account reads like a catalogue of significant (and insignificant) names and dates. His at times excessive quotation belies a failure to come to grips with the history of the state. While McLoughlin emphasizes the importance of the Dorr War and presents a lucid account of Robber Baron dominance of the Republican party and the Newport social scene, the narrative is weakened by including reference to nearly every ethnic and religious group.

In defense of the three, it must be said that the number of secondary materials that the respective authors had to deal with was limited. Historians of New England's past have paid far more attention to the world of the founding fathers than to that of their fathers and grandfathers. "Unfortunately," McLoughlin writes, "little has been done to study the important economic, political, social, and ethnographic history

of Rhode Island in this century." And the same holds true for Connecticut and Massachusetts. Roth's bibliography lists only three doctoral dissertations, two works by political scientists, and general state histories for the period since the Civil War. If nothing else, these works point out the desperate need for scholarly work on the recent history of southern New England.

Without much to draw upon for insights into the last two centuries of their state's history, the respective authors make stumbling efforts to establish a unifying theme for their volumes. Again Brown is the most successful, drawing upon the concept of "modernization" that he has explored in an earlier volume. This interpretive framework, however, collapses after he considers the immigrant influx of the late nineteenth century. His last chapter on the twentieth century is so highly selective dealing exclusively with W.E.B. DuBois, William Trotter, the Sacco-Vanzetti case, and the rise of the Kennedys, that his central theme is lost.

Roth and McLoughlin do not present modernization as a unifying construct, but rather use almost stereotypical images of their states to provide synthesis. To Roth, Connecticut is the land of steady habits, "where traditions, habits, and faith that grew in its three centuries of history still matter to the way people live." He is continually attempting to show the role of conservatism in the life of the state, conflict is minimized. McLoughlin's Rhode Islanders, on the other hand, are "rugged individualists," "self-made, strong-willed, resilient." His emphasis is on the virtue of experimentation and the presence of religious, ethnic, and economic conflict. The growing conservatism which Rhode Islanders exhibited in the years after the Revolution and again in the late nineteenth century is seen as "startling." It seems strange that two states with such similar histories should have emerged with such contrasting popular images.

On the whole, all three historians have done creditable though not flawless pieces. As works for the general reader, they undoubtedly serve their purpose. They are attractive, well-written volumes for the most part that give some insight into the interpretive concerns of the professional historian. Their weaknesses, however, do point up the gaps between what are the interests and concerns of the historian and the historical interests of the general public.

Kenneth Martin
Boston, Massachusetts

BOOK REVIEW: Jonathan Edwards, Pastor: Religion, and Society in Eighteenth-Century Northampton. By Patricia J. Tracy. New York: Hill and Wang, 1980. 270 pp.

Most studies of Jonathan Edwards begin, as does that of Perry Miller published a generation ago, with the proposition that "his external biography was virtually an adjunct to his subjective." Patricia Tracy, however, has no such illusion. Rather her entire book is an attempt to place Edwards' evolving theological views within the context of his day to day life as pastor of the First Church of Northampton. The result is an interpretation not only of the life and thought of Edwards, but of the Great Awakening and eighteenth-century New England generally that historians will have to cope with for years to come.

Tracy begins with an extended discussion of the Northampton of Edwards' grandfather, Solomon Stoddard. As pastor and leading citizen for more than sixty years, Stoddard possessed a moral authority in the community which Edwards might try to emulate but could never equal. With the minister in the role of patriarch, there were few problems with Stoddard's emphasis on the development of religious sentiments rather than a conversion experience and in his practice of open communion. Even Stoddard, however, was beginning to confront the implications of Northampton's changing social structure in the first third of the eighteenth-century. Edwards, therefore, was left with a difficult legacy when he succeeded to the pastorate in 1729.

Edwards' first years in Northampton were, according to Tracy, spent fashioning a theological style and pastoral method to influence the religious life of his congregation. The theological style, she argues, was thoroughly Stoddardean with emphasis on the cultivation of religious sentiment. The method was to appeal directly to the younger members of the flock. The result was the great revival of 1735. In a thorough analysis of the social and psychological condition of those passing from youth to adulthood in the Northampton of the 1730s, Tracy argues that Edwards' style found a particularly receptive audience. This revival marked the high point of Edwards' pastorate.

The awakening, however, was shortlived and, according to Tracy, pre-revival behavioral patterns which had grown out of the changing nature of Northampton society quickly reasserted themselves. Edwards tried valiantly to rekindle the fires of enthusiasm, conjuring up images of eternal damnation for backsliders, but there occurred a growing realization on his part that the minister must do more than simply encourage and entreat. Increasingly in the 1740s, Edwards moved to the position that he as minister should determine whether the religious sentiments of the communicant were true and being properly translated into a moral life. It was this position and the consequent confrontation with his congregation over open communion and other issues that led to Edwards leaving Northampton in 1750.

The last years of Edwards' life were devoted to study and writing. Tracy argues quite convincingly that the theological positions espoused during these years need to be assessed in light of Edwards' efforts to build a moral community in Northampton. Edwards' ideas were not static but rather evolved during his two decades of pastoral ministry. The ultimate tragedy of Jonathan Edwards is not in his theological Puritanism which was out of step with an enlightened America, but rather in his failure to cope with the changing nature of Northampton society, which in turn nurtured his Puritanism.

Tracy's narrative is quite lucid, dealing with often subtle theological questions with precision and clarity. She does not burden the text with the extensive materials culled from probate and church records. Interested readers can consult the notes. But the fluid argumentation should not obscure some nagging questions. First, Tracy refers the reader frequently to other studies of seventeenth and eighteenth century New England. The social transformations which she argues were at the heart of the story of Jonathan Edwards are parallel to those seen by Kenneth Lockridge, Philip Greven, and Richard Bushman. It seems clear that their categories, research strategies, and conclusions have influenced her research possibly to the exclusion of ideosyncratic factors which might have arisen from the Northampton materials themselves.

The most persistent question, however, concerns the relationship between the social history of Northampton on the one hand and the religious history on the other. Practitioners of the new social history, of whom Tracy is one, seldom have the luxury (or luck?) of having diaries, letters, or other materials in which common men set forth their reactions to events and candidly explore their motivations. For a causal connection between the social and religious, therefore, reliance is placed on present-day empirical psychological and sociological studies and a leap of faith back in time. The case for such a connection may be plausible and even probable, but never totally convincing. Tracy should be praised for attempting to bridge the gap and having presented such a suggestive book, but the uncertainty remains.

Claudia Petrillo
Columbia University

THE HISTORICAL PROFESSION IN NEW ENGLAND

In order to aid communication and develop professional camaraderie among members of the Association, the NEHA News will publish a list of the current research and teaching interests of historians in New England. For inclusion in this section, please complete the form on the last page of the newsletter.

Belpedio, James R., Becker Jr. College, Worcester, MA
Research: 19th and 20th century American popular culture
Teaching: American History

Blaisdell, Charmarie, Northeastern University, Boston, MA
Research: Women as cultural transmitters in pre-industrial societies
Teaching: Comparative studies of women in Europe and third world;
Deviance in Early Modern Europe

Downs, Jacques M., University of New England, Biddeford, ME
Research: Early Sino-American Relations
Teaching: Multi-media approaches to 20th century History; History of American Medicine

Glen, Robert, University of New Haven, West Haven, CT
Research: British social history; industrial revolution
Teaching: European economic and social history

Oakley, Francis, Williams College, Williamstown, MA
Research: Medieval Political Thought; Conciliarism
Teaching: Medieval, Renaissance, Reformation

Ray, Roger B., Maine Historical Society
Research: Religion of the Beothuk Indians of Newfoundland; Bibliography of Indians of Maine and Atlantic Provinces

ASSOCIATION BUSINESS: Executive Committee Minutes, Sturbridge, Massachusetts, 19 April 1980

President Stout convened the meeting after dinner at the Sheraton Inn in Sturbridge. Present were Neil Stout, Fred Cazel, Armand Patrucco, Robert Imholt, Ann Beck, Darrett Rutman, Catherine Prelinger, Miriam Chrisman, Sherrin Wyntjes, Joshua Stein, and Jonathan Liebowitz.

Imholt wanted to make a correction about the location of the Fall 1980 meeting, which was mistakenly indicated in the April 1980 issue of the News. It will take place at Rhode Island College in Providence.

The minutes of the previous executive committee meeting were read and accepted.

Institutional Support

Continuing the discussion that began at the last meeting, Patrucco reported that Rhode Island College had expressed an interest in supporting the activities of NEHA, especially the News. Chrisman suggested putting the jobs of secretary and treasurer together. The president and vice-president would remain responsible for meetings, as at present. She added that, if members' interests were compiled, the job of putting programs together would be made easier.

Rutman concluded that the committee agreed that the idea of institutional support was a good one. He wanted us to make the proposal formally and presented the following motion: That the executive committee of NEHA authorize the Rhode Island College members of the committee (Patrucco and Shinn) to make a formal, written proposal to Rhode Island College regarding establishment and support of an executive directorship of NEHA at Rhode Island College.

In the ensuing discussion of the motion, the following points were made. Patrucco--the proposal would have the virtues of efficiency, saving time in communication, and more consistent and continuous directorship. There would be a loss in that only one institution, instead of three, would have input into the Association. Chrisman thought that the last problem could be solved by extending the membership of the executive committee. Imholt proposed that the News have associate editors. Rutman believed that the drudgery associated with the office of secretary could be eliminated and the honorific duties remain.

The motion was voted.

NEHA News

Imholt reported that he had received only one suggestion for editor of the News. He would be willing to continue in the position temporarily.

Rutman thought it would be best to wait until NEHA has institutional support to find a permanent editor. The committee accepted this idea.

Imholt then raised the possibility of appointing associate editors to supplement the editor's ideas. After some discussion of this proposal, Cazel moved that the executive committee ask Imholt to continue as editor and to appoint several associate editors to serve with him. Stout amended the motion to read that the editor would recommend the names of potential associate editors to the executive committee, which would officially appoint them. The motion passed.

Treasurer's Report

The report of the treasurer was presented and accepted.

Patrucco told the committee that he has not yet deposited Association money in a money market account, as authorized at the 1 December 1979 meeting of the executive committee, because the Internal Revenue Service has not yet approved NEHA's request for non-profit status.

It was agreed that the minutes of the 1 December meeting should be changed to read: "conditional on IRS approval of the Association's non-profit status."

National Coordinating Committee

Liebowitz read a letter from the NCC asking for support from NEHA as one of their constituent members. Specifically, they request a contribution of \$.50 per member.

In the subsequent debate, Prelinger and Rutman expressed the opinion that we should request information on the current activities of the NCC. Prelinger made a motion: The President of NEHA should write to the NCC, noting their request for a contribution and asking for a report on their current activities. Mention should be made that NEHA dues are only \$4.00 a year.

The motion passed with one vote against.

Other Business

Wyntjes reported on the activities of the Nominating Committee and Stout suggested working on increasing the Association's membership.

Liebowitz proposed a motion of appreciation for the valuable work of Treasurer Patrucco, who was completing his term of office. The motion passed unanimously.

The meeting adjourned at 10:10 pm.

Respectfully submitted,

Jonathan J. Liebowitz, Secretary

ASSOCIATION BUSINESS: Business Meeting Minutes, Sturbridge, Massachusetts, 19 April 1980

President Neil Stout called the meeting to order at 1:30 pm.

Darwin Kelsey of Old Sturbridge Village welcomed the members of NEHA to the Village. Stout thanked OSV for their invitation.

The minutes of the Fall business meeting were read and approved. The treasurer's report was presented, discussed and approved.

Stout discussed the proposal for the establishment of a permanent headquarters for NEHA at Rhode Island College. (See minutes of the Executive Committee.)

Robert Imholt reported that he would continue as editor of NEHA News until the Rhode Island proposal is decided upon. He will also establish positions of associate editor and propose several people for these positions.

The Association voted its thanks to Sherrin Wyntjes for her work as head of the nominating committee and to Armand Patrucco for his as treasurer.

Neil Stout delivered his presidential address.

The meeting adjourned at 2:30.

Respectfully submitted,

Jonathan J. Liebowitz, Secretary

ASSOCIATION BUSINESS: Report of the Nominating Committee

Slate of Candidates for Election at the Fall Meeting, Rhode Island College, Providence, October 25, 1980

Vice President (One position, one-year term)

Ronald P. Formisano, Clark University

Pos: Professor of History and Director of American Studies.

Ed: Brown University, B.A., 1960; University of Wisconsin, M.A., 1962; Wayne State University, Ph.D., 1966. Pubs.: The Birth of Mass Political Parties: Michigan, 1827-1861, 1971; and many articles, papers, and reviews. Prof. Activs: Worcester Public Library Collection Advisory Committee, 1980--; Charles Warren Fellow, 1979-80; Award of Merit, American Association of State and Local History; American Historical Association, Committee on Quantitative Research in History, 1977-79; New England Historical Association, Nominating Committee, 1975-78; Worcester Historical Society, Board of Directors.

John O. Voll, University of New Hampshire

Pos: Associate Professor in History. Ed: Dartmouth College, A.B., 1958; Harvard University, A.M., 1960; Ph.D., 1969. Pubs: Historical Dictionary of the Sudan, 1978; author of chapters in Sufis, Saints, and Scholars, ed. N. Keddie, 1972, and on modern Middle Eastern History in The Teaching of History, ed. J. Roucek, 1967; many articles in such journals as International Journal of Middle Eastern Studies, Der Islam, Africa Today, Muslim World, International Journal of African Historical Studies, Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies, American Journal of Arabic Studies, Journal of African Studies. Prof. Activs: New England Historical Association, Secretary, 1975-78; New Hampshire Council on World Affairs, Board of Directors, 1978--.

Executive Committee (Two positions, two-year terms)

Roger Howell, Jr., Bowdoin College

Pos: Professor of History. Ed: Bowdoin College, A.B., 1958; Oxford

University, B.A., 1960; M.A., 1964; D. Phil., 1964. Publs: Monopoly on the Tyne, 1650-1658, 1978; Cromwell, 1977; The Origins of the English Revolution, 1975; Sir Philip Sidney the Shepherd Knight, 1968; New-Castle upon Tyne and the Puritan Revolution, 1967; ed., Prescott, the Conquest of Mexico and Other Writings, 1966; author of twenty-nine articles appearing in such journals as Past and Present, History, Archaeologia Aelidna, History Today, Renaissance and Modern Studies, Journal of the Friends' Historical Society. Prof. Activs: President of Bowdoin College, 1969-78; Editor, The British Studies Monitor; corresponding editor, Erasmus; Conference on British Studies, Chairman, Publications Committee, 1978--; Executive Committee, 1967-69; 1978--; Anglo-American Associates, Executive Committee, 1974--; Chairman, Publications Committee, 1974--.

Stephan Thernstrom, Harvard University

Pos: Professor of History and Director of Charles Warren Center. Ed: Northwestern University, B.S., 1956; Harvard University, M.A., 1958; Ph.D., 1962. Publs: Harvard Encyclopedia of American Ethnic Groups, 1980; The Other Bostonians: Poverty and Progress in the American Metropolis, 1880-1970, 1973; Nineteenth Century Cities, 1969; Poverty and Progress: Social Mobility in a 19th Century City, 1964. Prof. Activs: Pitt Professor of American History and institutions, University of Cambridge, 1978-79; Social Science Research Council, Board of Directors, 1980--.

Charles H. Trout, Mount Holyoke College

Pos: Professor of History and Chairman of American Studies. Ed: Amherst College, 1957; Columbia University, Ph.D., 1972. Publs: Boston, the Great Depression and the New Deal, 1977.

Charles A. Watson, Roger Williams College

Pos: Professor of History. Ed: Oberlin College, B.A., 1961; University of Pittsburgh, M.A., 1963; Boston University, Ph.D., 1969; Simmons College, M.S., 1974. Publs: NEMLA conference, 1980; NEHA, 1976. Prof. Activs: American Historical Association, New England Historical Association, Conference on British Studies, Hakluyt Society, Association for Bibliography of History, British Politics Group.

Nominating Committee (Two positions, three-year terms)

Barbara L. Solow, Boston University

Pos: Associate Professor of Economic History. Ed: Radcliffe College, A.B., 1945; Harvard University, A.M., 1949; Ph.D., 1968. Publs: The Land Question and the Irish Economy, 1870-1903, 1971; many articles in such journals as Journal of Economic History, Journal of Interdisciplinary

History, Journal of Political Economy, African Economic History, Irish Economic and Social History, Journal of Economic Literature, Agricultural History, Histoire Sociale.

Douglas H. Sweet, Lesley College

Pos: Lecturer, Department of Humanities. Ed: Columbia University, A.B., 1963; A.M., 1967; Ph.D., 1978. Publs: Articles in such journals as Historical New Hampshire, New Hampshire Profiles, Church History.

Alice A. Guimond, Holyoke Community College

Pos: Professor of History. Ed: American International College, B.A.; University of Illinois, M.A.; University of Wisconsin, Ph.D., Publs: Article on William Herbert, Dictionary of Scientific Biography. Prof. Activs: American Association of University Professors, Massachusetts State Conference, Treasurer, 1980--; Chairman, Junior College Committee, Corresponding Secretary; NEHA, Plainfield Historical Society.

Michael D. Keller, Keene State College

Pos: Associate Professor of History and Dean, Division of Arts and Humanities. Ed: University of Wisconsin, B.A., 1960; University of Arizona, M.A., 1965; Ph.D., 1968. Publs: Study of Langley Research Center, NASA, 1968.

Respectfully Submitted,

David Grayson Allen
Deborah Clifford
Alice B. McGinty
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