NEHA NEWS

The Newsletter of the New England Historical Association

VOL XXX NO. 2

FALL ISSUE

OCTOBER 2004

FALL CONFERENCE AT COLLEGE of SAINT JOSEPH in VERMONT

Saturday, OCTOBER 16, 2004 SECOND CALL

The 73rd meeting of the Association will be held on October 16 at the College of Saint Joseph in Rutland, Vermont (877-270-9998). The program is listed on pages 3-6 of this issue and was mailed earlier to all members along with registration, motel and travel instructions.

Vice-President Altina Waller (University of Connecticut) arranged this splendid program. Donald Harpster and the college History Department made local arrangements with the customary assistance of Executive Secretary James P. Hanlan. This is our fourth meeting in the Green Mountain State and it should be a popular location in the leaf peeping season. We are very grateful for the hospitable efforts on our behalf. Please see our web pages for other details: http://www.wpi.edu/~jphanlan/NEHA.

The Fall conference begins with registration on Saturday at 8:00 A.M. in Tuttle Hall. Members are invited to bring copies of their own recent publications as well as timely

professional literature for display or distribution at the book exhibit. Please note that registration fee payment is required for everyone on the program (panelists, chairs and commentators) and all who attend the conference. Pre-registration by mail prior to October 9 is strongly recommended, but registration at the conference is possible. Please feel free to photocopy the conference registration form on the back page when inviting colleagues, graduate students and friends.

Luncheon will be served in Tuttle Hall on Saturday at 12:15, but seating is limited. Please reserve your place at lunch when you register by mail no later than October 9. Even if you do not join us in Rutland, please use this form to pay your annual membership dues. Lunch will be followed a brief business meeting, presentation of the NEHA Book Award and the introduction of the new Association officers.

OVERNIGHT ACCOMMODATIONS

The Association suggests that members make motel reservations by phone. Ask for the NEHA discount rate when you phone for a reservation by October 9. We recommend the Best Western (802-773-3200) and the Comfort Inn at Trolley Square (802-775-2200) in Rutland or the Days Inn (802-773-3361), the Econo-Lodge-Pico (802-773-6644) or the Holiday Inn (802-775-1911).



TRAVEL INFORMATION

Driving from the South: take I-91 North to Route 103 (Exit 6). Follow Route 103 to Route 7 North. On Route 7, turn left at the 15th traffic light onto West Street (at the Mobil station on the corner). Continue straight on West Street through downtown Rutland. At the second railroad tracks turn left, drive 4/10 mile to Ripley Road. Turn left on Ripley Road (Mobil station on the corner). Continue over the bridge to the campus entrance at the second left.

Driving from the North: follow Route 7 South to the intersection of Route 7 and Route 4. At this intersection go straight to the next traffic light and turn right onto West Street. Continue on West Street straight through downtown Rutland. At the second railroad tracks veer left. Drive 4/10 mile, turn left onto Ripley Road, continue over the bridge and the campus entrance is the second left.

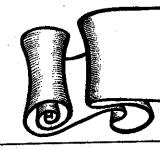
Driving from the West: take Exit 20 off I-87, go east on Route 149 to Fort Ann. Turn left onto Route 4 East and go into Vermont. Take Exit 6, turn left at the end of ramp. Turn right onto Route 4 East and follow directions as above.

Driving from the East: Take I-89 to Exit 1 in Vermont. Take Route 4 West to Route 7, turn left. At the next traffic light, turn onto West Street (Mobil station on the corner) and follow directions as above.

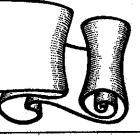


ADVANCE NOTICE

The Spring meeting will be held at the Regis College in Weston, Massachusetts on April 16, 2005. Vice-President Altina Waller will organize the program. The deadline for submitting proposals (one-page abstract and a brief C.V.) is January 15, 2005. For information about the program or submissions, contact the program chair: Altina Waller, University of Connecticut, Department of History, Storrs, CT 06268; waller@uconnvm.uconn.edu; or the Executive Secretary: James P. Hanlan, WPI, 100 Institute Road, Worcester, MA 01609-2280; jphanlan@wpi.edu



The New England Historical Association



The New England Historical Association

A Regional Professional Association for all Historical Specializations since 1965

FALL CONFERENCE PROGRAM

College of Saint Joseph, Rutland, Vermont

October 16, 2004

8:00 - 8:30 - Registration - Refreshments available at arrival - Tuttle Hall

8:30 - 10:00 Session I --- Room numbers will be posted at the conference.

8:30, Panel 1: Identity and Nationalism in Modern Germany

Chair and Comment: Craig Pepin, University of Vermont

- 1. Horst Freyhofer (Plymouth State College), "The Defendants of the Nuremberg Medical Trial: A Typical Cohort?"
- 2. Virginia Mitchell (Central Connecticut State College), "Patriotism of Nationalism? The Political Consciousness of the Prussian East in the Nineteenth Century"
- 3. Martin Menke (Rivier College), "Jakob Kaiser, a Catholic Nationalist?"

8:30. Panel 2: Irish Nationalism and Its Legacy

Chair and Comment: Damien Murray, Boston College

- 1. Christopher Kennedy (Providence College), "Covert vs. Overt Opinion: An Examination of Irish Nationalist Opinion 1912-1916."
- 2. Kelly Shannon (University of Conn.), "Anger, Spite, and 'Manly Men': The Role of Emotion in the Versailles Treaty Battle Between Woodrow Wilson and Irish-Americans."
- 3. Mary Kelly (Franklin Pierce), "The Great Famine: The Essential Irish-American Legacy."

8:30, Panel 3: Catholic Culture and Conflict in U.S. History

Chair and Comment: Thomas Carty, Springfield College

- 1. Sarah Nytroe, (Boston College), "Breaching the Line Between religion and Politics: Archbishop Humberto Cardinal Medeiros and Abortion, 1970-1983."
- 2. Patrick Hayes (Quincy University), "Miracle Stories and the Stock Market Crash of 1929."
- 3. David J. McCowin (Boston College), "Catholic Musical Culture in Early 19th Century Massachusetts."

8:30, Panel 4: Education, Health and Reform in the early 20th Century U.S.

Chair and Comment: Robert Wolff, Central Connecticut State University

- 1. Robert Steele (George Washington Univ.), "The Evolution of Collegiate Leadership in the Gilded Era 1865-1900."
- 2. Kathleen Marie Connor (U. of Ottawa), "E.T. Seton and the Case of the Disappearing Wilderness."
- 3. L. Margaret Barnett (U. of Southern Mississippi), "Health and Efficiency: Horace Fletcher at Chautauqua 1909-10."

8:30, Panel 5: Revolution and Early Republic: Legal, Psychological and Intellectual Issues Chair and Comment: Richard Brown, University of Connecticut

- 1. Sean T. Perrone (St. Anselm College), "John Stoughton and the *Divina Pastora* prize case."
- 2. Michael Erik Fass (Miami Dade College), "The Psychopathology of an American Loyalist."
- 3. Chris Beneke (Bentley College), "'Morning Gun of the Revolution': Jonathan's Mayhew's *Discourse* and its Context."

8:30, Panel 6: War, Law and the Media

Chair and Comment: Karl Benziger, Rhode Island College

- 1. Robert E. Cray (Montclair State University), "Remembering Richard Somers: Naval Death and Martyrdom in the Tripolitan War."
- 2. Gregory Noone (U.S. Institute of Peace), "The History of Law and War."
- 3. Flora F. Hessling (Wesley College), "Generals vs. the Media The Legal Issues."

8:30, Panel 7: New England History: Alternative Stories and New Approaches

Chair and Comment: Robert Gross, University of Connecticut

- 1. Brian Heyward (James Madison University), "The Covenant of Conscience: The Constitutional Development of the Right to Privacy in Massachusetts Bay 1628-1780."
- 2. David Wagner (University of Southern Maine), "Silent History: New England's Poorhouses and Poor Farms 1890-1967."

10:00 - 10:30 Morning Break for Refreshments and Book Exhibit

10:30 - 12:00 - Session II

10:30, Panel 8: U.S. Nationalism and Economic Development in Latin America

Chair and Comment: Cyrus Veeser, Bentley College

- 1. Michael Donoghue (University of Connecticut), "Borderland on the Isthmus: The Changing Boundaries and Frontiers of the Panama Canal Zone 1903-1979.
- 2. Michael Neagle (University of Connecticut), "Conflicts and Contradictions: Root, Roosevelt and U.S. Policy Toward Latin America, 1906."
- 3. Yovanna Pineda (St. Michael's College), "Inventing Markets for Domestic Manufacturing: Industrial Policy and the Politics of Tariffs and Rent-Seeking in Argentina 1914-1930."

10:30, Panel 9: Murder in Nineteenth Century New England: Media, Religious and Legal Issues

Chair and Comment: Stephen Nissenbaum, University of Massachusetts

- 1. Kathleen Kennedy (Western Washington University), "A Charge Never Easily Made: The Trial of William Hogan and the Meaning of Work, Rape and Religion in Antebellum Philadelphia."
- 2. Anu King Dudley (University of Maine), "The Trail of Blood That Led Nowhere: A Forensic Study of the Smuttynose Murders."
- 3. Woden Teachout (Harvard University), "The Martyr of Nanny Goat Market: Irish Immigrants, Nativists, and the American Flag in the Kensington Riots of 1844."

10:30, Panel 10: Medicine, Theater and Culture in Antebellum U.S.

Chair and Comment: Dona Brown, University of Vermont

- 1. Toby Anita Appel (Yale Medical Library), "Medical Societies, Alternative Physicians, and the State in Antebellum Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island."
- 2. Patrick Reynolds (Cornell), "A Splendid Schooling:" American Vaudeville and the Awakening of Middle Class Agency."
- 3. S. J. Wolfe (American Antiquarian Society) and Robert Singerman (University of Florida), "No Stiff Has Ever Gone Over this line without a Death Certificate:" Bringing Egyptian Mummies to 19th Century America."

10:30, Panel 11: Women's Struggles for Independence and Autonomy in U.S. History Chair and Comment: Martha Saxton, Amherst College

- 1. Karen Mounsey (University of Connecticut), "Obstacles and Promise in an Era of Judicial Reform: Cruelty-Based Divorce Petitions in Massachusetts, 1785-1795."
- 2. Timothy Wextcott (Park University), "A Fire on the Kansas Prairies: The Moneka Women's Rights Movement."

10:30, Panel 12: Modernism, Culture and the Media

Chair and Comment: Molly McCarthy, Wellesley College

- 1. Constance Clark (Randolph-Macon Woman's College), "Science and Celebrity in the Jazz Age."
- 2. Kylo-Patrick R. Hart (Plymouth State University), "Promoting and Containing New Womanhood in the Pages of Photoplay: The Case of 'Little Mary' Pickford and her mediated Alter Egos."
- 3. Paul S. Burdett (College of Staten Island-CUNY), "Demotic Materialism: Architecture & Civilization--a BBC (Braudel-Barzun-Clark) View of Modernism in Decline."

10:30, Panel 13: Black Struggles for Autonomy and Identity in Canada and the U.S.

Chair and Comment: Barbara Beeching, University of Connecticut

- 1. Bridgett Williams-Searle (College of St. Rose), "Emancipation and Family Life."
- 2. Harvey Amani Whitfield (University of Vermont), "Black Political and Benevolent Organizations in Halifax."
- 3. Jessica M. Parr (Northeastern University), "Giving Voice to 'the Black Experience:" Slave Narratives and the Emergence of African American Identity."

10:30. Panel 14: Assessing PBS's Colonial House: A Roundtable

Moderator: Susan Ouellette, St. Michael's College

Panelists:

Emerson Baker, Salem State College Liz Lodge, Plimouth Plantation Stuart Bolton, Plimouth Plantation Peter Holloran, Worcester State College

10:30, Panel 15: Human Rights and Private Affections: Creative Tensions and Troubling Conflicts in 19th-Century American Reform

Chair: Irene Q. Brown, University of Connecticut

Comment: Lawrence Goodheart, University of Connecticut

- 1. Robert K. Nelson (The College of William and Mary), "'If they are our friends': Interracial and Interpersonal Politics in American Abolitionism."
- 2. Valarie Ziegler (DePauw University), "The Halfness of Nature": Class Hierarchy in the Reform Career of Julia Ward Howe."

12:15 - 1:30 Luncheon and Presentation of NEHA BOOK AWARD, Tuttle Hall Dining

1:45: Afternoon Plenary Session - Tuttle Hall Theatre

NEHA is pleased to welcome our Plenary Speaker:

Jonathan Spence,

Sterling Professor of History, Yale University and

President, American Historical Association:

"A Biographer of Loss: Zhang Dai and the Ming Dynasty Fall"

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING **COMMITTEE**

Melanie Gustafson (University of Vermont), chair of the Nominating Committee, announced the following candidates were elected on the ballot April

President

Robert Imholt

(Albertus Magnus College)

Vice-President

Altina Waller

(University of Connecticut)

Secretary

Peter C. Holloran

(Worcester State College)

Executive Committee:

Trov Paddock

(Southern Conn. State University)

Irene Q. Brown

(University of Connecticut)

Nominating Committee:

Martin Menke (Rivier College)

Evelyn Sterne

(University of Rhode Island)

We congratulate those candidates nominated and thank those who made nominations. Any member may nominate himself, herself, or another member for election to any Association office by writing to the Executive Secretary. All dues-paying members are eligible to vote in person at the annual business meeting in April. Selfnominations are encouraged. Write-in candidates are permitted for any position on the slate. Those members interested in serving on the Executive Committee, Nominating Committee, NEHA Prize Committee or NEHA Book Award Committee should contact the Executive Secretary.



REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee will hold its annual meeting in Worcester on December 4, 2005. The agenda includes reports on the treasury, membership, Nominating Committee, selection of future meeting sites, programs, website, newsletter, NEHA Book Award, NEHA Prize, planning the Spring conference, as well as NEHA panels at the AHA and OAH.

Association members may submit a question or agenda item for the next Executive Committee meeting by writing to the Executive Secretary.

THE NEHA PRIZE

At the October 16, 2005 meeting, we will present the annual NEHA Prize for the most outstanding paper presented at a recent conference. The winner is Michael E. Chapman (Boston College) for his excellent paper, Public Influence on Foreign Policy: John Eoghan Kelly and the Spanish Arms Embargo, September 1938 presented at the April 2004 meeting.

Each session chair may nominate one paper for this prize and a committee of three members appointed by the president judges

all nominations. The criteria are scholarship, presentation and originality. This year the committee members are Sarah McMahon (Bowdoin College), Chair; Stephanie Yuhl (College of the Holy Cross) and Charles Lansing (University of Connecticut). The prize is intended to encourage and recognize outstanding research papers by more graduate students at our conferences. Session chairs are invited to recommend papers presented by a graduate student at the Spring or Fall meetings. Contact the Executive Secretary for details.



NEHA BOOK AWARD COMMITTEE

On October 16 Robert Weir, chair of the Book Award Committee, will present the 2003 NEHA Book Award to the authors, Evan Haefeli (Tufts University) and Kevin Sweeney (Amherst College) for their outstanding book, Captors and Captives: The 1704 French and Indian Raid on Deerfield (University of Massachusetts Press). The Honorable Mention prize is awarded to William Taubman (Amherst College) for Khrushchev: The Man and His Era (W. W. Norton).

Any publisher may nominate one book each year by writing to Executive Secretary

James P. Hanlan, WPI, Department of

Humanities, 100 Institute Road, Worcester, MA 01609-2280 or email him at iphanlan@wpi.edu by June 1, 2005. Monographs on any historical topic, time or place published in 2004, written by an author who lives or works in New England (or has done so in the past two years), are eligible for the annual NEHA Book Award to be presented at the October 2005 conference. The nominated book should represent the best historical writing and scholarship in any era or field of history. The award certificate and \$200.00 stipend are presented to the winner at the conference each Fall.

The members of the NEHA Book Award Committee for 2004 are: Robert E. Weir, chair (Bay Path College); Steven Bullock (WPI); Elizabeth DeWolfe (University of New England); Joyce Malcolm (Princeton University); and Brian Ogilvie (University of Massachusetts, Amherst).

BOOKS NOMINATED for the NEHA BOOK AWARD

We congratulate each author and thank each publisher for nominating these outstanding books for our annual book award competition.

Caroline Alexander. The Bounty: The True Story of the Mutiny on the Bounty (Viking)

Irene Quenzler Brown and Richard D. Brown (University of Connecticut). The Hanging of Ephraim Wheeler: A Story of Rape, Incest, and Justice in Early America (Harvard University Press).

Christopher Collier (University of Connecticut). All Politics Is Local: Family, Friends, and Provincial Interests in the Creation of the Constitution (University Press of New England).

Thomas P. Doherty (Brandeis University). Cold War, Cool Medium: Television, McCarthyism, and American Culture (Columbia University Press).

Gary Donaldson (LSU). Liberalism's Last Hurrah: The Presidential Campaign of 1964 (M. E. Sharpe).

Lawrence Fine. Physician of the Soul, Healer of the Cosmos: Isaac Luria and His Kabbalistic Fellowship (Stanford University Press).

Evan Haefeli (Tufts University) and Kevin Sweeney (Amherst College). Captors and Captives: The 1704 French and Indian Raid on Deerfield (University of Massachusetts Press).

Jonathan M. Hansen. The Last Promise of Patriotism: Debating American Identity, 1890-1920 (University of Chicago Press).

Holly Elizabeth Hanson, Landed Obligation: The Practice of Power in Buganda (Heinemann).

Peter C. Holloran (Worcester State College). Historical Dictionary of New England (Scarecrow Press).

Nicolas Ijine, ed. *Odessa Memories* (University of Washington Press).

Patrick Manning (Northeastern University). Navigating World History: Historians Create a Global Past (Palgrave).

Francis Oakley. The Conciliarist Tradition: Constitutionalism in the Catholic Church, 1300-1870 (Oxford University Press).

Michael D. Pierson (University of Massachusetts). Free Hearts and Free

Homes: Gender and American Antislavery Politics (University of North Carolina Press).

Stephen R. Prothero (Boston University).

American Jesus: How the Son of God

Became an American Icon (Farrar, Straus
and Giroux).

Stephen Puelo. Dark Tide: The Great Boston Molasses Flood of 1919 (Beacon Press).

Evelyn Savage Sterne (University of Rhode Island). Ballots and Bibles: Ethnic Politics and the Catholic Church in Providence (Cornell University Press).

Nancy S. Seasholes (Boston University). Gaining Ground: A History of Landmaking in Boston (MIT Press).

Theda Skocpol (Harvard University).

Diminished Democracy: From Membership
to Management in American Civic Life
(University of Oklahoma Press).

John R. Stilgoe. *Lifeboat* (University of Virginia Press).

Ibrahim Sundiata (Brandeis University). Brothers and Strangers: Black Zion, Black Slavery, 1914-1940 (Duke University Press).

William Taubman (Amherst College). Khrushchev: the Man and His Era (Norton).

Barbara A. White (University of New Hampshire). *The Beecher Sisters* (University of New Hampshire Press).

Elisabeth Jean Wood. Insurgent Collective Action and Civil War in El Salvador (Cambridge University Press).



CONFERENCE REPORT

The 72nd meeting of the Association at Newbury College in Brookline on October 17 was well attended with 82 historians registered for 10 sessions with 29 papers. The Plenary Session on *Program Assessment and the History Major* was also well attended. At the reception and luncheon on campus 70 members joined us for food, drink and the business meeting.

This meeting was made possible by the splendid efforts on our behalf by the program chair, Vice-President Robert Imholt (Albertus Magnus College), Executive Secretary James P. Hanlan (Worcester Polytechnic Institute), and a very cooperative local arrangements committee headed by Hugh Guilderson and the Newbury College History Department.



NEWS OF THE PROFESSION

Charles Ames (Salem State College) will retire after many years of teaching at Salem State College.

Emerson Baker (Salem State College) was promoted to professor of History and served as an evaluator in the PBS series *Colonial House*.

Andrew Darien (College of New Rochelle)

was appointed assistant professor of History at Salem State College.

Vivian Fox (Worcester State College) retired in May after teaching European History since 1986.

Kenneth S. Greenberg (Suffolk University) was appointed Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

Charlotte Haller (Drake University) was appointed assistant professor of History at Worcester State College.

Brendan McConville (SUNY Binghamton) was appointed assistant professor of History at Boston University.

William Manchester (Wesleyan University), author of 18 books and winner of the Pulitzer Prize, died on June 1, 2004 at his Middletown, Connecticut home.

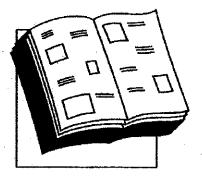
Kenneth Marshall (Michigan State University) was appointed assistant professor of History at Worcester State College.

Eugenio Menegon (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven) was appointed assistant professor of History at Boston University.

Dane Morrison (Salem State College) was promoted to professor of History.

Jeffrey Ryan (Reading Memorial High School), who teaches American and European history, was named Massachusetts Teacher of the Year and received a Friend of Education award from the Massachusetts Teachers Association in May.

Julian E. Zelizer (SUNY Albany) was appointed professor of History at Boston University.



BOOK NEWS

Jeanine Basinger (Wesleyan University) published *The World War II Combat Film:* Anatomy of a Genre (Wesleyan University Press).

Colin G. Calloway (Dartmouth College) and Neal Salisbury (Smith College) published Reinterpreting New England Indians and the Colonial Experience (University of Virginia Press).

Aviva Chomsky (Salem State College), Barry Carr and Pamela Maria Smorkaloff published *The Cuba Reader: History*, Culture, Politics (Duke University Press).

Matthew Garcia (Brown University) published A World of Its Own: Race, Labor, and Culture in the Making of Greater Los Angeles, 1900-1970 (University of North Carolina Press).

Peter C. Holloran (Worcester State College) won Honorable Mention in the Popular Culture Association's annual Ray Brown Book Award competition for Historical Dictionary of New England (Scarecrow Press).

Jennifer Klein (Yale University) published For All These Rights: Business, Labor, and the Shaping of America's Private-Public Welfare State (Princeton University Press), which won the OAH's Ellis W. Hawley Prize in 2004.

Jane Lancaster (Brown University)
published Making Time: Lillian Moller
Gilbreth, a Life Beyond "Cheaper By the
Dozen" (Northeastern University Press).

Pauleena MacDougall (Maine Folklife Center) published *The Penobscot Dance of* Resistance: Tradition in the History of Dance (University Press of New England).

Sunaina Marr Maira (University of Massachusetts, Amherst) published Desis in the House: Indian American Youth Culture in New York City (Temple University Press). Terry Martin (Harvard University) published The Affirmative Action Empire: Nations and Nationalism in the Soviet Union, 1923-1939 (Cornell University Press), which won the AHA's Herbert Baxter Adams Prize.

Maureen Meister (Tufts University)
published Architecture and the Arts and
Crafts Movement in Boston: Harvard's H.
Langford Warren (University Press of New
England).

Andre Millard (University of Alabama) published *The Electric Guitar: A History of an American Icon* (Johns Hopkins University Press).

Dane A. Morrison (Salem State College) and Nancy L. Schultz (Salem State College) published Salem: Place, Myth, and Memory (Northeastern University Press).

Peter C. Rollins (Oklahoma State University) published *The Columbia* Companion to American History on Film (Columbia University Press) which includes articles by James P. Hanlan (WPI), Peter C. Holloran (Worcester State College), and Jennifer Tebbe-Grossman (Massachusetts College of Pharmacy).

Elizabeth M. Sharpe published In the Shadow of the Dam: the Aftermath of the Mill River Flood of 1874 (Free Press).

Timothy Snyder (Yale University) published *The Reconstruction of Nations:* Poland, Ukraine, Lithuania, Belarus, 1569-1999 (Yale University Press), which won the AHA's George Louis Beer Prize.

David R. Starbuck (Plymouth State University) published Neither Plain nor Simple: New Perspectives on the Canterbury Shakers (University Press of New England).

William Taubman (Amherst College) published Khrushchev: The Man and His Era (Norton), which won the 2004 Pulitzer Prize in Biography and the 2004 National Book Critics Circle Award for Biography.

Emily Thompson (MIT) published The Soundscape of Modernity: Architectural Acoustics and the Culture of Listening in America, 1900-1953 (MIT Press), which won the American Studies Association's John Hope Franklin Publication Prize.

Julian E. Zelizer (Boston University) published *The Democratic Experiment: New Directions in American Political History* (Princeton University Press).





CONFERENCES MEETING

The Northeast Popular Culture/American Culture Association (NEPCA) holds its 27th annual conference at Newbury College in Brookline on October 29-30, 2004. Contact the NEPCA program chair, Lisa K. Boehm, Worcester State College, Urban Studies Department, Worcester, MA 01602; lboehm@worcester.edu or see the NEPCA website:

www.wpi.edu/~jphanlan/NEPCA.html. The 2005 NEPCA conference will meet on October 28-29 at Sacred Heart University in Fairfield, CT.

The UMass Amherst Graduate History Association will host the first annual UMass/Five College History Conference on October 16. For information contact Sean Delaney: spd@history.umass.edu or see the website:

www.umass.edu/umhome/events/articles/289 7.php

The Society of Early Americanists holds its fourth biennial conference on March 31-April 2, 2005 in Old Towne Alexandria, Virginia. Contact Ralph Bauer, English Department, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742; bauerr@umd.edu by October 15.

The **Urban History Association** holds its annual conference at the University of Wisconsin in Milwaukee on October 7-10,

2004. Contact Timothy R. Mahoney, UHA Executive Secretary, Department of History, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68588-0327; tmahoneyl@unl.edu or see the website: www.unl.edu/uha/conf.html

The Sterling Memorial Library at Yale University sponsors a conference on October 28, 2004 on John Locke Through the Centuries: Assessing the Lockean Legacy, 1704-2004. For further information, see the website: www.yale.edu/beinecke/blexhib.htm or email beinecke.library@yale.edu

Boston University sponsors a two-day interdisciplinary conference on November 5-6, 2004 in conjunction with the exhibition, In the Vernacular: Everyday Photographs from the Rodger Kingston Collection.

Contact Rebekah Lamb, Boston University Art Gallery, 855 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215; lambo@bu.edu

The Nichols House Museum and Boston University announced an international symposium, At Home with the Past:
Innovations in Historic House Museums on October 1, 2004 at the Boston Athenaeum. Contact Flavia Cigliano, Nichols House Museum, 55 Mount Vernon Street, Beacon Hill, Boston, MA 02108; nhm@earthlink.net

The Nineteenth Century Studies
Association holds its 26th annual conference in Augusta, Georgia on March 10-12, 2005 on the theme Infantuation: Childhood, Youth, and 19th Century Culture. Contact the program director: Ann Ross, Department of English, California State University, 1000 E. Victoria Street, Carson, CA 90747-0005; aross@csudh.edu by October 15.

The Center for Medieval and Renaissance Studies at Binghamton University holds its semiannual interdisciplinary conference on October 22-23, 2004 on Science, Literature, and the Arts in the Medieval and Early Modern World. Contact Dana Stewart, CEMERS, Binghamton University (SUNY), Binghamton, NY 13902-6000; or email stewart@binghamton.edu and see the website: http://cemers.binghamton.edu/

The 13th Berkshire Conference on the History of Women will meet on June 2-5, 2005 at Scripps College in Claremont, California. For more information about the program, email Vicki Ruiz, President, at berks05@benfranklin.hnet.uci.edu by October 15.



CALLS FOR CONFERENCE PAPERS

The 2005 Popular Culture/American Culture Association national meeting will be on March 23-26 in San Diego. For information about the program contact Mike Schoenecke, PCA/ACA Secretary-Treasurer, Department of English, Box 43901, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX 79409-3091; MKSchoene@aol.com

The Harriet Beecher Stowe Center in Hartford and the Gilder Lehman Center at Yale University invites proposed papers for its April 9, 2005 interdisciplinary symposium on the *Underground Railroad*

Travelers: Research and Family History. The deadline for proposals is October 15. Contact Michael L. Radice, Harriet Beecher Stowe Center, 77 Forest Street, Hartford, CT 06105; mradice@stowecenter.org

SHEAR, the Society for Historians of the Early American Republic, holds its 27th annual meeting in Philadelphia on July 21-24, 2005. The program committee invites scholars to submit proposed papers and panels by December 1. Contact the program chair: Susan E. Klepp, History Department, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA 19122; sklepp@temple.edu

The 2005 Oral History Association annual meeting will be in Providence on November 2-6 on the theme Voices of Dissent, Voices of Hope. Proposals may be submitted by January 15 to Pamela Dean at the University of Maine by email: Pamela Dean@umit.maine.edu or for more

information, see the OHA website: www.dickinson.edu/oha

Papers are invited on The Nature of Knowledge in the 18th Century for the 19th annual DeBartolo Conference on Eighteenth-Century Studies at the University of South Florida in Tampa on February 17-29, 2005. Contact Laura Runge, Department of English, University of South Florida, 4202 E. Fowler Avenue, Tampa, FL 33620-5550; runge@chuma.cas.usf.edu

Consuming Experiences: The Business and Technologies of Tourism is a conference meeting on November 12-13, 2004 at the Hagley Museum and Library in Wilmington, Delaware. Proposals may be submitted to Roger Hororwitz, Hagley Museum and Library, PO Box 3630, Wilmington, DE 19807; rh@udel.edu

The Northeast Victorian Studies Association holds its 31st annual conference at American University in Washington, DC on April 15-17, 2005. Proposals may be submitted by October 15 to Vincent

Lankewish, English Department, Penn State University, University Park, PA 16802-6200; vlankpsu@aol.com

Indiana University will host the 4th Annual **Bloomington Eighteenth-Century** Workshop on May 11-14, 2005. The conference theme is Custom, Ritual, Habit, Fetish: The Idols of the Eighteenth Century. Proposals may be submitted by January 4 to Barbara Truesdell, Ashton-Aley West, Room 284, Bloomington, IN 47405; or email: Voltaire@indiana.edu or see the website: www.indiana.edu/~voltaire/cfp05.html

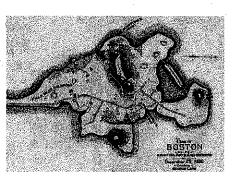
The Frederick Douglass and Herman Melville Sesquicentennial Celebration meets on June 22-26, 2005 in New Bedford. Proposed papers may be submitted to Samuel Otter, English Department, 322 Wheeler Hall #1030, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720-1030; sotter@socrates.berkeley.edu; and see the website: www.whalingmuseum.org



CONFERENCES MEETING ABROAD

The Northeast Conference on British Studies (NECBS) meets at McGill University in Montreal on October 1-2, 2004. Contact Peter Hansen, NECBS Program Chair, WPI, 100 Institute Road,

Worcester, MA 01609; phansen@wpi.edu The International Conference on Slave Systems, Ancient and Modern will meet at the National University of Ireland in Galway on November 27-39, 2004. Contact Constantina Katsari at c katsari@hotmail.com or Enrico Dal Lago at enrico.dallago@nuigalway.ie



IRISH STUDIES AT BOSTON COLLEGE

The Boston College Center for Irish Studies will present a series of nine lectures from September to April on Ireland and the British Empire. The lectures and moderated discussion take place at 4:00 p.m. at Connolly House. For more information, contact Kevin Kenny, Department of History and Irish Studies Program, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA 02467.

AUTHORS WANTED

The Northeast Popular Culture/American Culture Association (NEPCA) offers its annual book award for the best book on any American culture or pop culture topic published in 2004 by an author in New England or New York. Publishers may nominate one book by June 1, 2005. The award certificate and \$200 prize will be presented to the winner on October 29, 2005 at annual Northeast PCA/ACA conference at Sacred Heart University. Contact Peter Holloran, NEPCA, Worcester State College,

Department of History, Worcester, MA 01602; pch@world.std.com

The Journal of Popular Culture, a scholarly quarterly published by the Popular Culture Association since 1969, seeks contributions. For more information, contact the JPC Editor: Gary Hoppenstand, Michigan State University, 235 Bessey Hall, East Lansing, MI 48824; hoppens2@msu.edu

The American Society for Legal History and the William Nelson Cromwell Foundation will award a \$5000 annual prize for excellence in American Legal History. The prize recognizes new scholarship (dissertations or published works) by graduate students, law students and faculty not yet tenured. For information, contact David T. Konig, Department of History, Washington University, St. Louis, MO 63130.



GRANTS AND FELLOWSHIPS

The Munson Institute at Mystic Seaport offers the Paul Cuffe Memorial Fellowship for the Study of Minorities in American Maritime History. This supports research and writing in part at Mystic, Connecticut. Contact Glenn S. Gordinier, Munson Institute, Mystic Seaport, 75 Greenmantle Avenue, PO Box 6000, Mystic, CT 06355; glenn.gordinier@mysticseaport.org

Friends of the Longfellow House in Cambridge offer annual fellowships with \$1,000 stipends for researchers using the

archives of the Longfellow House and related collections in Cambridge or Boston. Contact Robert Mitchell, 26 Farrar Street. Cambridge, MA 02138; rmitchell@clarku.edu or see the website: www.longfellowfriends.org/

The Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study at Harvard University awards 30 fully funded fellowships each year to support scholars, scientists, artists and writers. The \$50,000 stipends include office space and access to Harvard facilities. For more information contact the Radcliffe Institute Fellowship Program, 34 Concord Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138; fellowships@radcliffe.edu

The Fulbright Scholar Program offers lecturing or research awards in 140 countries for faculty and professionals. Terms range from two weeks to one year and most lecturing assignments are in English. Application deadlines are May 1 and August 1, 2003. For information, contact the Council for International Exchange of Scholars (CIES), 3007 Tilden Street, NW, Washington, DC 20008-3009; phone: (202) 686-7877; email: apprequest@cies.iie.org or see the website at www.cies.org



PLAN AHEAD

American Historical Association
2005 * Seattle * 6-9 January
2006 * Philadelphia * 5-8 January
2007 * Atlanta * 4-7 January
2008 * Washington * 3-6 January
2009 * New York City * 2-5 January
2010 * San Diego * 7-10 January
2011 * Boston * 6-9 January
2012 * Chicago * 5-8 Jaanuary
2013 * New Orleans * 3-6 January

Organization of American Historians 2005 * San Francisco * 31 March-3 April 2006 * Washington, DC * 19-22 April 2007 * Minneapolis 29 March-1 April 2008 * New York * 28-31 March

American Studies Association 2004 * Atlanta * 11-14 November 2005 * Washigton, DC * 3-6 November 2006 * Oakland * 12-15 October 2007 * Philadelphia * 11-14 October 2008 * Albuquerque * 16-19 October

Social Science History Association 2004 * Chicago * 18-21 November 2005 * Portland * 3-6 November 2006 * Minneapolis * 2-5 November

Popular Culture Association/American Culture Association 2005 * San Diego * 23-26 March 2006 * Atlanta * 12-16 April 2007 * Boston * 4-9 April

Northeast Popular Culture/American Culture Association

2004 * Newbury College * 29-30 October 2005 * Sacred Heart University * 28-29 October

Oral History Association
2005 * Providence * 2-6 November

National Conference on Public History 2005 * Kansas City * 17-21 April

Society of Historians of the Early American Republic 2005 * Philadelphia * 21-24 July



PRESIDENTS OF THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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PAST NEHA CONFERENCE SITES MEETINGS OF NEHA

| 1966 | University of Connecticut | 1987 | Historic Deerfield |
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| 1967 | Harvard University | 1 | Albertus Magnus College |
| 1968 | University of Massachusetts- | 1988 | Salem State College |
| | Amherst | | University of Hartford |
| 1969 | Boston University | 1989 | University of Lowell |
| 1970 | University of Rhode Island | | Smith College |
| 1971 | University of Massachusetts- | 1990 | Pine Manor College |
| | Amherst | | St. Joseph's College |
| | Yale University | 1991 | American Antiquarian Society & |
| 1972 | University of New Hampshire | | Worcester Polytechnic Institute |
| | University of Hartford | | John F. Kennedy Library & |
| 1973 | Bentley College | | University of Massachusetts-Boston |
| | Connecticut College | 1992 | Assumption College |
| 1974 | Rhode Island College | | Rhode Island College |
| | Clark University | 1993 | University of Southern Maine |
| 1975 | Pine Manor College | | John Carter Brown Library & |
| | University of Maine, Portland | | Brown University |
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| | Exeter Academy | | University of Hartford |
| 1977 | Harvard University | 1995 | Mount Holyoke College |
| | University of Connecticut | | Saint Anselm College |
| 1978 | University of Massachusetts, | 1996 | Amherst College |
| | Amherst | | Roger Williams University |
| | University of Lowell | 1997 | Northeastern University |
| 1979 | Boston College | | University of Connecticut |
| | Colby-Sawyer College | 1998 | University of Vermont |
| 1980 | Old Sturbridge Village | | Connecticut College |
| | Rhode Island College | 1999 | Rivier College |
| 1981 | Mount Ida College | | Suffolk University |
| | Albertus Magnus College | 2000 | Tufts University |
| 1982 | College of the Holy Cross | | Stonehill College |
| | University of New Hampshire | 2001 | Salve Regina University |
| 1983 | Fitchburg State College | | Saint Michael's College |
| | Roger Williams College | 2002 | Massachusetts Maritime Academy |
| 1984 | American Antiquarian Society | | Rhode Island College |
| | Framingham State College | 2003 | Bentley College |
| 1985 | Bowdoin College | | College of the Holy Cross |
| | University of Connecticut | 2004 | Newbury College |
| 1986 | American Antiquarian Society | | College of Saint Joseph |
| | Boston College | | |
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BOOK REVIEWS



Free Hearts and Free Homes: Gender and American Antislavery Politics. Michael D. Pierson. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2003.

Societal changes during the antebellum period led some Americans to believe that a change in traditional gender roles was necessary. Michael Pierson, assistant professor of history at the University of Massachusetts - Lowell, takes a deeper look at the affect of gender on political platforms in mid-nineteenth century America. His thorough introduction outlines the various changes that occurred and how they affected the customary roles of both men and women in society. Especially important was the control women gained over their homes and bodies though bearing fewer children. Some activists called for men to become more involved in their homes and families than had been the previous norm.

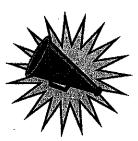
These ideological changes affected political thought as well. Pierson's study traces antislavery politics from the beginnings of the Liberty Party in 1840 to the election of Republican Abraham Lincoln in 1860. He provides a solid overview of the changes occurring in the political antislavery movement, differentiates it from the more narrowly focused and often apolitical abolitionist cause, and shows the diversity inherent in the movement, especially among women. The latter ranged from those in favor of immediate emancipation, yet held more conservative views on gender role changes, to those anti-slavery gradualists who conversely had little patience with traditional constructions of gender roles.

Pierson uses newspaper editorials and

works of fiction from the antebellum years to demonstrate the thoughts and feelings of . antislavery activists. The message made very clear in these works is that those campaigning for an immediate end to slavery, or for its gradual abolition, often were in favor of making changes to gender roles as well. Pierson uses powerful examples from writers such as Jane Swisshelm, Clarina Nichols, and Harriet Beecher Stowe to show women in non-traditional roles as strong, capable homemakers who could handle their home in their husband's absence. Readers were impressed with the idea that women were capable of positively contributing to the family, home and in some works, the world outside of the home. Pierson also points out the ways in which antislavery writers use female slave characters to dramatize the sexual crimes of slave owners and the traditional rights, such as that of marriage, imperiled by slavery. These works were designed to appeal to the emotions of the readers, as many women antislavery activists chose to focus on the moral side of the debate while antislavery men often targeted the economic and legal arguments.

Pierson's study shows that the antislavery movement in America was not just about ending slavery or making legislative policy. He also shows the role women played in this movement, sometimes behind-the-scenes and sometimes in the limelight, but always passionate about making social change. Pierson concludes that the coming of the Civil War returned women to a more traditional role and temporarily halted their fight for social change, but the movement had a large affect on people's views of gender and changing social norms. Pierson's solid examples from period writings illustrate his points. This extensively researched work provides deeper insight into a familiar topic, and probes the underappreciated link between abolitionism and changing constructions of gender. The book's graceful prose and clear examples make it an excellent resource for an undergraduate student, however, the depth of the content make it valuable resource for a scholar at any level.

Amber L. Vaill Ware High School



Voices of the New Republic: Connecticut Towns 1800. Vol. I: What They Said, edited by Christopher P. Bickford; Voices of the New Republic: Connecticut Towns, 1800-1832. Vol. II: What We Think, edited by Howard R. Lamar. New Haven: Memoirs of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, 2003.

Founded in 1799, the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences has done justice to its two-hundred year heritage with this superb publication. In 1800, the Academy's founders circulated a questionnaire of one hundred queries to the state's 107 towns. Volume I reproduces in modern text the thirty-nine extant responses that trickled in between 1800 and 1832; Volume II contains twenty-four essays by prominent scholars on various aspects of the reports. Both volumes are thoroughly indexed and notated.

Christopher Bickford's introduction to Volume I, Howard Lamar's to Volume II, and Richard Buel's essay together provide the context for the Academy's audacious project. Timothy Dwight, Noah Webster, and the other Academy founders confidently embraced the Enlightenment belief that objectively collected data could generate the knowledge necessary to formulate public policy that would promote human happiness. At the same time, these men feared the approaching era of democratic liberalism and its threats to their own status and thus saw their project as a way of illustrating and maintaining Connecticut's famed (and perhaps mythical) "steady habits."

The scholarly essays do not address these issues with any sort of thematic unity, but the best of them offer suggestive analyses of the town reports, often by drawing from additional sources that compensate for the biases and limitations of the questions themselves. Even though no

question explicitly addresses the roles of women. for instance, Ruth Moynihan finds abundant evidence illustrating the contributions of women in economically productive areas such as home textiles, gardens, taverns, and boarding houses, and in areas of social activity ranging from education to charitable associations and female anti-slavery societies. Peter Hinks's essay examines the responses to a survey question concerning the number and lives of freed blacks within Connecticut's borders. Hinks builds on his own research to offer a broad survey of the African-American experience in early national Connecticut. He also illustrates how even those who opposed Southern slavery questioned the ability of freed blacks to live moral, productive lives in an economically competitive society. Edward S. Cooke, Jr. adds his own conclusions from a study of extant tax records to the town responses concerning artisans. His essay draws an illuminating portrait of the hierarchical nature of artisan status in the antebellum republic and provides a detailed topography of Connecticut artisans, highlighting the growing prominence of technological and mechanical skills.

Richard Buel contributes an excellent summation of the political culture of Connecticut through the 1818 constitution, while David Kling and Gretchen Buggeln provide concise overviews of religious experience during these years, surveying topics ranging from revivalism and increasing religious diversity to the growing refinement of church buildings. Kathy J. Cooke, Paul E. Waggoner, Holly Izard, and Caroline Sloat together draw a comprehensive picture of the growing commercialization of Connecticut agriculture, particularly in dairy products (the figures on cheese production are particularly astonishing). The remaining essays offer always interesting and often suggestive surveys of the other topics queried by the Academy, ranging from fisheries to transportation.

Was antebellum Connecticut a land of "steady habits"? Although the reports essentially ignore the small but emerging industrial economic in Connecticut, the evidence suggests a society in the midst of significant change. Most Connecticut residents may have remained untouched by state or national government in their daily lives, as Christopher Collier argues, but broader, more

pervasive forces were already at work creating integrative regional and national connections. The essays do not offer much insight into this process or, except for Buel, into the formation of social and political ideology that accompanied it. However, this minor quibble hardly detracts from the overall value of the project, or from the real pleasure of reading the reports themselves.

Ronald P. Dufour Rhode Island College



Challenging the Boundaries of Slavery. David Brion Davis. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2003.

David Brion Davis's Challenging the Boundaries of Slavery not only successfully addresses slavery in myriad forms, but also takes a daring methodological leap, challenging conventional historical format by presenting both a macro and a micro history of slavery. In order to explain the specific case of slavery in America, Davis first reaches back to its historical antecedents; then provides a close analysis of American slavery in 1819; and finally concludes by presenting a thesis on African American antislavery activism, global abolitionism, and their combined impact on pro-slavery thought in the South. By tracing the history of slavery throughout the world and throughout time, this book places American slavery and its origins within a context that transcends both periodization and region. In his introduction, Davis warns his readers that his is an experimental taskunorthodox in nature-- that breaks traditional "boundaries in time as well as boundaries in geographic space" and has the purpose of

dramatically reshaping our understanding of American slavery. Davis does all this and in only three chapters that amount to ninety-one pages.

The first chapter compares the similarities and differences between the various slave systems in a global context placing emphasis on the uniqueness of North American slavery. Davis skillfully distinguishes North American slavery and slavery elsewhere by stressing Anglo-American slavery's racial, perpetual, and contradictory nature within a society predicated on freedom and equality.

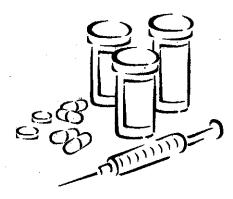
The second chapter is a micro-history of slavery's impact on the United States in 1819. According to Davis, 1819 was a "turning point." The events of that year foreshadowed all that would follow in the coming decades. In 1819, the South began in earnest to conquer the West for slavery, while a new market-based economy in the North began to breed embryonic reform movements, one of which would eventually demand the immediate abolition of slavery.

Davis's final and best chapter traces abolitionist and antislavery activities during the post-1819 decades. He argues that African American abolitionists pushed the mainstream movement to adopt much more "radical" positions than had earlier been the case. This, combined with the influence and effectiveness of the European abolitionist movement, was perceived in the South as a unified, global attack against American slavery. As a result, southern extremists called for the nationalization of slavery as well as the reopening of the international slave trade. With the southern victories of Kansas-Nebraska, Dred Scott, etc. non-abolitionist moderates came to believe that the abolitionists had been right all. along: a slave power conspiracy dedicated to spreading slavery throughout the nation did, in fact, exist. Thus, in a stunning conclusion Davis states, "Ironically, by continually overreacting to a somewhat neutral, complacent, and racist North, Southern militants created an antislavery North" that came to both fear and hate the South. (90) War was simply a matter of time.

In most anyone else's hands, to write a book of such depth and scope while keeping it under 500 pages would be overly ambitious; to do so under 100—and do it so well—is truly a remarkable feat that has resulted in a unique and

astonishingly insightful piece of scholarship. Davis writes with the well-earned authority of a master practitioner. *Challenging the Boundaries of Slavery* is an amazingly original and brilliant analysis of American slavery.

Matthew H. Crocker Keene State College



The Nuremberg Medical Trial: The Holocaust and the Origin of the Nuremberg Medical Code. Horst H, Freyhofer. New York: Peter Lang. 2004.

When faced with yet another book on the Holocaust, one has to wonder how much new material one will see, what nuances of interpretation will be presented, and what originality will come to the fore. Fortunately, Horst Freyhofer's volume dispels these questions quite readily.

The opening chapter looks at the historical antecedents to the medical experiments performed on humans by Nazi doctors. A mid-19th century trend, in part related to the comprehension of the germ theory of disease, gradually shifted the concern of physicians so that the "traditional responsibility for the health of the individual diminished in favor of an increased responsibility for the community" (12-13). Among other components were the needs to combat epidemics and the nature of society itself. The author notes: "The rapid industrialization of the Western world and its supporting gospel of progress through fierce competition spurred medical research to find faster cures for debilitating diseases, even at the cost of dehumanizing individuals as research subjects"

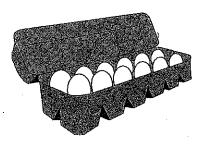
(14). So, "risky non—therapeutic experiments on human beings" (15) were not unknown. Freyhofer documents these examples, including cases from the United States.

The post-World War I shift from "collective versus individual health" to "the primacy of ideology" (18) was even more ominous. The gathering strength of the eugenics movement and concomitant theories of the social utility of sterilization underpinned Hitler's policies of exterminating the impaired. With the onset of World War II, these measures increased rapidly so that the eugenic invigoration of Germany could take place. As the war proceeded, clearly one not to end quickly, numerous medical experiments commenced. Freyhofer notes "Since the inmates generally were considered an unaffordable liability for a nation at war, the researchers had no qualms about subjecting them to the most brutal nontherapeutic medical experiments imaginable. After all, the suffering of these supposedly unworthy individuals served the cause of preserving the lives of countless more worthy members of society requiring superhuman strength to prevail in a total war of mutual annihilation" (26). According to Freyhofer, medical experiments fell into six categories: emergency care for fliers and sailors; treatment of injuries; reconstructive surgery; controlling epidemics; biochemical warfare experiments; and eugenics research.

Freyhofer discusses the often-gruesome experiments and their history, much of which was brought to the fore at the various Nuremberg tribunals after the war. The legal issue, prosecutions, positions, and arguments are cogently laid out. In addition to the evidentiary material and the questions raised at the trial, we are challenged by a number of issues. Freyhofer argues that the "the Nuremberg trials were held to teach a lesson as well as to administer justice" (89), and that Telford Taylor, the chief U.S. prosecutor at the Medical Trial, conflated legal and moral issues.

The final chapter is a riveting foray into the ethics of the Medical Trial. This is a complex matter, as the defendants themselves often argued that their experiments were done because of ethical considerations. To get at this reasoning, Freyhofer wends his way from Hegel, to the historical vagaries of the use and misuse of the Hippocratic Oath, to Habermas, and to many other thinkers. Readers will profit greatly from this lucid and stimulating introduction to one of the 20th century's great deformities.

Nickolas Lupinin Franklin Pierce College



Making Time: Lillian Moller Gilbreth, a Life Beyond "Cheaper by the Dozen". Jane Lancaster. Boston: Northeastern University Press, 2004.

Lillian Moller Gilbreth (1878-1972) was the ultimate working mother at a time in America when that lifestyle was far from ordinary. An engineer in the area of motion study, and a consultant in scientific management, Gilbreth also successfully managed a household of eleven children. Jane Lancaster's biography comes at a point when there appears to be a renewed popular interest in the Gilbreth family; Hollywood recently produced a remake very loosely based on the movie Cheaper by the Dozen (1950), which was based on the book about the Gilbreth family. Lancaster believes that most people who have heard of Lillian Gilbreth know her mainly (if not solely) as the mother from Cheaper by the Dozen, rather than as an engineer and consultant, government advisor, professor, home economist, and pioneer in the area of management psychology. At best, this movie presents a onesided view, and at worst gives a false impression of Gilbreth as meek.

Making Time is a meticulously researched account of Gilbreth's early life, her business-like marriage to her efficiency engineer husband, Frank Gilbreth, and their professional and family life together. This biography provides an

exploration into how Gilbreth successfully marketed herself after her husband's death, in order to remain successful as a consultant (and survive financially) at a time when many managers found it difficult to accept a woman in such a role. Lancaster relies on Lillian and Frank Gilbreth's publications, writings and interviews with friends and family, and articles about the Gilbreths, and provides citations in lengthy notes and twenty pages of photos.

Laying out the evolution of Lillian Gilbreth's life is a challenge to which Lancaster has risen beautifully; however, she leaves the reader wanting more. Much of the text is dedicated to the minutiae of Gilbreth's life, (for example how each of Lillian's siblings spent a particular afternoon in 1900) while larger issues are minimally addressed. At the end of the biography one is left with questions of what would it have been like to spend time with Gilbreth, what truly motivated her, how she felt about being pregnant thirteen times, and how she coped emotionally when her beloved husband tragically died of a heart attack at a too-young age. While it may not be possible to answer these questions definitively, a deeper analysis of Gilbreth's inner life would have added vitality to Lancaster's work.

Making Time may not address every question about the life of Lillian Gilbreth, but Lancaster is successful in raising interest in the fascinating subject of her book. It is a joy to watch Gilbreth approach old age as she continued to follow the path of the "strenuous life" and gained the recognition that she deserved. In the last decades of her life, she remained as professionally active as ever, and received a number of honors and awards, including many firsts for women. This book will be of particular interest to those investigating the histories of science, management, and home economics, early to midtwentieth century industrial history, and women's studies. Lancaster's book is an important addition to scholarship in these areas and has the potential to inspire others toward further study of Lillian Gilbreth's life.

Laura Robinson Nichols College



Masters of the Big House: Elite Slaveholders of the Mid-Nineteenth-Century South. William Kauffman Scarborough. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 2003.

Much attention has been paid to the small yet highly influential number (0.01%) of white slaveholders during the antebellum period, but few historians have attempted to produce a comprehensive analysis of their social, political, and economic practices. William Kauffman Scarborough's book is such an effort. Through a detailed search of census records, plantation accounts, letters, diaries, genealogies, and state and county histories, Scarborough explores the "characteristics, attitudes, values, and ideologies" of planters with large slaveholdings (250 or more slaves) with a total of 339 families (2). Although previous scholars recognized these slave owners had multiple holdings in different counties, many cases of slave ownership in two or more states have been overlooked. This research also reveals how important efficient plantation slave management was to these elite planters, as the majority were absentee slave owners.

Scarborough uses "extensive biographical and demographic information" to describe the formation of their privileged status and culture in the early 19th century to its abrupt demise in 1865 (4-5). While many assumed ownership of slaves through inheritances or advantageous marriages, some built their agrarian empires from mercantile pursuits, banking, or land speculation. For example, John Burnside, an Irish immigrant, worked as a grocer's clerk and eventually established his own shop before investing his capital in agricultural pursuits. As Scarborough astutely points out, an economic analysis of the antebellum southwest shows a direct link between land ownership and capitalistic practices, as it proved a fertile ground - both monetarily and agriculturally - for the growth of staple crop plantations due to the massive Indian removals of the 1830's.

Scarborough also argues that, "despite the stigma attached to slave owners by abolitionists and...by many contemporary historians," these men and women were urbane and cosmopolitan in outlook. A good portion of the book is devoted to studying family, gender relations, the importance of education for sons and daughters, domestic and world travel, religious characteristics, and plantation management. However, the chapters on political attitudes and capitalistic practices yield the most provocative arguments. Although slave owners are often grouped together as a united force in favor of secession, few outside of South Carolina favored such action. They did agree, however, upon the dangers of abolitionism, the constitutional right of secession, and the untrustworthiness of politicians. Using the debates surrounding the nullification crisis and the clamors for secession in South Carolina in 1850, Scarborough shows that the majority of elite slave owners were conditional Unionists until 1860, and that their own economic interest far outweighed any perceived allegiance to political movements. It was, he surmises, strictly Southern concern for "the security of slave property above all else [which] precipitated disunion and the fratricidal war that followed" (314).

Some readers may object that Scarborough's explanation of capitalism "as an economic system in which individuals invest capital" is far too simplistic (409). His definition allows far more flexibility than a Marxist scholar, or those who argue that capitalism cannot exist without free labor, would allow. While Scarborough shows that slave owners participated in capitalistic practices, it is difficult to determine how their culture was shaped by such actions, unless a comparison is made with non-slave owning entrepreneurs. If capitalism is used as a cultural analytic framework, would comparison of plantation management strategies and Northern factory management records reveal slave owners to be the unique hybrid of paternalism and capitalism that Scarborough suggests? The extensive quantitative information provided in the tables and appendixes is a boon to anyone interested in pursing similar research.

Alison Mann University of New Hampshire

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NEHA CONFERENCE October 16, 2004 Vermont COLLEGE OF SAINT JOSEPH Rutland,

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| | [] Luncheon \$12.00 per person | \$ | | |
| | [] 2004 dues \$15.00 | \$ | | |
| | [] 2004 dues \$7.50 (student, emeritus, adjunct) | \$ | | |
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