Cover — Noted New England architectural photographer Arthur Cushman Haskell created an extensive collection of photographs of Mount Auburn Cemetery from 1937 to 1962. Haskell used an 8 x 10 inch view camera and developed black-and-white gelatin silver prints in a darkroom he constructed himself. (For more on Mount Auburn's photograph collections, see Around and About, page 24.) Winter Scene, 1946. Arthur Cushman Haskell. Gelatin Silver Print. Courtesy of Mount Auburn Cemetery Historical Collections.

Inside — Greg Sanford looks back at NEA's evolution over the past forty years (Archival Insight, page 13). Darla White interviews Gregor Trinkaus-Randall on his career, mentoring, and leadership (page 18). Heidi Benedict shares what went on at NEDCC's Digital Directions Conference (Open Forum, page 22). And as always, we include news from repositories around New England and the people who care for them.
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From the Editors

- Sally Barkan

Welcome to the second of four special Newsletter issues celebrating NEA's 40th anniversary. We continue to honor the occasion with former NEA president, Greg Sanford's article, “Continuity, Change, and a Sense of Wonder: The NEA at 40.” He discusses the larger contexts in which archivists and their work developed in our region, and how the need to share knowledge and fellowship with others would ultimately lead to NEA's formation in 1973. As we plan for our future, it would be wise to consider Greg's observations on the evolution of NEA's goals and priorities over the past forty years.

Heidi Benedict, recipient of the 2012 Hale Award, recounts her experience at NEDCC’s Digital Directions Conference, and the inspiration it gave her to initiate new digital projects. Melissa Banta writes about the extensive photograph collections of Mount Auburn Cemetery, which was at the forefront of the rural cemetery movement. The cemetery's opening was nearly simultaneous with the introduction of photography, and the new medium would capture the stunning landscapes of Mount Auburn with astonishing results. We're excited to present the second installment of Darla White's new “Lessons in Leadership” column, in which she interviews MBLC preservation specialist, Gregor Trinkaus-Randall. The editorial team is very happy to have found Pam Hopkins, and welcome her as our new reviews editor! We look forward to working with Pam.

The Newsletter Committee is soliciting photographs of you and your colleagues at work for our “Archivists in Action” Photo Project and we urge you to participate! (See page 17 for more information.) We would also like to encourage current student members to apply for our student writing prize, given out annually. Submissions are due May 1st (see box on page 14).

Finally, we look forward to bringing you lots of coverage of the recent 40th Anniversary Meeting in our July issue!
Inside NEA
FROM THE PRESIDENT
- Paige W. Roberts

I am honored to have served as president of New England Archivists during the past year and feel very fortunate to have worked with such a terrific team of hard-working, dedicated, visionary board members and committee chairs who have been uniformly energetic and eager to collaborate. I am especially grateful to Alyssa Pacy, who did extraordinary work in envisioning, fundraising for, and organizing NEA's fantastic 40th anniversary program. Bringing this special event to fruition required a willingness to take a risk in changing NEA's conventional program structure.

The board will be assessing the status of our progress on objectives in the Action Plan of NEA's 2010-2015 Strategic Plan (on the NEA web site under the “About Us” tab), initially created under the leadership of Peter Carini, at the March 2013 board meeting. But I would like to take this opportunity to briefly review some of the exciting accomplishments that have been achieved and identify objectives still to be addressed. The Membership, Communications, Web, and Education Committees in particular have made significant headway on several important initiatives. For instance, the Membership Committee, chaired by Hanna Clutterbuck and Jessica Sedgwick, has partnered with other NEA committees to conduct several regular membership surveys that provide the board with ongoing feedback about programs and services. Likewise, the Web Committee (chaired by Veronica Martzahl), in conjunction with other committees, has expanded the web site, made it more user-friendly, and increased communication to the membership via various social media. The board is eager to enhance successes like the online membership directory and online meeting registration with an anticipated full rebuild of the web site that might enable us, for example, to provide streaming videos for members unable to attend meetings. Lisa Long has ably led the Communications Committee in making tremendous progress to increase awareness of and participation in NEA programs and activities through a comprehensive communications plan. Improved marketing has been exemplified by wonderfully eye-catching graphics (created by Jessica Tanny) and the committee's timely promotion of events. I am especially pleased to see the great response to NEA's new roundtable initiative, overseen by the Membership Committee, as a way to enhance members’ networking opportunities. The Education Committee, chaired by James DaMico, has also expanded and formalized workshop and other professional development opportunities for members. Finally, NEA's participation in the summit of regional archival organizations at the SAA meeting in August 2012 will enable us to increase collaboration with our colleagues throughout the country. This will hopefully allow us to achieve greater progress on the goals of both defining NEA's role in—and unifying efforts in—archives advocacy.

I look forward to continuing to work with the board and committees on accomplishing these advocacy and diversity initiatives, and other objectives to ensure that NEA provides relevant, useful, timely and financially sustainable services and programs to members.

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING REPORT
- Silvia Mejia

The business handled at the January 25, 2013 meeting of the Executive Board is summarized below. All VOTING is in bold. Complete minutes are available on the NEA web site or from the secretary.

The meeting was called to order at 1:05 pm. All members voted to accept the November 2, 2012 Board Meeting minutes.

MEETINGS

Spring 2013
Jessica Steytler moved to increase the honoraria from $1,500 to $2,000 for the Spring 2013 meeting. All members voted in favor.

Maria moved to set the spring 2013 registration fees for members at $95 for the whole conference and $60 for one-day to accommodate bridge rate, student rates, and late fees. All members voted in favor.

StoryCorps will set up the immigrants’ interviews on Thursday and Friday (March 21-22) in the Lutheran Social
40th Anniversary Task Force
The Spring 2013 meeting will include an intergenerational look at NEA, a Diversity World Café, and a session on disaster planning. In addition, someone from the Internet Archives will do an informal session on web archiving, and there will be an oral history workshop run by StoryCorps that will be opened to the public.

Nova moved to approve up to $1,000 to fund the purchase of the tote bag give-a-ways for the 40th Anniversary. All members voted in favor.

Fall 2013 Symposium
The symposium will have two speakers and possibly lightning talks. The symposium is scheduled for the afternoon of November 2nd at Amherst. Alyssa Pacy moved to appoint Colin Lukens (co-chair), Amanda Strauss (co-chair), Peter Nelson (local arrangements), and Kate Gyllensvård, Abigail Cramer, and David Read to the Fall 2013 Symposium Committee planning and local arrangements. All members voted in favor.

Spring 2014 Meeting
The meeting will be held at a hotel and NEA will use a conference planning service that negotiates hotel rates and all local planning at no cost to the organization.

Alyssa moved to appoint Kelliann Bogan as chair of the Spring 2014 Program Committee. All members voted in favor.

Spring 2015 Meeting
NEA is planning a joint meeting with MARAC for Spring 2015 and both NEA and MARAC are looking at either Manhattan/Brooklyn or New Haven, CT as meeting locations. It was reported that NEA is in good financial standing. After the relationship with ARMA-Boston was dissolved, ARMA returned the money to NEA and opened up a new Citizens money market account for the Haas Award.

Haas Award
The short-term planning group for the Haas Award recommended changing the name of the award from Haas Memorial Award to the original Richard L. Haas Records Management Award, appoint someone with a background in records management who would do fundraising and outreach for the award, and have the applications vetted by the reps-at-large. Nova moved to approve the proposal as presented by Ellen Doon. All members voted in favor.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Newsletter Committee
The committee mentioned a few of the features to appear in the April 2013 issue, including an article by Greg Sanford reflecting on changes in the profession, and Darla White’s interview with Gregor Trinkaus-Randall, one of the new twice-yearly “lessons in leadership” pieces. Nova moved to approve the appointment of Pam Hopkins for the new Reviews Editor for the term January 2013-January 2016. All members voted in favor.

Immediate Past President’s report
Nova moved to approve the slate for 2013 as announced on the web site. All members voted in favor.

Membership Committee – Roundtables
Joanie moved to accept fully the roundtables that meet the NEA requirements and provisionally for those roundtables under thirty members. All members voted in favor.

Web Committee
Roundtables now have a page on the NEA website and NEA is now tweeting every day.

Communications Committee
The committee passed around a copy of the newly developed press kit and brochure that will be presented to the membership at the Spring 2013 meeting.

Diversity Task Force
The group presented the board with a few recommendations, including the creation of a flow chart that will serve as a visual tool showing the board and voting members and the need to have a volunteer coordinator.

Maria moved to create a budget line for the Diversity Task Force with the understanding that they will be submitting expenses in 2013. All members voted in favor.

Adjournment and Next Meeting Date
The meeting was adjourned at 3:37pm. The next Quarterly Board Meeting will take place on March 21, 2013 at the College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, MA.
New Members

REGULAR

Stephen De Castro
Marshfield Agricultural & Horticultural Society

Cynthia Clynes
Goodwin College

Kathleen Fahey
Wellesley Historical Society

Christine Lehman
Fitzpatrick JFK Presidential Library and Museum

Carolyn Hayes
Sarah Hutcheon Schlesinger Library, Harvard University

Jennifer Jacobsen
Harvard University

Katherine Lonergan
Morse Institute Library

Kimberly Magyar
Conservation Center for Art & Historic Artifacts

Robert Malme
Chris Markman Clark University

Katherine Mary O’Connell
Danijela True Yale University

Alison E. White PHT Corp.
Fordyce Williams Clark University

STUDENT

Arabeth Balasko UMass Boston

Heather Moran Bilodeau Camden Public Library

Jennifer Jacobsen
Harvard University

Katherine Lonergan
Morse Institute Library

Kimberly Magyar
Conservation Center for Art & Historic Artifacts

Sarah Alyssa Gustafson Simmons College

Meridith Halsey Simmons College

Eric Raymond Maynard University of Rhode Island

Araceli Mendez Simmons College

Catherine Therese Robertson Simmons College

INSTITUTIONAL

Chris Lacinak
AV Preserve

Marilyn Nowlan
Goodwin College

Now you can join and renew your NEA membership online! Visit <www.newenglandarchivists.org/join/join.html> to get started. Anyone may join! New England Archivists membership is open to individuals and institutions upon payment of annual dues. Payment received after September 1 is applied to the following year. A Google account is required to securely join or renew online with Google Checkout. If you do not already have a Google account, you will be redirected to a Google-hosted page and instructed to create one.

Please visit us online at <www.newenglandarchivists.org> for more information about becoming a member of NEA.
News and Notes

CONNECTICUT

New Exhibit Explores the Lindbergh Papers in Manuscripts & Archives at Yale Library

The manuscript materials and photographs in Manuscripts & Archives documenting Charles A. and Anne Morrow Lindbergh and their families comprise a rich resource for the study of a wide array of topics relating to the United States and the rest of the world from the 1920s to the 1970s. The exhibit, “Aviators, Authors, and Environmentalists: Exploring the Lindbergh Papers and Photographs in Manuscripts & Archives,” celebrates the formal opening of the Lindbergh collections to researchers and spans a wide array of materials. These include pioneering contributions to aviation and commercial passenger airline service—activities that contributed to the success of the United States’ efforts during World War II; far-sighted engagement with and support of early wildlife and land conservation efforts worldwide; and careers as celebrated and widely read authors. The exhibit explores the importance of the Lindberghs’ endeavors and highlights the expected and unexpected gems that research in archival collections can uncover.

The exhibit runs February 4th–May 20th in the Memorabilia Room at the Sterling Memorial Library. It is free and open to the public Monday-Friday, 8:30 am-4:45 pm. For more information, please contact <mssa.reference@yale.edu> or 203-432-1744.

MASSACHUSETTS

Barney Frank Papers at UMass Dartmouth

The Claire T. Carney Library at UMass Dartmouth is pleased to announce that former Massachusetts Congressman Barney Frank donated his personal papers to the Archives and Special Collections. The majority of the collection documents his thirty-two year U.S. congressional career, 1980-2012, including records from his district offices in Newton, Taunton, and New Bedford. National issues covered include financial reform, the housing crisis, elder housing, healthcare, civil rights, gay rights, immigration reform, military spending, crime, and environmental protection. Congressman Frank served as chair of the Financial Services Committee from 2007 to 2012. During this time he oversaw passage of the Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (H.R. 4173), better known as the Dodd-Frank bill. Local issues documented in the collection include fishing regulation, commuter rail, housing, immigration, and environmental issues. For information, contact Judy Farrar at <jfarrar@umassd.edu>.

Prichard Papers Bring Thoreau's Concord to Life

In May and June of 2012, a major collection of hitherto unknown Prichard family papers appeared in many manila envelopes sent from Washington State by Susan Bowditch Badger, a direct descendant of Elizabeth Hallett Prichard Hoar and Edward Sherman Hoar. In the months that followed the collection was organized, arranged, and described by Leslie Perrin Wilson, Curator of William Munroe Special Collections at the Concord Free Public Library, where it is now available for research use. Literary scholars and social historians have good reason to explore
these papers: they paint a vivid picture of nineteenth-century Concord village life. The Prichards formed part of the vibrant and privileged Main Street neighborhood of Concord.

The Prichard, Hoar, and Related Family Papers, 1799-1948 consist largely of letters between Moses and Jane Prichard and their children. They also include letters by Elizabeth Sherman Hoar, Mary Moody Emerson, Elizabeth Palmer Peabody, and Sophia Peabody (Mrs. Nathaniel Hawthorne), as well as papers of Edward Sherman Hoar and members of his immediate family.

This gift is remarkable in large part because members of the family, and particularly the Prichard women, were wonderful letter-writers—observant, insightful, and literate. They could be alternately thoughtful, emotive, funny, ironic, caustic, or gossipy, as the subject demanded. They followed national as well as local news and read books far above the standards of popular consumption. For example, in a March 29, 1845 letter to her sister Amelia, Fanny expressed her thoughts on Margaret Fuller’s *Woman in the Nineteenth Century*, which had just been published in book form. These women enjoyed a rich intellectual as well as social life, devoted attention to the big issues of their time, and nurtured close female friendships as well as family relations.

Collections this meaningful for research do not surface very often. The Prichard papers present an opportunity for scholars and students of the nineteenth century to uncover new information and to develop fresh perspectives. Anyone whose work may benefit from exploring this collection is urged to peruse the online finding aid, identify potentially relevant material, and pay a visit to the William Munroe Special Collections to experience directly the thrill of untapped primary documentation.

The finding aid can be found online at <www.concordlibrary.org/scollect/Fin_Aids/prichard.html>.

**Lawrence History Center Presents Collections Related to Labor, Immigration, Women’s History, and Much More**

The mission of the Lawrence History Center is to collect, preserve, share, and interpret the history of Lawrence, Massachusetts and its residents. We are proud to present eleven new collections available for research, including mayoral papers, club records, personal papers, and business records. The subjects vary widely, but mostly focus on immigration, labor, women’s history, urban redevelopment and renewal, community development, World War II, social services/innovation, the Civil War, the industrial revolution, and politics.

There are several collections in particular that we would like to highlight. We have two new collections on the subject of women’s history: the Elizabeth Drwila Massachusetts Women’s Defense Corps Collection and the Lawrence Women’s Club Collection. The former focuses on the activities of the 11th Company of the Massachusetts Women’s Defense Corps, including drills, medical assistance, and social activities that took place mostly between 1941 and 1950. The Lawrence Women’s Club Collection focuses on the social and charitable activities of affluent women in and around Lawrence as they sought to better their lives as well as those of other Lawrence residents, especially immigrant groups. The records date between 1891 and 1989.

On the subject of the Civil War, we have a wonderful collection of letters written mostly by John S. Harrison, who was a member of the 14th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, Heavy Artillery. They discuss the everyday lives of soldiers during the war, including drills and the barracks, as well as major events and battles. The letters were written between 1860 and 1865.

We also have three collections of mayoral papers that cover the careers of mayors John J. Buckley, Daniel P. Kiley, Jr., and Lawrence P. LeFebre. These men were in office
between 1951 and 1983, when the city of Lawrence went through a great deal of change. They discuss attempts at economic and community revitalization, urban renewal, labor issues, education, sports, and politics.

The finding aids for these collections can be found online at: <www.lawrencehistory.org/node/20823>.

**New Online Collections and Exhibits Site From the Center for the History of Medicine**

The Center for the History of Medicine has launched a new online collections and exhibits site: OnView. The site, built using Omeka, includes hundreds of digitized documents, photographs, oral histories, images of museum objects, and other items selected from the Center’s holdings. Online exhibits include: “Naval Medicine and the War of 1812,” “Charles Lowell’s Hip: An Early Case of (alleged) Medical Malpractice,” and “The Stethoscope Sorority: Stories from the Archives for Women in Medicine,” among others. Our latest exhibit, Battle-scarred: Caring for the Sick and Wounded of the Civil War, was created in conjunction with a special December 13th event, “Battle-scarred: Death and Disability Since the Civil War,” with speakers Drew Gilpin Faust, Lincoln Professor of History President, Harvard University, and Jeffrey Reznick, Chief, History of Medicine Division National Library of Medicine, National Institutes of Health. A video recording of this program is also currently available on OnView. Visit OnView at <http://collections.countway.harvard.edu/onview/>.

For more details, please contact the Center for the History of Medicine, Countway Library, Harvard Medical School at <contactchom@hms.harvard.edu>.

**Lost Historical Documents Returned to Virginia**

In April 1862, Union army officer Wallace Putnam of Danvers, Massachusetts, pilfered as a war trophy several old documents from Warwick County Court House, Virginia. Recently, Danvers Town Archivist Richard B. Trask found among thousands of Putnam family papers, donated in 1993 to the Danvers Historical Society and on permanent deposit within Danvers's municipal archives, a 1719 Virginia document with words added at the bottom: “From Warwick Court House Virginia by Wallace A. Putnam.” Knowing this might be an interesting story, Trask did further research.

He eventually located seven Virginia documents dating between 1688 and 1751. At the approach of April 2012, the 150th anniversary of the original taking of these documents, Trask thought it would be appropriate to return these separated documents to their rightful owners. He obtained the enthusiastic permission of the Peabody Institute Library, under which the Danvers Archival Center functions, together with the Danvers Historical Society and the surviving Putnam family donor.

Virginia State Archivist Sanra Gioia Treadway was contacted and quickly responded: “Your discovery would be exciting no matter where in Virginia these local records had originated, but their having come from Warwick
County (now the city of Newport News), a county that has few surviving records from the pre-Civil War period, makes these documents even more precious.”

On April 30, 2012, Carl Childs, Deputy Coordinator of the State Historical Records Advisory Board flew from Richmond to Danvers. Following a well-attended ceremony, Childs was presented with and hand-carried the documents back to the Virginia State Library.

For Further information, please contact Richard B. Trask, Town Archivist, Danvers Archival Center at <Trask@noblenet.org>, 978-774-0554 or Carl M. C. Childs, Director, Local Records Services, Deputy Coordinator, State Historical Records Advisory Board, Library of Virginia: Archives of the Commonwealth at <carlchilds@lva.virginia.gov>, 804-692-3739.

**Emerson College Receives NEH Preservation Assistance Grant**

Emerson College received a Preservation Assistance Grant for Smaller Institutions from the National Endowment for the Humanities to conduct a Preservation Needs Assessment for its collections. The assessment will not only include physical collections, but also digital materials. The subsequent report will be used to draft a long-term preservation plan for the archives’ collections, which will then be used to inform plans for library renovation or expansion, and lay the framework for establishing a permanent trusted digital repository.

**Schlesinger Library Receives NHPRC Grant; Opens Two Large Collections for Research**

The Schlesinger Library at Radcliffe Institute, Harvard University, would like to announce two large collections that are now processed and open for research. Feminist law professor Catharine A. MacKinnon’s 99.25 linear feet of papers (1946-2008) highlight her research on pornography, sexual harassment in the workplace, and her groundbreaking work on rape as a war crime and tool of genocide. The 160.4 linear feet of National Women’s Political Caucus records (1970-2006) document that organization’s work to increase the number of women of all parties elected to public office in the United States. Finding aids for both collections are available online at Harvard University’s OASIS web site <http://oasis.lib.harvard.edu/>.

The Schlesinger was also recently awarded a NHPRC grant to digitize several collections of Blackwell family papers, which span from 1784 to 1981 and detail the activities of members of the Blackwell family, who were leaders in abolition, prohibition, health care, women’s suffrage, and education. Please see our web site <www.radcliffe.harvard.edu/schlesinger-library> for more details.
Books for the Million: New Dime Novel Exhibit at Brandeis University

The new exhibit at Brandeis is “Books for the Million: The Dime Novel Collection at Brandeis University.” This exhibit takes a look at the giants of dime novel publishing in the 19th and early 20th centuries, the history of the genre, and some of the iconic character types—outlaws, sleuths, frontiersmen—that gave this popular form of fiction its enduring value.

For more information, please contact Anne Woodrum at the Robert D. Farber University Archives & Special Collections, Goldfarb Library, Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts, <woodrum@brandeis.edu>.

Rhode Island

Admiral Nimitz’s Grandsons Interviewed for Naval War College Oral History Program

Chester and Richard Lay, grandsons of Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet and Ocean Areas (1941-1945) and Chief of Naval Operations (1945-1947) were recently interviewed for the Naval War College’s Oral History Program. Both grandsons participated in the interview, recalling memories of their grandfather as they knew him after his retirement from the U.S. Navy in 1947. The interview will complement the oral history interviews previously completed with their mother, Catherine Lay, and their uncle, Rear Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Jr., also in the Naval Historical Collection.

In addition, the Naval Historical Collection received manuscripts and official Navy and family photographs of Fleet Admiral Nimitz from the Lay family. These items are being digitized for preservation and access. For more information, please contact Evelyn Cherpak, Naval Historical Collection, Newport, RI 02841-1207, <Evelyn.Cherpak@usnwc.edu>, 401-841-2435.

Other News

New York - How I Love Sagamore Hill: A Photographic Collection by Xiomáro

The exhibition features an intimate perspective on the architectural details of Theodore Roosevelt’s home at Sagamore Hill National Historic Site in Oyster Bay, NY. Curator Xiomáro photographed the interior of the President’s House as it stood essentially vacant after the removal of its contents and furnishings in 2012 as part of a three-year, $6.2 million structural rehabilitation. The removal of the twenty-two-room house’s furnishings—rugs, trophy heads, library, artwork, and other contents—left Sagamore Hill looking much as it did when first occupied in 1887.

“So much of the Roosevelt family’s personality is revealed by the house,” said Xiomáro, “even though its occupants—and now most of its contents—are absent from the premises. Some of these details may have previously been overwhelmed by a room’s furnishing, or inaccessible to visitors behind velvet rope barriers.”

The exhibition has been organized in partnership with Sagamore Hill National Historic Site and the Oyster Bay Historical Society. Free admission. Oyster Bay Historical Society, 20 Summit Street. March 8 through June 2, 2013. Tues-Fri, 10-2, Sat 11-3, Sun 1-4. For more information, call 516-922-5032 or visit <www.oysterbayhistorical.org>.
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The European settlers of New England were inveterate scribblers. They were scribbling even before they came ashore and once on land wrote laws, sermons, deeds, letters, diaries, ledgers, and on and on. This outpouring did not abate as the region matured and changing political, social, and economic realities expanded the scope and forms of writing. We wrote on vellum, parchment, paper, and “on” computers. We wrote with quill pens, pencils, fountain pens, typewriters, and keyboards. We hand-copied records, used letterpress books, carbon paper, photocopiers, and printers. We put our scribblings in tri-folds, pigeonhole desks, flat files, and, by the late nineteenth century, vertical files (filing cabinets). We currently store records on hard drives, servers, and in “the cloud.” We communicated through mail, via telegraph, by fax, email, and the proliferating hand-held devices that allow us to text, tweet, and record. Beyond writing, we mapped, photographed, filmed, taped, and digitally recorded the world around us.

Early concerns emerged about preserving the accessibility of records documenting our legal and political agreements. In 1641 the Massachusetts Bay Colony enumerated ninety-eight “liberties” in a *Body of Liberties*. One liberty was that every inhabitant could review and copy the rules, records, or registers of any court or office, except the executive council. In 1647 Rhode Island designated records to be kept by the General Recorder in a strong chest since there “is a common right and interest in” the records as protecting rights. In 1679 New Hampshire made it a criminal offense for any keeper of public records to willfully deface, destroy, or discard those records. In 1697 New Hampshire began gathering its provincial records in a single place and by 1762 discussed the need for a fire-proof building to store them. In 1741 Connecticut’s assembly directed the secretary of state to clean, sort, date and file in proper order the government’s “ancient records” and, by 1770, to collect public records.

With the American Revolution, New England state constitutions often addressed public records. Vermont’s 1777 Constitution required all deeds to be kept in town offices, while Massachusetts’ 1780 Constitution designated the secretary of state as a custodian of public records, a practice followed in several other state constitutions.\(^1\)

The younger New England states, Vermont (1777) and Maine (1820), which broke away from other jurisdictions,
not only moved to preserve public records, but also funded the copying of records still in the custody of their former jurisdictions.

The impulse to capture and preserve records appeared in the private sector as well. Individual collectors made significant efforts to gather and preserve records while state historical societies were incorporated to preserve manuscripts. Massachusetts led the way in 1791, followed by Maine and Rhode Island (1822), New Hampshire (1823), Connecticut (1825), and Vermont (1838). These were among the first state historical societies in the country. Local libraries, academic institutions, and others also began to collect historical records.

My cursory research suggests that “archives” was not routinely applied to records or institutions. Public archives, for example, were often called state papers, not state archives. This changed with the formation of the American Historical Association (AHA) in 1884. The AHA bemoaned the lack of care and accessibility of federal, state, and local records and by 1909 began organizing annual conferences of archivists. Studies of state public records by the AHA led state governments to identify state archives, archival functions, and eventually archivists through statute.

The AHA’s efforts to promote archival management quickly revealed fissures within the emerging profession. At the 1910 Conference of Archivists “manuscript librarians” and public archivists split over the use of library principles versus the administrative needs of government. There soon seemed to be a stampede toward the exits as we tried to define who we are, by saying who we weren’t. The historians’ initial lead in promoting modern American archives largely ended with the formation of the Society of American Archivists (SAA) in 1936.

I do not have the space to trace our professional diaspora but simply note that as state archivist I had to explain to my business office the cost benefits of paying dues to the SAA, the National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators (NAGARA), the Council of State Archivists (CoSA), and ARMA International. My arguments occasionally lacked conviction even to my own ears.

Onto this flow of record creation, preservation, and emerging professionalization the NEA was launched in 1973. Many early NEA presidents, reflecting the membership, were “accidental archivists” whose training ranged from history to dance to Sanskrit. They realized regionally available education and information sharing was essential to helping them address not only the backlog of historical records in their myriad forms, but also proliferating record creation, new technologies, new legal mandates, and changing social expectations.

All of these contexts are represented within our mission statement. We should review our mission and strategic plans within this larger view to encourage discussion about our organization during our 40th anniversary.

Education
The mission statement’s emphasis on providing “pre-professional and continuing education” and a “forum for the exchange of ideas” reflects our founding impulse. The need for “pre-professional” and “lone-arranger” training remains strong. Vermont alone has identified almost 800 institutions, many dependent on volunteers and part-time staff, holding historical records. We must make sure our...
pursuit of professional standards doesn’t fragment our connections with New England’s smaller, local repositories or from record keepers who do not primarily define themselves as archivists.

Some long-standing NEA workshops, such as disaster mitigation and response, remain important but have new urgency for all repositories, great and small. Climate change and frequent severe weather events are already taking a toll.

New realities further influence what, and how, we teach. Peter Carini’s 1995 NEA presentation, “What Exactly Is the World Wide Web and How Can Archivists Use it?” was one signpost to such changes. The development of documentation strategies, functional analysis, and macro-appraisal—often pioneered by NEA members—further broadened our educational needs.

The emergence of graduate archival and information management programs in the 1970s (including Simmons’ GSLIS) diversified members’ expectations for educational programs. Basic education is still needed, but so is continuing education for more formally trained members. This balancing is clear from the 2013 Spring meeting: while some offerings would be instantly recognizable to early NEA members, others, such as “Digital Forensics” or “DNA and the Future of Archival Storage,” would be unanticipated.

While professionalization is increasingly necessary, it can separate us from our past as well as our colleagues. This is illustrated by CoSA’s 1993 survey of state archives. Asked when their state archives was created, Massachusetts reported 1896, Connecticut 1909, Rhode Island 1939, New Hampshire 1963, Maine 1965, and Vermont 1778. Though all the answers were “right,” they provide a Rorschach test of sorts. We defined ourselves by the emergence of professional archival management and the statutory recognition of state archives and archivists, not by the centuries’ worth of laws for preserving the accessibility of public records. By exclusively focusing on our professional credentials, we lost a strong advocacy tool: the central role our early governments assigned preserving access to public records.

Increasing Public Awareness

NEA’s commitment to advocacy provides another case of change within continuity. The most obvious change is the use of the Internet and digital tools to achieve our mission of “increasing public awareness of archival work and informing [people] about archival resources that might be of use...”

The target audiences and goals for our advocacy, as enumerated in our mission and strategic plan, are worth continued discussion. Are these the groups to whom we should direct our efforts, or are there others we have not identified? What besides “communicating with regional political leaders” for funding and support should we consider as part of advocacy?

Would we be comfortable reaching out to provide, rather than ask for, support from political and policy leaders? Is advocacy effective if we only turn to political leaders when we want something? We have in our vaults centuries of actions and discussion on health care; social safety nets; immigration; education; and many other “current” issues. We claim our holdings possess “enduring value”—can’t we be more active in promoting them to inform our continuing public dialogues? Or are we content to remain silent as those with the loudest voices define the issues for us?

Professional Collaboration

Both the mission statement and strategic plan strongly call for collaboration with “affiliated professionals.” In reviewing our meeting programs of the last couple of decades, I was impressed with how often we met with other professional groups or used “collaboration” and similar themes. What is unclear is how sustainable these collaborations turned out to be. It may be that collaboration is the hardest of our goals to achieve given our resources, the need for sustained communication with potential partners, and the historical tendency toward fragmentation. Yet we have seen some fragmentation healed; in New England all our state archival and records management are combined, for example.

Our 40th anniversary is an appropriate time to discuss what we want from collaboration, who we should collaborate with, and how we should do it. It might also be worthwhile to discuss other levels of partnership such as communication and coordination.

Let me close with a couple of personal observations. Reading through old newsletters and meeting programs reminded me of how much the NEA meant to my career. An “accidental archivist,” I benefited from my NEA-linked...
learning as we slowly moved to establish an archival and records management program for Vermont. I also developed professional networks through the NEA that provided knowledge, support, and friendships. I will always appreciate the NEA’s role in my career development.

My last observation is what a wonderful thing it is to be an archivist in New England. We have the inspiring challenges of preserving and unlocking all those “scribblings” in their myriad formats. We live in a time when we get to re-visit, re-affirm, and, occasionally, re-think our basic tenets in the face of rapidly changing information technologies and social expectations.

And most importantly, we get to experience all the ways our records are used to further knowledge. Each of our users has the potential to open our eyes to new ways to view and apply the information in our vaults. It is our role as the midwives of wonder that truly lies at the heart of our celebration.

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Endnotes

1 Only Vermont, Connecticut and Rhode Island still require records affecting title to land to be recorded locally.

2 See, for example, Justin Winsor’s 1887 address to the American Historical Society on Manuscript Sources of American History: <www.historians.org/info/AHA_History/jwinsor.htm>.

3 Arthur Link’s centennial remarks for the AHA provide a quick overview of spin off associations: <www.historians.org/info/AHA_history/alink.htm>.

4 Historians continued to work with archivists, including supporting the National Archives’ independence.


7 Vermont cited the earliest law directing access to public records; if the date when the state archives was recognized in statute the date would be 2005.

8 First quote is from mission statement; the second is from point 6a of the strategic plan.


11 It was fascinating to trace NEA’s support for diversity as it moved from gender and ethnic concerns to now embrace collaboration with other groups.
Reviews


-Julie C. Swierczek, Salve Regina University

For anyone responsible for the care of books and documents, this book serves as an excellent training and reference work to keep near the repair workbench. It is a technical manual, not written in a conversational style, but it is clear and thorough with thoughtfully written instructions that carry the reader step-by-step through many repair procedures.

The book starts with a valuable introduction that covers the decisions that must be made before beginning a repair. The authors outline four factors that must be considered: the importance of the item, its physical needs, the desired outcome of the repair, and the resources available. This is accompanied by a decision flowchart to aid in quick appraisal of items in need of repair. The introduction also covers the principles of conservation: harmlessness, durability, and reversibility.

Chapter one covers the basic supplies, tools, equipment, and techniques used in repair. As clear as the authors tried to be in the section on figuring out the grain of paper and repair materials, I found it to be somewhat unclear until I had a discarded book and some leftover repair materials in hand to use with the text, pictures, and images. To someone starting a repair program, the list of materials seems daunting. However, this chapter is not meant to be a shopping list of items that need to be in place before doing any repairs. Each repair procedure in the book explains what is needed, and the authors also provide information about doing repairs without specialized equipment, when possible.

The remaining chapters are on paper cleaning, treatment of water-damaged books and papers and removal of mold and mildew, paper mending, hinge and spine repair, and protective enclosures. The procedures described range from the very simple, like brushing dirt from a piece of paper, through recasing a textblock, to constructing a clamshell box. Each chapter is organized from the basic procedures to the more advanced ones. Each procedure has an opening paragraph, a list of supplies and optional supplies, and enumerated steps detailing the procedure. It is clear that the steps were carefully considered so that they can be followed exactly.

I have mixed feelings about the diagrams and photos in the book. They are usually helpful, but they are oddly placed and numbered. The book has three-inch margins on each page, with the text confined to the inner five inches of the page. For that reason, it would have seemed a better idea to put the appropriate diagrams and pictures alongside the related text. Instead, the diagrams and pictures are mostly on their own pages. Additionally, the numbering scheme is irksome. Instead of calling this one figure 7 and that one figure 8, they are often grouped together in such a way that figure 2.4 has figures a-h, so the text has to refer to 2.4(d) and 2.4(g). This seems unnecessarily complicated, but it should prevent readers from using this otherwise helpful book.

Once the reader is familiar with the introduction and the first chapter, the rest of the book can be referenced as needed, when items are in need of repair. There are helpful bibliographical resources at the end of each chapter, plus a glossary, an index, and appendices on supplies, suppliers, and additional print and electronic resources. I recommend this book for every book repair workbench.

Archivists In Action!

Be a part of the NEA Archives.

Contribute to the documentation of the history of NEA! Submit photographs of yourself and your co-workers in your natural work settings, or doing something that is part of your job (this is the “in action” part). Send the file to Judy Farrar at <jfarrar@umassd.edu> of the NEA Newsletter and 40th Anniversary Committee. JPEGs only please, scanned at 300 dpi or better. All photos will be displayed at the Fall NEA Symposium meeting in October. They may also be used in the newsletter. After that they will be submitted to the NEA Archives at UConn.
Gregor Trinkaus-Randall is the preservation specialist for the Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners. He has served as president of New England Archivists, 1995-1996, and president of the Society of American Archivists, 2011-2012, in addition to numerous leadership positions throughout the profession. This interview has been condensed and edited for clarity.

You have been involved in the archival profession in New England for some time. How did you get started?

Well, actually, it was almost serendipitous. When I got married, my wife began a doctoral program at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. I ended up substitute teaching for seven months, as I had been a full-time teacher for five years prior. Someone then suggested that since I had worked in libraries in high school, I should apply to library school. When I was accepted, because I had history degrees, I was assigned to the academic librarianship adviser who took a look at my degrees and said “You belong in the archives program.” I responded, “Oh yeah, what’s that?” It sort of took off from there.

Was there a connection right away? It seems like you’ve been able to continue in the archives for some time.

Yes, there has been no question about that. Even in the two previous positions that I held after moving back to the East Coast – as the assistant curator, really librarian and archivist, at the Constitution Museum in Boston and then as librarian/archivist at the Peabody Museum in Salem before it merged with the Essex Institute, I have been very much involved in archival work. Even though I was dealing primarily with library materials, I was also working with archival materials and supervising an NHPRC-funded project archivist for two years. The preservation component was there the whole time, as well.

When you think about the people who guided your career and helped you identify opportunities for growth and learning within the profession, what was it about these relationships that allowed you to develop as a leader?

I think there were a couple of things, one of which is that, within bounds, they let me develop in my own way. None of them were micromanagers; they all sort of gave me tasks and said “Okay, here is what you need to do.” Also, all of them were people to whom you could go and ask questions. Let me give you an example: Roy Tryon and Max Evans were my immediate boss and subsequent higher-up, when I was working as a student at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in the State Archives. The Archives had received a large collection of papers from NBC. This was a huge collection. One component was comprised of ten or fifteen years of central correspondence files that were around forty feet each. In addition, other components addressed many big changes in the broadcasting industry, specifically around the impact of advertising and the implementation of the “magazine concept” to television advertising; it was fascinating stuff, but a really large collection. We often found ourselves going to Roy and Max with questions, and they would say “Okay, how would you do it?” and so we wouldn’t just receive an answer, but instead had to think about what the options were.

And how did you transition from learning from your mentors to becoming the leader yourself?

I think my sense of leadership began before I even entered the archival profession. While I was a graduate student at the University of Wisconsin-Madison in the late 1960s and early 1970s, I was the patrol director for the University Ski Patrol and became the training adviser for the region when we returned in the mid-1970s. There were new components of the training program that needed to be implemented, and I learned to say “Okay, let’s get this
done.” I think one of my leadership traits is that I may not necessarily be the one coming up with the ideas about what needs to happen, but I’m good at synthesizing what other people have said and can say, “Alright, let’s move in this direction.”

But I’d say my development as a leader really started to connect when I was at the Peabody Museum. I was running the library and the archives, directing a fair number of volunteers, and hiring a project archivist. That also was about the time that I really started to get involved in NEA. My experience as a leader sort of expanded from there. People need to be encouraged to think of ideas and do the work on their own. What I enjoy doing is listening to all those things that people have been thinking about and doing and say “That is a good idea, let’s go with it. Or, maybe we need to approach this from a new direction.” But you can’t assume that things are always going to get done. You’ve got to continue to keep on top of them as well as lead by example. I think this is a lot of what I do – whatever I’m doing, whether strictly in the archives profession, or being a project director on a grant, or in my day-to-day activities at work. I would also add that an important thing about being a good leader is recognizing the accomplishments and contributions of the people you are leading. Too many leaders ignore this fact, and it can make a huge difference.

What advice would you give to people who are looking to be mentored?

Find somebody who is good. I’ve gotten to the point in my career where I feel it is time for me to make sure I’m passing on what I have learned and give other people an opportunity to do things. I think what mentees need is to find someone willing and able to use their experience and connections to assist whomever they are mentoring. Hopefully they have gotten to know the person they want as a mentor. But a mentee should not be afraid to introduce him or herself, and listen and ask questions to get to know the person. The relationship should develop enough so that a mentee would then be in a position to ask for a reference or help. Most people will say yes if they feel comfortable and could honestly give a good recommendation. If this isn’t the case, then of course they should say no. If someone says no, the mentee should examine why and maybe seek out another mentor. But you aren’t going to find that out until you’ve asked them, or spent time working with them one way or another and getting to know them well.
NEA By-Laws

1. NAMES
The name of this organization is NEW ENGLAND ARCHIVISTS. It is incorporated as a nonprofit organization under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

2. PURPOSES
New England Archivists is an organization established to foster the preservation and use of records of enduring value in New England, public and private, corporate and individual, and to improve the management and the public awareness and understanding of such records, by providing preprofessional and continuing education in archival theory and practice; a forum for the exchange of information among individuals and institutions having responsibility for records of enduring value in the region; and appropriate means of communication and cooperation with other archival organizations at the local, regional, and national levels, and with individuals and groups representing allied professions.

3. MEMBERSHIP
1) Membership is open, upon payment of dues, to any individual or institution concerned with or interested in accession, administration, organization, preservation, or use of archival and manuscript material. 2) There are three categories of membership: Regular, Institutional, and Student.

4. OFFICERS AND GOVERNMENT
1) The officers shall be a president, president-elect who shall serve as vice-president, secretary, and treasurer. The terms of office of the president and president-elect shall be one year, and of the secretary and treasurer, two years. No officer shall serve more than two consecutive terms in the same office. Each officer shall have duties usually associated with the office. 2) Four representatives-at-large shall be elected, each for a term of three years. No representative-at-large shall serve more than two consecutive terms. 3) The president, with consent of a majority of the voting members of the executive board, shall appoint a Massachusetts resident as corporation clerk to serve at the pleasure of the board. The president may also, with consent of a majority of the voting members of the board, appoint persons to undertake such other responsibilities as the board may from time to time deem appropriate; the president may, with such consent, designate such persons as members of the executive board without vote. 4) The executive board shall consist of the president, president-elect, secretary, treasurer, the representatives-at-large, and the immediate past president, as voting members; and as ex officio, non-voting members, the corporation clerk and such other persons as shall have been appointed to undertake responsibilities pursuant to section 3 of this article, and shall have been so designated. The executive board is empowered to conduct business between annual meetings within general policies approved by a majority of its voting members. All decisions shall be by majority vote of those board members present. All executive board meetings shall be open to members. 5) The president, with consent of a majority of the executive board, shall appoint a program committee, and other appropriate committees. 6) Officers and representatives-at-large shall be elected by mail ballot of a majority of those members voting, from a slate presented by the nominating committee. Nominees must be members of New England Archivists. At least two candidates shall be slated for each office. The slate shall include the name of any member nominated by a petition signed by not less than ten per cent of the membership and received by the chair of the nominating committee not later than sixty days in advance of the annual meeting. The ballot shall contain space for write-in candidates for each office. Ballots shall be mailed to members at least thirty days in advance of the annual meeting. To be counted, ballots must be returned to the chair of the nominating committee postmarked not later than ten days in advance of the annual meeting, and received by said chair not later than the second day before the annual meeting. 7) In the event of a tie vote for any office, the successful candidate shall be determined by re-balloting the membership using the same mailing list as for the original ballot. 8) Any vacancy in the executive board shall be filled by the board until the next election when candidates shall be nominated to fill any unexpired term.
5. MEETINGS
1) New England Archivists shall hold at least one meeting a year to transact any business brought before the meeting and to provide a program of general interest. This annual meeting shall be held in the spring. 2) Special meetings may be called by the president, with consent of a majority of the executive board, or at written request of ten percent of the members addressed to the executive board through the president or the president-elect. 3) The membership shall be notified at least ninety days in advance of an annual meeting and thirty days in advance of a special meeting. Those members present and voting shall constitute a quorum. 4) The executive board shall meet as necessary. Five voting members, one of whom must be the president or vice-president, shall constitute a quorum.

6. FINANCES
1) The treasurer shall record the financial transactions of New England Archivists so as to ensure that the membership may have a sound basis for evaluating the management of its funds; that the board may have adequate information on which to plan the activities of the organization; and that its financial practices conform to applicable accounting standards. The treasurer shall maintain such records, for accounting purposes, on a cash basis. 2) The president shall, with the approval of the executive board, from time to time, but no less frequently than every third year, appoint a professional accountant to examine the financial records of the organization and to report his/her findings to the board consistently with generally recognized accounting practices. 3) Annual dues for regular membership may be changed at an annual meeting by a majority vote of the members attending. 4) Life membership category shall be abolished as of January 1, 1995. Individuals who have paid for a Life Membership prior to September 1, 1994 will remain Life Members and will receive full membership benefits. 5) The fiscal and membership years shall run from January 1 to December 31. 6) Institutional membership dues shall be $10.00 more than the current regular membership rate, and student membership dues shall be 50% of the current regular membership rate. An institutional member shall receive one (1) copy of each NEA publication which is distributed to the general membership free of charge. It shall be entitled to all other publications at the membership rate and employees of the institution may attend workshops and meetings at the member rate. The Institution is not entitled to vote in the annual election nor shall it hold elected or appointed office.

7. DISPOSITION OF ASSETS AND RECORDS
1) As the records of the organization become non-current, those of enduring value shall be donated to an archival repository selected by the board to be preserved under a formal agreement which shall address the needs of both the officers and members of New England Archivists and the general public for access to the records in accordance with the normal policies and practices of the repository. 2) If it becomes necessary to dissolve the organization, its assets shall be turned over to an historical or archival organization selected by the board.

8. PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY
The latest edition of Sturgis’s Standard Code of Parliamentary Procedure shall govern the proceedings of the organization, except as otherwise provided by these bylaws.

9. AMENDMENTS
Amendments to these bylaws must be proposed in writing and filed with the secretary at least sixty days prior to an annual meeting. Copies shall be mailed to all members at least thirty days in advance of the annual meeting. An affirmative vote by a two-thirds majority of voting members present shall constitute passage.
In the six years I have worked as archivist at Roger Williams University I have become increasingly involved in the library’s digital initiatives. When I saw the announcement for Northeast Document Conservation Center’s (NEDCC’s) Digital Directions Conference in Boston I knew that I had to attend and the Hale Award offered me the opportunity to do just that.

This past June nearly 200 attendees from seventeen states and four Canadian provinces descended upon Boston to share their knowledge of and experience with creating, curating, and using digital collections. The conference followed a back to school theme, with foundation classes, breakout sessions, and faculty “office hours” during which participants could meet individually or in small groups with faculty to discuss their presentations or our own digital projects. There was also time to visit the technology commons and meet with the sponsoring vendors. In the following paragraphs I will highlight some of the presentations that stood out.

Day One began with a welcome from NEDCC’s Bill Veillette and Jessica Branco Colati, followed by keynotes from the Digital Directions faculty on the foundations of digital collections care. Later in the day Emily Gore reviewed the digitization workflow. Her steps for project planning included identifying goals and requirements, selecting and reformatting material, creating metadata and quality control procedures, creating context and supporting documentation, and making decisions about delivery and maintenance. She also provided tips about working with vendors and shared her checklist for developing and evaluating project proposals. (Contact me if you’d like a copy of the checklist.) Following up on Emily’s point that there is a standard and best practice for almost everything, Robin Dale (Lyrasis) defined the three types of standards—de facto (commonly accepted standards), publicly available, and de jure (formally and recognized established standards). Pointing out that not all standards are applicable in all situations, she offered the following recommendation: when in doubt, opt for standards that offer long-term use, inter-operability, and functionality. Peter Hirtle (Cornell University) delivered a talk on the rights and responsibilities of creation, curation, and use, distinguishing between legal issues (e.g. copyright and publicity) and non-legal issues. He recommended looking for ways to minimize potential harm while maximizing access and use. To that end he suggested going beyond asking “Is it legal?” and asking the equally important question, “Who is going to be angry?”

Day Two offered breakout sessions on digitizing text, audio, and video, on building digital repositories and selecting tools for scanning, and on managing, staffing and budgeting digital projects. Tom Blake (Boston Public Library) spoke about the challenges of constructing a digital lab. He stressed the importance of identifying a goal for digitizing, such as to create a preservation surrogate, to improve access and discovery, or to enable printing. One should also consider format, condition, and size of the material(s) to be digitized. He pointed out that establishing balance involves making decisions regarding the amount of material to digitize and the standards to use. Lastly, he defined the challenges of determining who will be involved in the process and what roles they will play. The remainder of Tom’s class focused on what equipment to purchase/use. He talked about the importance of designing an ideal work environment for creating digital images in order to control light and temperature. He identified the options for image capture – flatbed scanners, camera systems, book scanners. With regard to scanners, I was pleased to hear him recommend the Epson 10000 XL – that’s what I use!

The afternoon’s funding panel lived up to my expectations. Angelina Altobellis (NEDCC) began by identifying the elements of a good proposal. She emphasized the importance of following grant guidelines, describing the significance of the project, and having a detailed project description, a realistic budget, and a thorough work plan that clearly defines the roles of project staff and consul-
tants. Joel Wurl (NEH) and Nancy Melley (NHRPC) followed with additional recommendations and reviewed some upcoming grants offered by their agencies. Emily Gore rounded out the panel. She shared her tips for successful grant writing, including finding the best match for your project and the importance of planning ahead, noting that preparing a grant application takes three to six months or more. She also stressed the importance of reading sample proposals, talking to grant recipients and to the program officer at the funding agency, and sharing your proposal with that officer prior to the deadline. Finally, she suggested that one way to gain insight into the process was by becoming a reviewer for the granting agency.

The focus of Day Three was on developing collaborations, both within your own institution and across institutions. Robin Dale (Lyrasis) defined collaborations as partners working together and sharing resources (content, staff, and equipment) in order to achieve a common goal, and she emphasized the importance of communication and trust among project partners. Karen Colbron (WGBH) promoted collaboration as a means of unlocking access and sharing content. She used the Boston Local TV News Project to demonstrate that the sum is bigger than the parts. Each partner had strengths, in terms of knowledge and experience, and unique content/collections which enriched the project. Kathy Amoroso (Maine Historical Society) spoke about her involvement with the Maine Memory Project (MMP), which was created in 2001 to provide access to historical items—photographs, letters, journals, and objects held by organizations throughout Maine. Today MMP supports more than 240 partners across the state, providing a free place to upload and share historical collections and online exhibits. In addition, MMP provides free training and consulting, funds for equipment and staff, contributor sites, and a means to sell reproductions.

I left Boston feeling hopeful about launching new digital projects and partnerships at Roger Williams University, including plans to apply for a Rhode Island Council for the Humanities mini-grant to begin digitizing *The Bristol Phoenix* newspaper. I am happy to report that I received the grant! Thanks to everyone at the conference for providing me with the confidence and knowledge to tackle the project.

**NEA Invites You to Start a Roundtable!**

NEA is pleased to announce that NEA members can now start or join roundtables! A new benefit offered by NEA, roundtables will offer opportunities for members to connect over shared interests, affiliations, backgrounds, occupational categories, practices and methodologies, and other areas of interest. For more information on how to start a roundtable, see the “Approved Proposal” or the “Roundtable FAQ” on the NEA web site at <www.newenglandarchivists.org>.

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Mount Auburn was the first cemetery in North America designed with the purpose of burying the dead and consoling the bereaved in a tranquil, landscaped setting. While the rural cemetery is an idea we may take for granted today, it was an entirely new concept in the early 19th century. Immediately after its founding in 1831, the cemetery was widely imitated throughout the United States, inspiring the rural cemetery movement and subsequent establishment of America's public parks and picturesque suburbs. Aware that they were creating a new American landscape, the founders of Mount Auburn and future generations took care to preserve the cemetery's institutional records. Among these holdings is an extensive photographic archive of the cemetery from the mid-1800s to the present. Recent efforts by the cemetery's Historical Collections Department have now brought this extraordinary collection to light.

While Mount Auburn offered a place of beauty and solace for the bereaved, it also quickly evolved into one of the area's most popular tourist attractions, and its visitors included the Prince of Wales, Charles Dickens, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Emily Dickinson. Tourists flocked to the sacred site where they could walk among its picturesque hills, valleys, ponds, ornamental plantings, and thousands of native and imported trees, embellished with monuments, tombs, statues, fountains, and chapels. Here they would visit memorials commemorating notable residents buried at Mount Auburn such as Mary Baker Eddy, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, and view the funerary art of celebrated 19th- and 20th-century sculptors including Thomas Crawford, Horatio Greenough, and Edmonia Lewis.

Photography went hand-in-hand with the rural cemetery movement. Introduced in 1839, only eight years after the founding of Mount Auburn, the new medium provided an immediate and astonishingly realistic way of documenting and remembering the landscape. The noted Boston studio of Southworth and Hawes created a set of breathtaking daguerreotypes of scenes of Mount Auburn, and visitors to their studios paid 25 cents to view the images. Harvard students, who had a special affection for the cemetery, could request photographs of their favorite Mount Auburn sites for their class yearbooks. Found in nearly every household parlor, stereo views proved an enormously successful way of distributing photographic images to a wide public audience. Many of the views were produced by well-known photographic studios and appeared in series such as “Mount Auburn Views” or “Gems of American Scenery.”

With the introduction of the Kodak camera, visitors began to take their own images. Some could even create personalized photographic postcards of the cemetery with the “Folding Pocket Kodak” camera.

As Mount Auburn grew and its maintenance and practices became more professionalized, cemetery staff began to document the landscape for its own record-keeping purposes. Lantern slides illustrating the inner workings of the cemetery, such as the construction of tombs, walls, and the crematory, served as internal records and as illustrations for presentations to professional audiences. In the late 1930s, Mount Auburn commissioned the architectural pho-
tographer Arthur C. Haskell to document the cemetery’s buildings, monuments, and grounds. Haskell’s stunning images, a comprehensive record of Mount Auburn between 1937 and 1962, were often used to illustrate Mount Auburn’s Annual Reports as well as other cemetery publications. Since that time, the Historical Collections staff has accumulated images by cemetery staff, visitors, and commissioned photographers. The archive actively grows through purchases, gifts, and acquisitions, as well.

Accumulated for more than a century and a half, today the photograph holdings offer multiple perspectives of Mount Auburn’s rich history. Images span the history of the medium and contain a broad range of formats and processes including salt prints, stereo views, cartes-de-visite, cabinet cards, glass-plate negatives, lantern slides, photographic postcards, 35mm slides, Polaroids, color prints, and digital images. An extensive body of related archival materials in Mount Auburn’s Historical Collections, including cemetery correspondence, guidebooks, maps, and prints, provide additional context for understanding the photograph collections.

In 2011, Curator of Historical Collections Meg Winslow spearheaded a major initiative to increase access to these photographic resources. Original estimates about the size of the collection had hovered around 6,000 images, but an exhaustive inventory of the holdings revealed more than 10,000 photographs and thousands of slides. A detailed finding aid and an index of subject headings were created, and photographs are currently being catalogued in the collections’ database. The inventory presented the opportunity to undertake critical preservation measures, including removing light sensitive images for scanning; separating negatives from positives; and re-housing collections.

Mount Auburn’s photograph collection serves as an invaluable resource for cemetery staff in their efforts to recreate period landscapes, to preserve and treat monuments and buildings, and to create interpretive programs and publications. The collections are also of interest to researchers, architects, landscape designers, historians, genealogists, teachers, filmmakers, artists, poets, and those with family members buried at the cemetery.

“I can’t say how thrilled I am that we have accomplished this exciting project,” curator Meg Winslow notes. “As a result, we have created another portal into the extraordinary—and still unplumbed—visual history of Mount Auburn landscape.
People

Nicole Topich began work as a project archivist at the Center for American Political Studies at Harvard University in January 2013. She is coordinating the identification, selection, processing, and preservation of 18th and early 19th century anti-slavery and anti-segregation petitions that were sent to the Massachusetts legislature. Also, she is overseeing the digitization and cataloging of the materials, which will be used for exhibits, genealogy research, presentations, teaching, and publications.

Jennifer King has left her position as Head of Archives and Special Collections at Mount Holyoke College after eight years, and has become the Director of the Library at nearby Hampshire College. Shortly after arriving in her position at Hampshire College, archivist and acting Library Director Susan Dayall retired. The new archivist, Jimi Jones, formerly Digital Formats Specialist at the Library of Congress, and Jennifer are committed to expanding Hampshire College’s archival collections to include the rich multimedia content produced by Hampshire and film collections of their faculty and alumni.

Carolyn M. Goldstein has joined University Archives & Special Collections in the Joseph P. Healey Library at UMass Boston as Public History and Community Archives Program Manager. Carolyn is an experienced public historian, having worked as a museum curator at Lowell National Historical Park and the National Building Museum in Washington, D.C. One of her primary responsibilities will be coordinating the Library’s public scanning project, the Mass. Memories Road Show. She will also focus on building partnerships with undergraduate and graduate programs on campus, especially the History Department’s Archives and Public History tracks, as well as developing ways to expand University Archives & Special Collections’ engagement with and service to local communities.

Abigail Cramer was recently hired at Historic New England’s Library and Archive as the Librarian/Archivist. Abigail graduated with an MLIS from Simmons in May, 2012. Prior to her current position, she worked as an Archives Assistant at Northeastern University’s Archives and Special Collections Department, as an intern at the State Library’s Special Collections Department, and as a Project Archivist at the Old South Church.

Mount Auburn.” From sweeping aerial shots of the grounds to detailed views of individual grave markers, the Historical Collections’ photographic resources contribute to our understanding of changing ideas about death and commemoration, and the evolution of the rural cemetery movement over the past 180 years.

For further information about the photographic resources, please contact the Curator of Historical Collections, Meg L. Winslow by e-mail at <mwinslow@mountauburn.org> or 617-607-1942. You can also visit their web site at <www.mountauburn.org>.

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It’s Your Newsletter: Contribute!

The NEA Newsletter always needs news from your archives and other archives in New England, about NEA members, and about upcoming events. We also need people to write reviews, long articles, and session reports for NEA meetings. If you have any ideas for articles, etc., please contact an editor.
April 17, 2013. Bi-monthly Records and Information Discussion Group (BRIDG) Meeting at the McGowan Theater at the National Archives and Records Administration building in downtown Washington D.C. For details see <www.archives.gov/records-mgmt/meetings/>.


April 22, 2013. Presentations, gallery exhibit, and refreshments celebrating “Grandmothers of the Disappeared” related to Dr. Rita Arditti’s life and work. UMass Boston, University Archives & Special Collections, Joseph P. Healey Library, 5th Floor, from 4:00-6:00pm. For details see <http://openarchives.umb.edu/>.


Calendar of Events

Press releases and other announcements should be sent to Heather Cristiano at <Heather_Cristiano@hms.harvard.edu>. Please provide the date, time, place, a brief description of the event, and an internet link for contact information and/or registration.

Certificate of Advanced Study (CAS)

Archives and Records Administration

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee CAS in Archives and Records Administration provides advanced coursework for professionals who hold a MLS or related Master’s degree. Students develop their specialty through 15 credits of graduate coursework. This Program may be completed on-site or entirely on-line.

ONLINE COURSES • No residency requirement
• Students pay in-state tuition plus an on-line technology fee regardless of location

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT
Dr. Kimberly Anderson Ph: 414-229-6817 Email: sols-archivesinfo@uwm.edu
www.uwm.edu/sols/programs/cas
THIS SEASON IN NEW ENGLAND HISTORY

Opening Day of Fishing Season in Connecticut, around 1945-1957


The Connecticut Development Commission's mission was to attract people and businesses to Connecticut. Each photograph promised that the ideals in New England, which have been America's ideals since the Revolution, were to be found in Connecticut. The collection announces that, “Connecticut is good for your family and business.”

Courtesy of the Connecticut State Archives.