The Organization of American Historians thanks Oxford University Press for their continued financial support of the OAH Awards.

The Organization of American Historians also thanks the 2015 Annual Meeting Clio Sponsors for their financial support.
3:30 pm ➤ 2015 OAH Business Meeting

4:30 pm ➤ Presentation of OAH Awards and Prizes

OAH AWARDS AND PRIZES
Mary Jurich Nickliss Prize in U.S. Women’s and/or Gender History .................................................. 6
Stanton-Horton Award for Excellence in National Park Service History .................................................. 7
Roy Rosenzweig Distinguished Service Award .......................................................................................... 9
Friend of History Award ....................................................................................................................... 10
Frederick Jackson Turner Award .......................................................................................................... 12
Lawrence W. Levine Award .................................................................................................................. 14
Merle Curti Award .................................................................................................................................. 15
Ray Allen Billington Prize .................................................................................................................... 16
Avery O. Craven Award ........................................................................................................................ 16
James A. Rawley Prize ........................................................................................................................ 17
Willi Paul Adams Award ....................................................................................................................... 18
Ellis W. Hawley Prize .......................................................................................................................... 19
Liberty Legacy Foundation Award ........................................................................................................ 19
Darlene Clark Hine Award .................................................................................................................... 20
David Montgomery Award ................................................................................................................... 21
Lerner-Scott Prize ............................................................................................................................... 22
Louis Pelzer Memorial Award ................................................................................................................ 23
Binkley-Stephenson Award .................................................................................................................. 23
Huggins-Quarles Award ........................................................................................................................ 24
Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau Teacher of the Year Award .......................................................................... 25
Erik Barnouw Award ............................................................................................................................ 26

OAH FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS
OAH/JAAS Japan Residencies Program ................................................................................................. 27
Germany Residency Program .............................................................................................................. 27
China Residencies Program .................................................................................................................. 28
OAH/IEHS John Higham Travel Grants ............................................................................................... 29
Samuel and Marion Merrill Graduate Student Travel Grants .............................................................. 30
President’s Travel Fund for Emerging Historians ................................................................................. 32

5:30 pm ➤ Presidential Address

Followed by ➤ The Presidential Reception
The final conference reception will honor outgoing OAH President Patty Limerick and will be held in
the Statler Ballroom of the Renaissance Grand Hotel St. Louis. The 2015 OAH Presidential Reception
is sponsored by the University of Colorado Boulder History Department, President’s Office, and
Chancellor’s Office.
2015 OAH BUSINESS MEETING

AGENDA

I. Confirmation of Quorum, OAH Parliamentarian, Jonathan Lurie

II. Call to Order/Approval of Minutes from 2014 Meeting

III. Report of the OAH President, Patty Limerick

IV. Report of the OAH Treasurer, Jay S. Goodgold

V. Report of the OAH Executive Director, Katherine M. Finley


VII. Report of the OAH Nominating Board, Stephanie McCurry

VIII. Old Business

IX. New Business/Presentation of Resolution

X. Welcome Incoming OAH President and Adjournment

Please silence your cell phones and mobile devices
during the business meeting, awards ceremony, and presidential address.
After OAH Parliamentarian Jonathan Lurie determined a quorum was present, the OAH President Alan Kraut called the OAH Annual Business Meeting to order at 3:34 p.m.

I. Minutes of the previous OAH Annual Business Meeting were presented, duly seconded, and approved.

II. Report of the President

Alan Kraut welcomed everyone and announced three initiatives that the OAH has undertaken this past year. The first initiative is the OAH’s production of a new magazine that is designed to meet the needs of history practitioners. Another initiative during his term has been reaching out at the annual meeting to students and to independent scholars through a mentorship program entitled “Hey, I know your work!,” an independent scholars breakfast at the conference, and the establishment of both the Merrill Travel Grants and the new President’s Travel Fund. The third project this past year increased the OAH’s Washington, DC, profile by establishing a Research and Government Committee with a Washington, DC, liaison and deputy liaison. Kraut thanked the program and local resource committee, as well the staff (especially Kathy Finley, Nancy Croker, Hajni Selby, Beth Marsh, Kara Hamm, and Michael Regoli) for all their hard work and help this past year.

III. Report of the Treasurer

OAH Treasurer Jay Goodgold noted that the OAH is once again on target to have a balanced budget for the 2013–2014 fiscal year. Barring any unforeseen circumstances, the OAH will have a slightly larger operating surplus this year than it did last year. Moreover, the OAH has presented a balanced budget for the 2014–2015 fiscal year. Goodgold noted that no monies from the OAH’s reserve fund will be used on an operating basis unless approved by the OAH Finance Committee. Over the past year, we hired a new membership director, and her work has greatly helped stabilize and improve the level of OAH membership. The Distinguished Lectureship Program is slowly recovering from the loss of the Teaching American History grants, and the National Park Service Collaborative program remains very active and a vital part of the OAH’s mission. Goodgold noted that the OAH will continue to closely monitor the finances of these two important contributions to the OAH mission. He added that the new magazine (a preview issue was given to conference attendees) holds great potential for attracting advertisers and new members to the organization. Most importantly, the magazine went through a very vigorous financial review by the OAH, and its inclusion in the budget does not alter the organization’s balanced budget. Goodgold noted that Oxford University Press’s relationship with the OAH remains a critical element for the organization’s financial stability. Oxford has taken several steps to improve its relationship with the OAH, including added communication on a quarterly basis with OAH staff and a revised and augmented contract. Goodgold noted that the OAH’s investments are with the Indiana University Foundation and that he is pleased with the management of those funds.
IV. Report of the Executive Director

OAH Executive Director Katherine Finley thanked everyone, including the board, the staff, sponsors, exhibitors, and attendees for making this a great meeting. She noted that her initial inclination in presenting her annual report was to compare the OAH to the 1970s Oldsmobile slogan, “It’s not your father’s Oldsmobile.” However, upon further investigation, she discovered that would be a bad idea since that ad campaign, in an attempt to attract younger buyers, ended up alienating loyal customers and may have been one of the reasons for Oldsmobile’s failure.

Finley noted that the OAH is not the same professional organization that it was many years ago and like Oldsmobile has focused on attracting a new generation of historians. However, she assured everyone that unlike Oldsmobile, the OAH realizes that the mainstays of the organization are its loyal members and its signature programs. She thanked the many long-standing members of the organization.

During the past several years, the OAH has strengthened its publications and programs, which in turn has strengthened its finances. The Journal of American History is more respected than ever and now reaches a total of 4,111 institutions in 62 countries, which is up from 3,428 two years ago.

This year’s annual meeting, managed by the OAH’s new Director of Meetings Hajni Selby, is also bigger and better than ever. The OAH had a record number of papers (over 400) and a record number of panels (over 200); the plenary sessions and activities on Freedom Summer received national attention. She reported that a total 1,876 individuals attended this year’s annual meeting.

The Distinguished Lectureship Program is recovering slowly after the end of the Teaching American History grant program. A record 66 new lecturers were added this past year, and the entire program has a total of approximately 469 lecturers representing over 80 subject areas. Finally, the OAH manages a total of 38 different projects with the National Park Service, in which our historians provide guidance to major national park sites in their interpretation and presentation of American history.

Finley emphasized that to build loyalty and provide quality services, programs, and publications, the OAH needs to make sure the organization is financially sound. Last year, the organization had a surplus of $45,063 and for the fifth year in a row, the OAH is anticipating an operating surplus.

Finley noted that the OAH wants to provide valuable services, programs, and publications to the next generation of American historians. A new membership director joined the OAH staff in August—Beth Marsh—who has a Ph.D. in American history. She has been busy preparing a marketing plan for the organization and is trying to expand the organization’s reach and market to new groups but also retain the current members. At the end of the 2012–2013 fiscal year, membership was up from 7,706 to 7,839. In November 2013 the OAH had 8,122 members for the first time in many years.

Although membership is down slightly this year, Finley emphasized that the year is not over and that with the introduction of a new magazine, she believes that membership numbers will climb above 8,000. The new OAH magazine will be for historians of American history, whether they are tenured university professors, community college professors, adjunct instructors, graduate students, K–12 teachers, National Park Service professionals, or museum curators. The magazine will go to all members. If the sale of advertising is any indication of how interesting the new magazine is, the OAH already has sold more advertisements in the preview issue than in the entire last year of the OAH Magazine of History. Meanwhile, the OAH continues to communicate with members via the print newsletter, Outlook, and its e-newsletter.
(which has an open rate of 37%, much higher than the average open rate for e-newsletters).

The OAH also has introduced a number of new benefits and established new travel and prize funds. She suggested that OAH members read the OAH Annual Report online for a full listing of the organization’s achievements in the past year.

Finley concluded that the OAH has built upon the strong base of the organization and remains the leading academic association in American history with the strong *Journal of American History*. To add to these successes, the OAH leadership and staff are trying to make this an association that young people and those new to the profession will value and trust so that the young people joining today will be the distinguished members of tomorrow.

V. Report of the Executive Editor
Executive Editor Edward Linenthal has noted that he has been with the *Journal of American History* for nine years and will be retiring at the end of 2016 and has the same excellent staff that he had when he started. Linenthal noted that the *JAH* published its first review essay in a new section, “Metagraph: Innovations in Form and Content,” in the December 2013 issue. Etienne Benson’s article in that same issue, “The Urbanization of the Eastern Gray Squirrel in the United States,” received attention on various blogs and was the subject of one of the *JAH*’s quarterly podcasts. In the year ahead the *JAH* staff is delighted to be working with three superb contributing editors, Kelly Lytle Hernández, Khalil Muhammad, and Heather Ann Thompson, on the next special issue, scheduled for June 2015, “Historians and the Carceral State.” The *JAH* is also planning several state-of-the-field essays, on lynching history and on food studies, and Michael Kazin has agreed to write an essay focusing on 50 years of JFK studies. The Interchange for September 2014 is “The History of Capitalism,” and the staff already have the topic and a list of colleagues who will be invited for the September 2015 Interchange, which will be on the United States and World War I. Linenthal concluded by thanking the international editors, the contributing editors, the editorial board, and the staff, who have done a superb job and would make any editor look good.

VI. Report of Nominating Board
Past President Alice Kessler-Harris gave the Nominating Board Report for Linda Gordon (Chair of the Nominating Board). She noted that they have nominated Ed Ayers, president of the University of Richmond, as the Vice President (who will take office after the 2015 Annual Meeting). The Nominating Board was operating under new rules that were designed to diversify the nominations. Kessler added that no one from an institution represented by present Nominating Board members can be nominated for the Executive Board. She encouraged members to volunteer to be on committees, which can be done on the OAH Web site, and she will encourage OAH staff to make that option more prominent.

VII. Old Business — None

VIII. New Business — None

Meeting adjourned at 4:10 p.m.
The Organization of American Historians sponsors annual awards and prizes given in recognition of scholarly and professional achievements in the field of American history. Please join us in congratulating the following 2015 OAH award and prize winners.

Mary Jurich Nickliss Prize in U.S. Women’s and/or Gender History
for the most original book in U.S. women’s and/or gender history

PRIZE COMMITTEE:
PAULA E. PETRIK, GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY, CHAIR
JANET BRODIE, CLAREMONT GRADUATE UNIVERSITY
JENNIFER H. DORSEY, SIENA COLLEGE
CHANA KAI LEE, UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
SHARON WOOD, UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA–OMAHA

Lisa Marguerite Tetrault, Carnegie Mellon University, *The Myth of Seneca Falls: Memory and the Women’s Suffrage Movement, 1848–1898* (The University of North Carolina Press). If the truism is that history is written by the winners, Lisa Tetrault’s *The Myth of Seneca Falls* demonstrates that choosing to write history can be a winning strategy. In compelling prose, Tetrault traces how some leaders of the women’s rights movement—Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, Anthony alone, and others—created and deployed a usable past for the movement they wished to control. By claiming an origin at Seneca Falls, those who wrote and rewrote the history successfully marginalized competing leaders, including, in the end, Stanton herself. Tetrault examines the beginnings of this strategy amid the ugly racial politics of the Fifteenth Amendment, explores its significance in the aftermath of *Minor v. Happersett*, and never flinches from probing the ways writers of the Seneca Falls “myth” used it to erase the participation of African Americans, diminish the significance of regional organizations, and discard goals other than suffrage. Tetrault’s book brings women’s history into lively conversation with historical memory studies, revealing that the multivolume *History of Woman Suffrage* was an exercise in forgetting as much as remembering. In rendering a familiar story strikingly new, *The Myth of Seneca Falls* is truly original.
Stanton-Horton Award for Excellence in National Park Service History recognizes excellence in historical projects for, by, and with the National Park Service and is intended to honor projects that make the NPS exemplary in promoting civic dialogue about and appreciation of American history.

Robert G. Stanton. Appointed by President Barack Obama to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in 2014, Mr. Robert Stanton served for almost four decades in the National Park Service, leading the organization in preservation and interpretation of natural and cultural resources significant to the history and landscape of the United States. Previously, a Senior Advisor to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Stanton advised milestone designations of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial, and several new national monuments to include Fort Monroe, Harriet Tubman, and Charles Young. Stanton was the first African American to be appointed as the Director of the National Park Service, serving in that position from 1997 to 2001. As Director, Stanton advocated for diversity and inclusion, supporting recruitment of students from Historically Black Colleges and Universities and career development for minorities, especially women. Mr. Stanton made a significant impact in shaping the vision for the next century of preservation (as the National Park Service celebrates one hundred years of service) by instituting programs to ensure recognition of the diversity of people, places, and cultures that contributed to our shared heritage and history in the United States.

James Oliver Horton is the Benjamin Banneker Professor of American Studies and History at George Washington University and Historian Emeritus of the Smithsonian Institution’s National Museum of American History. In 1993 he was appointed by Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt to serve on the National Park System Advisory Board and in 1996 he was elected board chair. In 1994-5 he served as Senior Advisor on Historical Interpretation and Public Education for the Director of the National Park Service. Among his publications exploring how American history is presented in NPS museums and historic sites is Slavery and Public History: The Tough Stuff of American Memory (2006), co-edited with Lois Horton. Author of many distinguished histories, a Pulitzer Prize nominee, and recipient of many awards, Professor Horton served as President of the Organization of American Historians from 2004 to 2005.

AWARD COMMITTEE:
JOAN ZENZEN, INDEPENDENT HISTORIAN, CHAIR
EOLA L. DANCE, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DAVID GLASSBERG, UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS, AMHERST
National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom. Diane Miller, primary project director. The inaugural Stanton-Horton Award is given to the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom program administered by the National Park Service. The Network to Freedom program originated from a 1998 congressional mandate and has grown to 550 members in 36 states plus the District of Columbia. Members include historic sites and markers, educational and interpretive programs, and facilities, such as archives and museums. There are 33 National Park Service sites included as members. The winning program has distinguished itself in three ways. First, the Network to Freedom (NTF) has identified through a lengthy and collaborative process criteria for NTF significance based upon verifiable primary sources. This criterion legitimates the Underground Railroad beyond its so-called mythic status as a secret network and establishes its existence with documented proof. The results of such rigorous demonstrable evidence are that American historical scholarship is substantially and significantly enlarged in a crucial area of study. Second, the Network to Freedom engages people in a vast network of collaboration and scholarship. Individuals working alone or with an array of nonprofit organizations join together to pool resources and cooperate in education, preservation, and commemorative activities. Third, this vast modern-day network crosses boundaries of race, geography, and interest levels in history. Grassroots activists to professional historians across local and national venues join in the common cause of documenting Underground Railroad activities and sites. The Network to Freedom epitomizes the best in American historical scholarship and promotes active and sustained civic dialogue.

HONORABLE MENTION

Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park Visitor Education Center. Permanent Exhibit, Richmond, California. Lynne Nakata, primary project director. The Rosie the Riveter Visitor Center exhibit distinguishes itself by expanding the dialogue of contributions of women (an often-neglected category of consideration) beyond traditional narratives about women working in the home or on social issues. This exhibit examines in detail the multigenerational and racial diversity of “Rosies” in the nontraditional setting of manufacturing and engineering, and it covers additional stories from this time period, including the internment of Japanese Americans, sweeping social changes, and industrial innovations on the American home front.
Roy Rosenzweig Distinguished Service Award
for an individual or individuals whose contributions have significantly enriched our understanding and appreciation of American history

AWARD COMMITTEE:
ALBERT M. CAMARILLO, STANFORD UNIVERSITY, OAH PAST PRESIDENT, CHAIR
DAVID W. BLIGHT, YALE UNIVERSITY, OAH EXECUTIVE BOARD
LORI D. GINZBERG, PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, OAH EXECUTIVE BOARD
AMY J. KINSEL, SHORELINE COMMUNITY COLLEGE, OAH EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Organization of American Historians confers its 2015 Roy Rosenzweig Distinguished Service Award on Thomas Bender, New York University, and the late Michael B. Katz, University of Pennsylvania.

Tom Bender has had a long and distinguished career as an outstanding historian whose scholarship has greatly influenced the fields of U.S. intellectual, cultural, urban, and transnational histories. Bender has also contributed in fundamental ways to the promotion of history and the humanities in general. He is among a small cadre of U.S. historians of his generation who have developed reputations as public intellectuals.

Bender received his B.A. degree from the University of Santa Clara and his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of California, Davis. He began his career as an assistant professor of history at the University of Wisconsin–Green Bay before taking up his current position at New York University, where he has taught since 1974. From 1977 through 1982 he was the Samuel Rudin Professor of the Humanities, and in 1982 he was named the University Professor of the Humanities. He has authored six books, edited or co-edited eleven others, and has published dozens of articles and essays in scholarly journals and anthologies.

Since early in his career, Bender has contributed in myriad ways to public history and to the promotion of the humanities. He was a member of the New York State Council for the Humanities from 1989 to 1996 and served as chair from 1993 to 1995. Bender was also a member of the New York Public Library Humanities Advisory Council during the 1990s. He was a fellow of the New York Institute for the Humanities from 1977 through 1989. Since 1995, in addition, he has been an advisory board member for the Gilder-Lehrman Institute of American History.

Bender’s work as a public intellectual has appeared in the Nation, Dissent, the Chronicle of Higher Education, Democracy, and other magazines and newspapers. His most recent efforts have been directed toward “internationalizing” American history by placing it in a global context. Toward this end, he convened two conferences in Italy and produced the widely read La Pietra Report. His most recent book, A Nation among Nations: America’s Place in World History (2006) is an example of Bender’s intellectual range and his role in promoting a greater understanding of the American experience in comparative international contexts.
Michael B. Katz, the Walter H. Annenberg Professor of History at the University of Pennsylvania, passed away in August 2014. He was one of the great historians of his generation. The nineteen letters of nomination submitted by colleagues on his behalf for the Rosenzweig Award were absolutely stunning in the praise and admiration for Katz as scholar, mentor, teacher, and public intellectual who greatly influenced, through his writings and advocacy, discourses about poverty, education, and welfare in America.

Katz’s scholarship, which spanned over five decades, constitutes a fundamental contribution to American history. Several of his books are classic studies in the discipline. His *The Irony of Early School Reform*, *In the Shadow of the Poorhouse*, *The Undeserving Poor*, *Improving Poor People*, and *Why Don’t American Cities Burn* are foundational books for understanding the origins of inequality in the United States. His long career devoted to dealing with critical social issues in American society won him great praise and recognition, including a Spencer Foundation lifetime achievement award and election to the American Philosophical Society and the Society of American Historians. In 1992 Pennsylvania governor Robert P. Casey appointed him to the Task Force to Reduce Welfare Dependency. His work was supported by the Social Science Research Council, the Guggenheim Foundation, and numerous other foundations.

Educated at Harvard University, Katz trained dozens of historians at the University of Pennsylvania for successful careers in higher education. Admired by students and peers alike, Katz was an inspirational educator and committed citizen of the nation. He was deeply devoted to undergraduate studies at Penn, serving as the director of the Urban Studies Program for many years.

Katz left a great legacy as pioneering historian, engaging teacher and mentor, and public intellectual.

**Friend of History Award**

recognizes an institution or organization, or an individual working primarily outside college or university settings, for outstanding support of historical research, the public presentation of American history, or the work of the OAH

**AWARD COMMITTEE/OAH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:**

PATTY LIMERICK, UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO BOULDER, OAH PRESIDENT, CHAIR
JON BUTLER, YALE UNIVERSITY/UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, OAH PRESIDENT-ELECT
NANCY F. COTT, HARVARD UNIVERSITY, OAH VICE PRESIDENT
JAY S. GOODGOLD, INDEPENDENT INVESTOR, OAH TREASURER
ALAN M. KRAUT, AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, OAH IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT

The Organization of American Historians is honored to present its 2015 Friend of History Award to Colin G. Campbell, Chairman Emeritus, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, for his energizing leadership as President of Colonial Williamsburg from 2000 to 2014. Following a distinguished eighteen-year presidency of Wesleyan University, Campbell accepted the challenge of directing Colonial Williamsburg’s renewed efforts to amplify the conservation of one of America’s premier
and challenging historical sites, deepen the historical experience for thousands of visitors trooping to Williamsburg in person, and embrace millions of twenty-first-century visitors now arriving by Internet.

Campbell reaffirmed Colonial Williamsburg’s commitment to a history that connects the past to contemporary American life and citizenship. The “Revolutionary City” focus developed under his leadership treats the historic town and revolutionary experience as opportunities to engage political and social controversies embedded in colonial and revolutionary societies that still resonate today. Street theater performances engage the English and European settler experience, realities of enslaved and free African life, the vivid presence of Native Americans throughout eighteenth-century America, political differences brought into the revolutionary crisis, the treatment of women, and tensions between planters and farmers in revolutionary-era Virginia.

Challenged by its own success in attracting hundreds of thousands of visitors yearly, Colonial Williamsburg must maintain and enhance no less than 600 reconstructed, renovated, or restored eighteenth-century structures and 300 acres of streets, gardens, pastures, and working areas. Campbell led the development of new capital improvements and maintenance programs supported through expanded national fund raising to ensure the site’s continuing attractiveness to future visitors.

Campbell’s initiatives eagerly thrust Colonial Williamsburg into the Internet world. Its “Electronic Field Trips” now bring eighteenth-century Williamsburg alive to millions through television programs in American history so absorbing that they have won 13 Emmy Awards in the last decade. Its weekly podcasts and vodcasts featuring interpreters, curators, and the full spectrum of eighteenth-century Williamsburg’s population, backed by Colonial Williamsburg’s exceptional staff of professional historians, can be downloaded or viewed online and draw more than 5 million viewers each year; an online game—“RevQuest—Save the Revolution”—allows gamers to collect clues explaining the Revolution’s dynamics and dangers. These have in turn strengthened Colonial Williamsburg’s Teacher Institute, now in its twenty-fifth year, and led to an interactive, digital curriculum, “The Idea of America,” encapsulating Williamsburg within the broad dynamics of American history for a new generation of students and teachers.

Campbell also led Colonial Williamsburg into active collaborations with other institutions, among them the National Park Service, the Smithsonian Museum of African American History and Culture, Preservation Virginia, Historic Jamestowne, and Washington’s Center for Strategic and International Studies, as well as the Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture, which Colonial Williamsburg supports jointly with the College of William and Mary.

The Organization of American Historians is deeply grateful for Colin Campbell’s leadership at Colonial Williamsburg. He exemplifies what it means to be a friend of history, and we are honored to present the OAH Friend of History Award to him.
Frederick Jackson Turner Award
for the author of a first scholarly book dealing with some aspect of American history

AWARD COMMITTEE:
ALAN M. KRAUT, AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, OAH IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT, CHAIR
ELIZABETH BORGWARDT, WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS
LESLIE M. HARRIS, EMORY UNIVERSITY

Allyson Hobbs, Stanford University, A Chosen Exile: A History of Racial Passing in American Life (Harvard University Press). The Frederick Jackson Turner Award Committee unanimously selected A Chosen Exile to receive the award. Hobbs’s superb volume is a fresh and innovative study of one of the most understudied and sensitive topics in American racial and ethnic history, the intentional substitution of one racial identity for another—in this case, black for white. Standing at the intersection of public policy debate and individual choice, A Chosen Exile offers a comprehensive perspective on racial passing. More than any previous author, Hobbs explores the many complex ways women and men of ambiguous racial identity navigated the shifting mores of racial identification and racism in various eras, from the antebellum period to the present. Hobbs unseats the often-implicit assumption that white racial identification was aspirational for blacks, even during times of enslavement and the post–Civil War era of Reconstruction and, later, Jim Crow segregation in the South. Using poignant biographical examples in her fresh exploration of the multiple meanings of ancestry, family, community, and history for those able to negotiate their racial identities, Hobbs offers readers new insight into the profound ways race is more than merely skin color, but yet less than determinative of the limits of human experience. Especially moving are her descriptions of the inner emotional turmoil of individuals who chose between continued association with their family and friends and the social and economic opportunities that accompanied white privilege. This elegantly written volume illuminates the complexities of the double helix of race and identity in American life as few others do and richly deserves the acclaim of historians of the American experience.

HONORABLE MENTION
Jamie Cohen-Cole, George Washington University, The Open Mind: Cold War Politics and the Sciences of Human Nature (The University of Chicago Press). During the Cold War there was a great deal of thinking about thinking. In his important study of how the human sciences helped shape postwar culture, Jamie Cohen-Cole illuminates a critical chapter in the study of human nature and its political implications in post–World War II America. The book clearly and compellingly explains how social scientists and other intellectuals sought to promulgate the notion of a rational, constructive self as the bedrock of a postwar culture that posited an open-minded human nature. That perspective on human nature would then become the foundation of a centrist politics capable of fending off left- and right-wing critics of American life and culture. In laboratories and college classrooms advocates successfully pursued a path to an open-minded citizenry. The clarity of Cohen-Cole’s argument and the polish of his prose illuminate
how these postwar ideas, enhanced by the new field of cognitive science, dramatically influenced the political and cultural debates of the decades immediately following World War II. But he does not stop there. One of Cohen-Cole’s most striking achievements is his ability to explain how the notion of the open mind and the centrist politics it begat proceeded to unravel by the end of the 1960s, when New Left intellectuals managed to use the same psychological insights and instruments to appropriate the open mind as a characteristic possessed solely by the American Left. The results were fresh cultural and political trends, including the intellectual backlash of neoconservatism. Those engaged with American thought and politics will find Cohen-Cole’s book essential reading.

**HONORABLE MENTION**

**Katherine C. Mooney**, Florida State University, *Race Horse Men: How Slavery and Freedom Were Made at the Racetrack* (Harvard University Press). In the nineteenth century southern gentlemen liked their horses. Breeding horses for racing and betting on horses were favored pastimes. However, as in many other aspects of southern life, it was black men, slave and free, who enabled wealthy whites to have their way. Black jockeys, grooms, and horse trainers, who called themselves “race horse men,” never achieved the social prestige of white sportsmen, but they often found the racetrack a path to status and reward that offered them some relief from the unrelenting racism of life in the nineteenth- and twentieth-century South. With sparkling prose and storyteller instinct, Katherine Mooney has written a fine volume that makes a unique contribution to the literature on race in America as she explores a frequently overlooked dimension of the African American experience. She amply documents that while some black horsemen achieved renown, the Jim Crow backlash in the decades after Reconstruction often stripped them of the rewards they had earned. Her study of horse racing allows Mooney to peer into southern race relations. Her book is at once entertaining and revealing of the cruelty and hypocrisies of southern life. Every historian of race relations, sports, or the American South must read Mooney’s rich study.

**HONORABLE MENTION**

**Kyle G. Volk**, University of Montana, *Moral Minorities and the Making of American Democracy* (Oxford University Press). Contentiousness between the advocates of majority rule and minority rights is one of the most significant and perennial conflicts in the history of the United States. Kyle Volk has contributed mightily to the scholarship on how the notion of minority rights has evolved and the critical contribution of minority rights advocates in the tumultuous political and social climate of the antebellum era. *Moral Minorities and the Making of American Democracy* demonstrates with clarity and uncommon grace how the impulse toward moral reform in pre–Civil War America often trampled the rights of minorities who pushed back against the majority advocates of legislation regulating alcohol consumption, interracial contact, and Sabbath observance. Drawing upon a rich array of sources, Volk opens a window on how various interest groups such as immigrants, abolitionists, free black northerners, and liquor dealers, as well as religious minorities such as Jews, Catholics, and Seventh-Day Baptists turned to politics and the courts to defend themselves against majority tyranny. Volk’s clear and compelling prose helps his readers fully appreciate the struggles to achieve a democracy cloaked in pluralism and establish minority protest as a lasting legacy.
Lawrence W. Levine Award
for the author of the best book in American cultural history

AWARD COMMITTEE:
REBECCA DE SCHWEINITZ, BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY, CHAIR
CLARE CORBOULD, MONASH UNIVERSITY
ANDREA FRIEDMAN, WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS
LINDA MORSE, FOXBOROUGH REGIONAL CHARTER SCHOOL
AMY L. SCOTT, BRADLEY UNIVERSITY

Allyson Hobbs, Stanford University, A Chosen Exile: A History of Racial Passing in American Life (Harvard University Press). Intentionally positioned as a contribution to cultural history, and accessible to scholarly and popular audiences alike, A Chosen Exile is an imaginatively constructed, beautifully written, and well-researched book that offers a compelling periodization of African American passing from the antebellum period through the 1960s, highlighting its different forms and functions. The book’s emphasis on the personal, familial, and collective losses wrought by passing, and on the relational qualities of racial identity, reorients how we think about the history of race and its changing meanings over time, as well as about what constitutes history; Allyson Hobbs shows us that the emotional lives of people at the margins, and their relationships to each other, matter. Attentive to the ways that race, gender, class, and shifting sociopolitical contexts shaped the meanings of passing, Hobbs translates theoretical concerns about identity, the social construction of race, and intimacy into historical terms, and at the same time, historicizes those concepts. As she explores both the advantages that racially ambiguous people “gained,” and the deep losses that they suffered, Hobbs opens up, as she puts it “a deeper and more meaningful understanding of the ways that race is lived and experienced.”
Merle Curti Award
for the best books published in American intellectual history and American social history

AWARD COMMITTEE:
SUSAN M. HARTMANN, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, CHAIR
ANGUS BURGIN, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
LESLIE BUTLER, DARTMOUTH COLLEGE
ELLEN ESLINGER, DEPAUL UNIVERSITY
RUSSELL A. KAZAL, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, SCARBOROUGH/UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
LAUREN REBECCA SKLAROFF, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

INTELLECTUAL HISTORY: Kyle G. Volk, University of Montana, *Moral Minorities and the Making of American Democracy* (Oxford University Press). This imaginatively conceived and intelligently argued book reinvigorates and recasts a key aspect of democratic thought: the protection of minority rights. But Kyle G. Volk’s “moral minorities” are not a fearful propertied elite or an anxious set of slaveholders. Instead, they are a diverse set of groups that found themselves on the wrong side of majority rule in the era of evangelical moral reform. As antebellum reformers invoked the will of the majority to regulate Sabbath observance, alcohol consumption, and interracial contact, Volk demonstrates how opponents of these measures fought back and articulated a powerful defense of minority civil rights and liberties. Even as Alexis de Tocqueville and John Stuart Mill theorized about the perils of potentially tyrannical majorities, ordinary folk from varied backgrounds (including German immigrants, Seventh-Day Baptists, Jews, abolitionists, and free blacks) confronted the problem in everyday political struggle. In recovering the thought and behavior of these “democratic theorists-in-action,” Volk reveals the subtle and dynamic interplay between political thought and political practice. The book offers an early history of minority rights activism and makes a signal contribution to our understanding of American democracy.

SOCIAL HISTORY: Cornelia H. Dayton, University of Connecticut, and Sharon V. Salinger, University of California, Irvine. *Robert Love’s Warnings: Searching for Strangers in Colonial Boston* (University of Pennsylvania Press) provides an elegant history of the perambulations of Robert Love, who served in the 1760s and 1770s as a “warner” for the city of Boston. Charged with the task of notifying visitors that they should depart within fourteen days, Love meticulously noted the background, appearance, and intended activities of travelers through the port city. Drawing on this extraordinary archival find, the authors develop a rich portrait of people on the move in eighteenth-century New England, ranging from the propertyless and destitute to the “mobile middling sort” who occupied the bulk of Love’s attention. Love’s warnings, the authors reveal, were not an exclusionary gesture but rather an act essential to the complex and multi-tiered colonial system of poor relief. By devoting close attention to the material details of Love’s encounters, as well as the broader social, economic, and imperial forces that led his subjects to move from place to place, Cornelia H. Dayton and Sharon V. Salinger create both a deeply personal history of transience and an illuminating portrait of the inner workings of public charity in the colonial world.
Ray Allen Billington Prize

For the best book about American frontier history, defined broadly to include the pioneer periods of all geographical areas, and comparisons between American frontiers and others.

**Prize Committee:**

Sherry L. Smith, Southern Methodist University, Chair

Juliana Barr, University of Florida

Tim Lehman, Rocky Mountain College

Jared Farmer, Stony Brook University, SUNY. *Trees in Paradise: A California History* (W.W. Norton & Company) is a stunning example of interpretive narrative, told with complexity, nuance, and wit. Rooted in four iconic species associated with California (redwoods, eucalyptus, citrus and palm trees), Jared Farmer’s book offers a fresh perspective on the history of that important western state while demonstrating the broader lesson that American settlers have dramatically remade the North American landscape everywhere. *Trees in Paradise* is a story of optimism and despair, expectation and unanticipated consequences, exploitation and preservation, destruction and rebirth. It laces insights from environmental, economic, conservation, labor, and cultural history, to name the most obvious, into a compelling story. The breadth of research is impressive. The writing is fresh and inviting, filled with deep insight and original observations. It deftly weaves mythological tales with botanical descriptions and vivid human stories. Farmer’s ambitious project reinterprets natural and cultural landscapes and changes our understanding of them. The book is illuminating, wry, touching ... brilliant. You may never look at trees, California, or your own environment the same way again.

Avery O. Craven Award

For the most original book on the coming of the Civil War, the Civil War years, or the era of Reconstruction, with the exception of works of purely military history.

**Award Committee:**

Judith Giesberg, Villanova University, Chair

Adam I. P. Smith, University College London

Jonathan Daniel Wells, University of Michigan

Edward E. Baptist, Cornell University, *The Half Has Never Been Told: Slavery and the Making of American Capitalism* (Basic Books). Edward E. Baptist definitively lays to rest any lingering notion that slavery was a backward form of labor, incapable of adapting to new circumstances, inefficient (less efficient than free labor), and that it was doomed to “die out on its own.” On the contrary, Baptist shows how American economic might—North, South, and West—was made possible by the “whipping machine,” the enslavers’ torture regime that extracted greater and greater productivity from enslaved workers. This labor regime reached a new
Peak (measured in pounds of cotton produced by slaves in labor camps) in 1860 and, as importantly, by then it had successfully cowed the political opposition into agreeing to an endless series of compromises that subverted democracy while assuring the continued protection of and expansion of slavery. Baptist’s focus on the imprisoned slave body leaves little room to imagine a successful slave rebellion—indeed Baptist’s portrait of enslavers’ political and economic hegemony is so complete that readers can only agree with his assessment that American slavery would only be defeated by war. Baptist’s creative use of narrative, individual slaves’ stories woven together from WPA interviews, and USCT pension applications, nonetheless leaves readers with the sense that African American spirit and creativity lived on.

James A. Rawley Prize
for the best book dealing with the history of race relations in the United States

PRIZE COMMITTEE:
SARAH J. DEUTSCH, DUKE UNIVERSITY, CHAIR
JAMES F. BROOKS, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA
ERNESTO CHÁVEZ, UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS, EL PASO

Daniel Berger, University of Washington, Bothell, Captive Nation: Black Prison Organizing in the Civil Rights Era (The University of North Carolina Press). A tightly argued and powerfully written book linking civil rights activism, prison radicalism, and a revolutionary tradition where prisons come to epitomize the corruption and violence at the heart of the prevailing regime. Ranging from 1950 to the 1980s through particular moments and individuals, Daniel Berger clarifies the spectacle and high rhetoric that linked the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and more radical demonstrations, highlighting the prevailing experience of formal incarceration and the discourse of imprisonment and enslavement that ran through the language of Martin Luther King, Diane Nash, and other activists to illuminate the ways the daily experience of being black in the United States was confinement. Berger links government’s monopoly on violence to its right to grant freedom to citizens, or not. Changes in policing in the 1960s made it harder to expose endemic state violence. In the wake of the 1970s spectacular prison uprisings, increasingly punitive regimes wedded to new prison construction made it harder to oppose the expansion of the carceral state. Berger does not shy away from the internecine disputes and violence that sometimes characterized prison organizing and killed prisoner allies. The book ends with a meditation on “freedom with violence” and the pursuit of freedom from violence in contemporary America.
Willi Paul Adams Award

awarded every two years for the best book on American history published in a foreign language

AWARD COMMITTEE:

CHARLES J. MCCLAIN, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, CHAIR
NANCY L. GREEN, ÉCOLE DES HAUTES ÉTUDES EN SCIENCES SOCIALES
MASAKO IINO, TSUDA COLLEGE
MAE NGAI, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
MICHAEL JOCHEN HOCHGESCHWENDER, LUDWIG-MAXIMILIANS-UNIVERSITÄT MÜNCHEN

Jürgen Martschukat, Erfurt University, Governing through the Family: Fatherhood and Families in American History since 1770

(Campus Verlag). In this highly original work the author examines the evolution of the discourse on fatherhood in American history from the earliest years of the Republic to the present. He shows in arresting fashion how this discourse underwent significant changes over time while nonetheless exhibiting striking continuities. The patriarchal family with the father at its head was seen as the foundation of an orderly society, but notions of fatherhood became more nuanced as the country was transformed economically, socially, and demographically, with, for example, the idea of the companionate and sensitive father emerging as one alternative model. At the same time, through all the changes the role of the father continued to be seen as central.

The author develops his thesis through a dozen finely crafted studies of fatherhood discourse and fatherhood concepts, in different periods of American history, in different places, and in very different social settings. The subjects range from the John Adams family, to fatherhood in the writings of a Confederate war veteran and in the narrative of a free former slave, the complex and shifting relationship between a daughter and her businessman father on the nineteenth-century frontier, early modern YMCA programs aimed at strengthening father-son relationships in changing and turbulent times, the vision of families in the 1950s as reflected in the film, The Man in the Grey Flannel Suit, the struggles of African American fathers in the 1970s, a contemporary lesbian couple and the relationship between them, their children, and the children’s biological fathers.

All of these theoretically sophisticated studies rest on impressive research in primary sources. The author displays as well a thorough familiarity with the relevant secondary literature on the family and gender roles in American history, while often moving beyond it in imaginative ways. The book opens, as one reviewer put it, an important and highly interesting window on the rich history of the American family, and is an original and illuminating contribution to American social history generally.
Ellis W. Hawley Prize
for the best book-length historical study of the political economy, politics, or institutions of the United States, in its domestic or international affairs, from the Civil War to the present

PRIZE COMMITTEE:
FRANK COSTIGLIOLA, UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT, CHAIR
PHILIP J. ETHINGTON, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
JANA K. LIPMAN, TULANE UNIVERSITY
LANDON STORRS, UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
RANDALL B. WOODS, UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS

Alan McPherson, University of Oklahoma. The Invaded: How Latin Americans and Their Allies Fought and Ended U.S. Occupations (Oxford University Press) is a timely intervention regarding a central issue of both U.S. foreign relations history and current foreign policy. Alan McPherson’s beautifully written book is based on archival research in Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic, France, Britain, and the United States, as well as on a long list of oral history interviews, newspapers, and other primary sources. McPherson’s penetrating social and political history of three U.S. occupations demonstrates the contradictions and dilemmas of foreign occupation and the multiple, sometimes-competing interests among all participants. This sophisticated study focuses on the experiences and views of the occupied without romanticizing them or treating them as monolithic. This book is instructive in terms of understanding the failed interventions undertaken by the United States a century ago as well as more recent fiascos.

Liberty Legacy Foundation Award
for the best book by a historian on the civil rights struggle from the beginnings of the nation to the present

AWARD COMMITTEE:
BRYANT SIMON, TEMPLE UNIVERSITY, CHAIR
KENNETH R. JANKEN, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHAPEL HILL
KARIANN YOKOTA, UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO DENVER

N. D. B. Connolly, Johns Hopkins University, A World More Concrete: Real Estate and the Remaking of Jim Crow South Florida (The University of Chicago Press). In a deep pool of innovative and informative books about the long struggle for and against racial justice in the United States, Nathan Connolly’s study of Jim Crow’s eighty-year reign over Miami, Florida, stood out for its bold and bracing arguments, meticulous research, and layered prose. Connolly built his book around the well-tested adage, “follow the money.” He tracks where investment went over the course of Miami’s complex and varied twentieth-century history. His research reveals that, through the century, city leaders, boosters, and
real estate agents drew lines over the city map, defining space in racial terms. They constantly redrew those lines, violently seizing lands and moving people of color in ways that recalled colonial administrations near and far. Connolly’s book shows us that like imperial regimes everywhere, in south Florida the privileged few benefitted amid racial injustice at the cost of the many. Miami’s Jim Crow order paralleled colonialism in another way. As Connolly convincingly demonstrates, many black landlords and African American elites often profited from Jim Crow and helped perpetuate the system. Many black renters, moreover, saw property ownership as a form of uplift, and in some cases, even defiance against racial colonialism. Yet, through government action and race-based real estate markets, African Americans were forced to invest, in the most literal terms, in their own economically constructed blackness. Over the stubbornly segregated history of the United States, as Connolly demonstrates, that is an asset all too often doomed to depreciate, as the recent foreclosure crisis has shown with painful clarity and brutal geographic precision.

Darlene Clark Hine Award
for the best book in African American women’s and gender history

AWARD COMMITTEE:
TIFFANY M. GILL, UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE, CHAIR
Daina Ramey Berry, University of Texas, Austin
IDA E. JONES, HOWARD UNIVERSITY
MICKI MCELYA, UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT
AMRITA CHAKRABARTI MYERS, INDIANA UNIVERSITY

Karsonya Wise Whitehead, Loyola University Maryland, Notes from a Colored Girl: The Civil War Pocket Diaries of Emilie Frances Davis (The University of South Carolina Press). This book skillfully weaves together detailed transcription, painstaking research, and solid contextualization to bring the rare voice of a nineteenth-century, working-class black woman out of the archives and into the hands of lay historians, scholars, and students. Karsonya Wise Whitehead does a particularly good job of shedding light on antebellum- and Civil War-era free black life in the North more broadly, and in Philadelphia specifically, and gives great insight into the lives of northern free women of color. By including the daily entries of Davis’s pocket diaries in their entirety, separate from her historical analysis, the author offers a self-reflective methodological approach to studying the lives of black women who lived unconventional, but no less noteworthy, lives.

Whitehead’s work illuminates the gendered and racialized contours of freedom at the very moment when the United States was fighting a war that resulted in expanding its very meaning. Indeed, Notes from a Colored Girl provides an innovative way to navigate some of the unique challenges of researching and writing the history of African American women. As such, the committee believes that this text will make a substantial contribution to the field that Darlene Clark Hine helped pioneer.
David Montgomery Award
for the best book on a topic in American labor and working-class history, with cosponsorship by the Labor and Working-Class History Association (LAWCHA)

AWARD COMMITTEE:
JULIE GREENE, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, COLLEGE PARK, CHAIR
RUDY P. GUEVARA JR., ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY
PRISCILLA MUROLO, SARAH LAWRENCE COLLEGE

Chantal Norrgard, Independent Scholar. Seasons of Change: Labor, Treaty Rights, and Ojibwe Nationhood (The University of North Carolina Press) is a fascinating exploration of Ojibwe struggles to exercise tribal sovereignty as it pertains to labor in the Great Lakes region. Using treaty rights as a point of departure and the focal point of her study, Chantal Norrgard demonstrates the ways Ojibwe have utilized these treaties to protect their cultural traditions and identity as indigenous peoples in the wake of U.S. colonialism and expansion. Norrgard contributes significantly to the field of U.S. labor and working-class history by moving beyond a Euro-centered approach and by examining indigenous forms of labor that have often been rendered invisible. These include not only wage labor but also traditional subsistence forms such as hunting, gathering, and fishing. The obstacles Ojibwe people experienced and their resistance to them reinforced their cultural and political identity in the face of state efforts to hinder their sovereignty. These experiences inspired subsequent generations of activists to continue this genealogy of resistance. Seasons of Change tells its remarkable story through an array of primary sources, in-depth analysis, and entertaining vignettes. Norrgard challenges readers to rethink how we understand labor history from an indigenous perspective as well as the meanings of, and connections between, tribal sovereignty and labor rights.

HONORABLE MENTION
Brian Rouleau, Texas A & M University. With Sails Whitening Every Sea: Mariners and the Making of an American Maritime Empire (Cornell University Press). This creative study puts ordinary white seamen at the center of U.S. relations with the world during the early Republic. Exploring such matters as blackface minstrel shows, sexuality, violence, commerce, literacy, and ideas regarding indigeneity, the book demonstrates that sailors served as linkages with the world, thereby generating a “working-class diplomacy” that often created problems for federal officials. Brian Rouleau shows that sailors emerged as key agents in forging the U.S. maritime empire of the nineteenth century, and his book contributes capaciousely to U.S. labor and working-class history.
Lerner-Scott Prize
for the best doctoral dissertation in U.S. women's history

PRIZE COMMITTEE:
DIANA TURK, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, CHAIR
MARISELA R. CHÁVEZ, CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, DOMINGUEZ HILLS
THOMAS DUBLIN, BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY, SUNY

Jessica Wilkerson, University of Mississippi. “Where Movements Meet: From the War on Poverty to Grassroots Feminism in the Appalachian South” (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; adviser Jacqulyn Dowd Hall) is a beautifully written, nuanced study of the alliances forged and the grassroots movements led by women in the Appalachian South in the 1960s and 1970s. Drawing from a wide variety of sources including oral history interviews, archival film footage, memorabilia, local and underground publications, and manuscript collections, the dissertation shows how women shaped the federal War on Poverty in Appalachia and then used the skills they learned in antipoverty programs to foster social justice activism that continued in the 1970s and beyond. Encompassing in its analysis of class, race, gender, and geography, and deep in its probing of the lived experiences of a group of women who have been largely overlooked in the history of social movements of the 1960s, the study explores how rural, poor, and working-class women helped shape debates about welfare rights, women’s rights, and labor justice in the 1960s and 1970s, connecting white and black women, insiders and outsiders, to form a robust, interracial, intergenerational, and region-wide Appalachian movement. This is an engagingly presented and captivating dissertation that deserves wide readership.

HONORABLE MENTION
Keisha N. Blain, Pennsylvania State University. “For the Freedom of the Race’: Black Women and the Practices of Nationalism, 1929–1945” (Princeton University; adviser Tera W. Hunter) examines black nationalist women’s activism in the United States between 1914 and 1945. Beginning with women in the Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA) and tracing developments in the 1930s and 1940s, after the jailing and deportation of Marcus Garvey decimated the UNIA, Keisha N. Blain illuminates women’s diverse ideas and practices across a range of black nationalist organizations. Drawing on contemporary newspapers and Federal Bureau of Investigation surveillance records, Blain shows how the demise of the patriarchal UNIA created space for women in nationalist politics, arguing that the community feminism of early Garveyite women leaders “laid the groundwork” for a later generation of women activists during the Great Depression and World War II. This is a rich, transnational study, highlighting the contributions of Caribbean immigrant women to black nationalism in the United States and examining the movement’s efforts to resettle black Americans in Liberia. The study is a fine example of the internationalization of African American history and of the value of employing gender as a category of historical analysis.
Louis Pelzer Memorial Award

for the best essay in American history by a graduate student

AWARD COMMITTEE:
EDWARD T. LINENTHAL, EXECUTIVE EDITOR, OAH/EDITOR, JOURNAL OF AMERICAN HISTORY, CHAIR
RANDALL M. MILLER, SAINT JOSEPH’S UNIVERSITY
SUSAN BREWER, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN–STEVENS POINT
SHELLEY LEE, OBERLIN COLLEGE
MARGOT MINARDI, REED COLLEGE

Christopher M. Florio, Princeton University, “From Poverty to Slavery: Abolitionists, Overseers, and the Global Struggle for Labor in India.” This article investigates an economic experiment that linked slavery in the United States to poverty in India. Beginning in the late 1830s and continuing for a decade, British and American abolitionists, East India Company officials, and American plantation overseers worked—in the end unsuccessfully—to transform destitute Indian cultivators into the world’s leading cotton producers. This episode reveals that the strands of the cotton economy spooled beyond the Atlantic world before the American Civil War; it extends the geographic and chronological scope of the “age of emancipation.” But instead of folding this episode into now-familiar transnational narratives—about the global expanse of the cotton economy, and about the unholy alliance of antislavery, proslavery, and capitalist forces—this article explores how ideas about poverty and slavery shaped one another and informed social policy. The abolitionists suggested that the Indian poor and the American slave were interdependent, that Indian cotton could propel an economic regime that operated to both their benefit. The overseers, in contrast, imagined that the Indian poor and the American slave were interchangeable, that they could use the disciplinary tactics and racial vocabularies of American slavery to coerce and conceptualize Indian labor. By examining how abolitionists and overseers tried to claim the economic potential of the Indian poor, this article contends that poverty and slavery, as social categories and political conditions, entangled with one another in locations across the United States and the British Empire.

Binkley-Stephenson Award

for the best article that appeared in the Journal of American History during the preceding calendar year

AWARD COMMITTEE:
NICOLE ETCHESON, BALL STATE UNIVERSITY, CHAIR
STEPHEN ARON, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES
CHERYL D. HICKS, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHARLOTTE

James D. Rice, State University of New York at Plattsburgh, “Bacon’s Rebellion in Indian Country” (December 2014). By expanding the chronology, enlarging the geography, and emphasizing native diversity,
this article stunningly reframes the causes, conduct, and consequences of one of the most studied episodes in colonial history. James D. Rice turns away from standard interpretations that link Bacon’s Rebellion to internal divisions among the colonists or the emergence of slavery to consider how Indian nations shaped the conflict. Rice finds that the conflict originated with the declining fortunes of the Susquehannocks. Choosing a limited retaliation against Virginian aggression, the Susquehannocks were drawn into a wider war that forced them to become clients of the more powerful Iroquois. Bacon’s Rebellion further undercut the power of Indian tribes in the region, spread the Indian slave trade, and heightened Protestant fears of a Catholic/Indian conspiracy. With painstaking detail and analysis, Rice illuminates interethnic conflict as well as the complicated history of native peoples and colonists. By using an inverted perspective of Bacon’s Rebellion, Rice does not just provide a new viewpoint of a familiar story—he also fundamentally alters the nature of that story.

Huggins-Quarles Award
for graduate students of color to assist them with expenses related to travel to research collections for the completion of the Ph.D. dissertation

AWARD COMMITTEE:
WILLIAM BAUER, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, LAS VEGAS, CHAIR
MIROSLAVA CHÁVEZ-GARCÍA, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA
ARICA L. COLEMAN, INDEPENDENT SCHOLAR
LAURENE WU MCCLAIN, CITY COLLEGE OF SAN FRANCISCO
DAVID TORRES-ROUFF, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, MERCED

Nancy O. Gallman is a graduate student in the Department of History at the University of California, Davis, where she specializes in early American history, law, and borderlands. Her dissertation, “American Constitutions: Life, Liberty, and Property in Colonial East Florida,” is “a comparative legal history of the late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century East Florida borderlands.” She “examines the interactions between Spanish colonial law and the customary law of the Lower Creeks and Seminoles to show how a broadly defined, pluralistic system of law shaped the political and economic development of East Florida.” Her dissertation adviser, Alan Taylor of the University of Virginia, wrote, “Rarely will I encourage a graduate student to take on such a daunting topic for a dissertation, but Nancy Gallman is a special talent.” Nancy plans to use the Huggins-Quarles Award to help fund a research trip to the Archivo General de Indias in Spain.

Farina King is a graduate student in the Department of History at Arizona State University, where she specializes in indigenous history. The committee was impressed with the new methodology that she brings to the field of history. Farina’s dissertation is entitled “The Journey of Diné Students in Four Directions.” The dissertation “analyzes religious and cultural dynamics in the schooling experiences of Navajos.”
Farina employs a unique historical methodology. She “integrates the Diné intellectual process of the Four Sacred Directions, Diné bizaad (Navajo language), ethnohistory, and cultural history to frame the transitions in various Navajo student educational experiences of the last century.” In fact, the philosophy of her Diné elders guides her hybrid methodology and approach. Her dissertation adviser, Donald Fixico, writes, “Farina King is one of my best doctoral students that I have worked with during the ten years that I have been at ASU and I must say over the last thirty years plus that I have been at three other universities.” Farina plans to use the Huggins-Quarles Award to help fund a research trip to Monument Valley, Utah, to interview Diné people.

Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau Teacher of the Year Award
for contributions made by precollegiate teachers to improve history education within the field of American history

AWARD COMMITTEE:
LOWELL E. WENGER, THE SEVEN HILLS SCHOOL, CHAIR
EDWARD T. O’DONNELL, HOLY CROSS COLLEGE
COLLEEN SHANLEY KYLE, LAKESIDE UPPER SCHOOL

Frank M. Cafarella, Cosgrove Middle School. The committee is pleased to name Frank M. Cafarella, a social studies teacher and teacher leader at Ada M. Cosgrove Middle School, Spencerport, New York, as the recipient of the Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau Teacher of the Year Award. Colleagues and students at the Cosgrove School see Mr. Cafarella as an enthusiastic and innovative teacher who engages students in critical thinking and active learning. Students are encouraged to look at both sides of an issue, not only to expand their personal study of history but also to increase their understanding history and the people who made it. As a teacher leader for the school, Mr. Cafarella is also committed to introducing twenty-first-century learning skills to all students to allow them to extend their learning outside the classroom and to expand their learning to other disciplines. The same applies to his colleagues, and he has worked to coordinate professional development and use a variety of technological tools to share teaching strategies, lesson plans, and assessment with his colleagues in social studies and in other departments. Additionally, he works in special programs outside his school to expose a variety of students to issues not normally included in a middle-school curriculum to help them examine current topics on such issues as the balance between liberty and security in our modern world.

We are pleased to honor his commitment and creativity in his classrooms and his willingness to share his work with the educational community. He clearly embraces the dedication of Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau in developing connections between secondary teachers and university professors in history education.
Erik Barnouw Award
for outstanding programming on television, or in documentary film, concerned with American history, the study of American history, and/or the promotion of American history

AWARD COMMITTEE:
VERONICA SAVORY MCCOMB, LENOIR-RHYNE UNIVERSITY, CHAIR
MICHAEL W. FLAMM, OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY
BRIAN HENDRICKS, BENEDICTINE UNIVERSITY

The Roosevelts: An Intimate History, a co-production of Florentine Films and WETA Washington D.C. Director: Ken Burns; Producers: Paul Barnes, Pam Tubridy Baucom, and Ken Burns. The Roosevelts is a seven-part series exploring the lives of Theodore, Franklin, and Eleanor Roosevelt. In this narrative epic, the well-known elements of each member of this family play a supporting role to the intimate exploration of their interwoven lives.

HONORABLE MENTION
1971, Director and Producer: Johanna Hamilton; Producers: Marilyn Ness and Katy Chevigny; Associate Producer: Danielle Varga. Maximum Pictures and Fork Films in a co-production with the Independent Television Service (ITVS), in association with Big Mouth Productions, Motto Pictures, Candescent Films, and the Ford Foundation JustFilms. This film explores the Citizen Commission, eight ordinary citizens, who broke into the Federal Bureau of Investigation office in Media, Pennsylvania, in 1971 and stole hundreds of documents pertaining to federal involvement in civil rights activities and the Vietnam War. Told by members of the Citizen Commission, the film historicizes present debates about government surveillance and privacy through its examination of this little-known event.
OAH/JAAS Japan Residencies Program
The OAH and the Japanese Association for American Studies (JAAS), with the generous support of the Japan–United States Friendship Commission, select two U.S. historians to spend two weeks at Japanese universities giving lectures, seminars, advising students and researchers interested in the American past, and joining in the collegiality of the host institution. It is part of an exchange program that also brings Japanese graduate students who are studying in the United States to the OAH Annual Meeting.

RESIDENCIES COMMITTEE (OAH/JAAS JAPAN HISTORIANS’ COLLABORATIVE COMMITTEE):
SAYURI GUTHRIE-SHIMIZU, RICE UNIVERSITY, OAH CHAIR
AKIYO OKUDA, KEIO UNIVERSITY, JAAS CHAIR
EIICHIRO AZUMA, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
MARY L. DUDZIAK, EMORY UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW
MARK DYRESON, PENN STATE UNIVERSITY
YASUMASA FUJINAGA, YAMAGUCHI UNIVERSITY
KOHEI KAWASHIMA, MUSASHI UNIVERSITY
MARI YOSHIHARA, UNIVERSITY OF HAWAI’I AT MĀNOA

Kevin C. Murphy,
University of the Sciences
Kobe University, U.S. Cultural and Social History,
U.S.-Japan Relations

Greg Robinson,
Université du Québec À Montréal
Waseda University, Asian American History,
U.S. Political History, transnational studies

Three Japanese students studying in the United States were selected to receive funding to attend this year’s OAH Annual Meeting. They are:
Satomi Minowa, University of Delaware (no photo available)
Atsuko Shigesawa Oikawa, American University (no photo available)
Yushi Yamazaki, University of Southern California

Germany Residency Program
Thanks to a generous grant from the Fritz Thyssen Foundation, the OAH is pleased to continue the Germany Residency Program in American history at the University of Tübingen. The resident scholar will offer a seminar on a U.S. history topic of his or her design.

RESIDENCY COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE:
AVITAL H. BLOCH, UNIVERSITY OF COLIMA, COMMITTEE AND SUBCOMMITTEE CHAIR
ANKE ORTLEPP, UNIVERSITÄT KASSEL
GEORG SCHILD, UNIVERSITY OF TÜBINGEN, EX OFFICIO

James D. Rice, State University of New York at Plattsburgh
China Residency Program
Thanks to a generous grant from the Ford Foundation, the OAH and the American History Research Association of China (AHRAC) are pleased to continue the teaching seminars in the People’s Republic of China. Three U.S. scholars will participate at Renmin University of China which will host this year’s seminars. As part of the exchange program, three Chinese scholars are provided the opportunity to do research in the United States at select universities.

RESIDENCIES COMMITTEE/INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE:
AVITAL H. BLOCH, UNIVERSITY OF COLIMA, CHAIR
BETH BAILEY, TEMPLE UNIVERSITY
NICOLAS BARREYRE, ÉCOLE DES HAUTES ÉTUDES EN SCIENCES SOCIALES
DON DEBATS, FLINDERS UNIVERSITY
EDWARD T. LINENTHAL, EXECUTIVE EDITOR, OAH/EDITOR, JOURNAL OF AMERICAN HISTORY, EX OFFICIO
ANKE ORTLEPP, UNIVERSITÄT KASSEL
GEORG SCHILD, UNIVERSITY OF TÜBINGEN, EX OFFICIO
LILY ANNE Y. WELTY TAMAI, JAPANESE AMERICAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
WANG XI, INDIANA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Thomas H. Cox, Sam Houston State University
Julia L. Foulkes, The New School
Raúl A. Ramos, University of Houston

Three Chinese scholars were selected to receive funding to attend this year’s OAH Annual Meeting and spend time in residence at a U.S. university following the meeting. They are:
Hu Xiaojin, China University of Political Science and Law, hosted by Penn Program on Democracy, Citizenship, and the Constitution, University of Pennsylvania, and the National Constitution Center
Li Wenshuo, Shanghai Normal University, hosted by Hunter College, City University of New York
Ouyang Zhencheng, Northeast Normal University, hosted by the University of California, San Diego
OAH/Immigration and Ethnic History Society John Higham Travel Grants

The grants are for graduate students to be used toward costs of attending the OAH/IEHS Annual Meeting. Thanks to the generosity of William L. and Carol B. Joyce, the OAH and IEHS are pleased to continue offering the program.

GRANTS COMMITTEE:
JULIO CAPÓ JR., UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS, AMHERST, CHAIR
ALISON CLARK EFFORD, MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY
MADDALENA MARINARI, ST. BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY

Preston S. McBride is a doctoral student in U.S. history at the University of California, Los Angeles, working on American Indian boarding schools. He will present his research, “‘We Were Always Sick’: Indian Health at Sherman Institute and Carlisle Indian Industrial School, 1879–1929,” at the 2015 OAH meeting. The selection committee was impressed by McBride’s many accomplishments, particularly at such an early stage in his career and anticipates his work will make major contributions to several fields.

Daniel Morales is a doctoral candidate at Columbia University working on Mexican migration to the United States from 1900 to 1940. The selection committee was impressed by the ambition of his project, “The Making of Mexican America: Industrialization, Revolution, and the Rise of Mass Migration 1900–1940,” and commends its multinational approach to reevaluating this period. Morales’s work shifts attention to the Mexican migrants’ actions and their negotiation of structural forces and policies that adds new and significant layers to understanding this pattern of circular migration.

Adrienne A. Winans is a doctoral candidate at the Ohio State University, researching the experiences of Chinese immigrant and Chinese American women and families in the era of exclusion. Winans will present a part of this research in a paper, “Chinese Students in the Midwest: Women and Transnational Mobility, 1916–1931,” at the OAH conference. The selection committee commends Winans’s many interventions, including remapping Chinese America by focusing on their understudied presence in the Midwest and Mid-Atlantic.
Samuel and Marion Merrill Graduate Student Travel Grants

The grants, supported by a bequest from the Merrill Trust, help sponsor the travel-related costs of graduate students who are confirmed as participants on the OAH conference program and who incur expenses traveling to the annual meeting.

**GRANTS COMMITTEE:**

Jon Butler, Yale University/University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, OAH President-Elect, Chair
Nancy F. Cott, Harvard University, OAH Vice President
Edward L. Ayers, University of Richmond, OAH Incoming Vice President

**Gregory Ablavsky** is a graduate student at the University of Pennsylvania Law School, where he expects to receive his Ph.D. in 2015; he received his J.D. from the University of Pennsylvania and his B.A. from Yale University. He is participating in an OAH panel on citizenship, sovereignty, and power in Indian country. His paper, “Native Citizenship, Sovereignty, and the Law of Nations in the New Republic,” assesses the ways that European Americans revised earlier colonial treatment of Native Americans’ legal status. Expansionist states sought to redefine natives as state “citizens” and “members” to both seize native land and forestall national government interference. Native peoples rejected the attempt. By 1787, native resistance led the national government to consider natives as “foreign nations,” even as it failed to acknowledge natives as equal members of the community of nations. Natives also rejected this formulation, employing European-created international law discourse to stress the absence of their consent to norms Anglo-Americans claimed were binding.

**Delia Fernández** is a graduate student at Ohio State University, where she expects to receive her Ph.D. in 2015; she received her B.A. from Grand Valley State University. She is participating in a roundtable discussion, “The ‘Latino/a Turn’: Is There a Future for Chicano and Puerto Rican Histories?” She argues that the field should embrace a broad Latino history that expands out from the histories of Chicanos and Puerto Ricans. She notes the remarkable expansion of Latinos from many nations since the early 1980s whose histories are indelibly linked to U.S. attitudes toward earlier Spanish-speaking immigrants and residents while experiencing different conditions in different and similar locales. Doing so would help historians better understand the panethnic concept of Latino and better reflect the diversity among Latinos in the United States.
Amanda Hughett is a graduate student at Duke University, where she expects to receive her Ph.D. in 2016; she received her B.A. from the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. She will participate in an OAH panel, “Black Women and the Struggle for Economic Justice: Rethinking Labor and Working-Class History.” Her paper is “Gendered (In)Justice: Feminism, Labor, and the Movement for Imprisoned Women’s Rights in North Carolina.” Hughett examines the 1975 strike of 200 inmates at the North Carolina Correctional Center for Women and the ultimate tension between the inmates’ radical demands, which would have abolished imprisonment as a form of punishment, and reformist efforts to assure that imprisoned women received the same treatment and services as their male counterparts. Hughett shows how the reformist strategies eliminated gendered labor practices behind bars but ultimately failed to halt the economic exploitation of imprisoned women.

William S. Kiser is a graduate student at Arizona State University who expects to receive his Ph.D. in 2015; he received his B.A. from New Mexico State University. He is author of the award-winning book *Dragoons in Apacheland: Conquest and Resistance in Southern New Mexico, 1846–1861* (University of Oklahoma Press). Kiser organized the OAH panel, “A Lasting Legacy: Coercive Labor Systems in Post–Civil War America,” on which he will present his paper “Debt Peonage in Judicial and Political Transition: Unfree Labor in Territorial New Mexico and the Post-War American South.” He examines two particularly important cases of the 1850s from the New Mexico Territorial Supreme Court that became precedents in two federal decisions a half-century later in Georgia and the U.S. Supreme Court. The struggle over debt peonage in New Mexico became important in addressing widespread debt peonage in the old South that Booker T. Washington regarded as “a kind of slavery that is . . . as bad as the slavery of the antebellum days.” (no photo available)

Claire H. Rydell is a graduate student at Stanford University who expects to receive her Ph.D. in 2016; she received her B.A. from the University of Wisconsin—Madison. For the panel “Marx and Marxism in America: Taboo or Totem?” she will be giving her paper “The American Political Tradition Reconsidered: Locke, Marx, and the Silencing of Mill.” She argues that John Locke’s emergence as “America’s Philosopher” in twentieth-century intellectual circles emerged, in part, as a way to counter Marx’s critique of capitalism. As this happened, American thinkers banished Mill to the realm of English political philosophy, a complete reversal of late nineteenth-century attitudes toward the political philosophies of Locke and Mill. The result has had lasting effect on how the American political tradition has been conceptualized and raises the importance of understanding the earlier centrality of Mill’s utilitarianism for the American political tradition.
OAH President’s Travel Fund for Emerging Historians

The grants provide travel stipends of up to $750 for up to five graduate students and recent Ph.D.s in history (no more than eight years from date of degree) whose papers or panels/sessions have been accepted by the OAH Program Committee for inclusion on the annual meeting program.

GRANTS COMMITTEE:
JON BUTLER, YALE UNIVERSITY/UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, OAH PRESIDENT-ELECT, CHAIR
NANCY F. COTT, HARVARD UNIVERSITY, OAH VICE PRESIDENT
EDWARD L. AYERS, UNIVERSITY OF RICHMOND, OAH INCOMING VICE PRESIDENT

William Gow is a graduate student at the University of California, Berkeley, who expects to receive his Ph.D. in 2017; he received his B.F.A. from New York University and an M.A. from the University of California, Los Angeles. He is presenting a paper, “Performing the Pacific War: Chinese American Actors, Hollywood, and the Politics of Japanese American Incarceration, 1937–1945.” Focusing on the example of Richard Loo, a Chinese American actor who became the face of the Japanese enemy to thousands of American filmgoers, Gow examines the use of Chinese American actors to play the Japanese enemy in World War II Hollywood films that slowly constructed Chinese Americans as model citizens while painting Japanese Americans as enemy aliens. Gow employs evidence drawn from many southern California archives to argue that U.S. incarceration policies transformed the nature and types of roles available to Chinese American performers and engaged dominant notions of race, gender, and national belonging.

Alyssa M. Ribeiro received her Ph.D. from the University of Pittsburgh in 2013 and is a Research Scholar at the Center for the Study of Women at the University of California, Los Angeles. She received her B.S. from the Georgia Institute of Technology. She organized the panel, “Reframing the Struggle: Latino Activism in Multiracial Cities, 1960s–1970s,” on which she will present “‘We Went to Make an Alliance’: Puerto Rican and Black Politics in North Philadelphia, 1960s–1970s.” Residents’ reaction to the regime of Philadelphia mayor Frank Rizzo encouraged a shift toward more visible Puerto Rican–black alliances that drew on established organizational cooperation surrounding police brutality, housing, and schools. A third-party mayoral bid and a recall attempt during the 1970s formalized Puerto Rican and black political collaborations that created a solidified voting bloc headed by a close personal network of leaders by the early 1980s.
Heather Sinclair is a graduate student at the University of Texas, El Paso, who expects to receive her Ph.D. in 2015. She received her B.A. from Duke University. She will present her paper “Borders, Bodies, and Babies: The Racialization of Midwifery and the Homebirth in the U.S.-Mexico Borderlands, 1922–1942.” Despite controversy surrounding the refusal of El Paso’s public hospital to admit a Mexican domestic servant while in labor in 1931, Sinclair argues that state actors and the community continued to exclude poor Mexican women from medicalized maternity care into the 1940s, even as health officials waged a campaign to bar most of the city’s Mexican midwives from practice. As a result, midwifery and homebirth became racialized as “Mexican” and primitive in the U.S.-Mexico borderlands, becoming largely taboo among Mexican Americans by the end of the century even as the predominantly white U.S. homebirth movement began to prosper.

Tao Wei is a graduate student at Stony Brook University, SUNY, who expects to receive his Ph.D. by 2016. He received his B.A. from Huanggang Normal University and his M.A. from Peking University, China. His paper is “British Dissenters, Dutch Radicals, and the Radical Networks in the Atlantic World: The Case of Henry Laurens, 1779–1784.” Wei argues that the overlooked South Carolina merchant, slave trader, and politician Henry Laurens was critical to the negotiation of the 1783 Treaty of Paris, which ultimately ended the American Revolutionary War. Wei explores Laurens’s links to British dissenters and Dutch radicals by probing the flow of ideas and patriots in motion in the swirl of revolutionary-era intrigue and intellectual ferment that, for Laurens, included a diplomatic mission to Holland and captivity in the Tower of London. Laurens’s transatlantic encounters thus demonstrate his great contributions to the American Revolution at the local, national, and transatlantic levels.

Gene Zubovich is a graduate student at the University of California, Berkeley, who expects to receive his Ph.D. in 2015. He also received his B.A. at Berkeley. His paper, “The New Deal and Grass Roots Democracy,” will be presented at the session “Rethinking American Democracy in a Liberal Protestant Age.” Zubovich traces the remarkable transformation in the leadership of mainline Protestant denominations from Republican and conservative to New Deal supporters. Wary of a New Deal secularism that threatened their social and moral authority, liberal Protestants came to believe that individual spiritual and psychological needs could be safeguarded against a growing state if the government actively cultivated religious values. They began to argue that, at its heart, the New Deal embodied Christian values, advanced this view through the Federal Council of Churches, and played a significant role in sustaining New Deal programs and policies into the next decades.
Patty Limerick’s bracing histories of the West have recast America’s national as well as regional narratives, and her fierce championing of historians’ opportunities and obligations to light intelligently imagined conversations about vexing issues have dignified our profession and energized our teaching. Known to nearly everyone simply as “Patty,” she received her B.A. at the University of California, Santa Cruz, and her Ph.D. at Yale University. She is Professor of History and Environmental Studies at the University of Colorado Boulder, and Chair of the Board and Faculty Director of the Center of the American West. Her presidency of the Organization of American Historians is a testament to vibrant scholarship pursued with energy and wit and the transforming vitality of an American history as capacious as the continent on which it emerged.

Limerick opened landscapes as spacious as the West’s big skies even as she began writing. In Desert Passages: Encounters with the American Deserts (1985), her first book, seemingly parched landscapes brimmed with life and struggle—biological, human, symbolic—that provoked Americans’ doubts and optimism as fully as did its cities and farms. Legacy of Conquest: The Unbroken Past of the American West, published only two years later, exploded the West onto America and America onto the West, stressing the timelessness of places far more influential than fleeting frontiers. Here were quintessentially American territories, different yet similar to other American regions, where America’s always-varied peoples contested over land and water, the favor of government, religion, indigenous rights, race, transportation, agriculture, mining, and the consequences of behaviors sometimes thoughtful, sometimes not, a region where the “ongoing competition for legitimacy,” personal and collective, rivaled any in American history.

Limerick’s essays have called their subjects, and us, to account. Trails: Toward a New Western History, published in 1991, indelibly named this new scholarship with just three words even as it celebrated collaboration, there with co-editors Clyde A. Milner II and Charles E. Rankin, in a discipline best known for loners. We forget at our peril “Dancing with Professors: The Trouble with Academic Prose,” which exposed “professors protecting themselves from injury by wrapping their ideas in dull prose.” She called smart and learned Ph.D.s to public engagement about the nation through example as well as injunction. She has given nearly 500 talks and presentations at academic conferences and small-town civic groups and written several hundred opinion columns for publications ranging from the New York Times, the Rocky Mountain News, and the Denver Post to the Headwaters News. She has edited three additional collections of largely history essays with...
another six scholars and in 2000 published many of her own essays in the collection *Something in the Soil: Legacies and Reckonings in the New West*.

Limerick’s awards bespeak her stature. She has been named a MacArthur Fellow and the Colorado State Humanist of the Year, has received fellowships from Harvard University and the American Council of Learned Societies, the University of Colorado’s Hazel Barnes Prize for teaching, and an honorary degree from Colorado College. Her leadership has been recognized through her presidencies of the American Studies Association and the Western History Association, and she has honored the Organization of American Historians by serving as its president during 2014–2015 with a joy and intrigue that has uplifted us all.

**2015 OAH PRESIDENTIAL RECEPTION**

After the presidential address, please join us in honoring outgoing OAH President Patty Limerick with a reception held in the Statler Ballroom of the Renaissance Grand Hotel St. Louis. The 2015 Presidential Reception is sponsored by the University of Colorado Boulder History Department, President’s Office, and Chancellor’s Office.

Jon Butler
Yale University/University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, and OAH President-Elect, Presiding
Please join us in congratulating the following individuals who have reached the fifty-year mark as OAH members this year.

John K. Alexander
James L. Anderson
Jean H. Baker
Redmond J. Barnett
Alwyn Barr
Thomas Edward Blantz
Jo Tice Bloom
Nicholas C. Burckel
Charles F. Carroll
Charles D. Cashdollar
Robert Chandler
Lawrence O. Christensen
Charles Coate
Dale Collins
Margaret Connell-Szasz
Frank Alan Coombs
Edward Crapol
George H. Curtis
William W. Cutler III
Lawrence B. Davis
Thomas H. Davis III
Thomas V. Dibacco
Dean Eberly
Jerome E. Edwards
Marvin E. Fletcher
George B. Forgie

John B. Frantz
Richard H. Frost
David E. Harrell
Alan R. Havig
Mary Florence Hayes
David Hoeveler
William F. Holmes
Michael F. Holt
Robert Joseph Imholt
William H. Issel
Lawrence J. Jelinek
Reinhard O. Johnson
Daniel P. Jordan
Peter Karsten
Burton I. Kaufman
Daniel J. Kevles
George W. Knepper
George W. Kyte
Vincent Anthony Lapomarda
Francis L. Led II
Gene D. Lewis
Robert E. Long
Richard S. Macha
James Kirby Martin
Allen Joseph Matusow
John C. Maxwell

John L. Nethers
Elizabeth I. Nybakken
Richard J. Orsi
Gary Pennanen
Victor M. Pilson
Michael Gerald Rapp
John T. Reilly
C. Thomas Rezner
Benjamin D. Rhodes
Robert Allen Rockaway
Jeffrey J. Safford
Loretta L. Schmidt
James B. Snyder
David W. Southern
Samuel N. Stayer
Richard J. Thomas
Bert H. Thurber
David M. Tiffany
Gordon H. Warren
Henry O. Whiteside
Richard H. Williams
James Frederick Willis
Herbert C. Winnik
William Larry Ziglar
NEW OAH DISTINGUISHED LECTURERS

The OAH welcomes the following individuals to the roster of the OAH Distinguished Lectureship Program in 2015–2016.

Patrick Allitt
Carol Anderson
Annette Atkins
Davarian L. Baldwin
Edward E. Baptist
Holly Brewer
Tomiko Brown-Nagin
Angus R. Burgin
N. D. B. Connolly
Brett Gadsden
Beverly Gage
Judith Giesberg
Tiffany M. Gill
David T. Gleeson
David Greenberg
Daniel Greene

R. Marie Griffith
John W. Hall
Shane Hamilton
Andrew Hartman
Sarah E. Igo
Benjamin H. Irvin
Walter Johnson
William Powell Jones
Jonathan Levy
Cathy Matson
Ajay K. Mehrotra
Stephen A. Mihm
J. Todd Moye
Jason M. Opal
Robert Orsi
Susie J. Pak

Sarah T. Phillips
Claire Bond Potter
Andrew Preston
Kate Ramsey
Natalie J. Ring
Jarod Roll
Leigh Eric Schmidt
Mark Smith
Matthew Avery Sutton
Juliet E. K. Walker
Caroline Winterer
Victoria Saker Woeste
Andrew Zimmerman

For more information or to schedule a lecture, visit http://lectures.oah.org.
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April 7–10

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