The Organization of American Historians thanks Oxford University Press for their continued financial support of the OAH Awards.
3:30 pm 2016 OAH Business Meeting

4:15 pm Presentation of OAH Awards and Prizes

OAH AWARDS AND PRIZES
John Higham Research Fellowship ................................................. 7
Roy Rosenzweig Distinguished Service Award ...................................... 8
Friend of History Award .................................................................... 10
Frederick Jackson Turner Award ......................................................... 11
Merle Curti Award ........................................................................... 12
Richard W. Leopold Prize .................................................................. 13
Avery O. Craven Award ....................................................................... 13
James A. Rawley Prize ........................................................................ 14
Ellis W. Hawley Prize .......................................................................... 14
Liberty Legacy Foundation Award ....................................................... 15
Lawrence W. Levine Award ................................................................. 16
Darlene Clark Hine Award .................................................................. 17
David Montgomery Award ................................................................. 18
Mary Jurich Nickliss Prize in U.S. Women’s and/or Gender History .... 18
Lerner-Scott Prize ............................................................................... 19
Louis Pelzer Memorial Award .............................................................. 20
Binkley-Stephenson Award ................................................................. 21
David Thelen Award ............................................................................ 21
Huggins-Quarles Award .................................................................... 22
Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau Teacher of the Year Award ....................... 22
Erik Barnouw Award ........................................................................... 23
Stanton-Horton Award for Excellence in National Park Service History 24

OAH RESIDENCIES AND GRANTS
OAH/AAAS Japan Residencies Program ............................................. 25
Germany Residency Program .............................................................. 26
Samuel and Marion Merrill Graduate Student Travel Grants .......... 26
Presidents’ Travel Fund for Emerging Historians .............................. 29

5:15 pm OAH Presidential Address by Jon Butler
Followed by OAH Presidential Reception

The final conference reception will honor outgoing OAH President Jon Butler.
The reception will be held in the Rotunda of the Rhode Island Convention Center.

The 2016 OAH Presidential Reception is sponsored by Yale University.
2016 OAH Business Meeting

AGENDA

I. Confirmation of Quorum, OAH Parliamentarian, Jonathan Lurie

II. Call to Order/Approval of Minutes from 2015 Meeting

III. Report of the OAH President, Jon Butler

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, Seth Rockman

VIII. Old Business

IX. New Business

X. Welcome Incoming OAH President and Adjournment

Awards Ceremony, Nancy F. Cott, Presiding

PLEASE SILENCE YOUR CELL PHONES AND MOBILE DEVICES DURING THE BUSINESS MEETING, AWARDS CEREMONY, AND PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.
OAH Annual Business Meeting Minutes
APRIL 18, 2015, ST. LOUIS, MO

After OAH Parliamentarian Jonathan Lurie determined a quorum was present, OAH President Patty Limerick called the OAH Annual Business Meeting to order at 3:45 p.m. Fifty-one OAH members were present.

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

II. Report of the President
OAH President Patty Limerick welcomed everyone and discussed some of the issues that came up before this annual meeting, including the Indiana Religious Freedom Restoration Act, criticism of the new AP test, and income inequality among tenure-track and non–tenure track faculty. The theme of this year’s meeting was “Taboos,” and the OAH was able to obtain Bob Mankoff, the New Yorker cartoon editor, as a plenary speaker. A lot of very interesting sessions were presented at this year’s meeting.

III. Report of the Treasurer
OAH Treasurer Jay S. Goodgold reported that the OAH is projecting an organization-wide balanced budget. He added that over the past several years, the OAH’s partnership with Oxford University Press (OUP) has evolved into an important working relationship. With their publication of the Journal of American History, OUP provides us with a consistent cash flow from royalties and a worldwide marketing and distribution capability. Given the current online and electronic environments and the growth of consortia, revenues for the JAH have remained flat over the past several years and are expected to remain flat into 2016. The OAH’s newest publication, The American Historian, has completed its second year of operation and overall has performed well. While advertising is small for the current fiscal year ($15,000), it is up over 500 percent from its initial year. Goodgold noted that membership dues, the OAH Annual Meeting, the National Park Service Collaborative, and the Distinguished Lectureship Program remain the mainstays of the OAH’s revenue, and staff have worked hard to market these programs. It is hoped that attendance at next year’s conference in Providence, Rhode Island, will be large. The OAH has continued to maintain a key relationship with Indiana University and the Indiana University Department of History. Goodgold concluded by noting that the overall financial status of the OAH remains very solid. As in the past, the organization continues to monitor its expenses very carefully as the revenue base is challenged by the new digital and mobile landscape. This is not a unique challenge to the OAH, but while building on its core revenue sources (membership, the Journal, and the annual meeting), it will actively look for other revenue sources without compromising the critical mission of the OAH.
IV. Report of the Executive Director

OAH Executive Director Katherine M. Finley thanked everyone, including the board, the staff, sponsors, exhibitors, and attendees for making this a good meeting. This coming year the OAH plans to continue to look critically at all its programs as it implements a new strategic plan. The goal of these efforts is to provide the best programs to our members and concentrate staff efforts where they can be most effective. Then Finley noted some of OAH’s achievements during the past year, including:

- The production of a new magazine, *The American Historian*, to address the professional needs of our members. The first survey given to members rated the magazine very highly, and so far advertising revenue has exceeded expectations.
- The 2014 annual meeting in Atlanta had 1,871 attendees, 232 sessions, and over 400 papers; registration was 10 percent higher than the previous year, and this represents a record number of sessions and papers. This year we had 142 sessions, 600 papers, 5 museum-style displays, continued the ever-popular “Hey, I Know Your Work” mentorship program, and established the “Pub Hub” as a networking event for publishers. This year’s attendance was slightly above average for a city the size of St. Louis. The total number of attendees was 1,456.
- Last year (for the fifth year in a row), the OAH finished another year with a surplus and is hoping for a small organization-wide surplus this year.
- The OAH has worked very hard to increase membership and this coming year will be concentrating on increasing its core membership. Last year, the OAH finished with 7,399 members (lower from the previous year’s total of 7,818), but we witnessed a smaller loss than anticipated. The OAH is hoping to finish this year with the same number or more members than last year.
- This past year, the OAH established a new prize fund—the Mary Jurich Nickliss fund for the best book in women’s and/or gender history. The OAH will award the first Mary Jurich Nickliss Prize this year and will distribute the first grants from the Presidents’ Travel Fund for Emerging Historians.
- Traffic on the OAH Web site has gone up dramatically. The number of unique visitors has increased 30 percent from 91,113 to 117,946, and the total number of page views has increased 47 percent from 297,738 to 437,217.
- The *Journal* is strong. Some of the articles have received national press attention. The *Journal* reaches individuals in 64 countries; during the past year, we entered into a new and more favorable contract with Oxford University Press.
- The OAH continues to work with the National Park Service and during the past year collaborated on 49 different projects, including 11 new projects.
- In 2013–2014, Distinguished Lectures were presented in 28 states. Forty-seven new lecturers will join the program this fall.
- The OAH has developed a new strategic plan which was adopted at the board meeting at this conference. The plan will guide the organization for the next three years.

Finley concluded with a quote from Peter Drucker: “The best way to predict the future is to create it.” As the OAH implements its strategic plan next year, it will be doing its best to create the organization’s future.
V. Report of the Executive Editor


The *JAH* has continued to respond to the evolution of the presentation of scholarship by creating a new feature, “Metagraph: Innovations in Form and Content,” that appeared first in the December 2013 issue as a review essay (Thomas W. Zeiler on James G. Blight and janet M. Lang’s *The Armageddon Letters*) and then in the June 2014 issue as a full article (Cameron Blevins, *Space, Nation, and the Triumph of Region: A View of the World from Houston*). The June 2014 issue also featured Amy Bass’s “State of the Field: Sports History and the ‘Cultural Turn’,” with six respondents. The September 2014 issue featured our “Interchange” conversation, “The History of Capitalism,” with Sven Beckert, Angus Burgin, Peter James Hudson, Louis Hyman, Naomi Lamoreaux, Scott Marler, Stephen Mihm, Julia Ott, Philip Scranton, and Elizabeth Tandy Shermer. Linenthal noted that he was very grateful to former JAH assistant editor David Prior for taking a leadership role in coordinating that project.

In December 2014 Michael J. Pfeifer offered “At the Hands of Parties Unknown? The State of the Field of Lynching Scholarship,” with five respondents. (Pfeifer also participated in a JAH podcast conversation about the article.)

The *Journal* is looking forward to the June 2015 special issue, “Historians and the Carceral State,” which has been a tremendous amount of work for the entire staff. He noted that his staff is most grateful for the crucial and enduring contributions of our three consulting editors, Kelly Lytle Hernandez, Khalil Gibran Muhammad, and Heather Ann Thompson.

Linenthal then discussed the JAH’s latest venture into the digital world and thanked several members of the staff who, with no extra resources, created something that will continue to flourish. The *JAH* staff is excited to introduce *Process*, the new blog of the OAH, the *JAH*, and *The American Historian*. This blog is the result of the OAH’s ongoing initiative to engage with the vibrant community of historians, historically oriented scholars, and educated readers that has developed on the Internet over the past decade. The blog platform’s flexibility allows us to publish posts that are conversational, variable in length, and timely. It will cover a wide range of topics appealing to a broad constituency that includes graduate students, historians across the profession, and an educated readership. In its early stages *Process* will focus on teaching, scholarship, and the historical profession. During the blog’s first ten days in existence it generated 7,017 views and 5,353 visits.

Linenthal reported that he will return full time to the History Department at Indiana University at the end of June 2016, when he will have completed eleven years as editor of the *JAH*. An executive editor search will be held this coming fall, with a new editor to start in August 2017. Linenthal reported that Managing Editor Steve Andrews will serve as interim executive editor.
VI. Report of Nominating Board
Past President Al Camarillo gave the Nominating Board report for Stephanie McCurry (chair of the Nominating Board). He noted that they have nominated Earl Lewis, CEO and President of the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, as the Vice President (who will take office after the 2016 annual meeting).

VII. Old Business—None

VIII. New Business
OAH member and former executive director Lee Formwalt on behalf of Jim Loewen presented a resolution: “The Organization of American Historians hereby adds its voice to the growing demands by Native American organizations, our sister disciplines, and conscientious people of all ethnic backgrounds to change the name and logo of the Washington ‘Redskins.’ “ The motion was seconded by Cecelia Bucki. An open debate on the motion occurred. A question arose as to whether there were criteria for the OAH to weigh in on controversial matters. Finley read the following criteria that were accepted in April 2013. These four criteria were: 1) Does the issue pertain to access to historical sources central to the conduct of research, writing and teaching of American History? 2) Is the issue of great importance to society to warrant participation? 3) Is the issue of great relevance to the membership of the OAH? and 4) Is the relevance of knowledge claims in the case about American history extremely high?

After discussion, a vote was taken. Forty-four individuals voted for the motion to accept the resolution; Four voted against and three members abstained. The motion passed, and according to the OAH Constitution and Bylaws the resolution goes to the Executive Board where it can vote to approve the resolution, vote to let it stand, or reject it. [Subsequent to the OAH Annual Business Meeting, the OAH Executive Board voted on April 29, 2015 to allow this resolution to stand and become effective.]

The 2015 OAH Annual Business Meeting was adjourned at 4:30 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 2016 OAH award and prize winners:

John Higham Research Fellowship
Thanks to the generosity of William L. and Carol B. Joyce, as well as gifts from other students of John Higham, members of his family, and colleagues, the OAH is pleased to offer the John Higham Research Fellowship for graduate students writing doctoral dissertations for a PhD in American history.

FELLOWSHIP COMMITTEE:
• Maddalena Marinari, Gustavus Adolphus College, Chair
• Alison Clark Efford, Marquette University
• Marni Davis, Georgia State University

Evan Taparata is a doctoral candidate at the University of Minnesota; his research focuses on North American migration history, legal history, and comparative borderlands. In its inaugural year, the OAH John Higham Research Fellowship committee received an outstanding crop of applications, but Taparata's dissertation project stood out as strikingly original and capable of significant and original contributions to the field of history and to the interdisciplinary fields of migration and borderlands studies. Titled “No Asylum for Mankind: The Creation of Refugee Law and Policy in the United States, 1787–1924,” Taparata's project takes one of the most pressing and debated issues of our times—global refugee migrations—and reconsiders the U.S. history of refugee policy from a number of new vantage points. Unlike the vast majority of scholars in the interdisciplinary field of refugee studies who focus on the second half of the twentieth century when a humanitarian regime defined the refugee as a migrant deserving of special attention and consideration, Taparata's research pushes this timeline back to the American revolutionary era. In a move that will undoubtedly spark a major revision to how we currently understand refugees in American history, he also connects the history of refugee resettlement—long understood as an international and humanitarian process—to the internal displacement of diverse peoples, the making of the United States during the nineteenth century, and the passage of exclusionary policies to regulate the movement of peoples within the country.
Roy Rosenzweig Distinguished Service Award
for an individual or individuals whose contributions have significantly enriched our understanding and appreciation of American history

AWARD COMMITTEE:
- Alan M. Kraut, American University, OAH Past President, Chair
- Jennifer L. Morgan, New York University, OAH Executive Board
- Andrea J. Sachs, St. Paul Academy and Summit School, OAH Executive Board
- Alan Taylor, University of Virginia, OAH Executive Board

The Organization of American Historians confers its 2016 Roy Rosenzweig Distinguished Service Award on Nancy A. Hewitt, Distinguished Professor Emerita, Rutgers University.

Nancy Hewitt has had a long and distinguished career during which her scholarship and teaching have greatly deepened our sensitivity to women’s history, especially women’s activism in all of its dimensions in the nineteenth- and twentieth-century United States. Much of her scholarship focuses on gender, religion, and reform. Her books include Women’s Activism and Social Change: Rochester, New York, 1822–1872 and Southern Discomfort: Women’s Activism in Tampa, Florida, 1880s–1920s. She was one of the four authors on the second and third editions of the social history text Who Built America? Her edited volumes on women’s activism include Visible Women: New Essays on American Activism; Talking Gender: Public Images, Personal Journeys, and Political Critiques. Most recently she edited No Permanent Waves: Recasting Histories of U.S Feminism. Over the course of her career she also has published dozens of articles in distinguished journals and repeatedly been an adviser on the American Social History Project.

Professor Hewitt’s work has been supported by such prestigious institutions as the National Endowment for the Humanities, the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation, the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford University, and the Institute for Research on Women at Rutgers University. Honors have included the A. Elizabeth Taylor Prize for the best article in southern women’s history presented by the Southern Association of Women Historians (1999), the Julia Cherry Spruill Prize for the best book in southern women’s history presented by the Southern Association of Women’s Historians (2002), and the Pitt Professorship of American History and Institutions at Cambridge University (2009–2010). Hewitt is also an elected fellow of the Society of American Historians. In 2010 she received an Honorary Doctorate of Letters from the College at Brockport, State University of New York.


Occasionally an educator appears on the scene with a talent for individual mentorship that is so great, so charismatic that her accomplishments can best be measured in
the satisfaction and achievements of those whose lives they have touched in a direct and personal way. That is especially true of this year’s recipient of the Roy Rosenzweig Distinguished Service Award. Many who wrote in support of Nancy Hewitt’s nomination praised her peer mentoring of scholars at her home institution and across the profession. Those who know her best—her colleagues, her fellow historians—know that the measure of Nancy Hewitt’s contribution is perhaps most reflected in the undergraduate and graduate students whom she has mentored over the years. As one of the letters of nomination explained, “One of Nancy’s distinguishing attributes is her commitment to mentoring academic underdogs and outcasts, including first generation-college students, students of color, and LGBTQ students; those whose activist and personal commitments sometimes come before their scholarship; those whose dissertation research is political and interdisciplinary in the quest to document histories of marginalized communities; those who pursue a diverse range of careers in bringing knowledge of the past to the pressing issues of social justice in the present.” That individual, now a professor who counts herself among the many, many students on whom Nancy Hewitt did not give up, concluded her letter, “I will forever be in her debt.” The same might be said for all of us.
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:
- Jon Butler, Yale University/University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, OAH President, Chair
- Nancy F. Cott, Harvard University, OAH President-Elect
- Edward L. Ayers, University of Richmond, OAH Vice President
- Jay S. Goodgold, OAH Treasurer
- Patty Limerick, Center of the American West, OAH Immediate Past President

The Organization of American Historians is delighted to present its 2016 Friend of History Award to the NASA Johnson Space Center History Office in Houston, Texas, for its extraordinary record in preserving and sharing the history of American space travel. Tiny in size, the JSC History Office archives the history of the nation’s human space-flight exploration program from the 1960s to the present. Collections vigorously assembled by its expert staff serve as a major resource for countless films, documentaries, television programs, exhibits, magazine and journal articles, and popular, professional, and academic histories that inform and excite an enormously inquisitive worldwide audience.

Not established until 1997, the Johnson Space Center (JSC) History Office demonstrates how a small organization can safeguard and effectively disseminate a recent past otherwise disappearing before our eyes. With a team seldom larger than three, the JSC History Office has conducted more than 1,100 interviews with astronauts, engineers, scientists, managers, and staff members, detailing the scientific, technological, and even political strategies employed to create and sustain America’s space programs. This wide-ranging oral history collection along with its publications have provided insight into otherwise-unknown aspects, such as women’s roles in the space agency and astronaut programs, the cooperation between the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Russian space program following the collapse of the Soviet Union, and the first cargo transported to the International Space Station by commercial entities.

Users worldwide can easily access transcripts from the interviews and more than 7,000 searchable files from its Web site at jsc.nasa.gov/history. The JSC History Collection, publicly accessible at the University of Houston–Clear Lake, contains audio and visual files, unique materials from former JSC personnel, and major sets of at-risk audio data converted to digital formats.

For its outstanding dedication to the history of American space-flight exploration, we are honored to present the 2016 OAH Friend of History Award to the Johnson Space Center History Office.
Frederick Jackson Turner Award
for the author of a first scholarly book dealing with some aspect of American history

AWARD COMMITTEE:
• Patty Limerick, Center of the American West, OAH Immediate Past President, Chair
• Albert S. Broussard, Texas A & M University
• Brett Rushforth, College of William and Mary

Mark G. Hanna, University of California, San Diego, *Pirate Nests and the Rise of the British Empire, 1570–1740* (published for the Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture by the University of North Carolina Press). In this wide-ranging and learned reinterpretation of piracy in the early modern English Atlantic, Mark Hanna demonstrates that pirates, for all their dangers, were essential to the rise of the British Empire. Ranging from the Red Sea to Jamestown, from London to Algiers, Hanna’s ambitious narrative traces the varied ways that pirates contributed to the development of Britain’s overseas settlements: providing the goods and specie that built the empire while inspiring expansionist zeal at home. Hanna reveals that in the colonial port cities of the Americas pirates were often supported by the very merchants, financiers, and lawmakers assumed to be their archenemies. Not only did these prominent figures launder pirates’ plunder, but they also cleansed their reputations, allowing many former renegades to gain respectability and play key roles in colonial society. Rather than rowdy levelers antagonistic to merchant capital, as they have often been portrayed, a great many pirates were aspiring capitalists themselves, eager to join the ranks of the land-based colonial elite. A stunning work of social, legal, and cultural history, Hanna’s elegant prose sits lightly atop a considerable foundation of innovative research.

HONORABLE MENTIONS


Merle Curti Award
for the best books published in American social history and American intellectual history

AWARD COMMITTEE:
- Catherine O’Donnell, Arizona State University, Chair
- JoAnn E. Cashin, Ohio State University
- Kristin Celello, Queens College, City University of New York
- Christopher Clark, University of Connecticut
- Kathleen D. McCarthy, The Graduate Center, City University of New York
- James Marten, Marquette University

SOCIAL HISTORY

Julie M. Weise, University of Oregon, Corazón de Dixie: Mexicanos in the U.S. South since 1910 (University of North Carolina Press).
Drawing on sources in the United States and in Mexico and engaging the histories and historiographies of race, the American South, immigration, urbanization, and the borderlands, Corazón de Dixie: Mexicanos in the U.S. South since 1910 offers a fresh perspective on a region and a time that we thought we understood. Julie M. Weise employs an engaging writing style and explores the region in all its geographical, demographic, and temporal complexity, offering readers an album of evocative yet precise snapshots of Mexican American communities in cities, towns, and rural areas throughout the South and throughout the twentieth century. Integrating more lived experience than most histories of labor, immigration, and segregation, Weise also offers deep and nuanced analysis of those experiences. Transnational in scope and revisionist in outlook, Corazón de Dixie is a model of how we can enrich and even transform familiar historical narratives through the inclusion of previously understudied subjects.

INTELLECTUAL HISTORY

Daniel Immerwahr, Northwestern University, Thinking Small: The United States and the Lure of Community Development (Harvard University Press). Ideas matter, Daniel Immerwahr shows us, and so does their forgetting. Community-based development has recently been heralded as a reaction against the large-scale, top-down modernizing projects of the twentieth century. In Thinking Small: The United States and the Lure of Community Development, Immerwahr shows that in fact the “communitarian strain” of thinking deeply influenced policy making throughout much of the last hundred years. In precise prose that is by turns impatient, witty, and compassionate, Immerwahr explores the theory and practice of community development in the United States, India, and the Philippines. Rather than ending poverty and enabling change from below, the community-based initiatives in Immerwahr’s account usually failed to reduce inequality while becoming entangled—intentionally or unintentionally—with local power relations. This, however, is a history of failure with success on its mind. Immerwahr persuasively argues that when we acknowledge the tragic history of “thinking small,” a less sentimental analysis of the
power held by and over communities becomes necessary and possible; so too does contemplation of more productive policy making. *Thinking Small* boldly makes the largest of claims: knowing our past might improve our future.

**Richard W. Leopold Prize**

*for the author or editor of the best book on foreign policy, military affairs, historical activities of the federal government, documentary histories, or biography written by a U.S. government historian or federal contract historian*

**PRIZE COMMITTEE:**

- David Stebenne, Ohio State University, Chair
- Amy S. Greenberg, Penn State University
- Greg Robinson, Université du Québec À Montréal

**Jacqueline E. Whitt,** Air War College. *Bringing God to Men: American Military Chaplains and the Vietnam War* (University of North Carolina Press) explores the role of the military chaplain as an intermediary figure between the very different worlds of professional soldiers and enlisted men, most of whom were civilian draftees. In so doing, the book provides a new and valuable perspective on both the American military experience in Vietnam and the place of religion in American life during the 1960s and early 1970s.

**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:**

- Stephen Berry, University of Georgia, Chair
- Ari Kelman, Penn State University
- Amy Murrell Taylor, University of Kentucky

**Martha Hodes,** New York University, *Mourning Lincoln* (Yale University Press). Public responses to Abraham Lincoln’s assassination have been well chronicled, but in *Mourning Lincoln* Martha Hodes delves into the personal and private responses—of African-Americans and whites, Yankees and Confederates, men and women, soldiers and civilians—investigating the story of the nation’s first presidential assassination on a human scale. For a single collective moment Americans dropped what they were doing, took notice of a tragedy, and then variously sobbed, shrugged, or applauded. *Mourning Lincoln* is gorgeously written, creatively structured, and deeply researched. It is, moreover, a cunningly sophisticated case for the importance of the history of emotions.

**HONORABLE MENTION**

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

PRIZE COMMITTEE:
- Ernesto Chávez, University of California, Los Angeles, Chair
- Sarah J. Deutsch, Duke University
- Gerald Horne, University of Houston

Margaret Ellen Newell, Ohio State University, *Brethren By Nature: New England Indians, Colonists, and the Origins of American Slavery* (Cornell University Press) is a startling rendition of the significance of Indian slavery in colonial New England, where the first slave law emerged in 1641. New England–forced servitude arose in the context of a century of other New World and Caribbean slavery and the rise of the black legend, which led England nominally to disavow native enslavement. The entrance of African slavery complicated matters, enhancing racialization but also making it possible to claim that Indian slaves were actually mulattos and so justly enslaved. Thus, what is presented here is a relational rendering of racial formation in New England, which in turn affects the way that race functions in other British American colonies, the Atlantic world, and eventually the United States. By showing how Indian captives were sold and worked in east Africa and the Mediterranean as well as in Europe and the Caribbean, Margaret Ellen Newell also makes connections to a larger global history of enslavement. The importance of this book rests in multiple areas: it reasserts the primacy of the indigenous in terms of the origins of slavery in London’s colonies; it demonstrates that the alleged barrier of source material is no impediment in teasing out this profound topic; and the pellucid writing conveys the magnitude of the subject in no uncertain terms.

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:
- Jeff Broadwater, Barton College, Chair
- Alice O’Connor, University of California, Santa Barbara
- Zachary M. Schrag, George Mason University
- John R. Thelin, University of Kentucky
- William Thomas III, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Gary Gerstle, University of Cambridge, *Liberty and Coercion: The Paradox of American Government from the Founding to the Present* (Princeton University Press). *Liberty and Coercion* is a sweeping and original survey of American political history that explores the ongoing tension between a federal government of limited and enumerated powers and state governments armed with broad and often-coercive police powers. Among its many
strengths, _Liberty and Coercion_ demonstrates a mastery of the relevant literature without becoming enmeshed in sometimes-hackneyed historiographical debates. In elegant and accessible prose, Gary Gerstle argues that events often forced politicians at the national level, faced by constitutional constraints, to improvise. Policy improvisations took three forms. A strategy of “exemptions” involved carving out exceptions to constitutional norms. “Surrogacy” meant using an enumerated power to achieve a seemingly unrelated end. “Privatization” meant enlisting private entities to implement federal policies. The New Deal, the Cold War, and the civil rights movement broke the power of the states and allowed federal authority to expand. The nation’s constitutional traditions, however, made the new federal Leviathan vulnerable to conservative attacks on its legitimacy, leaving its future ability to function effectively in doubt. _Liberty and Coercion_ was, in summary, timely, fascinating, and convincing.

**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:**
- Kevin Allen Leonard, Western Washington University, Chair
- Cheryl Greenberg, Trinity College (Hartford, CT)
- Clarence Lang, University of Kansas

**Tanisha C. Ford**, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, _Liberated Threads: Black Women, Style, and the Global Politics of Soul_ (University of North Carolina Press) is a groundbreaking book that builds on important recent developments in the historical study of the freedom struggle and pushes beyond the boundaries of previous scholarship. Black women are at the center of _Liberated Threads_. Tanisha C. Ford carefully analyzes the words, actions, and images of musical performers such as Miriam Makeba, Nina Simone, and Odetta, members of the Grandassa fashion modeling troupe that formed in the early 1960s, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee activists such as Anne Moody, college students in the early 1970s, Afro-Caribbean immigrants to England, and participants in the antiapartheid movement in South Africa in the waning years of white supremacist rule. _Liberated Threads_ situates the words and actions of U.S. activists in a global context. Drawing heavily on visual sources such as photographs published on album covers and in magazines, Ford traces the spread of “soul style” from South Africa to Greenwich Village, Harlem, the South, and the ghettos of London and other large cities in the United Kingdom. Ford’s book will serve as a model for historians probing questions that resonate on a deeply personal level. It will inspire readers to think critically about the political significance of bodies, hairstyles, and attire.
Lawrence W. Levine Award
for the author of the best book in American cultural history

AWARD COMMITTEE:
- Lauren Rebecca Sklaroff, University of South Carolina, Chair
- Jon T. Coleman, University of Notre Dame
- Carolyn Eastman, Virginia Commonwealth University
- R. A. Lawson, Dean College
- Karen Sanchez-Eppler, Amherst College

Benjamin Looker, Saint Louis University, *A Nation of Neighborhoods: Imagining Cities, Communities, and Democracy in Postwar America* (University of Chicago Press). *A Nation of Neighborhoods* is an innovative, imaginative portrayal of the concept of neighborhoods, which has dominated the American cultural landscape throughout the course of the twentieth century. While there is a breadth of work on urban America in the twentieth century, Looker accomplishes something entirely new and original. Unsettling a broader historiography focusing more intensely on the dynamics of urban decline, this study brings together a variety of sources—from federal and local planning initiatives to children’s television programs such as *Sesame Street*—to enrich the relationship among people, space, and culture. Looker exposes the paradox of a collective wish for neighborhoods in the midst of increasing urban isolation, while at the same time highlighting how the rhetoric of neighborhoods has long been rooted in American political rhetoric. *A Nation of Neighborhoods* honors Lawrence W. Levine with an exemplary work of interdisciplinary research that frames the familiar in completely nuanced ways. This work is cultural history at its best, with attention to a wide variety of media in constructing a dominant historical narrative.
Darlene Clark Hine Award
for the author of the best book in African American women’s and gender history

AWARD COMMITTEE:
• Bernadette Pruitt, Sam Houston State University, Chair
• Lynn M. Hudson, University of Illinois at Chicago
• Barbara Ransby, University of Illinois at Chicago
• Fath Davis Ruffins, National Museum of American History

Talitha L. LeFlouria, University of Virginia, *Chained in Silence: Black Women and Convict Labor in the New South* (University of North Carolina Press). With the use of numerous multilayered methodologies, *Chained in Silence* deconstructs and re-creates prison life and the convict-camp experience among black Georgia women in the era of the first New South, from Emancipation to the end of World War I. Like Michelle Alexander’s *The New Jim Crow*, Talitha L. LeFlouria’s study employs a reformist approach to help readers understand the history of mass incarceration among African American women in the U.S. South. The real strength of the extraordinary community study, however, is its ability to provide southern African American women with multifaceted voices. These women, whose responsibilities included coal mining, steelmaking, blacksmithing, unskilled industrial work, railroading, laundering, milling, domestic service, and cotton farming, helped rebuild postwar Georgia. Often seen as invisible, even in the terrain of black convict leasing and prison life, women of African descent found themselves routinely victimized by a system predicated on social control and profit. By placing black women at the center of the early modern prison movement and New South industrial revolution, LeFlouria makes them even more impressive and salient as survivors and activists. This work is also relevant as an interdisciplinary study that borrows from and builds upon the scholarship of sociologists, criminologists, and historians in an attempt to resurrect the lives of Georgia African American women convicts. With the use of astonishing sources, including slave narratives, jail and prison records, manuscripts, sermons, women’s club records, and census data, *Chained in Silence* formulates a new historiographical paradigm that challenges prevailing schools of thought on the subject matter, particularly the held belief that black men alone in the convict lease and chain-gang systems principally helped shape the New South economy.

HONORABLE MENTIONS
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:
- Eric Arnesen, George Washington University, Chair
- Deborah Cohen, University of Missouri, St. Louis
- Bruce Laurie, University of Massachusetts, Amherst (Emeritus)

Elizabeth Fones-Wolf and Ken Fones-Wolf, West Virginia University, Struggle for the Soul of the Postwar South: White Evangelical Protestants and Operation Dixie (University of Illinois Press) addresses several central issues in labor history: the failure of the Congress of Industrial Organization’s Operation Dixie and the inability of the labor movement to unionize the South in a substantial way, on the one hand, and the nature of southern workers’ religious world views, on the other. Southern white workers’ skepticism of organized labor rested, in part, on their deeply held religious commitments, which were underestimated or misunderstood by northern trade unionists who sought to enlist southern workers in their cause. Yet the men and women in these pages were neither misled by employer paternalism nor misdirected by labor’s opponents. Their religious beliefs provided them with sources of personal and community strength; they also informed their priorities and influenced their political choices. The authors make a convincing case that organized labor’s fate in the South cannot be understood without attention to the “cultural and religious values” of working people. They provide us with a nuanced and respectful account of southern workers, their religious beliefs, and religion’s role in shaping responses to the postwar efforts to organize the South. In so doing, they challenge labor historians to take religion seriously as a powerful force and constitutive element of their subjects’ lives.

HONORABLE MENTION:
Lou Martin, Chatham University, Smokestacks in the Hills: Rural-Industrial Workers in West Virginia (University of Illinois Press).

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
- Joyce Antler, Brandeis University
- Patricia Cline Cohen, University of California, Santa Barbara
- Elizabeth H. Pleck, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign (emerita)
Cassandra Alexis Good, University of Mary Washington, *Founding Friendships: Friendships between Men and Women in the Early American Republic* (Oxford University Press). Cassandra Alexis Good has uncovered a remarkable body of evidence documenting close male-female friendships in the early American republic. Long-held custom decreed that affectionate cross-sex friendships could not exist outside the context of courtship and marriage. Yet Good finds plenty of epistolary evidence in the founding decades that echoes the well-known example of Thomas Jefferson’s mutually respectful relationship with Abigail Adams. Good reveals the strategies correspondents invoked to allay suspicions of impropriety, ranging from inclusive references to spouses, mutual claims of fictive kinship, and careful deployment of salutations and closings emphasizing esteem rather than love. Literacy and education were central to these relationships, not only for the material production of the letters but also for the way that the letters actuated the friendships. Most remarkably, Good finds that these scores of documented friendships exhibit a relatively egalitarian view of the mental capacities of both sexes. Her book greatly enlarges our understanding of gender in the early republic.

**Lerner-Scott Prize**

*for the best doctoral dissertation in U.S. women’s history*

**PRIZE COMMITTEE:**

- Charlene M. Boyer Lewis, Kalamazoo College, Chair
- Wendy Gamber, Indiana University, Bloomington
- Vivien Rose, Independent Historian

Susan Hanket Brandt, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs, “*Gifted Women and Skilled Practitioners: Gender and Healing Authority in the Delaware Valley, 1740–1830*” (Temple University, August 2014; Adviser: Dr. Susan E. Klepp). Substantially revising the standard narrative of women medical practitioners in this period, which often depicts these women as “amateurs” and emphasizes their declining influence, this sophisticated, yet accessible, dissertation argues that women—European, Native American, and African American—actually continued to play a central role in health care well into the nineteenth century. Instead of falling victim to capitalism and professionalization, doctresses, herbalists, apothecaries, and midwives of various classes and ethnicities took advantage of the unregulated medical marketplace and created an arena where women could still act with authority, resisting attempts at marginalization. Incredibly well researched, the dissertation shows that while many female practitioners continued to use traditional remedies, other women were also deeply invested in the latest medical research, reading widely in medical works and attending demonstrations. Indeed, female healers of all sorts contributed to medical knowledge and even received widespread...
recognition for their competence. Susan Hanket Brandt finds that, though the wealthiest and the poorest women faced pressure to leave non-familial medicine, many other female healers continued to develop expertise and to attend to patients into the 1800s, in spite of obstacles. After a career as a nurse practitioner herself, this new historian and her work embody the true spirit of both Gerda Lerner and Anne Firor Scott.

**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
- Susan Brewer, University of Wisconsin–Stevens Point
- Shelley Lee, Oberlin College
- Margot Minardi, Reed College
- Christopher W. Wells, Macalester College

Robert Lee, University of California, Berkeley, “Accounting for Conquest: The Price of the Louisiana Purchase of Indian Country.” The Louisiana Purchase not only doubled a national domain, it more than tripled the amount of unceded Indian land claimed by the United States. Over most of Louisiana the 1803 deal transferred a territorial abstraction known as preemption, which conveyed an exclusive authority to extinguish indigenous title by conquest or contract. Federal authorities went on to exercise that power to acquire over 500 million acres from Indians, principally through violence-backed treaties and agreements that generally called for some kind of compensation. For nearly seventy years, scholars interested in how much the United States paid for Indian title within the Louisiana Purchase have cited a questionable estimate from the 1940s. This article revisits that estimate and provides a better one. To do so, it relies on extensive but little-known forensic accounting investigations. Since the 1880s, Indian nations have compelled federal auditors to dredge up information on historical disbursements to tribes to defend claims for economic damages caused by broken treaties. Once assembled and visualized in GIS, accounting from more than a century of Indian claims cases reveal that from 1804 to 2012 the United States spent no less than $2.6 billion (in non–inflation adjusted figures) to acquire Indian title within the Louisiana Territory. This strikingly unfamiliar figure towers over the famous $15 million paid to France for preemption, calling into question textbook accounts of one of the greatest real estate deals in world history. As a statistic in need of a story, the price of the Louisiana Purchase of Indian country invites historians to view territorial expansion through the prism of resource allocation, and subsequently to re-center it on the conquest of the Native American estate.
Binkley-Stephenson Award

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

AWARD COMMITTEE:
- Stephen Aron, University of California, Los Angeles, Chair
- Nicole Etcheson, Ball State University
- Benjamin J. Sacks, Princeton University.

Benjamin A. Coates, Wake Forest University, “Securing Hegemony through Law: Venezuela, the U.S. Asphalt Trust, and the Uses of International Law, 1904–1909” (September 2015) challenges deeply embedded notions of how Theodore Roosevelt’s Washington exerted American priorities in the Americas and beyond. Both complementing and critiquing prevailing understandings of the 1898–1914 period as a simplistic, straightforward “age of American gunboat diplomacy,” Benjamin A. Coates’s article articulates how corporate influence, personal ambition, and international legal codification actually did much of the work that military might could not (or did not want to) achieve. At once calling for international legal arbitration (under American and European influence) and promoting the use of force to achieve its own ends as necessary, the author elegantly demonstrates how American officials tried to achieve this apparent contradiction. The article’s fresh perspective makes it a very important contribution to our understanding of early twentieth-century U.S. foreign relations and, more broadly, to our histories of Progressive Era America.

David Thelen Award

for the best article on American history written in a foreign language

AWARD COMMITTEE:
- Edward T. Linenthal, Executive Editor, OAH/Editor, Journal of American History, Chair
- Kate Brown, University of Maryland, Baltimore County
- Chihi-Ming Wang, Academia Sinica
- Mari Yoshihara, University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa

Shin Aoki, Tokyo Woman’s Christian University, “Singing Exoticism: A Historical Anthropology of the GI Songs ‘China Night’ and ‘Japanese Rumba’” (The Japanese Association for the Study of Popular Music). This article focuses on two shinchugun (“stationed forces”) songs, “China Night,” and “Japanese Rumba,” popular among American military forces in post–World War II Japan. The article explores the historical geopolitical, ethnic, cultural, and social contexts in which these two songs were produced and consumed. Employing the conceptual term “musicking,” the article also addresses the experiences of Americans who sang these songs. The act of listening to or singing these songs not only led to the evocation of a sense of exoticism but also offered American military men a Japanese “conversational textbook,” which they used to “pick up” women, and a sense of pleasure in enunciating/singing foreign words.
Huggins-Quarles Award

for graduate students of color to assist them with expenses related to travel to research collections for the completion of the PhD dissertation

AWARD COMMITTEE:

- Arica L. Coleman, Independent Scholar, Chair
- William Bauer, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
- Miroslava Chávez-García, University of California, Santa Barbara
- Dwayne Mack, Berea College
- David Torres-Rouff, University of California, Merced

Johnnie Tiffany Holland, Duke University, “United By Color and Flag: Blackness in the U.S. Virgin Islands.” Johnnie Tiffany Holland specializes in transnationalism within the context of twentieth-century U.S. history. Her dissertation is “a case study” which examines “the experiences of migrants—those from the islands to the mainland U.S. and, also, those from the mainland and other U.S. colonial sites to the Virgin Islands;” and explores “the path of islander identity from Danish West Indians, to American nationals . . . to a self-articulated imagined community of Virgin Islanders demanding full privileges of U.S. citizenship.” Her dissertation adviser, Nancy MacLean (the William H. Chafe Professor of History and Public Policy), praised Holland’s dissertation as “a work of refreshing originality and import for African American history, the U.S. and the World field, and women’s history.” The travel grant will assist with archival research in the U.S. Virgin Islands.

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:

- Colleen Shanley Kyle, Lakeside Upper School, Chair
- Edward T. O’Donnell, Holy Cross College
- Fred Raphael, Eagle Academy for Young Men at Ocean Hill/Gilder Lehrman Institute for American History

Susan Miller, Middleborough High School, Massachusetts. Dr. Susan Miller is committed to making history relevant and alive to all students, from the aspiring teachers she lectures at Bridgewater State and the University of Massachusetts to generations of high school students at Middleborough to special-education students as well as citizens in the broader community. She has built bridges between students and historical organizations; she eschews textbooks for primary sources, simulations, new technology, research papers and multidisciplinary projects to emphasize historical problem solving, active learning, and connections to the present. The lessons she shared with the committee are guided by Miller’s knack for high-interest essential questions,
her atttiveness to the historical record, and her resourcefulness in working with outside organizations and individuals who engage in the learning process with Miller and her students. Examples include the 9/11 Oral History Project, for which she was honored by the 9/11 Tribute Center, and a lesson about unfair laws that incorporates an “enhancement experience” on Boston’s Freedom Trail. She is even a member of the New Bedford Sea Chanty Chorus and has made their performances yet another extension of her classroom. The recommendations we read were outstanding: her principal declared that Miller is one of “the most talented, dynamic and engaging teachers I have ever encountered in my career.” One of her student recommendations was actually from an entire class of students, all testifying to the specific ways Miller has lit the fire of historical inquiry within them. We have been inspired by reading Miller’s materials and extend our congratulations to her for this well-deserved recognition.

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:
- Brian Hendricks, Benedictine University, Chair
- Kimberly E. Gilmore, HISTORY/A+E Networks
- Veronica Savory McComb, Lenoir-Rhyne University

 fotografiate: Claudio Rocha

No Más Bebés, Moon Canyon Films; Renee Tajima-Peña and Virginia Espino, Producers; Renee Tajima-Peña, Director. The committee unanimously agreed on the selection of No Más Bebés as this year’s recipient of the Erik Barnouw Award. The committee also agreed that the film was a compelling look at the tragedy of coercive sterilization that Mexican American women faced during the 1960s and 1970s and of their courageous struggle for justice in the courts of America afterwards. No Más Bebés is the story of Mexican immigrant women who were sterilized while giving birth at Los Angeles County–University of Southern California Medical Center during the 1970s. Alongside intrepid young Chicana/o lawyers and a whistle-blowing doctor, the mothers stood up to powerful institutions in the name of justice.
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, parks, or programs that make the NPS a leader in promoting public understanding of and engagement with American history.

AWARD COMMITTEE:
- David H. Glassberg, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Chair
- Eola Dance, National Park Service
- Dwight T. Pitcaithley, New Mexico State University

The Manzanar National Historic Site barracks exhibit exemplifies the principles of scholarly excellence and civic engagement that the Stanton-Horton Award was established to honor. The exhibit, installed in April 2015 within two 20' x 100' barracks reconstructed on the site where Japanese Americans were incarcerated during World War II, was many years in the making, and involved the participation of practically the entire staff of Manzanar National Historic Site; additional NPS personnel from the Denver Service Center and the Pacific West Regional Office; and three outside contracting firms based in southern California, Virginia, and Maryland. More important, the exhibit incorporates original archival and oral history research with the families of individuals who experienced life in the barracks seven decades ago, and in many cases, with the individuals themselves. These families not only contributed valuable historical materials but also helped shape the way those materials would be interpreted to the public throughout the planning process. The high level of community engagement has only grown since the exhibits were installed, as the park has reached out to youths from inner city Los Angeles and the Owens Valley. The award committee especially commends the exhibit’s nuanced exploration of how internees grappled with the Loyalty Questionnaire that they were compelled to answer, in the process raising the larger question of what loyalty means in a multicultural democracy and who has the right to define it and question others about it.
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 U.S. to the OAH Annual Meeting.

RESIDENCIES COMMITTEE (OAH/JAAS JAPAN HISTORIANS’ COLLABORATIVE COMMITTEE):
• Deborah Dash Moore, University of Michigan, OAH Chair
• Yasumasa Fujinaga, Yamaguchi University, JAAS Chair
• Eiichiro Azuma, University of Pennsylvania
• Mary L. Dudziak, Emory University School of Law
• Mark Dyreson, Penn State University
• Sayuri Guthrie-Shimizu, Rice University
• Kohei Kawashima, Musashi University
• Akiyo Okuda, Keio University

Neil Foley, Southern Methodist University
Tokyo University of Foreign Studies: changing constructions of race, citizenship, and transnational identity in the Borderlands, Mexico and the American West; Mexican immigration; and comparative civil rights politics of African Americans and Mexican Americans

Madeline Y. Hsu, University of Texas at Austin
Ritsumeikan University: transnationalism, transpacific history, U.S.-East Asian relations

Three Japanese students studying in the United States were selected to receive funding to attend this year’s OAH Annual Meeting. They are:

Hirobumi Endo, Stony Brook University, State University of New York

Keita Okuhiro, University at Albany, State University of New York

Yukako Otori, Harvard University
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:
- Anke Ortlepp, University of Kassel, Committee and Subcommittee Chair
- Nicolas Barreyre, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales
- Georg Schild, University of Tübingen, ex officio

Miroslava Chávez-García, University of California, Santa Barbara

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:
- Nancy F. Cott, Harvard University, OAH President-Elect, Chair
- Edward L. Ayers, University of Richmond, OAH Vice President
- Earl Lewis, Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, OAH Incoming Vice President

Aaron Bae is a graduate student at Arizona State University, where he expects to receive his PhD in 2016; he received his MA from Claremont Graduate University and his BA from Baylor University. Bae organized the OAH panel “Collaborative Action, Conflicting Visions: New Histories of Black-Latina/o Activism and Internationalism in the Mid- and Late Twentieth-Century United States,” on which he will present his paper, “Reconsidering a Multiracial Triumph: Black-Latina/o Relations, Radical Activists, and Divergent Coalitional Politics in 1970s Oakland, California.” Bae examines internationalist radicals’ entrance into Oakland municipal electoral politics as part of their broader strategy toward “self-determination” for their local communities, culminating with the 1977 mayoral election of the Black Panther party–supported Lionel Wilson. Scholars often view Wilson’s election as a success story of radicals mobilizing “within the system” and—because of the endorsement of Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers—a moment of multiracial success. Yet the 1977 election also marked a split between previously aligned radicals in the Black Panthers and the Oakland chapter of the Brown Berets, now largely working within La Raza Unida party. This episode highlights not only the dilemmas self-proclaimed revolutionaries faced in their attempts to work within established political systems toward societal change but also the complexities of “multiracial” coalitional organizing within recent U.S. history.
Garrett Felber is a graduate student at the University of Michigan, where he expects to receive his PhD in 2016; he received a BA from Kalamazoo College and an MA from Columbia University. In the roundtable discussion, “Leading with Law? Black Radicals, the Carceral State, and Political Dissent,” his talk considers prison litigation efforts during the early 1960s as a form, rather than an outgrowth, of civil rights politics. Jailhouse lawyering by black radical prisoners transgressed the obstinate curtain drawn between the correctional system and the courts, expanding the ability for prisoners to practice law. However, the Prison Litigation Reform Act (PLRA) signed into law by President Bill Clinton in 1996 severely curbed these gains. Aimed at limiting “frivolous” claims by prisoners, the PLRA’s distinction between worthy and unworthy suits recalled the state’s role in challenging the religious sincerity and political legitimacy of grievances brought forth by incarcerated members of the Nation of Islam. Jailhouse lawyers have often been characterized as having little political consciousness, offering their legal services only for personal gain. Instead, we might reconsider jailhouse lawyers as political activists who were challenging the state in the absence of civil rights advocacy groups.

Max Flomen is a doctoral candidate at the University of California, Los Angeles, where his research focuses on the history of slavery and captivity in the Texas-Louisiana borderlands. He received his BA and MA in history from McGill University and plans to complete his PhD in 2017. His paper, “Raiders and Dealers: Indigenous and Atlantic Slaveries in Texarkana, 1758–1790,” examines the transformation of unfree labor regimes through the co-mingling of warfare and commercial slave trading. The result was a complex system of interethnic alliances prone to destabilizing shifts. Rather than analyze slavery as a legal institution that can be legislated out of existence, his work approaches “unfreedom” as a dynamic historical process, with the social, economic, and political value provided by slaves consistently interwoven in both state and nonstate societies.

Rachel Gross is a graduate student at the University of Wisconsin–Madison, where she expects to receive her PhD in 2016; she received her BA from the University of Puget Sound. Her paper, “Outdoor Recreation and Counterculture: An Alternative Consumer Society?” examines young countercultural outdoor enthusiasts who utilized some of the newest technologies in commercial camping gear while struggling to reconcile the commercial and industrial source of those technologies with the counterculture’s self-sufficient, back-to-the-land ethos. Gross shows how leaders in outdoor gear companies sought to convince these young backpackers that their leisure-time activities were actually compatible with the values of the counterculture by linking them to earlier, “primitive” outdoor practices like woodcraft. Ultimately, however, outdoorspeople heading to the mountains united more around consumption than around political calls to action.
Samuel and Marion Merrill Graduate Student Travel Grants, Cont.

**Farina King** is *Bilagáana* (Euro-American), born for *Kinyaa’áanii* (the Towering House Clan) of the Diné (Navajo). Her maternal grandfather was Euro-American, and her paternal grandfather was *Tsínaajinii* (Black-streaked Woods People Clan) of the Diné. She is a graduate student at Arizona State University and the 2015–2016 Charles Eastman Dissertation Fellow at Dartmouth College, preparing to receive her PhD in 2016. She received her MA in African History from the University of Wisconsin and a BA from Brigham Young University with a double major in History and French Studies. She will present “Náhookós (North): Monument Valley Diné Student and Community Struggles with Busing and Distant Education in the Self-Determination Era” on the ALANA panel “Self-Determination in Migration, Law, and Education: The Huggins Quarles Award Winners.” She concentrates on some cases of Diné student experiences from the northern region of the Navajo reservation in Monument Valley, Utah, between 1965 and 1990. She discusses how the students’ struggles with distant education and busing led to the development of local Navajo schools in Monument Valley with more Diné self-determined curriculum. The story of the Monument Valley community stand against busing demonstrates the perpetuation of a Navajo earth memory compass that guides Diné collective identity.
OAH Presidents’ Travel Fund for Emerging Historians
The fund provides travel stipends of up to $750 for up to five graduate students and recent PhDs in history (no more than four 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:
• Nancy F. Cott, Harvard University, OAH President-Elect, Chair
• Edward L. Ayers, University of Richmond, OAH Vice President
• Earl Lewis, Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, OAH Incoming Vice President

Meaghan Leigh Beadle is a graduate student at the University of Virginia, where she expects to receive her PhD in 2017. She received her BA from Northwestern University and her MPhil from Cambridge University. She organized the panel “Mediating the Message: The Intersection of Leadership and Cultural Production in Twentieth Century Activism,” on which she will present “Feminism NOW! Visual Culture and the National Organization for Women.” Using organization records and close visual analysis, Beadle illustrates the terms through which the National Organization for Women (NOW) ambivalently shaped and demarcated a visual vocabulary for their movement between 1968 and 1987. While NOW largely failed to recognize photography’s documentary or evidentiary potential, they regularly wielded photography as a tool of self-expression and visual consciousness-raising. Beadle’s project situates visual culture at the center of women’s liberation to illustrate the vital role photography played in shaping the very definition of feminism. In the process, it concurrently interrogates how feminists redefined what it meant to be female in the late twentieth century.

Nancy O. Gallman is a graduate student at the University of California, Davis, where she expects to receive her PhD in 2017. She received her JD from the New York University School of Law and her BA from Yale University. She will present her paper, “‘With respect to Satisfaction for Mr. Houston’: Spanish Law and Native Justice in Late Eighteenth-century East Florida,” which explores indigenous and settler conceptions of justice in the adjudication of a murder on the east Florida–Georgia border in 1793. Gallman argues that this conflict reveals how Spanish officials and Lower Creek and Seminole leaders relied on a plural system of law to mediate local cross-cultural conflicts and reinforce their alliance against threats by Anglo-American settlers to invade East Florida and expand the slave plantation economy. In East Florida’s mixed legal culture, Lower Creeks and Seminoles exercised power in ways that—instead of extending the reach of European law—sustained Native American principles of law, with which settlers had to negotiate throughout the imperial contest to control the Southeast after the American Revolution.
Kris Klein Hernandez is a graduate student at the University of Michigan and expects to receive his PhD by 2019. He obtained his AB from Bowdoin College and MA from the University of Texas at El Paso. Klein Hernandez is presenting a paper, “Regionalized Notions of Sexuality in the Nineteenth Century Confederate–Mexican Borderlands.” He interrogates nightlife in the Confederate town of Bagdad, Mexico, which originally existed as a small Mexican settlement until the Confederacy operated on its shores from 1860–1865 to sell slave cotton to the Atlantic World. Due to the large influx of military soldiers to the port, male nightlife and homosociality grew rapidly. Consequently, Bagdad obtained the reputation of a vice-ridden and lawless settlement. The paper explores individuals who portrayed “deviant” sexualities in this space as leadership. By doing so, it shows how sexuality was deployed in unique and contradictory ways within the Civil War borderlands.

Miguel Juárez is a graduate student at the University of Texas at El Paso and expects to receive his PhD in 2017. He received his BA and MA from the University of Texas at El Paso, and an MLS from the University at Buffalo, State University of New York. His paper, “The Lincoln Park Community: A Disappeared Community Reclaimed via Social Media,” describes the use of digital urban history for advocacy and preservation purposes. Juárez’s work recounts the transformation of an over one-hundred-year-old community displaced by highway building. The story of Lincoln Park and Lincoln Center, both located in South Central El Paso, Texas, are at the center of a story of rapid urbanization in the twentieth century U.S.-Mexico borderlands. His presentation details efforts to save a longstanding Mexican American community center in a historic area, where social media tools have played a leading role in these efforts. Juárez’s paper demonstrates how scholars and activists can work together to save historic structures of high community importance.

Megan E. Springate is a historical archaeologist and graduate student at the University of Maryland, College Park. She expects to receive her PhD in 2016; she received her Master of Applied Anthropology from the University of Maryland, her MA from Trent University in Canada, and her Bachelor of Arts & Science from McMaster University in Canada. In her role as Prime Consultant to the National Park Service LGBTQ Heritage Initiative, she is a panelist for New Directions in LGBTQ Public History. Springate is committed to including the broad and intersectional histories of all LGBTQ Americans in the initiative. The OAH panel consists of public history practitioners and academics who will discuss how public representations of this history have changed over the past few decades and the complicated narratives of inclusions that have often accompanied them.
God, Gotham, and Modernity

Jon Butler

Howard R. Lamar Professor Emeritus of American Studies, History, and Religious Studies, Yale University; Adjunct Research Professor of History, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities

It is truly a pleasure for me to introduce Jon Butler, president of the OAH and also my longtime friend and former colleague. He is that rare scholar of extraordinary accomplishment who is also a modest man. Despite his almost thirty years on the east coast at Yale University—serving as chaired professor, Dean of the Graduate School, University Librarian, and Director of the Humanities Division at various times—he has never lost his strong anti-elitist streak, nor his midwestern niceness. His loyalty to Minneapolis and to the University of Minnesota, where he earned both his BA and PhD, has never wavered. It’s only fitting that that university awarded him an honorary doctorate in 2006.

Jon Butler’s self-effacing personality pairs curiously with the character of his scholarship. His scholarly work on religion in early America is bold and assertive—ready to challenge prevailing historical assumptions and to replace them. Did everyone think, back in the late 1970s, that Protestant Christianity exhausted the religious repertoire of colonists in early America? Jon Butler showed persuasively that occult practices such as astrology and divination were alive and well. Did everyone think there was an influential Great Awakening during the first half of the 18th century? Jon Butler argued that is an interpretive fiction. Did everyone assume that religious intensity was never so great as among the seventeenth-century Puritans, and declined from there? Jon Butler contended that religion among the early English settlers of North America was mixed and vague, and that only in the late seventeenth and the eighteenth centuries did the Anglicans, their church steeples poking the sky—not the Congregationalists or Methodists—surge forward with church organizations and truly ‘Christianize’ the masses.

Jon’s book Awash in a Sea of Faith, bringing together these bold claims (several of which he had made in significant articles earlier), reframed our understandings of American religious history. It won the Albert J. Beveridge Award, for the best
book in American history, from the American Historical Association in 1990, along with several other prizes.

Meanwhile, Jon was moving toward the present in his scholarly work. I remember a truly galvanizing talk he gave, arguing against the assumption that secularization had triumphed by the twentieth century. He showed many indices of the opposite. It was a huge mistake to assume that religion had a declining hold on Americans’ minds in modernity, or that urbanization and religious vitality were incompatible, he contended, and equally misguided to ignore religion in treatments of modern U.S. history. (The political force of the religious Right since the 1970s might not have come as such a surprise to academics had Jon Butler’s way of thinking been the norm.)

These items barely graze the surface of Jon Butler’s scholarly work. But I want to use my last minute to mention another reason for his deserved eminence: his mentorship of younger scholars, not only among his numerous graduate students at Yale but far outside. Over the decade from 1993 to 2002, he and his colleague Harry Stout ran the Pew Program in Religion and American History and then the Institute for the Advanced Study of Religion at Yale, which funded, encouraged, and guided scores of young scholars, who now people the history profession; the creative and supportive influence that Jon exerted thereby continues to ripple through religious history today. Through a long career, Jon Butler has remained a man of principle—benefitting his field, his students, three different universities, and, most recently, the OAH, by serving as president. Please welcome him.

Nancy F. Cott, Harvard University and OAH President-Elect
Please join us in congratulating the following individuals who have reached the fifty-year mark as OAH members this year.

Dean O. Barnum
Robert Beisner
William A. Benton
Mary F. Berry
Darrel E. Bigham
Joab L. Blackman Jr.
Robert M. Blackson
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