The Organization of American Historians thanks Oxford University Press for its continued financial support of the OAH Awards and its Clio Sponsorship of the OAH Annual Meeting.
OAH AWARDS AND PRIZES

Roy Rosenzweig Distinguished Service Award .......................................................... 2
Friend of History Award ........................................................................................... 4
Frederick Jackson Turner Award ............................................................................. 6
Merle Curti Intellectual History Award ................................................................... 7
Merle Curti Social History Award ........................................................................... 8
Richard W. Leopold Prize ....................................................................................... 10
Avery O. Craven Award ........................................................................................... 11
James A. Rawley Prize ........................................................................................... 12
Ellis W. Hawley Prize ............................................................................................. 13
Liberty Legacy Foundation Award ......................................................................... 14
Lawrence W. Levine Award ..................................................................................... 15
Darlene Clark Hine Award ....................................................................................... 16
David Montgomery Award ....................................................................................... 17
Mary 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
Huggins-Quarles Award .......................................................................................... 22
John D’Emilio LGBTQ History Dissertation Award ............................................... 23
John Higham Research Fellowship ........................................................................ 24
Mary K. Bonsteel Tachau Teacher of the Year Award ........................................... 25
Erik Barnouw Award ............................................................................................... 26
Stanton-Horton Award for Excellence in National Park Service History ............. 27

OAH FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS

OAH/JAAS Japan Residencies Program ................................................................ 28
Germany Residency Program .................................................................................. 29
Samuel and Marion Merrill Graduate Student Travel Grants ............................... 29
OAH Presidents’ Travel Fund for Emerging Historians ......................................... 31
50-Year Members ...................................................................................................... 34
60+-Year Members .................................................................................................. 38
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 2020 OAH award and prize recipients:

**Roy Rosenzweig Distinguished Service Award**
*for an individual or individuals whose contributions have significantly enriched our understanding and appreciation of American history*

Award Committee:
Edward L. Ayers, University of Richmond, Chair
Lu Ann Jones, National Park Service
Martha S. Jones, Johns Hopkins University
T. J. Stiles, Independent Scholar

The OAH is pleased to award the Roy Rosenzweig Distinguished Service Award to Eric Foner, Columbia University. This award recognizes Professor Foner for enriching our understanding and appreciation of American history, for deepening our sensitivity to the past as a researcher, writer, teacher, leader, and public historian.

Professor Foner is a prolific scholar, the author and editor of over twenty books, many of which have received the highest honors. This body of work embodies an influential mix of ambitious research retold through insight and accessible prose that has long set a high bar for U.S. historians. His 1988 *Reconstruction: America's Unfinished Revolution, 1863–1877* remains the defining study of this pivotal moment in U.S. history and was awarded the Bancroft Prize, the Parkman Prize, and the Los Angeles Times Book Award. *The Fiery Trial: Abraham Lincoln and American Slavery*, published in 2010, won the Bancroft Prize, the Pulitzer Prize, and the Lincoln Prize. His most recent book, *The Second Founding: How the Civil War and Reconstruction Remade the Constitution*, was just published in 2019.
Professor Foner has been committed to taking U.S. history well beyond academia, ensuring that scholars’ best ideas influence thinking in K–12 classrooms, museums, and the popular press. His textbook, *Give Me Liberty! An American History*, was first published in 2004 and has guided learning and teaching in K–12 and community college courses across the country. He led, for 15 years, a summer institute on Reconstruction for high school instructors through the Gilder Lehrman Institute, and his online course “The Civil War and Reconstruction” reaches across the globe via ColumbiaX. Professor Foner has co-curated two award-winning exhibitions and has collaborated with public sites from Disneyland to numerous National Park Service sites. His views frequently appear in news outlets, including the *New York Times*. His commentary from *The Nation* magazine was published as *Battles for Freedom: The Use and Abuse of American History* in 2017.

Professor Foner retired as the DeWitt Clinton Professor of History at Columbia University in 2018, after 45 years of teaching at Columbia, City College, Princeton, and in numerous visitorships, including the Pitt Professorship at the University of Cambridge in 1980. His legacy includes generations of graduate students who are today leaders in U.S. history, including members of the faculties at Columbia University, Harvard University, Johns Hopkins University, Rutgers University, University of Connecticut, University of Michigan, and University of Southern California.

As a leader among U.S. historians, Professor Foner has served as president of the three major professional organizations: the Organization of American Historians, American Historical Association, and Society of American Historians.
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:
Joanne Meyerowitz, Yale University, President, Chair
George J. Sanchez, University of Southern California, President-Elect
Philip J. Deloria, Harvard University, Vice President
Jay S. Goodgold, Independent Investor, Treasurer
Earl Lewis, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Immediate Past President

The OAH is pleased to present the 2020 Friend of History Award to the Ulysses S. Grant Association. The USGA was founded in 1962 as part of the Civil War centennial commemorations. Its founding historians included luminaries in the field—Bruce Catton, John Hope Franklin, and Allan Nevins, among others. Initially located at the Ohio Historical Society and then at Southern Illinois University, the USGA moved to its current home at Mississippi State University in 2008, where it established the Ulysses S. Grant Presidential Library. Retired Chief Justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court Frank J. Williams has served as the second president of the USGA since 1990, replacing Ralph G. Newman. For more than five decades, the USGA has fulfilled its mission “to conduct research into the life of Ulysses S. Grant and preserve the knowledge of his importance in American history.”

In its early years, the USGA collected and annotated Grant’s papers and published 30 of the 32 volumes of The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant now available for research. In 2008 historian John F. Marszalek took over as the USGA’s executive director and managing editor after the death of long-time director John Y. Simon. Marszalek has held the position for more than a decade. Under Marszalek, the USGA expanded its holdings, completed the last two of the 32 volumes, and in 2017 produced the first comprehensively annotated edition of The Personal Memoirs of Ulysses S. Grant, published by Harvard University Press.

Important as they are, the published volumes hold only twenty percent of Grant’s papers. The remaining eighty percent is housed at the Ulysses S. Grant Presidential Library. There the USGA maintains 15,000 linear feet of records and thousands of published monographs.
It conducts classes for teachers and students, organizes lectures and symposia, and exhibits documents and artifacts for the general public. It has also digitized the 32 volumes, additional correspondence, photographs, prints, political cartoons, and sheet music, all freely available on the library’s website. Housed alongside the Grant material, the Frank and Virginia Williams Collection of Lincolniana makes the Grant Library a true center for the study of the Civil War and the late nineteenth century.

Ron Chernow, author of the recent biography *Grant*, was, in his own words, “a major beneficiary” of the USGA’s work. Marszalek and his staff, he writes, “have done an outstanding job in assisting scholars and opening the collection to the outside world…. Both students and prizewinning authors are treated alike in working with the papers. And even random visitors who walk through the door of the library receive the same courteous treatment.”

In 2015 the U.S. Senate proclaimed 2022 as the bicentennial celebration year of the birth of Ulysses S. Grant and designated the USGA as the institution to lead the national commemoration. As we approach the bicentennial year, we applaud the USGA for its long and ongoing commitment to preserving Grant’s legacy and promoting historical research. As the Civil War historian James McPherson writes, the USGA is “most worthy” of this award.
Frederick Jackson Turner Award
for a first scholarly book dealing with some aspect of American history

Award Committee:
Earl Lewis, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Chair
Raymond Arsenault, University of South Florida, St. Petersburg
Erika Lee, University of Minnesota

Vincent DiGirolamo, Baruch College, Crying the News: A History of America’s Newsboys (Oxford University Press). The 2020 OAH Frederick Jackson Turner Award Committee received 93 eligible submissions this year. The books spanned all aspects of American history, and there were a number of worthy contenders. After a careful review, the committee agreed to award the prize to Vincent DiGirolamo, Baruch College, for Crying the News: A History of America’s Newsboys (Oxford University Press). Crying the News is a magisterial treatment of journalism, child labor, business practices, gender differences, and social change in America from the early nineteenth century through the 1970s. The reader is reminded that those who cried the news in the analog era were the forerunners of Twitter, Instagram, and other systems of information alert. The boys and girls tasked with this labor manufactured events and sold newspapers, they learned the value of organized labor, survived the vicissitudes of economic cycles, endured harassment and deprivation, experienced the sting of racial and gender bias, and informed the nation. DiGirolamo succeeds in lucidly delineating the alternating stories of journalist practices, business aggregation, child labor policies, shifts in technology, and regional and national patterns. Beautifully executed, thoroughly researched, and carefully crafted, Crying the News is a major accomplishment and a significant addition to the historiography.
Merle Curti Intellectual History Award
for the best book in American intellectual history

Award Committee:
Carolyn Eastman, Virginia Commonwealth University, Chair
Brittney Cooper, Rutgers University, New Brunswick
Andrew Hartman, Illinois State University


Katrina Forrester takes on the legacy of one of the most influential books of the twentieth century: John Rawls's *A Theory of Justice* (1971). Rawls set the terms for conversations about equality and justice, and had an outsized impact on both political philosophy and the larger project of liberalism. Even as individuals at various points on the ideological spectrum debated elements of what Rawls proposed—how we might seek justice and egalitarianism, specifically within capitalist welfare states—they implicitly adhered to the paradigm he established. It is impossible to read Forrester’s book without recognizing uncomfortably how Rawls's work has shaped our academic and personal assumptions. Yet Rawls's paradigm also created impossible blind spots for thinking about continuing challenges to justice in a changing world, Forrester shows. Rawls's ideas emerged from a midcentury milieu that understood the state and social justice efforts in ways that have become increasingly unrecognizable over time. With the rise of neoliberalism, deregulation, authoritarianism, dramatic wealth inequality, and renewed racism and nationalism, Rawls's foundational concepts now appear exceptionally dated. Only by understanding their interpretive power and the contexts within which they emerged, Forrester demonstrates powerfully, can we begin to establish new ground rules for thinking about justice.
Merle Curti Social History Award
for the best book in American social history

Award Committee:
Matthew Pratt Guterl, Brown University, Chair
Rebecca L. Davis, University of Delaware
Jennifer M. Guglielmo, Smith College
Robert Parkinson, Binghamton University
Robyn C. Spencer, CUNY-Lehman College

Stephanie E. Jones-Rogers, University of California, Berkeley. *They Were Her Property: White Women as Slave Owners in the American South* (Yale University Press) is a bold, innovative excavation of the social and economic lives of white women in the slaveholding South. Where previous scholarship had found white women to be “fictive masters,” supposedly lacking the true authority, derived from patriarchy, needed to manage a population of enslaved persons, Jones-Rogers provides a comprehensive and detailed portrait of their determined acquisition of all-too-real power over the plantation workplace and their grim, gimlet-eyed management of the political economy of slavery. By deftly using the words of enslaved peoples to reveal the surprising freedom of white women as the head of the household, she troubles the earlier diminishment of “the plantation mistress” as a powerful force in the day-to-day lives of black people held in bondage, resulting in an ambitious model of social history and a major contribution to the rich histories of slavery, patriarchy, and the South. [This book also was selected as a finalist by the 2020 OAH Mary Nickliss Prize in U.S. Women’s and/or Gender History Committee.]
Honorable Mention:

Sarah M. S. Pearsall, University of Cambridge, *Polygamy: An Early American History* (Yale University Press) is an extremely thoughtful and systematic breaking down of heterotopic notions of what social life has supposed to have always looked like, with dramatic consequences not only for the history of her chief object — the phenomenon of polygamy, now almost always understood as a religiously tinged fringe practice — but also for the foundational history of marriage and civil society in the United States. [This book also was selected as a finalist by the 2020 OAH Mary Nickliss Prize in U.S. Women’s and/or Gender History Committee.]

Sophie White, University of Notre Dame, *Voices of the Enslaved: Love, Labor, and Longing in French Louisiana* (Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture and the University of North Carolina Press). Drawing on a unique legal archive, White’s work finds enslaved persons in the courtroom, where their legal testimony offers a singular flash point of illumination on their day-to-day lives and beliefs. Always mindful of the archive’s limits, White shows herself to be a masterful close reader, and the work is a wonderful blending of new and old social history techniques.
Richard W. Leopold Prize
for 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:
Barbara Clark Smith, National Museum of American History, Chair
Kevin Gutzman, Western Connecticut State University
Dinah Mayo-Bobee, East Tennessee State University

Anand Toprani, U.S. Naval War College, *Oil and the Great Powers: Britain and Germany, 1914–1945* (Oxford University Press). As oil replaced coal in the years after World War I, it both revolutionized the conduct of war and reconfigured the geopolitical landscape facing European powers. *Oil and the Great Powers* explores the response of political decision makers in Britain and Germany to that new landscape, analyzing each in the context of its own geographic, geological, economic, and political circumstance. The result is a deft and fruitful comparison of the energy policies these nations pursued over the following decades. Britain, chasing a chimera of energy independence, became further embroiled in Middle Eastern affairs and committed to defending vulnerable routes of transport. Germany, relying on synthetic oil and overland imports, powered its military ambitions via a series of limited, localized campaigns, each intended to secure access to additional sources of supply on the continent. Without reducing geopolitics to the quest for oil, Anand Toprani convincingly argues that oil permeated the policy discourse of the era. Drawing on archives in Germany, Britain, and America, the author engages a broad secondary literature in this ambitious and smoothly written study. The book offers historians an important angle of vision on Europe’s twentieth-century decline while providing policy makers thoughtful considerations on the goal of energy security.
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:
Chandra Manning, Georgetown University, Chair
Susanna Lee, North Carolina State University
Anne Marshall, Mississippi State University

W. Caleb McDaniel, Rice University, *Sweet Taste of Liberty: A True Story of Slavery and Restitution in America* (Oxford University Press). Readers might never have heard of Henrietta Wood before, but after reading *Sweet Taste of Liberty*, they will never forget her. Born enslaved, Wood was manumitted and lived in Cincinnati, Ohio, for five years before being kidnapped and sold back into slavery in the Deep South. After emancipation, she sued her kidnapper, who had gone into the prison ward and convict-leasing business. By meticulously piecing together this largely unknown story from scraps of evidence across nine states to detail Wood’s abduction, bondage, and fight to build a life for herself and her son,

W. Caleb McDaniel tells the story of an enslaved woman with empathy and compels readers to care very deeply about what happened to one easily overlooked individual. At the same time, he lends insight into larger themes—the fragility and reversibility of emancipation, the tenacity of white exploitation, the connections between slavery and the prison industry, the wealth generated through enslavement and the question of reparations—by demonstrating the concrete consequences of these issues in the lives of real people. *Sweet Taste of Liberty* ultimately challenges us to revisit the question of what, exactly, did emancipation mean.
James A. Rawley Prize
for the best book dealing with the history of race relations in the United States

Prize Committee:
Kimberly Fain, Texas Southern University, Chair
Deborah Cohen, University of Missouri–St. Louis
Mario Sifuentes, University of California, Merced

Keeanga-Yamahtta Taylor, Princeton University, Race for Profit: How Banks and the Real Estate Industry Undermined Black Homeownership (The University of North Carolina Press). Keeanga-Yamahtta Taylor’s new monograph reframes the well-known story of segregation in America in the mechanisms to exploit black homeowners and home seekers and further entrench segregation. Taylor traces the development of this unholy alliance between private and public institutions all the while exposing the decrepit conditions of black housing. This wholly original approach demonstrates to readers the fallacy of apparently liberal policy change that in fact opens the door for other types of racial exploitation.
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:
Jessica Rae Pliley, Texas State University, Chair
Gerald Horne, University of Houston
Burton I. Kaufman, Miami University of Ohio, Emeritus
Sonia Lee, Indiana University, Bloomington
Chad H. Parker, University of Louisiana at Lafayette
Barbara D. Savage, University of Pennsylvania

Keeanga-Yamahtta Taylor, Princeton University. *Race for Profit: How Banks and the Real Estate Industry Undermined Black Home Ownership* (The University of North Carolina Press) makes a significant intervention in the history of post–civil rights black history and urban history by introducing the concept of “predatory inclusion” and by revising the declension narrative that characterizes this field. Rather than viewing cities as static sites of blight, poverty, and decay, Taylor sheds light on the fact that they offered opportunities for financial profit within the real estate and banking industries. Even as the federal government continued to tolerate African Americans’ exclusion from white, middle-class suburbs, it also began to incentivize the predatory inclusion of African Americans into home ownership. The Federal Housing Authority’s offer of guaranteed mortgage and subsidized interest rates incentivized realtors to encourage poor Black individuals to buy homes *because* they were viewed as most likely to fail to keep up with mortgage payments. The links between banks, redlining, federal policies, and the possibilities of black homeownership — a primary source of intergenerational working-class and middle-class wealth transfer — are laid out plainly here in ways that lead inevitably to the predatory lending practices and corollary financial industries (payday loans, etc.) that plague low-income neighborhoods now.
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:
Susan D. Carle, American University, Chair
Perla M. Guerrero, University of Maryland, College Park
Chad Williams, Brandeis University

Keeanga-Yamahtta Taylor, Princeton University. Race for Profit: How Banks and the Real Estate Industry Undermined Black Homeownership (The University of North Carolina Press) demonstrates through careful and creative historical scholarship how the passage of federal fair-housing legislation was wholly inadequate to eradicate race discrimination in homeownership. Instead, Taylor shows, these statutory policies, which she characterizes as “predatory inclusion,” had the opposite effect of creating new avenues by which banks, investors, and real estate agents could brutally extract profits from black communities. Their actions caused tens of thousands of foreclosures that devastated the very communities federal fair housing policies purportedly aimed to protect. Taylor powerfully argues that the so-called decline of “inner cities” and the urban cores in the 1960s and 1970s facilitated novel and predatory methods of financing, such as mortgage-backed securities, that created demands for more homeowners. The urban core was the central site for profit—banks and real estate brokers built wealth by decimating African American neighborhoods and the people who lived there. Taylor is especially attentive to how this system disproportionately harmed black women, while at the same time highlighting their role in exposing fraud and the housing industry’s exploitative practices. Taylor’s masterfully researched narrative provides many important lessons for civil rights advocates and policy makers about the difficulties of eradicating racism that is deeply embedded in the structures and practices of both the public and private spheres.
Lawrence W. Levine Award
for the best book in American cultural history

Award Committee:
Erin Redihan, Worcester State University, Chair
Keisha N. Blain, University of Pittsburgh
Cara Caddoo, Indiana University, Bloomington
Joshua Guthman, Berea College
Josef Sorett, Columbia University

Erik R. Seeman, University at Buffalo. *Speaking with the Dead in Early America* (University of Pennsylvania Press) is a thoroughly researched, carefully argued, and clearly written cultural history that covers three centuries of American life (in New England and the northern colonies and states). Prior to the nineteenth-century advent of Spiritualism in North America, but years after the Protestant Reformation signaled a break from the Catholic “intimacy with the dead,” Seeman draws on a wide range of primary sources to persuasively demonstrate a tradition of (Euro) American Protestants who, through a variety of practices, carried on a vibrant set of relations with the dead. In this way, Seeman’s book is compelling in its affirmation of the central (and oft-told story) of Protestantism’s role in the making of a national culture even as he challenges readers to rethink the substance and form of the religious ideas and practices that animated (and continue to shape) the American story.
Darlene Clark Hine Award

for the best book in African American women’s and gender history

Award Committee:
Karsonya Wise Whitehead, Loyola University Maryland, Chair
Ashley Farmer, University of Texas at Austin
Jennifer Hull, Trinity School
Deirdre Cooper Owens, University of Nebraska–Lincoln

Shennette Garrett-Scott, University of Mississippi.
Banking on Freedom: Black Women in U.S. Finance Before the New Deal (Columbia University Press) is a comprehensive and original study of black women’s business practices in the aftermath of slavery through the early twentieth century. It is an amazing piece of economic history that details how gender, race, and class shaped capitalism and finance by effectively linking the history of capitalism to black women’s entrepreneurship. As Elsa Barkley-Brown noted, Dr. Garrett-Scott’s book effectively “reclaims the stories of black women as bank founders and clerks, investors, aspiring homeowners, and loan seekers.” As the first book to center black women’s work with the banking, finance, and insurance agencies, it is both compelling and artfully written. Unanimously chosen as the 2020 Darlene Clark Hine Award winner, Banking on Freedom provides a much-needed spotlight that illuminates an important aspect of black women’s history.
David Montgomery Award
for the best book on a topic in American labor and working-class history, with co-sponsorship by the Labor and Working-Class History Association (LAWCHA)

Award Committee:
Jarod Roll, University of Mississippi, Chair
Miriam Frank, New York University, Retired
Rashauna Johnson, Dartmouth College

Eduardo Contreras, Hunter College, City University of New York. *Latinos and the Liberal City: Politics and Protest in San Francisco* (University of Pennsylvania Press) is a searching political history of community building in San Francisco that analyzes union organizing, political campaigns, neighborhood transformations, and the rise of queer urban cultures from the 1930s to the 1980s. Contreras’s conceptually ambitious account of race and race-making shows how diverse people from across Central and South America developed a coherent sense of themselves as Latinos—*latinidad*—as they pursued and sought to expand the promises of American liberalism in this “liberal city par excellence.” By showing how ordinary people constructed a coherent and durable collective identity in a time of vibrant social and economic possibility, this work offers an important counterpoint to contemporary claims about identity politics, fragmentation, and the limits of liberalism. This book also explores the conventional markers of labor and working-class history from fresh vantage points, especially by documenting dynamic relationships between Latinos and queer migrants who developed a fresh street culture. As Contreras shows, those relationships yielded new organizing priorities that challenged the stolid political clubs and helped defeat Proposition 6, a hostile and punitive state law that would have LGBT school workers and their advocates fired.

Honorable Mention
William Sturkey, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. *Hattiesburg: An American City in Black and White* (Harvard University Press) sets aside narratives of terror and triumph to reveal the power and beauty of quotidian life during Jim Crow. With nuance and clarity, it shows deep attention to black and white labor, civic participation, and everyday organizing, and often to unexpected results. It shows how the timber industry and the military industrial complex, and domestic, educational, and so-called skilled labor provided the bedrock for the movement that transformed a nation.
Mary 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 (including North America and the Caribbean prior to 1776)

Prize Committee:
Lara Vapnek, St. John’s University, Chair
Maria Raquel Casas, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Sarah Haley, University of California, Los Angeles
Ji-Yeon Yuh, Northwestern University

Saidiya Hartman, Columbia University. Wayward Lives, Beautiful Experiments: Intimate Histories of Riotous Black Girls, Troublesome Women, and Queer Radicals (W. W. Norton & Company) draws on deep archival research to imaginatively reconstruct the lives of young black women in turn-of-the-twentieth-century Philadelphia and New York City. Hartman shows how these women crafted new norms for fashion, friendship, leisure, and sexuality to enact their own ideas of freedom. Reformers criticized these recent migrants to the city for deviating from middle-class norms of respectability and refusing to play the part of diligent domestic workers. Hartman helps us see these women’s lives on their own terms. Feminist scholars have long read sources “against the grain,” but Hartman’s practice of close narration models a new methodology and challenges historians to engage ideas of intimacy in more complex ways. Notably, Hartman marshals photographic evidence to capture the texture of black women’s intimate lives and to expose the violence entailed in producing these images. Hartman addresses questions of agency, poverty, reform, urban geography, and police violence from a new perspective. In haunting prose, she articulates a theory of beauty that challenges what we think we know about the past as well as how we write history.

Honorable Mention
Katherine M. Marino, University of California, Los Angeles. Feminism for the Americas: The Making of an International Human Rights Movement (The University of North Carolina Press) reframes the global history of twentieth-century feminism. Marino demonstrates how feminist leaders from Latin America moved beyond U.S. feminists’ calls for equal political rights to demand equal economic, social, and political rights for women. In clear and compelling prose, and through impressive archival research, Marino explains how feminismo americano, which peaked in the 1930s, contributed to the development of international human rights.
Lerner-Scott Prize
for the best doctoral dissertation in U.S. women's history

Prize Committee:
Tomiko Brown-Nagin, Harvard University, Chair
Keona Ervin, University of Missouri
Nancy Raquel Mirabal, University of Maryland, College Park

Aimee Loiselle, Smith College (dissertation completed at the University of Connecticut under the direction of Micki McElya with Christopher Clark and Peter Baldwin). “Creating Norma Rae: The Erasure of Puerto Rican Needleworkers and Southern Labor Activists in a Neoliberal Icon” is a stunningly successful combination of original scholarship, compelling prose, and sophisticated argumentation. The iconic 1979 film Norma Rae, starring Sally Field as union organizer Crystal Lee Sutton, is Loiselle’s point of departure. The movie depicts Sutton, a white woman, as a courageous underdog who spearheads the unionization of southern textile workers. Analyzing the gendered, racialized, and colonial narratives embedded in the film, Loiselle shows that American popular culture defines “the working class” as white and prefers mythic tales about heroic individuals to true stories about multiracial collective action. She then highlights the work and activism of Puerto Rican needleworkers in the Northeast; these women unionized and battled to stay afloat economically during the 1970s and 1980s, as industries increasingly sought cheaper labor wherever available to compete in the global marketplace. By employing a transnational framework and a cross-disciplinary lens, Loiselle challenges the centrality of white southern mill workers in our histories and interrogates how culture shapes neoliberal political economy. Her dissertation’s contributions to the fields of labor, gender, and cultural studies make it a fitting recipient of the Lerner-Scott prize.
**Louis Pelzer Memorial Award**

*for the best essay in American history by a graduate student*

**Award Committee:**
Benjamin H. Irvin, Executive Editor, OAH/Editor, *Journal of American History* (Chair)
Katherine Grandjean, Wellesley College
Quincy Mills, Vassar College
Carmen Whalen, Williams College


In the 1960s, urban protesters burned neighborhoods in several U.S. cities, including Los Angeles, Newark, and Detroit. Bench Ansfield draws a critical distinction between those early uprising fires and the “far more destructive” arson-for-profit fires that raged through the 1970s. Yet, Ansfield masterfully demonstrates that the two were closely related. In response to protest fires, the federal government and the insurance industry offered Fair Access insurance pools to underinsured neighborhoods. These FAIR plans proved “prohibitively expensive” to almost all residents, but they were affordable to absentee landlords. Ironically, though created as a progressive response to insurance redlining, FAIR plans ultimately incentivized landlord arson. One committee member wrote, “I loved this piece, I found it bracing and important.” “It is unexpected and surprising to me to know that there was, in the wake of the much better-studied riots of the 1960s, a lesser-known crisis of arson in urban communities of color, precipitated by changes in the availability of fire insurance and cooperation with state entities.” Another stated, “I received great joy reading this essay . . . I constantly nodded my head ‘of course!’ . . . This is deeply original, and really smart. The author’s writing is superb. Truly wonderful.”
Binkley-Stephenson Award

_for the best article that appeared in the Journal of American History during the preceding calendar year_

Award Committee:
Meredith Oda, University of Nevada, Reno, Chair
Deirdre Cooper Owens, University of Nebraska–Lincoln

Verónica Martínez-Matsuda, Cornell University.

“For Labor and Democracy: The Farm Security Administration’s Competing Visions for Farm Workers’ Socioeconomic Reform and Civil Rights in the 1940s” (September 2019) is a meticulously researched and brilliantly considered history of the Farm Security Administration’s social and labor reform politics. Martínez-Matsuda took a longitudinal approach to the New Deal agency and its labor camps, exploring their evolution over a decade and across three different populations usually studied separately: white “dust-bowl refugees,” Mexican American farm workers, and incarcerated Japanese Americans. The novelty of her study’s subjects is the product of her examination of the New Deal in the West, outside of the usual black-white, North-South framework of the literature. This focus not only allows her to push our understanding of the long civil rights movement westward, but she also complicates the New Deal historiography’s narrative of accommodation to and expansion of racial exclusions. Her article instead highlights the efforts of officials and workers to “engage in a rights-based struggle surrounding the value of U.S. democracy and American citizenship in race and class terms,” while still taking seriously “the boundaries of social democracy.”
Huggins-Quarles Award

for graduate students of color to assist with expenses related to travel to research collections for the completion of the Ph.D. dissertation

Award Committee:
Michael Witgen, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Chair
Lauren Araiza, Denison University
Mekala Audain, The College of New Jersey
Irvin Ibargüen, New York University
Genevieve Clutario, Harvard University
Jerry Gonzalez, University of Texas at San Antonio

Ana C. Rosado, Northwestern University, “Ties that Bind Us to the Earth: Neighborhoods and Interpersonal Relationships of Black Southern Marylanders.” To promote greater diversity in the historical profession, the Huggins-Quarles Award, named for two outstanding scholars in the field of African American history, Benjamin Quarles and Nathan Huggins, is given annually by the OAH to one or two graduate students of color to assist them with expenses related to travel to research collections for the completion of their Ph.D. dissertation. This year’s award recipient is Ana C. Rosado, a doctoral candidate in the department of history at Northwestern University. Rosado’s dissertation titled “Ties that Bind Us to the Earth: Neighborhoods and Interpersonal Relationships of Black Southern Marylanders” illuminates friendships and other personal relationships among southern African Americans in the era of emancipation. She begins her analysis in the pre–Civil War years and continues her examination into the emancipation era in several southern Maryland counties that remained heavily invested in tobacco agriculture. Rosado’s dissertation promises to shed new light on the familiar concept of “black community,” usually defined by the uprooted and dislocation enforced by slavery. She instead reveals stories of real continuity and creation of community and kinship, turning over one of the central tropes of the history of slavery. The award will support a trip to explore the records at the Freeman & Southern Society Project at the University of Maryland.
John D’Emilio LGBTQ History Dissertation Award
for the best Ph.D. dissertation in U.S. LGBTQ history

Award Committee:
Leila Rupp, University of California, Santa Barbara, Chair
Amanda Littauer, Northern Illinois University
Khary Polk, Amherst College

Caroline Radesky, University of Iowa (dissertation competed at the University of Iowa under the direction of Leslie Schwalm), “Feeling Historical: Same-Sex Desire and Historical Imaginaries, 1880–1920.”

The committee voted unanimously to award the John D’Emilio LGBTQ History Dissertation Award this year to Caroline Radesky for her dissertation, “Feeling Historical: Same-Sex Desire and Historical Imaginaries, 1880–1920.” Radesky’s dissertation focuses on the ways that elite white individuals in the United States in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century took to justifying and glorifying their same-sex attractions by creating a particular kind of queer history. Analyzing a range of innovative sources, including photographs, fiction, catalogs of personal libraries, creative productions, and the archiving of lovers’ lives, she shows how a whitewashed history of ancient Greece and, for men, the Middle East, served as the foundation for an imagined history that made same-sex desires natural and noble. The queer history fashioned in response to and in dialogue with the emerging discourse of sexology became central to elite white conceptions of what it meant to be same-sex desiring. This elegant, compelling, and persuasive dissertation reshapes how we think about the history of queer history.
John Higham Research Fellowship
for graduate students writing doctoral dissertations for a Ph.D. in American history

Fellowship Committee:
Justin Leroy, University of California, Davis, Chair
Patrick Chung, University of Maryland, College Park
Julian Lim, Arizona State University

Mark Boxell, University of Oklahoma. “Red Soil, White Oil: Race, Environment, and the Birth of Petroleum Dependency, 1890–1940” cuts across the vibrant fields of environmental history, the history of capitalism, and settler colonialism. This ambitious dissertation charts the emergence of the petroleum industry in Oklahoma, arguing that oil was at the center of debates about the relationship between race and property, and that oil wealth thus shaped the conditions for democratic citizenship in the early twentieth century even as it reshaped the environment and landscape.

Mia Alexandra Michael, Boston College. “Caring for the Commonwealth: Domestic Work and Workers’ Organizing in Boston, Massachusetts, 1960–2015” is an urgent and timely movement history of domestic workers’ long fight for rights and recognition. Women of color, who make up the majority of domestic workers, have been largely absent from labor histories; Michael’s work brings this field into conversation with gender and immigration history to produce a work that promises to show the long history of domestic workers’ recent legislative victories.
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:
Stephen Sullivan, Sacred Heart Academy, Chair
Robin Morris, Agnes Scott College
Kevin Yeager, The Bryn Mawr School

Brian Sheehy, North Andover High School. In his own words, Mr. Sheehy’s “first goal is to instill in my students a deeper understanding, appreciation, respect, and hopefully a love for history.” This he does through a hands-on, experiential, object-based approach to learning that appeals to the detective in all of us. Students of all ability levels and learning styles are drawn to Brian because of his passion for history and because of his passion for them. He cares deeply about their hopes and their dreams. He links the past to their futures in a very tangible way. Brian has the two qualities required of a great teacher — enthusiasm for the subject and the ability to convey one’s love of the subject to one’s students. That is why he has so many devoted students and why so many of his students have carried forward his love of history. Mr. Sheehy has a special God-given talent for connecting with young people, but do not assume his innate gifts do not involve the sort of work ethic that would make the Puritans look like slackers. He built a museum! And he inspired others, young and old, to work with him to turn it into a community treasure. Historian, teacher, archivist, community activist — Brian Sheehy is an educator in the truest and grandest sense of the word.
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:
Karen Johnson, GoodMovies Entertainment, Inc., Chair
Marian Mathison Desrosiers, Salve Regina University
Vivian Kleiman, Zaentz Media Center

Chasing the Moon, A Robert Stone Production for American Experience: Robert Stone, Writer, Producer and Director; Susan Bellows, Senior Producer; Mark Samels, Executive Producer. Chasing the Moon is a three-part, six-hour documentary series about the United States’ race to land a man on the moon made by PBS to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the lunar landing. Episode one A Place Beyond the Sky begins in 1957 with the U.S. trailing the Soviet Union, which has just successfully launched Sputnik, the first artificial Earth satellite. This led to President John F. Kennedy’s vow to put a man on the moon by the end of the decade and the start of the “space race” between the United States and the Soviet Union. Part two Earthrise (named for the first photo of Earth from space) covers the year 1964 to 1968, focusing on Apollo 1 and Apollo 8 missions. Part three Magnificent Desolation focuses on the successful Apollo 11 mission to the moon, its return, and legacy. The series is built on an exhaustive collection of archival material, much of it never seen before, and includes a diverse cast of people who played key roles in the historic events. This film takes the viewer on a journey not only of the science and the scientists but also of the relevant sociopolitical, cultural, and economic factors of the times.
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:
Diane E. Miller, National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom, Chair
Douglas W. Dodd, California State University, Bakersfield
David Osborn, St. Paul’s Church National Historic Site

National Parks of Boston, Social Justice Team, *Rocking the Cradle* and *Ghosts of the Revolution*. The newly formed Social Justice Team of the National Parks of Boston has significantly revamped the park’s programming by integrating new programs that explore the complexity of our national story through resonant issues and enduring questions associated with park sites. The team is responsible for programming at such iconic sites as Faneuil Hall, the African Meeting House, the Freedom Trail®, Black Heritage Trail® and historic Long Wharf.

Collectively, this team focuses on historic issues of social justice, social change, and social revolution within a human rights framework that links past with present, teases out tensions between civil rights and liberties, and situates park sites within a national civil rights narrative. Audience-centered programs leverage the power of shared authority and create safe space for people to wrestle with contested and evolving understandings of American civic heritage. Participants discover the relevance of history to their own lives and are invited to consider their roles with respect to shaping the way forward. Two exemplary programs, developed for Faneuil Hall and its environs, use primary documents and audience involvement to explore Boston’s response to the case of Anthony Burns, who was arrested under the Fugitive Slave Law in 1854 and returned to slavery.
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):

Members from the United States
Naoko Wake, Michigan State University, OAH Chair
Megan Asaka, University of California, Riverside
Glenn T. Eskew, Georgia State University
Simeon Man, University of California, San Diego
Ellen Wu, Indiana University, Bloomington

Members from Japan
Ichiro Miyata, Saitama University, JAAS Chair
Takeo Mori, Fukuoka University
Yuki Oda, Chuo University
Yuka Tsuchiya, Kyoto University

Farina King, Northeastern State University
Meiji Gakuin University: Native American history, comparative Indigenous/colonial studies, and the history of education; race, ethnicity, gender.

Erik Loomis, University of Rhode Island
Hirosaki University: 20th century U.S. labor history with a focus on the American West, environmentalism, globalization, and the Pacific World

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

Koji Ito, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Eriko Oga, University of Hawai’i at Mānoa
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:
Georg Schild, University of Tübingen, Chair, ex officio
Dirk Bönker, Duke University
Britta Waldschmidt-Nelson, University of Augsburg

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**Thomas G. Andrews**, University of Colorado Boulder

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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:
George J. Sanchez, University of Southern California, President-Elect, Chair
Philip J. Deloria, Harvard University, Vice President
Erika Lee, University of Minnesota, Incoming Vice President

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**Molly Miller Brookfield** is a Ph.D. candidate in the joint program in History and Women’s Studies at the University of Michigan. She organized the OAH 2020 panel Women and Public Space in the Urban United States, where she will be presenting her paper, “‘Most Girls Want Boys to Whistle at Them!’: Normalizing Street Harassment in the United States, 1930–1945.” Her dissertation, “Watching the Girls Go By: Sexual Harassment in the American Street, 1850–1980,” examines men’s harassment of women in public places in the nineteenth- and twentieth-century United States.

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**Michaela Kleber** is a doctoral candidate in history at William & Mary, where she expects to receive her Ph.D. in May 2020. She graduated in 2011 from Vassar College with a bachelor’s degree in history, English, and French, and received a master’s in history and literature from Columbia University as well as a master’s degree in history from William & Mary. Her dissertation focuses on Illinois country in the 17th and 18th centuries.
Her project works to recover the ways gender and sexuality structured Indigenous Illinois society in order to better understand the course of French colonization in the region. She is particularly interested in questions of gender and sexuality, Native power, and imperialism. She will present her paper, “A Question of Power: Gender and Imperialism in Illinois Country,” as part of the panel “Women and Power in Early Native North America.”

Juan Ignacio Mora is a doctoral candidate in the Department of History at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, where he expects to receive his Ph.D. in 2020. He also earned his B.A. in history and Latina/Latino studies at the University of Illinois. His dissertation, “Latino Encounters: Mexicans, Tejanos, and Puerto Ricans in Postwar Michigan, 1942–1970,” explores how these three groups of Latinos forged national, transnational, and continental networks of migration through their postwar agricultural labor in the Midwest. This project is at the intersection of state-sanctioned guestworker programs that the United States engaged in with Mexico and Puerto Rico. “Latino Encounters” demonstrates that an examination of the exchanges between Mexicans, Mexican Americans, and Puerto Ricans provides a unique opportunity to consider how Latinos relationally shaped notions of race, ethnicity, and citizenship. His paper, “Ineffective Consul: Agricultural Labor Inequalities and Detroit’s Mexican Consulate, 1942–1964,” is part of the panel “Mexican Consulates and the Negotiation of Inequality in the Twentieth-Century United States. This paper focuses on how braceros attempted to challenge labor inequalities via the local consulate, as well as how they created migratory networks by traveling from Michigan to consuls along the Texas-Mexico border, typically in search of more effective consular assistance.

Carolina Ortega is a doctoral candidate in the History Department at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Currently supported by a Mellon/ACLS Dissertation Completion Fellowship, she will defend her dissertation in May. Her dissertation, “De Guanajuato to Green Bay: A Generational Story of Labor, Place and Community, 1926–2010,” traces the history of guanajuatense migration to the United States across (and beyond) the twentieth century. Her paper, “Unlikely Migrants: Mexicans in New York City, 1924–1932,” argues that Mexican migrants who traveled to New York City in the 1920s experienced a different type of migratory experience than did their compatriots who traveled to the Southwest and the Midwest during this period. But as in other Mexican communities, Mexican nationals, both in the United States and Mexico, turned to the Mexican consulate in times of need. Furthermore, the Mexican consulate played a role in conveying a positive image of Mexico within the United States, whether through the celebration of Mexican holidays or the downplaying of tumultuous events, such as the Cristero War (1926–1929) in Mexico. Her presentation will shed light on New York as an unlikely destination for Mexican migrants, the Mexican colonia that formed, and the role the consulate played in the colonia.
Sherri Sheu is a doctoral candidate at the University of Colorado Boulder and serves as the president of the American Society for Environmental History (ASEH) Graduate Student Caucus. Sheu’s dissertation research examines how the National Park Service responded to the social movements of the 1960s through an array of programs that included designating new parks, increasing funding for law enforcement, and creating new narratives about both American history and the environment. At the OAH meeting, Sheu will be presenting a portion of this research in her paper, “Law and Order in the National Parks: Examining the Green Carceral State.” Through an analysis of events on the National Mall, Mount Rushmore, and Yosemite National Park in 1970, this paper argues that the creation of modern professional law enforcement practices within the national parks arose within the context of Richard M. Nixon’s war on crime. In doing so, the agency began embracing a vision of the national parks where law enforcement became integral to day-to-day operations. This paper will appear as part of the “New Perspectives on National Park History” panel.

OAH Presidents’ Travel Fund for Emerging Historians
The fund provides travel stipends for up to five graduate students and recent Ph.D.’s 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:
George J. Sanchez, University of Southern California, President-Elect, Chair
Philip J. Deloria, Harvard University, Vice President
Erika Lee, University of Minnesota, Incoming Vice President

Sasha Coles is a Ph.D. candidate in history at the University of California, Santa Barbara. Her dissertation project, titled “Homespun Respectability: Silk Worlds, Women’s Work, and the Making of Mormon Identity, 1852–1910s,” captures the experiences of Latter-day Saints who planted mulberry trees, raised cocoon crops, reeled thread, and wove cloth for local, national, and international markets. These labors and exchanges bring into view how Latter-day Saints used the commercial sphere to broadcast loyalties to Mormonism and economic cooperation, lay claim to respectability and American citizenship, and negotiate the demands of industrial capitalism. Her OAH 2020 conference paper, titled “A Gold Mine in Embryo: Mormon Women, Silk Work, and Transnational Business in the Nineteenth-Century American West,” will be presented as part of the panel “American Silk, Transnational Commerce, and Geographies of Identity.”
Emma Day is a DPhil candidate at the University of Oxford. Her doctoral research examines the impact the AIDS epidemic has had on women, and the central role that women have played in informing the AIDS crisis and a series of other political debates in the United States from the 1980s to the present day. The paper she is presenting focuses on the intersections between AIDS and abortion politics, examining how the emergence of the AIDS epidemic in the 1980s converged with existing, high stakes debates over women’s reproductive rights. Emma received her B.A. from University College London and her MSt from the University of Oxford. She holds a British Arts and Humanities Research Council Studentship and a Doctoral Scholarship from the Rothermere American Institute at the University of Oxford. Her research has been supported by various other institutions, including the John W. Kluge Center at the Library of Congress and the Arthur & Elizabeth Schlesinger Library on the History of Women in America at Harvard University. Her earlier research on Native American women’s AIDS theatre activism has appeared in *Theatre Annual: A Journal of Theatre and Performance in the Americas*. She is the postgraduate secretary of the Historians of the Twentieth Century United States (HOTCUS). Her paper, “Of Childbearing Age: AIDS, Reproduction, and the Reagan Administration, 1980–1994,” will be presented at the panel “The Politics of AIDS in the 1980s and 1990s.” She will also present her research at the lightning round panel “Queer Histories of HIV/AIDS.”

Jessica Derleth earned a Ph.D. in history from Binghamton University (SUNY) with specializations in United States history, race, and global gender and empire. Her book project, developed out of her dissertation, documents how suffragists embraced and manipulated gender norms to argue that female enfranchisement would not unsex women, emasculate men, or destroy home life. Derleth is the author of “Kneading Politics: Cookery and the American Woman Suffrage Movement” (*Journal of the Gilded Age and Progressive Era*, 2018) and “These Model Families: Romance, Marriage, and Family in the New York Woman Suffrage Movement,” in *Votes for Women: Celebrating New York’s Suffrage Centennial* (2017). Her research is supported, in part, by the Huntington Library’s Helen L. Bing Fellowship and the Virginia Historical Society’s Mellon Research Fellowship and was awarded a 2017 Graduate Student Excellence Award in Research from Binghamton University. Through teaching, research, publishing, digital history, and service work, she explores and advocates for historical and contemporary issues related to social movements and protest, food and consumerism, race and immigration, and LGBTQ+ and women’s rights. For the OAH 2020 meeting, she is presenting a paper entitled “Bad Women Will Be Disenfranchised: How Suffragists Discussed Prostitutes and Black Women as Prospective Female Voters.”
Hollie Pich is a doctoral candidate at the University of Sydney, Australia, where she expects to receive her Ph.D. by June 2020. Her dissertation, “Building Black Memphis: Everyday Life in a Jim Crow City,” traces African Americans’ efforts to work within the legal and political systems of racial segregation. In this socio-legal history of Jim Crow, she argues that black Memphians capitalised on new opportunities opened up by the economic and political shifts of the early twentieth-century—particularly progressivism—in order to push for improvements to the quality of their everyday lives. Her research has been supported by multiple fellowships and grants, including an Endeavour Research Fellowship, an Australian Federation of Graduate Women Tempe Mann Travelling Scholarship, and an Australian Postgraduate Award. In 2018 she was a visiting graduate scholar at Duke University. She is the co-founder and co-editor of ANZASA Online: The Official Blog of the Australian and New Zealand American Studies Association. At this session of the OAH she is presenting the paper “Streetcars, Segregation, and Civil Suits: Black Litigants in Memphis’ Civil Courts,” as part of the panel “Challenging Inequality in America’s Civil Courts: African American Litigants in the Era of Jim Crow.”

Geneva Smith is a doctoral candidate at Princeton University. She works on the legal history of slavery and race in the early modern and colonial British Atlantic. Her dissertation examines slave courts, or courts that exclusively tried the capital crimes of enslaved persons, in North America and the Caribbean. It asks how the compensation paid to enslavers for their executed slaves spread legal knowledge, helped race function as a legal concept, and connected colonial markets over the course of the eighteenth century. It argues these segregated judicial structures were used to institutionalize slave law and were fundamental in fostering legal understanding among both enslavers and Africans as well as the development of capitalist slavery regimes among the British colonies. She holds a B.A. from Columbia University and an M.A. from Princeton University. She previously worked at the New-York Historical Society where she helped produce curricula for New York State students and teachers. She was also part of the inaugural team that helped open the new Center for Women’s History in March 2017. At Princeton, she has worked on the Princeton and Slavery project, been a coordinator for the Colonial Americas Workshop, and participated in the Max-Planck Institute for Legal History Summer Academy. In October 2018, she was awarded the William Nelson Cromwell Early Career Fellowship from the American Society for Legal History. She is looking forward to pursuing a J.D. in conjunction with her Ph.D. starting in the fall of 2020. For the 2020 OAH meeting, she helped to organize a panel that examines the myriad ways state building occurred in tandem with the consolidation and fortification of the institution of slavery in eighteenth-century America. Her paper, “Compensating Whiteness: Slave Courts in Colonial British North America,” will be presented at the panel “Legalizing Race: State Building at the Intersections of Slavery, Race, and Law in the Long Eighteenth Century.”
# 50-Year Members

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Location, State</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Workshop Day</th>
<th>Hotel/Conference Center</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td>April 15 to 18</td>
<td>April 18</td>
<td>Sheraton Grand Chicago</td>
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<td>2022</td>
<td>Boston, Massachusetts</td>
<td>March 31 to April 3</td>
<td>April 3</td>
<td>Sheraton Boston Hotel</td>
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<td>2023</td>
<td>Los Angeles, California</td>
<td>March 30 to April 2</td>
<td>April 2</td>
<td>Westin Bonaventure Hotel and Suites</td>
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<td>2024</td>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
<td>April 18 to April 21</td>
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<td>Washington Marriott Wardman Park Hotel</td>
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<td>April 3 to April 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>2026</td>
<td>Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>April 16 to April 19</td>
<td>April 19</td>
<td>Philadelphia Marriott Downtown</td>
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