

NEWSLETTER

NEW ENGLAND ARCHIVISTS



C O V E R -- Photograph from the digital collections in the archives of the "Portuguese Hour" hosted live on WNBH by Francisco Oliveira. Here he is posed with his musical ensemble at the Stackhouse Street festival in New Bedford. Mr. Oliveira hosted the program for 43 years, beginning in 1932. *Courtesy of his daughter, Jean Gonsalves.*

I N S I D E -- Jackie Dooley, keynote speaker at the Spring 2010 Meeting, discusses sustainability, effectiveness, and efficiency in archives (*Archival Insight*, page 4), and Judy Farrar writes about the Ferreira-Mendes Portuguese-American Archives, open since 2005 (*Around & About*, page 24).

TAKING THE PAST INTO THE FUTURE



New England Archivists

TAKING THE PAST INTO THE FUTURE

College Archives & Special Collections
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<www.newenglandarchivists.org>

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Notices of archival events should be sent to: Michael Dello Iacono at <michael.delloiacono@hms.harvard.edu>.

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Articles and **News** of interest to archivists, historical society members, historians, and other NEA members should be sent to: Michael Dello Iacono at <michael.delloiacono@hms.harvard.edu> or to NEA Newsletter Editors, c/o College Archives & Special Collections, Wallace E. Mason Library, Keene State College, 299 Main Street, Keene, NH. 03435.

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From the Editors

- Juliana Kuipers

Summer has arrived in New England, bringing with it warmer weather and longer days. Now is the perfect time to get out and explore! How about checking out some of the great exhibits at local repositories described in *News & Notes*? Or what about some virtual travel via the online exhibits discussed in *Internet Tidbits*?

This season tends to be more relaxed, a time of respite before the pace picks up again in the fall. But it can also be a great time to think about and plan for that busy season. We hope that this issue will give you plenty of inspiration and food for thought. If you missed the Spring 2010 Meeting held at UMass Boston, check out the session reports, as well as Jackie Dooley's keynote address. Dooley discusses sustainability, effectiveness, and efficiency in archives, citing several recent studies conducted by her employer, OCLC Research.

In *Around & About*, Judy Farrar writes about the Ferreira-Mendes Portuguese-American Archives at the University of Massachusetts Dartmouth. Founded in 2005, the archives documents the history of Portuguese immigration to the Americas, and hopes to become the comprehensive repository of its kind in the United States.

New NEA President Elizabeth Slomba describes the latest work on the strategic plan in *From the President*, including the newly approved action plan. In addition, the Board recently passed a privacy policy regarding the new online membership directory. Both the action plan and the privacy policy can be found on the NEA website.

In the previous issue, the McArthur Public Library appeared under Massachusetts in *News & Notes*. The library is located in Biddeford, Maine. We regret the error. ■



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ARCHIVAL INSIGHT

Toward a Sustainable Future: Improving Archival Efficiencies

Keynote address of Jackie Dooley to NEA, March 2010

My focus today is on sustainability and effectiveness of archives, and the efficiencies necessary to achieve them. I depart from two assumptions: archives are too expensive to maintain relative to the levels of support we will ever receive from either our institutions or society at large, and we as archivists must work proactively to change this. We tend to hope that salvation is around the corner, that someone will give us more staff, funding, and other resources for the projects that we care about—but that will rarely happen. We're all aware that sustainability has been heightened as an issue in these tough economic times. Circumstances are particularly difficult everywhere, but we can't assume that resources will return even to the levels enjoyed during the better budgetary days of a few years ago. We therefore must actively find ways to make what we do as efficient as possible.

My current vantage point is as a staff member in OCLC Research,¹ and I will draw fairly heavily on some of our recent projects on behalf of the RLG partnership—a global alliance of more than 100 research libraries and archives. Also relevant is my participation on the Transforming Special Collections in the Digital Age Working Group of the Association of Research Libraries. This group issued a report in spring 2009 organized around three principle issues: collect carefully with regard to costs, ensure discovery and access, and tackle the challenges of born-digital materials.² As of this year, the group—under the leadership of Anne Kenney, University Librarian at Cornell University and a former president of SAA—is beginning work on three new action items: advance collaborative efforts for all things digital, develop sustainable programs for born-digital materials, and develop new models for assessing and optimizing the value of special collections for supporting our mission, and against which to prioritize resource allocation.

Let's identify some essential questions relating to effectiveness: Are we doing the right things? Do our current methodologies get the job done? Are we responding nimbly to community expectations? Are we better at saying "yes" than "no"? This last question is important: it's very easy, whether as a manager or a front-line archivist, when you hear about some new idea that would take significant time and effort to study, let alone implement, to say no. "Maybe" is a much better initial response than "no," since it's more likely to get you to "yes."

First, let's look at a central aspect of our work: arrangement and description. You've no doubt heard it said that "If it's not online, it doesn't exist," a concept in which I whole-

heartedly believe. This is absolutely true from the researcher's perspective as well. We should consider it professionally unacceptable and shoulder the responsibility to change it. I am currently leading an ambitious survey project for OCLC Research on special collections and archives in academic research libraries in the United States and Canada. Among that survey group, 57% of collections are not represented online. The good news is that 43% are, which is 15% higher than the results of a similar ARL survey in 1998.

We're all aware of Greene and Meissner's seminal article "More product, less process," which cuts to the core of archival sustainability issues.³ MPLP has been implemented in numerous ways, and I encourage you to recognize that it defines a continuum. As Greene and Meissner argue, we've traditionally done what amounts to item-level preservation in processing, which is counter to our perception that we generally process at a broader level. Our survey results indicate that 25% of respondents are doing *no* minimal processing, and 41% of archival backlogs have increased in size. One logical reason for the latter is that we are continuing to acquire more collections—but that does not adequately justify our failure to prevent new backlogs. 57% of collections have no finding aid online, more than half of which have a print or other local finding aid. Are the rationales that are stopping us from putting those imperfect inventories online strong enough to be keeping these materials hidden?

The use of standards is also relevant in the content of effectiveness and efficiency. There are good reasons *not* to implement standards—but even better reasons to do so. Some reasons not to use standards? They seem expensive:

staff must be trained more and learn new procedures. Some archives do not implement them due to professional isolation and the resulting lack of awareness of their value. On the other hand, their use—particularly descriptive standards—can simplify decision-making. For example, before EAD was promulgated, each archives invented its own finding aid structure. Other reasons in favor of standards include improved consistency, data that can be migrated to new platforms and aggregated with that of other institutions, and improved ability to gain buy-in from administrators.

OCLC Research has just published a report that some of you may have seen on overcoming barriers to EAD implementation.⁴ Its message is this: even though EAD may seem intimidating, it can be done at a simple level. Some archives use grow-your-own software, resulting in thousands of finding aids locked in local database systems that have not been taken beyond a local data silo; using data elements that could easily be mapped to EAD would simplify turning the data loose for use. Our EAD report also emphasizes that being part of a consortium reduces local costs and decision-making, especially for smaller institutions that cannot deploy EAD on their own. 69% of our survey respondents have implemented EAD, and 50% contribute to a consortial database or catalog. In general, there is a high correlation between being a member of a consortium and implementation of EAD.

We are currently in the midst of an important project that seeks to balance rights and access and thus enable digitization of more archival materials. By and large, our profession and our parent institutions have been very conservative about copyright and privacy issues, which significantly constrains what we digitize for online access. The purpose of our project is to define low-risk strategies for making collections more accessible and push beyond our traditional comfort zones, while also being realistic about what problems we might be solving.

The phrase we are using is “well-intentioned practice.” The document recommends four basic steps: select low-risk collections, use archival techniques to make decisions, develop a clear takedown policy, and work prospectively with future donors to obtain permission at the outset to digitize for public access.

At the University of California, Irvine, where I was

Head of Special Collections and Archives for fourteen years, the administration was very cautious about which materials we could put online in the context of copyright. We did one fairly modest digitization project of 20th-century materials relating to the Southeast Asian American refugee community, in the course of which we sought about 250 copyright clearances. We sent permission requests principally to dozens of small, non-profit community organizations, all of which, quite predictably, agreed to our request. Was it necessary to expend all that effort, when these are organizations whose very mission is to make their work as visible as possible? Would the risk not have been sufficiently low to just go ahead and digitize?

The importance of collaboration is another topic that has been pretty omnipresent in the things I’ve talked about so far. Collaboration can be time-consuming, complicated, and frustrating if you don’t have partners that really share the same values and have a need to work together—but it can also be enabling. We have three active projects at the moment that all, in one way or another, focus on collaboration. In September we will host a collaboration forum at the Smithsonian that will be open beyond the RLG partnership. The program is organized around three kinds of commonality that my OCLC Research colleague Guenter Waibel has identified: common organization, common interests, and common values.

Another project focuses on methodologies for collection assessment by studying tools that have been developed by various consortia and institutions.⁵ Probably the best known and most replicated was developed by the Philadelphia Area Consortium of Special Collections Libraries (PACSCL) with funding from the Mellon Foundation. There are a variety of reasons to conduct an assessment, and so defining a single methodology would not cover all situations. Some of those reasons might be taking inventory, creating preliminary description to expose hidden collections, prioritizing processing, determining preservation needs, identifying collection strengths, or selecting for digitization. Each of these purposes requires different assessment data, though the project shows that the methodologies under study overlap to some extent.

Discovery and delivery is a common pairing of concepts: discovery is the process of determining that materials exist (through use of tools such as online catalogs, finding aid databases, or Google) and where they are located;

delivery is the next step of getting those materials to users. Delivery can be physical or digital. Impediments include conservative policies, Byzantine procedures, expensive reproduction services, and access limited to on-site users.

Jen Schaffner authored a report published in January titled *The Metadata Is the Interface*⁶ that synthesizes ninety archival user studies in search of commonalities. It was fascinating to what questions these studies have **not** been able to answer, in part because there's so much about user behavior that can be determined only by detailed interviewing of individual researchers. What kind of terminology do they use in searching? Names of all kinds – personal, corporate, geographic, bridges, you name it—sometimes occur more frequently in search logs than topical words.

Our data mining of archival MARC records also reveals that topical terms are often not used. We often include “papers,” “records,” “letters,” “financial reports,” and other format-based terms in our descriptions, but will many people search such terminology? Our future report on this work will include more specific data showing, for example, that a high percentage of records has no biographical state-

ments, subject indexing terms, or scope and content notes, all of which could be laden with meaty keywords.

Another of our just-published reports is *Capture and Release: Digital Cameras in the Reading Room*,⁷ which our survey shows is now permitted by 87% of responding institutions. This was a surprise, because authorizing self-service photography has been a hot-button issue in special collections and archives, ever since users stopped requesting copies and began asking permission to use digital cameras. For archives that don't yet permit self-service photography, concern that the photo might be used without necessary permissions seems to be paramount—but users have always been able to do so with photographs purchased from an archives as well. Today's researchers expect to be able to use their cameras, so this is one of those “getting to yes” issues. *Capture and Release* lays out three possible approaches: the “shutterbug,” for institutions that are enthusiastic and feel they can be liberal about implementation; and, at the other end of the spectrum, the “camerashy,” who implement self-service camera use in a conservative manner. The report's goal is to demonstrate that procedures can be straightforward, and the concerns that archivists legitimately have can be remediated.

My final topic is our professional 600-pound gorilla: born-digital archival records. Another recent OCLC Research report is *Sustainable Economics for a Digital Planet* authored by the Blue Ribbon Task Force on Sustainable Economics for Digital Preservation.⁸ The task force included economists, scholars, archivists, and others—an impressive global swath of experts studying what it would take economically, and from many perspectives, to support the complex requirements of true digital preservation. The report's brief executive summary provides a good sense of how collaborative we must be in working on digital preservation issues in order to address these issues—something that most archivists fully realize. Born-digital is perhaps the ultimate challenge for archivists, perhaps more so than any other problem we've had to tackle—and we can't do on our own. As the report says, “Sustainable economics for digital preservation is not just about finding more funds. It is about building an economic activity firmly rooted in a compelling value proposition, clear incentives to act, and well-defined preservation roles and responsibilities. Lacking these ingredients, digital preservation efforts—and the materials in their care—have little prospect of persisting over time ...”⁹



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We as archivists know these things, but information technologists, top-level administrators, data providers, and content providers all must buy in as well if the born-digital challenge is to be faced effectively. Decision makers must recognize the values and benefits and strong incentives must exist. Stakeholders need to collaborate to define roles and responsibilities. Economies of scale and scope must be mandatory. It's becoming apparent, I think, to many that we're not going to be able to save as much of some of the materials we've long been inclined to collect, which means making the case for use, or the value proposition, a critical challenge. Institutions will have to make enormous investments in forging these environments and maintaining them in perpetuity. Information technology staff generally has not had cause to learn about what digital preservation is—it's far more than backing up computer servers. As archivists, learning to make the necessary arguments is central. We can't necessarily do so from the perspectives of all of the stakeholders, but certainly the archives use case is ours to make.

The report also presents five basic questions for archivists: Who selects what to preserve? Who benefits from use of the preserved asset? Who owns the asset? Who preserves it? Who pays for preservation? These five basic questions may be new to some stakeholders in digital preservation, but they are bread and butter for archivists. We are already experts in each of the areas; now we must adapt our expertise to the digital realm.

As we move forward with our important work as archivists, we have a responsibility to meet the expectations of our institutions and users to make our collections available as expeditiously and effectively as we possibly can. I hope that some of the ideas I've discussed today will help you think ahead to the best ways in which you can accomplish this in your own work environment. ■

- 1 <<http://www.oclc.org/research/>>
- 2 *Special collections in the ARL libraries: a discussion report from the ARL Working Group on Special Collections*. 2009. Published by the Association of Research Libraries. Available online at: <<http://www.arl.org/bm-doc/scwg-report.pdf>>
- 3 Mark A. Greene and Dennis Meissner. "More product, less process: revamping traditional archival processing," *The American Archivist* v. 68, no. 2 (2005), pp. 208-263.
- 4 *Over, under, around and through: overcoming barriers to EAD implementation*. 2010. Published by OCLC Research. Avail-

able online at <<http://www.oclc.org/research/publications/library/2010/2010-04.pdf>>

- 5 <<http://www.oclc.org/research/activities/backlogtools/default.htm>>
- 6 Jennifer Schaffner. *The metadata is the interface: better description for better discovery of archives and special collections, synthesized from user studies*. 2009. Published by OCLC Research. Available online at <<http://www.oclc.org/research/publications/library/2009/2009-06.pdf>>
- 7 Lisa Miller, Steven K. Galbraith, and the RLG Partnership Working Group on Streamlining Photography and Scanning. *Capture and release: digital cameras in the reading room*. 2010. Published by OCLC Research. Available online at <www.oclc.org/research/publications/library/2010/2010-05.pdf>
- 8 Blue Ribbon Task Force on Sustainable Digital Preservation and Access. *Sustainable economics for a digital planet: ensuring long-term access to digital information*. 2010. Available online at <brtf.sdsc.edu/biblio/BRTF_Final_Report.pdf>
- 9 Ibid, 7.

Membership Directory is now online!

The Membership Committee is very pleased to announce that the online Membership Directory is now available from the NEA home page. This has been a long-term project to improve communication among members and allow everyone to network and share information more easily. Special thanks to the many dedicated individuals in NEA, past and present, who contributed to this project.

Each member should have received an email in March with a link to log in and set up a password. The Membership Committee encourages you to do so and update your contact information. If you have any difficulty, or if you didn't receive an email, please contact Membership Secretary Rodney Obien <neamembership@gmail.com> or Membership Committee Co-Chairs Maria Bernier <maria.bernier@salve.edu> or Valerie Gillispie <vgillispie@wesleyan.edu>

The Membership Committee strongly recommends that members maintain an active email address in the directory, since NEA's communications and business transactions will increasingly be electronic.

Inside NEA

FROM THE PRESIDENT

- Elizabeth Slomba



New England Archivists recently passed a new strategic plan and accompanying action plan at the past spring meeting. This strategic plan had its genesis at the Spring 2009 conference. The Board asked members to write out comments, ideas, and needs for NEA's future direction on index cards and asked members to send additional comments to the Board after the meeting. Immediately after that conference, board members formulated a strategic plan based on those comments. Under the direction of now Past President Peter Carini, the Board refined the strategic plan further and created an action plan in order to carry out the strategic plan's objectives. The completed strategic plan and action plan were presented at the Spring 2010 business meeting and can be accessed on the NEA website.

The Board and the NEA committees are hard at work implementing the initial steps of the action plan. NEA's recent electronic election was very successful. The debut of the online membership directory soon followed. The Summer with NEA program started with an event at the end of May and other events will follow over the summer; this programming was in response to requests from the members for events between the spring and fall conferences. The Newsletter recently held a contest for student archivists. We have formed a Budget Taskforce which will be looking at the organization's finances and evaluating how we account for our expenses and income. The Communications committee is just starting up its work. The Membership and Web committees are investigating online membership renewal while the President and Vice-President are investigating how NEA can do online conference registration.

We on the Board believe strongly that the many initiatives outlined in the strategic plan will bring value to our members and strengthen New England Archivists for the future. And we will be reporting regularly on our progress.

As I mentioned in the presidential address in March, one great way to get involved with NEA is to volunteer. Contact any Board member or Committee chair to find out about volunteer activities. With so much going on in NEA, the standing committees, conference planning, and taskforces need volunteers. We would love to hear from you if you have an interest.

The Board passed in April a privacy policy regarding the membership directory. The privacy policy has been posted to the website.

And finally, some great programming and workshops are coming up in the region – check out the events page on the website. The Fall 2010 conference features a great program and a terrific location at Keene State College. ■

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING REPORT

- Danielle Kovacs



The business handled at the March 19, 2010 meeting of the Executive Board is summarized below. All **VOTING** is in bold. Complete minutes are available on the NEA website or from the secretary.

The meeting was called to order at 2:05 p.m. by Peter Carini. Minutes from the January 15, 2010 Board Meeting were presented. **All members voted to accept the January 15, 2010 Board Meeting minutes.**

OFFICERS' REPORTS

Treasurer's Report

Andy Wentink asked the Board to vote on whether or not to renew our certificate of deposit for the Hale Award with a current balance of \$16,270.84 for another year. Most Board members were in favor of having the flexibility in the future to offer two Hale Awards a year and it was acknowledged that our current income from the endowment would not be enough to fund that. It was recommended that the bulk of the money in the CD should be renewed so that it could continue to earn interest, while \$1,300 be removed

and added to the Hale Savings Account, which would open up the possibility of offering more than one award next year. It was also suggested that now would be a good time to increase the visibility of the award (as well as the Haas Award) with the creation of an award logo as well as to increase efforts to raise money for the endowment. **All members voted to transfer \$1,300 to the Hale Savings Account and renew the Hale endowment for \$15,000 for another 11 months.**

MEETINGS

Spring 2010

More than 230 attendees registered to attend the Spring 2010 meeting at UMass Amherst.

Spring 2011

All members voted to appoint the Spring 2011 Local Arrangements Committee: Aimee Saunders, Redwood Athenaeum, registrar; Jim DaMico, RIHS; Doug Doe, RIDS; Jennifer Betts, Brown; Kimberly Nusco, John Carter Brown Library; Maria Bernier, Salve Regina.

OLD BUSINESS

Strategic Planning Action

Peter Carini presented the updated Strategic Planning document, which outlined ten objectives, the actions needed to meet the objectives, and a timeline for completing each action. Actions were reviewed individually and a few timeframes adjusted so that the work was more evenly distributed over the entire five year period. Peter will finalize the document and it will be added to the website.

Capturing Audio Content

In order to capture audio content at future meetings an audio recorder will need to be purchased and the Board will need to determine the work flow for ensuring that the recorder is transported to the meeting site, the audio captured and uploaded to the website. After a long discussion about the physical custody of the recorder it was decided that it should be passed on from the current Local Arrangements Committee to the next, so that way it will be onsite long before the meeting date. It was also determined that the Web Committee will play a role overseeing the technological aspects of the recorder and the audio content. Krista Ferrante and Elizabeth Slomba will draft a procedure for the transport of the recorder and the captur-

ing of the audio content (including workflow) as well as add the tasks to the necessary job descriptions; the document will be submitted to the Board for a vote.

Website

Since the website and membership directory will require ongoing web maintenance and development, NEA will need either a service contract or a budgeted retainer with our consultants at Applesed. The present web budget is \$1,000 and it is not yet clear by how much this budget will increase in the future. The topic of the web budget will be addressed again in six months at which point the Board will determine how much, if at all, to increase the money allotted.

E-Ballot

NEA's first e-vote was very successful, with a high percentage of members participating in the election. The success of e-voting, however, is contingent on the accuracy of the membership directory. In the future, members will be reminded to update their contact information, so that all members receive their e-ballots as quickly and easily as possible.

Because NEA elections are conducted at a point in the year when membership is at its lowest, Kathryn Hammond Baker suggested that the Board consider moving when the elections are held. One possible schedule that could increase member participation in the voting process would be to move elections to November, renew memberships in January, and continue to have newly elected Board members take their positions at the Spring meeting. Any decision to change the time of year for elections will require a change to the bylaws.

Privacy Policy

Maria Bernier revised a privacy and confidentiality policy first drafted by Anne Sauer in 2006 in response to a recent solicitation sent from a vendor, also an NEA member, to other members via email addresses found in the online membership directory. The policy defines NEA's commitment to protecting the privacy of members' personal information with specific reference to the use of the online membership directory. The policy will be added to the NEA website after it is approved by the Board.

Online membership renewals and meeting registrations

NEA's website contractor, Appleseed, suggested a few services for moving membership renewal online: PayPal, Google Checkout, and Yahoo. The Web Committee will investigate each option and report back to the Board. Setting up a system for online membership renewals is expected to be relatively easy and inexpensive. Setting up a system for meeting registration will likely require more work. It is an item on the strategic plan, however, and further investigation into implementation will be ongoing.

NEW BUSINESS

All members voted to appoint Lisa Long of Redwood Library as chair of the Communications Committee.

Next Meeting Date

The next Quarterly Board meeting will take place during the summer 2010 at a date and place to be determined. ■

It's Your Professional Development and We Want Your Ideas

The Education Committee provides workshops on a variety of subjects to meet the needs of those seeking archival education. We are constantly updating our offerings based on your feedback. We're looking for your ideas.

- Is there a particular skill you'd like to brush up on or a subject area you'd like to delve into more deeply?
- Do you have a great idea for a workshop?
- Do you know a great place to host a workshop?
- Are you interested in teaching a workshop?

Not only do we offer workshops at NEA's semi-annual meetings, but we also can bring them to your institution anytime during the year. Please e-mail Alyssa Pacy, Education Committee Chair, at <apacy@lesley.edu> with any comments or suggestions.



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News and Notes

MASSACHUSETTS

UMass Boston Reinststitutes Archives Training

The History Department at the University of Massachusetts - Boston, has reinststituted the archives track within its History M.A. program <www.umb.edu/academics/cla/dept/history/gradprogram.html>. The first course in the track will be offered in the fall 2010 semester. Dr. Darwin Stapleton has been appointed the director of the archives program. Inquiries about the archives track are welcome, and may be directed to Dr. Stapleton <darwin.stapleton@umb.edu>.

Herbert E. Tucker Collection Opened

The John F. Kennedy Presidential Library has processed and made available the Papers of Boston native Herbert E. Tucker, Jr., lawyer and public official. Mr. Tucker graduated from the Boston Latin School and later studied law at Northeastern University, which led him to a career as a revenue agent in the IRS, the founder of Boston's first black law firm, and president of the Boston chapter of NAACP. By 1959, Tucker served as the assistant attorney general in Massachusetts and assisted with John F. Kennedy's senatorial campaign. Kennedy later appointed him to the Civil Rights section of his presidential campaign in 1960. The documents span the years 1958 to 1963, and predominantly consist of correspondence, senatorial and presidential campaign materials, notes, memorandum, press releases, and clippings. The material provides an insight into John F. Kennedy's campaigns, specifically on NAACP activities and Civil Rights campaigning in Boston. Researchers may find these files useful when used in conjunction with the Oral History Interview of Herbert E. Tucker. For more information, please visit <www.jfklibrary.org/Historical+Resources/Archives>.

The Phillips Library at the Peabody Essex Museum opens New England Railroad Collection

The New England Railroad Collection, 1830-1992 (bulk 1830-1958), consisting of 72 boxes and 6 volumes, brings together corporate reports, government documents, employee and tourist information, photographs, and ephemera, all concerning the myriad companies that created railroads across New England. A large percentage of the collection consists of annual corporate reports, documenting such business concerns as monetary income, traffic volume, track mileages, and railroad accidents in a given year. A portion of material covers the saga of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad's Hoosac Tunnel project in western Massachusetts. An engineering feat but a financial disaster, the Hoosac Tunnel eventually became the property of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the surrounding events make a good study into the issues of government involvement in private business. Scattered throughout the collection are numerous directories and vacation guides that show in words and pictures what New England and New York were like in bygone years.

The biggest railroad companies represented are the Boston and Maine and Eastern Railroads; in its entirety, the collection represents approximately 130 railroad companies, from the early proliferation of many small short-lines through their gradual absorption into larger and fewer multi-route systems. The majority of the collection was amassed by Francis Boardman Crowninshield Bradlee, a train enthusiast and author who wrote *The Eastern Railroad: a Historical Account of Early Railroading in Eastern New England*.

The Finding Aid is available in the Phillips Library. See <www.pem.org/library> for further information.

Preliminary Survey Results for Collecting Processing Metrics Now Available

To better understand appropriate-level processing methodologies and metrics capture, the Center for the History of Medicine, Countway Library, recently invited individuals affiliated with the New England Archivists, the Society of American Archivists, and the Archivists and Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences to partici-

Visit the NEA online at:

<www.newenglandarchivists.org>

pate in an online survey of how repositories measure processing activities and outputs (See www.surveymonkey.com/s/MFSQKZX). Respondents included archivists, curators, library directors, and program administrators from across the country, with the majority of participants representing college or university archives (36.8%) and special collections in an academic or library environment (29.4%).

Of the sixty-eight respondents, 21.1% reported that their repository does not capture any metrics related to processing collections and 29.8% reported that their workplace had only started to collect metrics within the last five years. The survey generated the following findings: 23.7% of repositories do not keep statistics on collections processed in a calendar or fiscal year; 86% do not measure the amount of time they spend on creating processing plans; 77.6% do not keep statistics on box and folder listing; 82.5% do not keep statistics on arrangement; 80.7% do not keep statistics on description; 54.4% do not keep statistics on creating and encoding finding aids; 75.4% do not keep statistics on preservation photocopying; and 47.4% do not keep statistics on digitization.

The survey revealed that, as professionals, we focus on the cumulative results of our activities and are less concerned with the amount of time we spend on particular arrangement and description activities. Participants tracking collections maintained the bulk of their statistics at the collection level, tracking volume of material processed second, with a very small number of respondents evaluating workflow for specific activities (between 1.8% and 8.8%, depending on activity monitored). The survey will inform the Center's development of a tool for generating database-driven management data related to the processing of archival and manuscript collections to better understand (and measure) the costs and benefits of processing to different levels. The Center's Beta database, currently in use for tracking all activities itemized in the survey, was developed as part of its CLIR-funded *Foundations of Public Health Policy* grant work. The Center will publish its findings related to collections processed by staff utilizing discrete tracking in the coming year.

For more information about the Center's processing metrics initiative, please contact Emily R. Novak Gustainis <Emily_Gustainis@hms.harvard.edu>.

Mary Baker Eddy: A Life of Service

Though best known for founding a religion, Christian Science, and for her best selling book, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*; Eddy was also one of the great philanthropists of her day. Her legacy continues in the institutions she founded, such as *The Christian Science Monitor*, and those she donated to, including the YMCA, not to mention the indelible mark she left on the town of Concord, N.H., where she lived.

The "Mary Baker Eddy: A Life of Service" exhibit examines the depths and details of Eddy's civil service and contributions. It invites viewers to ask themselves how they could do the same by investing in someone's future on an international scale or simply by buying a pair of shoes.

The Mary Baker Eddy Library is located at 200 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, 617-450-7200; <www.mbelibrary.org>. The Library is open Tuesday through Saturday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Oral Histories of Lower Roxbury Community Members Available for Research

Oral histories recorded under the auspices of Northeastern University's Lower Roxbury Black History Project are now open for research.

The Lower Roxbury Black History Project evolved from a meeting on November 9, 2006 between Northeastern University President Joseph E. Aoun and members of the Black Ministerial Alliance of Massachusetts to discuss possible collaborations between Northeastern and Lower Roxbury clergy. During the meeting, Reverend Michael E. Haynes suggested the University create a history of the African American community in Lower Roxbury, so President Aoun appointed Joseph D. Warren, who was at that time Special Assistant to the Director of Government Relations and Community Affairs, to oversee the Lower Roxbury Black History Project. Warren's advisory board consisted of Rev. Michael E. Haynes, formerly of Roxbury's Twelfth Baptist Church, Massachusetts State Representative Byron Rushing, Northeastern University Archivist Joan D. Krizack, and Northeastern University history professors William M. Fowler Jr., Gerald H. Herman, and Robert L. Hall, and Northeastern Vice President for Public Affairs

Robert P. Gittens. In November 2007, Warren hired Lolita Parker Jr., a photographer and documentary film researcher, to collect oral histories of Roxbury community members. From 2007-2009 with the assistance of her son, London Parker-McWorter, Parker spoke with over 40 residents of Roxbury.

The Lower Roxbury Black History Project collection is open for research Monday-Friday, 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m., in the Northeastern University Libraries, Archives and Special Collections Department, 92 Snell Library, Boston, MA. A guide to the collection is available at: <www.library.neu.edu/archives/collect/findaids/m165find.htm>.

State Library of Massachusetts Opens Summer Exhibit

“Butterflies of North America and Britain” opened June 21st at the State Library of Massachusetts. The exhibit celebrates the work of two nineteenth century scientists, William Henry Edwards and Henry Noel Humphreys, who published illustrated works depicting hundreds of variations of butterflies. Numerous enlarged illustrations are the focal point of the exhibit and are accompanied by a discussion of the development of the field of study from hobby to professional science. The exhibit will be on view



Gordon Coster. Advertisement for N. W. Ayer, ca. 1934. 1934 Art and Industry Exhibition Photograph Collection, Baker Library Historical Collections.

through September 3 and is located at the State Library of Massachusetts, Rm. 341 of the Massachusetts State House. The exhibit is open to the public, Monday through Friday from 9 am to 5 pm. For more information about the State Library, please visit <www.mass.gov/lib>.

New Exhibition Organized by Baker Library Historical Collections

In 1934, a stunning photographic exhibition sponsored by the National Alliance of Art and Industry (NAAI) and the Photographic Illustrators, Inc. opened at 30 Rockefeller Plaza in New York. The show featured works by the top photographers of the day— including Russell Aikins, Margaret Bourke-White, Nickolas Muray, John Paul Pennebaker, and William Rittase – with a particular emphasis on advertising and industrial images. A year later the NAAI donated over 100 prints from the exhibition to the Harvard Business School, which at the time was actively collecting photographs for exhibition and classroom use.

By the 1930s, photography prevailed as the predominant media for print advertising. The images chosen for the NAAI exhibition reveal the inventive visual language with which photographers were experimenting and social and material ideals to which advertisers hoped consumers would aspire. “The High Art of Photographic Advertising,” presented by Baker Library Collections, Harvard Business School, revisits the 1934 exhibition, exploring the synergy between photography and corporate culture of the time and how 75 years later, the collection survives as a telling chapter in shifting perceptions about the medium’s artistic and cultural significance.

Please contact Baker Library Historical Collections at <histcollref@hbs.edu> if you would like to request a copy of the exhibition catalog.

Simmons College Graduate School of Library and Information Science (GSLIS) Receives \$138K Grant from National Historic Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC)

The Simmons College Graduate School of Library and Information Science (GSLIS) has received a grant of

\$138,182 from the National Historic Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) for the project "Building an Archives & Preservation Digital Curriculum Laboratory." Through this NHPRC grant and an IMLS grant received in 2009, GSLIS will build a digital curriculum laboratory to enhance archives and preservation education. The Lab will enable students, educators and researchers to learn, instruct, and experiment with digital materials in a digital environment. Goals built into this grant include building the infrastructure of the lab and producing learning modules.

The Simmons Archives and Preservation Digital Curriculum Lab will be a controlled digital space providing integrated access to digital content, content tools, curriculum-based scenarios, and workspaces. Students will have opportunities to experiment with and implement a range of digital archival and preservation procedures from record creation through preservation and delivery. The Lab will allow educators and students to evaluate and gain practical experience with current software and standards and a variety of open source content management systems.

Curriculum development specialists from Yale University and Tufts University will work in conjunction with GSLIS faculty on scenarios and learning modules. The scenarios will be tested and evaluated in the archives education programs of New York.

News from the Schlesinger Library

Manuscript processors at the Schlesinger Library have recently completed processing the following collections: papers (11.5 linear feet) of **Robin Morgan** (1929-1991), poet, novelist, playwright, political theorist, anthologist, radical feminist, and activist; 12 linear feet of papers (1970-2005) of transgender activist and counselor **J. Ari Kane-DeMaio**; additional papers (1.67 linear feet) of **Grace Ellery Channing** (1884-1976), author, World War I correspondent in Italy, political conservative, and lifelong friend of feminist intellectual Charlotte Perkins Gilman; one foot of additional papers (1892-1945) of birth control and sex education advocate **Mary Ware Dennett** (1872-1947); additional papers (19.3 linear feet) of **Mary Steichen Calderone** (1914-1989), physician and pioneer in the field of sex education; 31.69 linear feet of papers (1888-2008) of Episcopal priest and member of the "Philadelphia 11" **Katrina Martha Swanson** (1935-2005); additional

records (22.5 linear feet) of the **American Association of University Women, Massachusetts State Division** (1921-2007); two linear feet of records of the **Association of American Law Schools, Section on Women in Legal Education** (1970-1999); papers (7 linear feet) of **Naomi Weisstein** (1967-2007), pioneer in cognitive neuroscience, feminist, and author; and the ***She's Nobody's Baby* collection** (1980-1987), 3 linear feet of records associated with the production of *She's Nobody's Baby*, a 1981 Peabody Award-winning documentary by the Ms. Foundation for Education and Communication. Finding aids are available on Harvard University's OASIS website.

Uncovering Women's Work for Equality Across the 20th Century

The National Endowment for the Humanities has awarded the Sophia Smith Collection of Women's History Archives (SSC) \$192,000 to ready nine manuscripts collections for research. The collections (occupying 718 linear feet) document 20th century U.S. women's social and political activism and the beliefs and values that drove it. Because they represent heretofore under-documented women's activist work and communities, they are in high demand for teaching and scholarship.

The collections are: **Rebecca Adamson Papers** (economist, Native American rights activist, international indigenous rights advocate); **Katsi Cook Papers** (midwife, environmentalist, Native American spiritual leader and activist); **Marcia Ann Gillespie Papers** (*Essence* and *Ms* editor, civil rights and gender equity activist); **Ms. Magazine Records** (feminist mass circulation periodical, women's collective); **National Women's Health Network Records** (women's health research and advocacy organization); **Native American Women's Health Education Resource Center Records** (women's health advocacy organization); **Jeanne Noble Papers** (professor, national women's club leader, and early chronicler of the history of African-American women); **Luz Rodriguez Papers** (Puerto Rican American community activist, reproductive rights advocate); **Guida West Papers** (political sociologist, social justice activist, welfare activist, and author).

The project is scheduled to begin on July 1, 2010 and be completed in 2012.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NH Connecting to Collections

NH Connecting to Collections initiative is now seeking information from New Hampshire libraries and cultural organizations about important special collections. The New Hampshire State Library was awarded a \$40,000 National Leadership Grant during 2009 from IMLS to create a statewide portal and database of cultural collections housed in New Hampshire's libraries, museums, archives, religious organizations, historic sites and other culture collecting organizations. This project will bring together information about collections from all participating organizations, ultimately allowing anyone with internet access to find collections that are important to New Hampshire's culture and history through one online portal at: <www.findnhhistory.org>. In the next weeks, some 1,000 New Hampshire cultural institutions will receive an email invitation and link to complete this online survey about special collections in their organization. The survey will remain active through July 2010. Staff estimates the survey will take approximately 15 minutes or less to complete depending on how many special collections are reported. The NH Connecting to Collections Partners are: New Hampshire State Library, New Hampshire State Council on the Arts, New Hampshire Division of Historic Resources, New Hampshire Division of Archives and Records Management, and New Hampshire Historical Society. The survey is located at <www.surveymonkey.com/s/KYP36NL>.

Manchester City Archives Receives IMLS Grant

The Institute of Museum and Library Services and the American Heritage Preservation Program have awarded the Manchester City Archives, Manchester, NH a grant to restore three volumes of financial records related to the payment and support of Civil War soldiers who lived in Manchester, New Hampshire.

The volumes illustrate the financial hardship and personal distress felt by individuals and their families as the head of the household or son served in the Union Army. They also indicate a commitment by the Manchester City Government to support its citizens during a time of war.

The Draft Journal and two Receipt Books contain

notations next to an individual's name that provide personal details about the soldier and sometimes the soldier's family. Notes include death dates and accounts of soldiers being wounded or having deserted. If the wife remarried or a child went to work, no payment was made.

After the journal and receipts books have been restored, a finding aid will be available at the City Archives website: <www.manchesternh.gov/website/Departments/CityClerk/MunicipalArchivesandRecordsCenter/tabid/504/Default.aspx>.

RHODE ISLAND

Naval Historical Collection Receives Papers of Former College President and Faculty Member

The Naval War College's Naval Historical recently received the papers of Rear Admiral Ronald J. Kurth, USN (Ret.), former president of the college from 1987-1990. Admiral Kurth, an aviator and a Russian area studies scholar, received a doctorate in Government from Harvard University where he was a teaching fellow in American National Government. Subsequently, he served as attaché to the Soviet Union in 1975-1977, followed by a year as a Military Fellow at the Council of Foreign Relations. He returned to Moscow as Defense Attache from 1985-1987. Kurth's papers consist of correspondence, speeches, and daily schedules and appointment books from his tenure as president of the Naval War College.

Professor Thaddeus V. Tuleja of St. Peter's College held the Ernest J. King Chair of Maritime History at the Naval War College in 1970-1971. Tuleja, a naval historian and captain in the U.S. Naval Reserve, is the author of three books. He was researching a biography of Admiral H. Kent Hewitt before his death; his papers contain research source materials on the World War II career of Hewitt, the amphibious invasions in which he participated, and oral history interviews with naval officers.

Advanced Grant Writing Workshop Held at Brown University

An Advanced Grant Writing Workshop sponsored by NEA was held April 29, 2010, at the Pembroke Center,

Brown University. Julia Flanders (Brown University) provided attendees with the perspective of a successful grant writer, advising writers to communicate with potential funders, and divide the labor according to participants' strengths. Maria Bernier (Salve Regina University) shared her experiences as a reviewer for IMLS and the Department of Education, talking about the importance of writing clear, concise proposals. Providing the perspective of local funders, Daniel Kertzner (Rhode Island Foundation) advised applicants to research focus areas and explain the benefit to Rhode Island citizens and SueEllen Kroll (Rhode Island Council for the Humanities) reminded attendees how important it is for organizations to explain their worth through compelling stories and outreach to communities. Grants officers from IMLS, NHPRC, and NEH provided general tips on writing successful grants. In the afternoon, Amy Greer (Brown University) and Jennifer Betts (Brown University) led a series of group exercises and discussions.

Graphics Inventory Project at Rhode Island Historical Society

The RIHS has embarked on a landmark project to inventory and create collection-level records for all of the audio-visual materials in their graphics collection. When completed, the audio-visual materials will be fully accessible to the public for the first time. During the first 2.5 years of the Project, staff has identified 185,000 individual items and created over 6,500 collection records. They were also the recipients of a Museums for America grant from the Institute for Museum and Library Services to fund the majority of the project. To raise funds for the remaining costs, RIHS is embarking on a fund-raising campaign. The kick-off event for the campaign was "The Third Dimension: Rhode Island in 3-D", a stunning celebration of the art of stereo view photography. The show, held on June 19, presented the history of Rhode Island from the black and white of the 1890s to the brilliant color of the 1950s in eye-popping 3-D. For more information about the Graphics Inventory Project contact Karen Eberhart, Special Collections Curator, by telephone 401-273-8107 x20 or email <keberhart@rihs.org>.

Visit the NEA online at:

<www.newenglandarchivists.org>

V E R M O N T

Vermont State Archives Completes Renovations

On June 10th there will be a formal celebration of the completion of the construction and renovation of the Vermont State Archives and Records Administration's archives and record center. Over the past two years a new reception and reference room were built; staff offices were renovated as was an existing archival vault; and a new vault and two climate-controlled secure filing rooms were built. VSARA now has the capacity to hold 26,000 cubic feet of archival records as well as approximately 90,000 cubic feet of records in the record center. For details see <www.vermont-archives.org>.

O T H E R

Saving the Music: the History of Biddle University Quintet

The James B. Duke Memorial Library at Johnson C. Smith University was awarded the federal Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) funds from the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) by the State Library of North Carolina to implement their first digital audio project. LSTA funds were used to transfer instantaneous discs into digital audio and chronicle the Biddle University Quintet's career with photographs and documents. The purpose of *Saving the Music: the History of Biddle University Quintet* project was to share the history of this unknown African American group who travelled the Carolinas, singing a cappella music in the early 1900s.

It is a project like this that reminds us of the treasures we have in our archives and our duty to share it with the world. JCSU is grateful to the LSTA North Carolina Exploring Culture Heritage Online for their financial support of *Saving the Music: the History of Biddle University Quintet* project.

The *Saving the Music: the History of Biddle University Quintet* project is available online at <www.library.jcsu.edu/biddlequintet/index.html>. ■

Spring 2010 Meeting Session Reports

Closed Doors/Open Collections

Session Chair: Liz Andrews, MIT

Speakers: Valerie Gillispie, Wesleyan University and
Richard Ring, Providence Public Library

-Liz Andrews

The theme of this engaging session was a discussion of strategies used in promoting access to archival materials in current working environments of limited staff and diminished financial resources. Each speaker was quite persuasive in making the case that outreach is a core function that should and could be continued successfully in difficult times. A key point is to understand and draw on the strengths of the community you are in to help keep the archives and special collections in the public eye. For Valerie Gillispie that meant maximizing opportunities within her university community by participating in events, programs, and offering class instruction tied to archival collections. Of particular interest is an add-on to collections processing work carried out by student processors. Since 2007, Valerie has utilized the interactive features of electronic media to create a blog to promote the Archives and also to provide a forum for each newly processed collection (with links to the traditional finding aid created by the student). The student who processed the collection writes a blog entry and since the student has had in-depth experience with the collection, their blog contributions are enthusiastic, insightful, and inviting to others. Being proactive in multiple outreach areas seems to help fine-tune efforts in reaching audiences and effectively using staff time. Valerie discussed incorporating and applying “lessons learned” in a variety of outreach projects within the university and to the outside public audience in order to help repurpose, refine, and develop future outreach projects. Find out more at the Special Collections and Archives at Wesleyan University web site: <<http://sca.blogs.wesleyan.edu/>>.

Richard Ring went outside the library setting to bring the community directly to the resources of special collec-

tions. Outreach related to a set of long forgotten glass plate negatives held by Providence Public Library Special Collections was the innovative example he discussed. Rick collaborated with an active community of artists and photographers in Providence, which is home to the Rhode Island School of Design, and involved them and their expertise in working technically with the plates, and to discover the content. A small number of plates were chosen to be printed for exhibit and for fund raising efforts. The project itself provided opportunities for further outreach, with talks related to a formal exhibit, information on the special collections web page, and a video “project report.” The video Rick produced, “A Collection Comes to Light,” provides details of the project, and itself shows how a video can take full advantage of electronic access to publicize an archival collection to the greater community while showing off special collections as accessible, fun, interesting places. See the video here: <www.youtube.com/watch?v=EG_5843Uqxs>.

Connecting to more traditional book arts, another project is the production of series of specially printed, limited editions “Occasional Nuggets,” a collaborative project between the special collections and a community print shop. These publications use material from the library’s collection and help promote awareness of its rich material while connecting to local support and interests of the printing community. Find out more at the Providence Public Library Special Collections web site: <www.provlib.org/resources/books/special/special.html>.

Maximal Processing: Product, Process, Priorities

Session Chair: Nanci Young, Smith College

Speakers: Rob Cox, UMass Amherst; Jim Gerencser, Dickinson College; and Lucy Barber, NHPRC

- Amy Greer

Rob Cox’s talk was based on his paper, “Maximal Processing, or, Archivists on a Pale Horse.” He claimed that maximal processing recontextualizes and reorients MPLP. Efficiency cannot only be measured by hours per linear foot or numbers of finding aids online, but also by effectiveness of reference services and researchers’ ability to access materials. Cox called on archivists to think about the longer, broader effects of processing decisions, be more

rigorous in estimating costs and benefits, and think realistically when assessing the limits and strengths of resources. Cox explained the three major steps of maximal processing: 1) pre-description phase: collections are surveyed to provide a minimal description made available online; 2) description phase: arrangement and description is completed to the extent resources allow, the collection requires, and the archivist deems necessary; 3) post-description: archivist re-visits collections should any re-arrangement or re-description be necessary. Cox argued that the finding aid is instrumental, dynamic, interpretive, and contingent. Finally, archivists can do more to provide access to backlogs and better, more complete access to collections. "If we only shoot for the minimum, then we only get the minimum," he noted.

Jim Gerencser argued that MPLP is an important component of maximal processing, but cannot be the only type of processing. He outlined four reasons why. First, Gerencser claimed that without arrangement, there is no intellectual input from the archivist. If archivists only inventory and shelve collections, where does his/her training come in? Second, Gerencser argued that less description means less discovery. If a full description is not available, collections will not get the use they should. Third, Gerencser offered a new way of thinking about cost/benefit analysis. If archivists do not perform appraisal on collections, they remain larger than they need to be and cost archives more money, which includes space. Fourth, Gerencser suggested that minimally processed collections cost researchers and reference archivists time, having multiple ramifications. Finally, Gerencser referred to points from Cox's paper that resonated with him: processing as continual, the constant changing of historical research, and finding aids being dynamic and perpetually in process. Gerencser mentioned the importance of Tom Hyry and Michelle Light's article, "Colophons and Annotations," Max J. Evans' paper, "Archives of the People, by the People, and for the People," and various articles by Elizabeth Yakel. To close, Gerencser called on archivists to be open with their processes, make processing and description ongoing, and allow users to inform and add value to descriptions. If we build these into our systems, the values of our collections and work will greatly increase.

Lucy Barber spoke about how the NHPRC arrived at the decision to have specific grants for basic processing, detailed processing, and digitization in order to help institutions specify their goals. They also removed the require-

ment that projects must have national significance because local and regional projects also need and deserve funding. Barber noted that processing is a continuum. There is a time when detailed processing is appropriate, but applicants must first have surveyed their collections and found ways of handling backlogs. Barber concluded by saying that the modifications to the grant process has changed the tendency for the collections of "dead white men" to be the only ones that get funded. The values have shifted toward other types of collections and allow other repositories to get grants from NHPRC.

I Fought the Law, and the Law Changed: How Good Actors Can Influence Copyright Law

Session Chair: Tom Blake, Boston Public Library

Speaker: Bobby Glushko, University of Michigan

- *Michelle Romero*

Bobby Glushko, a JD enrolled in the Master's degree program at the University of Michigan School of Information, started the session with an overview of the complexities of copyright. Under Section 106 of the Copyright Act, the copyright holder's rights are outlined and prohibit the creation of derivative works, reproductions, and performance of copyrighted material. Section 107 sets limits to Section 106, allowing for fair use of material for certain purposes, such as scholarship and research. Glushko went on to describe Section 108: "Limitations on exclusive rights: Reproduction by libraries and archives," which allows institutions to create reproductions for preservation purposes, patron requests, and replacement copies. Section 108, however, lacks sufficient coverage on born digital content, and a recommendation is being created by the Section 108 Study Group to update the Copyright Act.

Glushko categorized projects into three groups: 1) preservation; 2) scholarship; and 3) general access. The Copyright Act provides some flexibility for the first two groups, but is more complex for general access. When selecting collections or materials for a project, Glushko suggested keeping copyright in mind and emphasized the importance of working with legal counsel to evaluate copyright status and an institution's risk level. He also stressed the importance of understanding copyright law so an individual is armed with "good facts."

Before ending his presentation, Glushko recommended three web resources created by the Copyright Advisory Subcommittee of the ALA Office for Information Technology Policy for archivists and librarians to familiarize themselves with copyright law exceptions: Section 108 Spinner <<http://librarycopyright.net/108spinner/>>; Public Domain Slider <<http://librarycopyright.net/digitalslider/>>; and Fair Use Evaluator <<http://librarycopyright.net/fairuse/>>. The other resource Glushko suggested is Peter Hirtle's book *Copyright and Cultural Institutions: Guidelines for Digitization for U.S. Libraries, Archives, and Museums*. <http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1495365>. The session concluded with questions and comments from the audience, leading to a lively discussion of the copyright challenges colleagues are facing.

Beyond Borders: Post-colonial and International Perspectives in Archives

Session Chair: Jeannette Bastian, Simmons College
 Speakers: Marisol Ramos, University of Connecticut; Rodney Gorme Obien, Keene State College; Kara Young, Keene State College; and Susanne Belovari, Tufts University

- *Jeannette Bastian*

Marisol Ramos, curator for the Latin American and Caribbean Collections at the Thomas J. Dodd Research Center at the University of Connecticut, presented a paper titled "Politics, Ambiguities and Disconnections: Puerto Rican Archives in the 21st Century and Outsider Perspectives," on the relationship between the Puerto Rican Archives and the shifting political climate in Puerto Rico. Maintaining that in the case of Puerto Rico, it is not possible to talk about post-colonial archives when the island's status is not resolved, Ramos began with a brief history of Puerto Rico and its archives, the political pressures on the archives and the vulnerability of the archives and the people who work in them when politics intrude in their work.

Susanne Belovari, archivist for Reference and Collections, Digital Collections and Archives at Tufts University presented a paper on "University and Research Archives Across Nations: Austria, Latvia, Lebanon and

Brazil." She compared and analyzed the experiences of archivists in four countries representing a range of factors: imperial and colonial histories, private/public status, different archival traditions, war or civil war, and different economic and government settings.

Two speakers presented the paper "Building Memory House: The Orang Asli Archives." Rodney Obien and Kara Young both work at Keene State College where Rodney is Archivist/Assistant Professor and Kara is Systems Librarian. They described the building of the Orang Asli archival collection in the context of social and cultural empowerment. Giving a background of the Orang Asli peoples and the archival collection, they discussed how researchers are using the collection and how it is being developed.

Repurposing Metadata

Session Chair: Sibyl Schaefer, University of Vermont
 Speakers: Michael Rush, Yale University; Anne Sauer, Tufts University; and Mark Matienzo, Yale University

- *Robin M. Katz*

In her introduction, Chair Sibyl Schaefer stated that repurposing existing metadata is often the best solution for changing standards, metadata revisions, and moving content into new contexts. Michael Rush demonstrated ways in which the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library has repurposed EAD data. Using XSLT transformations, the Beinecke creates XHTML and PDF finding aids and prints folder and box labels. With XSLT, the Beinecke also crosswalks EAD to DC for a Fedora repository, to MODS for their digital library, and to and from MARCXML for the library catalog. Rush stressed that he is self-taught and offered five suggestions for archivists interested in XSLT: obtain Oxygen or another XML editor, take the SAA workshop "Stylesheets for EAD," think creatively, never start from scratch, and ask for help. Looking forward, Rush suggested that more is possible with a CMS, warned that EAD is up for revision, and urged archivists to explore the possibilities of EAC/CPF.

Anne Sauer presented on repurposing metadata from a database as opposed to working directly with EAD. Tufts uses their database to export DC for OAI harvest, to export plain text delimited files for spreadsheets, to create paper reports, to print labels, and to output METS/FOXML re-

cords for object-level digital library records in Fedora. Sauer demonstrated using a collection-level record in the database to output collection-level MARC records, EAD for the digital library, item-level database records, and linked objects in the digital library. Sauer praised the advantages of databases, including flexibility in output, control, granularity, centralized management, and sophisticated searching. She cited “the usual challenges” of money, time, cost, training, and changing standards and technology as well as the need to migrate or convert, the rigidity of database structure, and the initial hurdle of populating a database. She advised using a good CMS that respects hierarchy and allows for flexibility of output formats. Sauer concluded that a good database enables more than it frustrates and should allow archivists to focus on what really matters - content.

Mark Matienzo turned from internal functions to discuss outward repurposing: pushing data out and allowing others to reuse archival data. He argued that finding aid links are underutilized and not well collocated, and that controlled vocabulary implicit links “go nowhere.” Citing Dan Cantrall, Matienzo insisted archival information is too valuable not to push out. After explaining Berners-Lee’s four principles of linked data (URIs, web URIs, useful description, and linking to other URIs), Matienzo argued, referencing Jenkinson and Peter Scott, that these are familiar concepts for archivists. Because archives are inherently multi-level and relational, links fit well into archival description. Matienzo showed that linking out is a way to repurpose metadata to external resources such as catalogs, authority files, controlled vocabularies, and reference sources. With more links in descriptions, users could visualize connections between multiple bodies of records. Matienzo encouraged archivists to create cleaner “cool URIs” and to provide alternative formats such as EAD or RDFa. Like Rush, he mentioned the upcoming EAD revision and pushed EAC implementation. In his conclusion, Matienzo asked attendees to rethink description by viewing archival collections as a data model to represent different resources.

It's Your Newsletter: Contribute!

The *NEA Newsletter* always needs news from your archives and other archives in New England, about NEA members, and about upcoming events. We also need people to write reviews, long articles, and session reports for NEA meetings. If you have any ideas for articles, etc., please contact an editor.

By Ourselves: A Discussion for Lone Arrangers

Session Chair: Sally Fellows, City of Manchester, New Hampshire

Speakers: Barbra Rimkunas, Exeter Historical Society; Jessica Steytler, Congregational Library and Archive; and Christina Zamon, Emerson College

- *Renée DesRoberts*

This discussion session for the Lone Arrangers of NEA was an interesting and helpful peek into the working challenges faced within various institutions. Barbara Rimkunas covered some primary issues she faces—including the dangers of “associated duties,” loneliness, security, and safety. She began by noting that working alone can make LAs especially vulnerable to being heaped with tasks beyond what one might expect, such as shoveling, plumbing, cleaning, and writing articles for the local newspaper. Clearly demarcated duties can help minimize this issue. Loneliness lends itself to the ease with which one can get distracted by email and the Internet, as well as long conversations with items in collections (skulls, portraits of past archivists, etc.) Finally, safety and security issues, such as being alone in buildings or being locked in, were covered and strategies, such as purchasing electronic emergency alert systems, were discussed.

Jessica Steytler has numerous projects going at once, including working with church records, researching genealogy, collaborating with other organizations, and teaching records management and technology to member churches. To balance the work involved in these many projects and to stay connected to the outside world, she utilizes no-cost Web 2.0 resources, including wikis, Facebook, Ning, Google apps, blogs, and instant Messaging. Wikis are useful for organizing work, in teaching situations, and offsite work situations. Social networking applications are also good for sharing information across wide user groups. Google offers various productivity applications; blogging is a simple public relations tool. Finally, instant messaging is useful for connecting with other departments or colleagues in separate areas, buildings, and work sites.

Christina Zamon discussed strategies for working as a Lone Arranger in tough economic times, with some tips specifically aimed at LAs in academic settings. Making

oneself indispensable is primary—but there is a fine line between keeping relevant and killing yourself! An LA can stay relevant by working with departments, especially those that do outreach, as well as professors whose classes complement archival collections. Also, Lone Arrangers can help implement new IRS Records Management requirements. Finally, one can create exhibits, presentations, mailings, and publications to showcase collections and generate excitement about the organization. An advantage to working in an academic setting is the availability of student interns to help get work done when hiring a standard employee is not an option.

Questions and discussion followed the presentations; audience members shared their experiences and tips for managing a one-person shop—especially in cases where we find ourselves overloaded with duties. The main discussion was the why and how of saying “no.” Suggestions included making a con list to present to administration about impossible projects; being proactive and sticking up for yourself; being responsive but assertive; and documenting how much time is spent on different projects to share with administrators if the need arises.

The Intangibles: Tips for Job Hunting and Interviewing in the Archives Field

Session Chair: Maria Bernier, Salve Regina University
Speakers: Ellen Doon, Yale University; Joan D. Krizack, Northeastern University; Paige Roberts; and Elizabeth Slomba, University of New Hampshire

- *Lori Satter*

Chair Maria Bernier led this session in a discussion format that encouraged questions and comments from the audience. Panelists Ellen Doon of Yale, Joan Krizack of Northeastern, Elizabeth Slomba of UNH, and Paige Roberts—a currently unemployed archivist—lent their experiences on both the hiring and applying side of the job-hunting process. During the resume discussion, the panelists agreed that clarity and readability goes a long way. Be sure to follow the rules of the application process. Choosing a chronological or skills based order is a personal decision, as long as the order demonstrates increasing responsibility and depth of experience in the field that relates to the job posting. Use the active rather than passive voice to describe your experiences.

When discussing how to choose your references, the panelists agreed that splitting your references between a prior career/academic reference and a library science related reference is perfectly fine. It's best to send a copy of the job posting and your application materials to those references that you do pick, so they can prepare to speak intelligently about you, should they be contacted. If you're lucky enough to be interviewed for a potential job the panelists had several good tips to keep in mind: consider potential questions, research the organization, and show a positive outlook. Finally, once you do get offered the position, be sure to negotiate your salary—the worst that can happen is they say no. The panelists concluded the session with “Good luck!”

Archivists as Web 2.0 Consumers

Session Chair: Christie Peterson, Bates College
Presenters: Heather Soyka, University of Pittsburgh; Rachel Donahue, University of Maryland; and Kate Theimer, ArchivesNext.com

- *Margaret Peachy*

For the last few years archivists have been hearing about how to integrate Web 2.0 tools into their outreach strategies to engage patrons. This session, however, turned the tables around and explored how archivists can be consumers of Web 2.0 technologies and not just disseminators. The panelists discussed the use of social networking sites such as Twitter and Facebook, self-publishing platforms like blogs, and aggregators, such as Google Reader. Kate Theimer, of the blog ArchivesNext.com, started the session with her presentation, “Using Web 2.0 to build a personal brand.” In three years of blogging, Theimer has amassed over 1,000 followers and has become a leader in archival thought. She built her reputation by writing well and writing often—posting on topics archivists care about, expressing her personality while not making it personal, and highlighting other archivists. Theimer also introduces guest bloggers, who bring different perspectives to the blog. Through ArchivesNext.com, she has expanded her web presence to Twitter, Facebook, a web 2.0 wiki, Flickr, LinkedIn, and YouTube. Theimer has also moved into the print realm, having recently published the book, *Web 2.0 Tools and Strategies for Archives and Local History Collections*. Her web presence is paying off professionally

with a nomination for the SAA Council—a rarity for an archivist without an archives.

Heather Soyka presented second with “RSS: Feeding the Starving Archivist.” RSS, or real simple syndication, is an easy way to follow blogs and other websites that are regularly updated, without having to visit the individual websites. RSS readers, or aggregators, deliver all the feeds to one location, where the reader can scan the headlines and short snippets of posts. Soyka recommended two readers: Bloglines and Google Reader. Through an RSS feed, you can follow job postings, legislation, grant funding, Twitter, and many other sites and resources.

Rachel Donahue presented next with “Twitter to keep up at conferences (and maybe more) with LinkedIn and Doodle.” Donahue highlighted the advantages of using Twitter at conferences to have back-channel discussions about sessions, to stay updated on discussions in concurrent sessions, and to network with others at conferences. Twitter is also a useful tool pre- and post-conference to organize, brainstorm, and re-hash ideas.

Closing the session, Christie Peterson presented “Building online personal and professional faces.” In her presentation, Peterson introduced the discussion of keeping personal and professional views separate by building separate personas on sites like Facebook and Twitter. This was illustrated by the metaphor of the reference librarian behind the reference desk, where there is a physical separation between the public and private spaces. Peterson also illuminated many of the privacy concerns with Facebook, and how to check your privacy settings.

Transparency in Archives: Views from the Front

Session Chair: Mary Caldera, Yale University
Speakers: Jennifer Meehan, Yale University; Greg Sanford, Vermont State Archives; Betsy Pittman, University of Connecticut; and Sarah Polirer, CIGNA

- Abraham Miller

Transparency in Archives can have many meanings. The general goal of transparency is to provide for greater accountability. While this is one of the overall goals,

the exact definition of transparency is different between organizations. Jennifer Meehan suggested that transparency creates open access. Archivists need to document processes to show researchers how the collections are arranged, processed, and described to illustrate the constructed nature of the finding aid. Showing that archivists are mediators of information helps build trust with researchers by showing that archives are transparent in providing open access.

Greg Sanford argued that elements of transparency in a government archives are found in accountability, records analysis, and knowledge management. Transparency is the citizen’s ability to learn about record schedules and use the information as an accountability tool. Transparency is also the ability to locate and use information across bureaucratic boundaries, while presenting policy-makers with the tools to analyze the records.

Betsy Pittman argued that transparency helps the donor’s perception of archivists by explaining what the archives and archivists’ role with plain language. Beyond making the donor comfortable, it is the ethical responsibility of the archivist to make sure the donor understands the limitations of archives, including back logs and preservation issues.

Sarah Polirer noted that, in a corporate setting, transparency is not useful alone, but through accessibility, transparency acts as a tool to allow for accountability. Transparency differs based on audience. Regulatory agencies, for example, receive a higher level of transparency, while an internal reference question needs an answer without details of the processes. In each example, the archivists showed that transparency affects how the repositories provide for access and accountability. ■

The *NEA Newsletter* is seeking submissions from repositories in New England for back cover pictorial features in *This Season in New England History*. Send submissions in JPG or TIFF format, along with a caption detailing the subject of the photograph, to: <cynthia_harbeson@chs.org>. Photographs must be scanned at 600 dpi or better.

Internet Tidbits

- Susan Martin

The recent digital exhibit out of Harvard University's Baker Library, "Bubbles, Panics & Crashes: A Century of Financial Crises, 1830s-1930s" (<<http://www.library.hbs.edu/hc/crises/>>), is an impressive and timely addition to the library's many other online resources. Particularly relevant today, this exhibit provides some context for our current economic recession by documenting four major financial crises of the past, including the Panics of 1837, 1873, and 1907, and, of course, the stock-market crash of 1929. The website has an attractive design and is easy to navigate using the sidebar menu. The text, written for a general audience and fully footnoted, explains the underlying causes and far-reaching effects of each event. Illustrations consist of photographs, correspondence, maps, graphs, ephemera, and other items, and the images on each page can be enlarged individually or viewed as a slideshow. One especially nice feature is the section entitled "Crisis Leadership," a kind of case study of the Waltham Watch Company that describes how the company modified its business practices in response to the crises detailed in the other sections. Rounding out the exhibit is an extensive bibliography with links to catalog records, collection guides, databases, and full-text articles. The "Bubbles, Panics & Crashes" project was helmed by historian Caitlin E. Anderson.

The Maine Memory Network has also been creating some very interesting exhibits at <<http://www.mainememory.net/exhibits/>>, including "The Irish on the Docks of Portland," which features not only some beautiful photographs of ships, wharves, and dockworkers, but also biographical profiles of specific longshoremen with quotations from interviews. And the City of Boston Archives has started posting photographs from their collections on the photo-sharing website Flickr (<<http://www.flickr.com/photos/cityofbostonarchives/sets/>>). Among the sets are "Boston Traffic and Parking Department," "Boston Public Schools" (the largest set so far, with 52 photographs as of this writing), "Boston Bridge and Ferry Division," "Boston Housing Authority," and "Odds & Ends." The striking black-and-white photographs, mostly taken between the 1920s and the 1940s, depict city life and urban development in a series of candid slice-of-life images.

Lastly, the Bostonian Society's exhibit "From Baby Caps to Mourning Rings: The Material Culture of Boston's 18th Century Girls & Women" is available at <<http://bostonhistory.org/sub/bostonwomen/>>. The historical artifacts themselves have been ingeniously incorporated into the design of the website; click on the numbers of a pocket watch to explore the exhibit and follow Boston's women through their daily activities. Specific items and biographies are used to introduce more general information about the lives of 18th-century women, including their family relationships, education, fashion, and pastimes. ■

Calendar of Events



Press releases and other announcements should be sent to Michael Dello Iacono at <michael.delloiacono@hms.harvard.edu>. Please provide the date, time, place, and a brief description of the event and the name, address, and telephone number of the person to be contacted for information.

June 21, 2010. Maine Archives and Museums: "Collections Care Workshop" at the L. C. Bates Museum in Hinckley, ME. For details contact the L. C. Bates Museum at (207) 238-4250 or <lcbates@gwh.org>.

June 24-29, 2010. The American Library Association 2010 Annual Conference. Washington Convention Center. 801 Mount Vernon Place NW, Washington, D.C. For details see <www.ala.org/ala/conferencesevents/upcoming/annual/index.cfm>

August 10-15, 2010. Joint Annual Meeting of the Council of State Archivists, the National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators, and the Society of American Archivists, "Archives*Records/DC" in Washington, DC. For details see <www.archivists.org/conference>

August 17-21, 2010. Society for the History of Authorship, Reading, and Publishing (SHARP) annual conference, "Book Culture from Below" in Helsinki, Finland. For details see <www.helsinki.fi/sharp2010>. ■

AROUND AND ABOUT

The Ferreira-Mendes Portuguese-American Archives
at the University of Massachusetts Dartmouth*by Judy Farrar, Archives and Special Collections Librarian*

The Ferreira-Mendes Portuguese-American Archives, although still in its infancy, is the largest repository of historical materials documenting the experience of Portuguese immigration to the Americas. It is a collaborative effort of the Claire T. Carney Library Archives and Special Collections and the Center for Portuguese Studies and Culture at the University of Massachusetts Dartmouth (UMD).

For many in the South Coast region of Massachusetts, where the Archives is located, that experience began on one of the nine Azores Islands, an archipelago in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, about 900 miles west of Portugal. Although the majority of Portuguese immigrants, or descendants of immigrants living in North America, originated in the Azores, others emigrated from mainland Portugal, Madeira, and areas associated with Portugal at different times, such as Cape Verde and Brazil. By today's estimates there are about 1.4 million Americans of Portuguese descent in the United States, and according to the 2000 U.S. census, approximately 38% of the population of New Bedford describe themselves as of Portuguese ancestry; in Fall River, that number is 47% of the total population.

The University of Massachusetts Dartmouth is the largest academic institution in Southeastern Massachusetts. Situated between the former textile manufacturing centers of Fall River and New Bedford, the university was created from the combination of two state textile schools, the Bradford Durfee Textile School and the New Bedford Textile School. The Claire T. Carney Library is the largest public university library south of Boston, serving a student population of 9,155 undergraduates and graduate students and a large number of community users. The Center for Portuguese Studies and Culture, one of fifteen academic centers on campus, is a multidisciplinary international studies and outreach unit dedicated to the study of the language, literatures and cultures of the Portuguese-speaking world.

Portuguese Immigration to the U.S.

The Azores Islands are geographically situated along traditional whale fishing routes, and beginning in the 1820s, whaling vessels provided young Azoreans the opportunity for both employment and passage to a new life. Massachusetts dominated the whaling industry from colonial times, but by

the late 1700s New Bedford was clearly the capital of the whaling industry in America. With little opportunity in the Azores, and a surplus population, this migration continued throughout the 1800s, with most of the population ending up in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and California, and to sugar plantations in Hawaii. By the 1870s, the pattern was firmly established for a second wave of immigration, with familial ties and social networks luring immigrants for jobs in the textile industry, for the possibility of acquiring farmland, and in the 1850s, for the promise of gold in California. The second wave no longer relied on whaling vessels for passage, but came on packet, cargo and passenger ships to the ports of New Bedford, Boston, Providence and New York. According to Jerry Williams, 62% of all Portuguese immigrants who came to the United States between 1820 and 1930 arrived in the 20 years between 1900 and 1920. By estimates, between 1892 and 1912, 63% were from the Azores, 26% from mainland Portugal, and 11% from the Madeira Islands.¹

Immigration from the Azores and other areas essentially stopped in the 1920s when the U.S. tightened the laws, refocusing on which nationalities could enter the country. The economic depression of the 1930s left many unskilled workers stranded in New England. One area that saw the creation of a new Portuguese immigrant community was New Jersey, as many moved to this area to work in the garment industry. The third stage of Portuguese immigration occurred much later, as the economy in the United States improved, and that in the Azores declined. However, it was a natural disaster that served as catalyst for this final wave of immigration. In September of 1957 the Capelinhos volcano on the Azorean island of Faial began to erupt, eventually covering much of the island in ash. Congress enacted the Azorean Refugee Act of 1958 and 1960 to open immigration to those wanting to escape the results of this disaster. Although initially limited

to those directly affected by the disaster, additional legislation in the 1960s opened up U.S. ports to tens of thousands of Azoreans leaving the overpopulated islands for opportunity in the new world.

Establishment of the Archives

The desire to focus collecting efforts at the library's Archives and Special Collections Department on the documentation of Portuguese-Americans began in 1996 when I accepted the position of Archives and Special Collections Librarian. As the first professionally-trained archivist to join the staff at the UMD library, the task at hand was to evaluate what the archives program was and should be doing in support of the curriculum and the university community. Collections had focused on preserving university history; there were a handful of manuscript collections on local topics, but most of the staff's energy had been channeled into acquiring and indexing the Robert F. Kennedy Assassination Archives, for which the campus had gained a national reputation.

In 1996, the library proposed the establishment of a Portuguese-American Archives, publishing the text of the proposal in a local newspaper. We gained the attention of the director of the Center for Portuguese Studies and Culture and the university's Chancellor, who further developed the proposal. A fundraising campaign followed, and the archives was officially endowed in 2005 and named for Affonso Gil Mendes Ferreira, affectionately known in the community as "Ferreira-Mendes." A major financial donation was made by his daughter, Otilia Ferreira, to kick off the campaign to raise money to renovate and support the establishment of a Portuguese Archives on the campus. Mr. Ferreira was an immigrant from mainland Portugal, and a pioneer in Portuguese radio in the U.S. His radio program, "Voice of Portugal," reported news from home, and broadcast music and entertainment in Portuguese to local immigrants. He

also raised money for charitable causes in the Azores, Madeira and the mainland, making him a local hero on both sides of the Atlantic.

Building a Foundation

In the 1960s there was interest in Portuguese Studies and in 1975, the Center for the Portuguese-speaking World was established. In 1996, it was strengthened and reestablished as the Center for Portuguese Studies and Culture under the leadership of Prof. Frank Sousa. A department of Portuguese was established in 2000, offering studies leading to a BA degree in Portuguese, as well as an MA in Portuguese Studies and a Ph.D. in Luso-Afro-Brazilian Studies and Theory.

Sociologist and assistant professor Maria de Gloria de Sá was appointed in 2007 to be the Faculty Director of the Ferreira-Mendes Portuguese-American Archives. Her focus is to guide the academic development of the archives, advise on collection development, and help develop public and academic programs based on the archival holdings. In August of 2009, we appointed Archivist Sonia Pacheco to the Library staff to be responsible for the development and management of the Portuguese Archives. A librarian/archivist by training and fluent in Portuguese, Ms. Pacheco is responsible for reaching out to the Portuguese-American communities throughout North America to acquire relevant collections, to process and provide access to collections, and to develop the Portuguese-American Digital Newspaper Collection. My role is to manage the whole department of which the Portuguese Archives is a part, and to develop holdings in other areas of the Archives and Special Collections, especially university records.

Renovation and Reopening

Renovation plans began in 2004 when attention turned to an underused section of the Claire T. Carney Library formerly inhabited by the university's television studio and later by the North American broadcast center of RTP1, Portugal's national public television. A large television studio on the basement level of the library was retrofitted with compact shelving and climate control. The mezzanine level, once the control room of the studio, was renovated into a reading room. An office near the entrance became a gallery with nineteen locked display cabinets, and other areas of the former audiovisual department were renovated into offices and a processing area with ample counter space and storage cabinets. Many of these spaces, including indi-



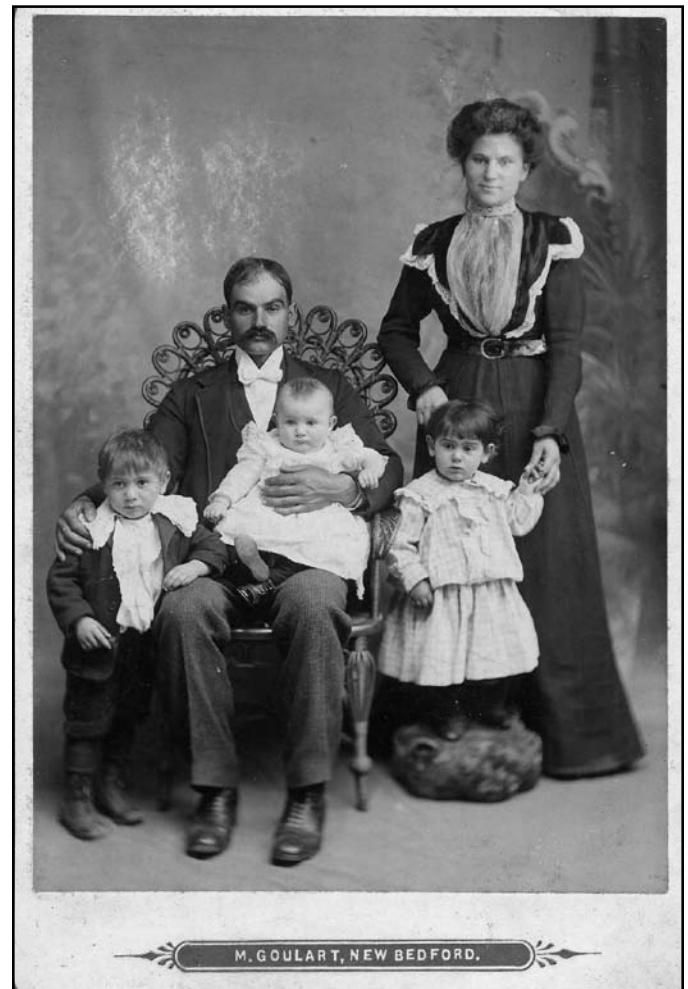
Entrance to the Archives and Special Collections

vidual display cabinets, were given naming rights by donors to the Archives campaign. Renovation was completed in February of 2009, after which we began the process of moving collections and offices.

On September 18, 2009, UMD officially marked the opening of the Ferreira-Mendes Portuguese-American Archives, with a ribbon-cutting ceremony, tours, and dinner for over 250 donors and guests. The newly-renovated 8,000 square-foot facility in the Claire T. Carney Library houses the university's Archives and Special Collections department, including the institutional archives, the Archives of the Center for Jewish Culture, the Howard T. Glasser Archives of Folk Music and Letter Arts, and the Robert F. Kennedy Assassination Archives. The Portuguese-American Archives is clearly the centerpiece of the facility, since renovation was made possible through generous contributions primarily from the Portuguese community.

The Archives contains papers of Portuguese-Americans and Portuguese-American organizations active in the areas of politics, business, law, entertainment, the arts, and literature. Collection highlights include the literary papers of Portuguese-American author Alfred Lewis; records of former state senator Mary L. Fonseca; radio recordings from "A Voz de Portugal;" television programs produced locally for the "Portuguese Around Us;" and the complete library of the American Portuguese Genealogical and Historical Society. Family collections include scrapbooks, photographs, letters, diaries, and immigration documents. The oral history program includes over 80 interviews conducted through on-campus projects. The Archives have begun to create a significant collection of original Portuguese-American newspapers, starting with the *Diario de Noticias*, published daily in New Bedford from 1919 to 1973. One of our major initiatives based on this collection is developing the Portuguese-American Digital Newspaper Collection. Our goal to digitize all available Portuguese language newspapers published in this country and make them available through a single search platform. Funded with private donations solicited by the director of the Center for Portuguese Studies and Culture, we have contracted with ArcaSearch, a division of Color Max, a vendor from Paynesville, Minnesota, to digitize 85,000 pages of the *Diario de Noticias*, which went live in March of 2009. We will soon be adding several other local papers to the platform and hope to expand the project to include newspapers published in California and New Jersey. The digital newspaper site is available at <[\[umassd.edu/archives/paa/diario.html\]\(http://umassd.edu/archives/paa/diario.html\)>.](http://www.lib.</p>
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We recognize that the potential for documenting the Portuguese community is great, and the community has been very supportive of our efforts. We are excited by the prospect of creating the most comprehensive repository of this type nationally. Visibility is an important ingredient in the success of the establishment of an archival program, and reputations take a long time to build. With the interest and support of the Chancellor and the director of the Center for Portuguese Studies and Culture, in a few short years we were able to construct a facility in which donors and others can take pride and to which they are willing to entrust their valuable records. Since opening on September 18, 2009, interest in and potential donations to the archives have increased exponentially. Negotiations are underway with a private library in California to digitize its holdings of



Family portrait of Emilia and John Sylvania and sons, John, Lawrence and William, 1903 or 1904. Emilia was born in Santa Barbara, on the island of Terceira, and John was born in Ponta Delgada, on the island of Flores, in the Azores. After emigrating, they settled in Little Compton, Rhode Island. Gift of Frances Sylvania Gracia.

People

Vermont State Archives Staff Activities

With the retirement last November of Assistant State Archivist **Christie Carter** a new archival class was created paralleling the class previously established for the record analysts. The Archivist I, II, and III positions reflect increasing levels of training and responsibility. The record analyst and archival classes function as team members reflecting related or shared responsibilities in managing across the record continuum.

Scott Reilly, who had been working as a Record Analyst II, has been hired as the first Archivist II. Currently Scott is the only member of the archival class and is responsible for managing the reference room as well as the normal range of archival management requirements.

Trevor Lewis has been hired as a Record Analyst II. Trevor is a lawyer who had previously worked in the transportation agency and other government entities. Trevor's training will improve our ability to identify and interpret legal requirements governing agencies and the records they create.

On May 4 State Archivist **Gregory Sanford** received the Center for Research on Vermont's Lifetime Achievement

Award. The Center, which is part of the University of Vermont, is a cross-discipline organization for those conducting research that touches directly or indirectly on Vermont. The 2010 award was in recognition of Sanford's contributions to Vermont research and his information management work that is enhancing the ability to conduct research.

On May 10, the Vermont State Archives and Records Administration's record center staff—Chris Flora, Ed MacAuley, and Earle McArthur—received an Outstanding Public Service Award from Governor Jim Douglas. The Award recognized the staff's ability to maintain a high level of service during the previous year while the record center was undergoing renovations.

Merle Branner graduated from Dominican University from the School of Library and Information Science on May 8, 2010. Ms. Branner earned her MLIS and is pursuing positions in the Chicago area in the fields of archives and special collections. In addition, she will be presenting her paper entitled: "The Servant Leadership Dynamic between Branch Rickey and Jackie Robinson: How They Changed Baseball and Our Country" at the 22nd annual Cooperstown Symposium on Baseball and American Culture in June, 2010 at the National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum. For more information on Ms. Branner go to her e-portfolio: <www.web.me.com/merleab>. ■

Portuguese newspapers. The faculty director and the archivist both have strong ties with the community, with institutions overseas, and with the academic community in Portuguese Studies. This bodes well for the continued growth and relevance of the Ferreira-Mendes Portuguese American Archives.

If you would like further information on the Ferreira-Mendes Portuguese-American Archives, please contact either Sonia Pacheco, at <spacheco@umassd.edu> or Judy Farrar at <jfarrar@umassd.edu>. Additional information on collections can be found at <<http://www.lib.umassd.edu/archives/paa/paa.html>>. ■

1 Jerry R. Williams, *In pursuit of their dreams. A history of Azorean immigration to the United States*, North Dartmouth, MA; Center for Portuguese Studies and Culture, University of Massachusetts Dartmouth, 2005.

Volunteer with NEA

Opportunities for volunteer participation in New England Archivists activities abound. NEA is a volunteer-run organization; without the participation of its members, NEA would cease to function. There are many committees, offices, and projects that need assistance from members.

<www.newenglandarchivists.org/join/volunteer_with_nea.html>

Professionals in the archival field already possess skills and experience needed to support and advance New England Archivists. Willing volunteers should jump in and identify a role that suits them among varied opportunities. The opportunity to meet, converse, and do meaningful work with colleagues is of great professional and personal benefit. In addition, service to a professional organization such as NEA adds an important dimension to a professional resume.

N E A
New England Archivists

TAKING THE PAST INTO THE FUTURE

College Archives & Special Collections
Wallace E. Mason Library
Keene State College
299 Main Street
Keene, NH. 03435

Non-profit Organization
U.S. Postage
PAID
Boston, Massachusetts 02205
Permit Number 56006

THIS SEASON IN NEW ENGLAND HISTORY



The High Art of Photographic Advertising: the 1934 Alliance of Art and Industry Exhibition

This photograph is part of a new exhibition organized by Baker Library Historical Collections at Harvard university featuring advertising and industrial images originally part of a 1934 exhibit sponsored by the National Alliance of Art and Industry. For a full write-up of the exhibition, see the News & Notes section, or check out the exhibit online: <www.library.hbs.edu/hc/naai/index.html>. This is one of several exhibitions described in this issue; we hope you'll get to explore some of these this summer!

Gordon Coster. Advertisement for Lord & Taylor, ca. 1934. 1934 Art and Industry Exhibition Photograph Collection, Baker Library Historical Collections.