



What Is to Be Done?

Barbara Molony, Co-President, CCWH

As you know, the Co-Presidents write the President's Column on an alternating basis. I was planning to address an issue about which the CCWH Board spoke passionately and eloquently at our annual meeting in January – establishing formal structures to enhance the mentoring of our colleagues. I have also put off for a year writing about a topic near to my heart – the challenges faced by the humanities writ large, history writ a bit more narrowly, and women's and gender history writ even more precisely, as universities shift resources to other important areas such as STEM programs.

These are issues that fall directly in the ambit of the CCWH, an organization founded to advance and advocate for women historians and women's history. But these issues pale in

comparison to the larger threats we face as concerned women and men in the history profession and as citizens, residents, or colleagues of residents of the United States. The effects of these threats can be felt beyond America's borders, of course, and our membership includes citizens and residents of countries other than the United States. It is most readily incumbent on Americans who have the protection of citizenship to reaffirm our commitment to respecting all individuals and groups of people. As historians, we are especially sensitive to threats to justice and equality, both in our own country and elsewhere. Our job as historians is to be repositories of memory and teachers of those memories. We are called on to be cognizant of current and past events. The les-

sons of the last century are too close and raw to overlook. Many of us grew up with constant reminders in our families of the horrific effects of persecution and genocide based on race, religion, ethnicity, sexuality, and other categories subject to discrimination. Mentoring and shifts in the focus of the academy, critical though they are to our profession, will be with us in the future. We promise to return to these issues in the future. Our need to address our current situation is more immediate. (Please see the Fall 2016 issue of *Insights: Notes from the CCWH* for an excellent column on mentoring by Eileen, Boris, Past President of the CCWH and current President of the International Federation for Research in Women's History.

The CCWH has taken a num-

ber of steps to underscore our dedication to justice and inclusion. We also realize that our efforts will not be a panacea, but believe that even small steps can improve the lives and working conditions of many.

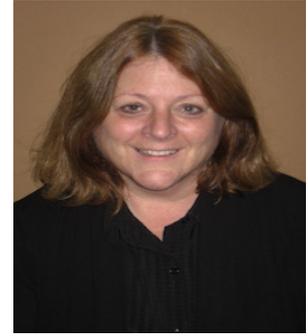
First, the CCWH has developed a statement of solidarity with and inclusion of all women in the historical profession:

The Coordinating Council for Women in History is an organization that supports and fosters the inclusion of all women in the historical profession. It is a place where women historians of all backgrounds can find a wide variety of resources, support, and a community to help them thrive. In light of the recent executive orders by the President of the United States, the CCWH thus expresses its concern for the effect on women in the historical profession. Moreover, in line with its mission of supporting women and gender history, the CCWH openly denounces any laws that defame or otherwise stigmatize individuals or groups of people because of their gender expression, sexuality, ability, race, skin color, religion, marital status, age, or country of origin.

Second, the CCWH began efforts to enhance collaboration with other organizations of women and gender historians a number of months ago, long before the accelerated stigmatization of our colleagues on the basis of the categories noted in our statement of inclusion began. Leaders of our organizations met at the AHA Meeting in Denver, and many of us will be continuing our collaborative efforts at the meeting

of the Western Association of Women Historians in April. Representatives of the following organizations were able to attend the collaborative meeting in Denver: CCWH, AHA Committee on Women, Berkshire Conference of Women Historians, Western Association of Women Historians, Association of Black Women Historians, International Federation for Research in Women's History, and the AHA Committee on LGBTQ History. Unable to attend the meeting in person were representatives of the Southern Association of Women Historians and the OAH Committee on the Status of Women.

One major outcome of our January meeting was a proposal to create a consortium among our organizations to collaborate on planning conferences and enhancing memberships. The high cost of travel to meetings has impeded many members' participation in conferences, and we believe that sponsoring panels and receptions at one another's conferences will help expand our attendance. Membership levels in our organizations must also be maintained for us to have the feminist voice we need at this time, and working together can help with that. The need to support one another in these uncertain times takes other forms as well. We hope that working together with a diverse group of historians will help us create responses to discrimination and stigmatization of our colleagues, including the problem of international scholars' entry into the United States to attend conferences here or reentry by visa and green-card holders after attending conferences outside the



United States. Among the ways our organizations are studying to allow participation by scholars from targeted countries are live streaming and virtual participation, which may be difficult and costly, but potentially effective. Please let us know if you have additional ideas.

Third, the CCWH is contacting women and gender historians to participate in an important history project. Making use of our professional skills at data collection and dissemination of knowledge, Executive Director Sandra Dawson is asking people who participated in the various women's marches on January 21, 2017, in Washington, D.C., across the United States, and elsewhere in the world to send us their photos and reports from the marches. She describes this inspirational project in her column.

The CCWH will continue to support our colleagues and others, and we ask you to contact us if you have good ideas about additional efforts we can make as an organization. We also urge you to engage individually in resisting the attacks on truth, the belittling of women, and the stigmatization of our colleagues in whatever ways you can.

In solidarity.

Notes from the Executive Director

Sandra Trudgen Dawson,
Executive Director, CCWH

Dear CCWH Members,

We enjoyed a busy and exciting AHA in Denver this year. As Barbara has written, we held a meeting of many women's organizations and started to hold a conversation about ongoing collaboration and collaborative projects that enhance all organizations and that promote the work of women historians.

The Annual Awards Luncheon was a great time to celebrate the 2016 winners and to listen to an extremely engaging talk by Rebecca Jo Plant on "Gold Star Mothers." Rebecca's talk was based on her award-winning article which was clearly well-deserved.

This year we gave ten tickets to graduate students for the event and we plan to continue to support our graduate students at the AHA with complimentary tickets to the luncheon (made possible because of kind donors). I will let you know more about this opportunity closer to the 2018 AHA.

The website has been redesigned and looks great! I am very grateful to Susan Kullman for the design and to Erin Bush for all her updates. Many thanks to both!

Two new features on the website. The first is Member Publications. It is exciting to see the volume of new publications

and also the incredible diversity of research that the CCWH membership has. Please continue to send in your publications so that we can keep the page current. At some point in the near future we will start to create an archive of publications from our membership. This is a lot of work (thank you so much Erin and Susan) and so we will do this in segments. Please be patient! Our Member Publications may be accessed at <https://theccwh.org/member-publications/>.

Another new feature on the website is a photo gallery or the 21 January Women's Marches throughout the United States and in Berlin. Thank you to all who sent in your photos. That gallery may be accessed at: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/147083353@N07/sets/72157678006142810>. For many of us, the Women's March was both an amazing experience and a change to bring our protests to the street. I had the opportunity to join the march in Washington D.C. and was astonished and awed at the crowds of women, children, and men, as well as the encouragement we received from marshalls, police officers, overwhelmed metro officials, and well-wishers. For me, the biggest encouragement was knowing that millions of other women supported us all over the world. Incredible.

With that said, we have a bigger plan for the photos of the march. Susan Wladaver-Morgan, our former CCWH Co-President, came up with a great idea. She would like to collect photos to commemorate the



Sandra Trudgen Dawson

worldwide women's march and create a book. The profits from the book sales would go to Planned Parenthood to fund women's health care services. This is a collaborative project with organizations all over the world. I will let you know more details as they emerge.

Finally, I would like to introduce you to our new Executive Board Members for 2017. Elyssa Faison is Chair of the Gold Award Committee; Naomi Taback is chair of the CCWH/Berks Award Committee; Natnaya Duncan is chair of the Ida B. Wells Award Committee; and Jasmin Young is our new Graduate Student Representative! You can read more about our new Board members in the newsletter.

Please contact me with any questions, concerns, or ideas – execdir@theccwh.org.

In Solidarity.



Public History Forum

Congressional Commission Report on The American Museum of Women's History

A bi-partisan Congressional Commission enlisted to evaluate the necessity of a national women's history museum has concluded that "America needs and deserves a physical national museum dedicated to showcasing the historical experiences and impact of women in this country." The official recommendation of the panel, established in 2014 under H.R. 3979, is that a new museum be erected as a formal member of the Smithsonian Institution.

The eight-member commission was created to assess the need for such a museum and, if they decided in favor of the museum, to develop a plan for creating and funding it. Members of the commission include Mary Boies, Maria Socorro Pesqueira, Emily Rafferty, Pat Mitchell, Marilyn Musgrave, Kathy Wills Wright, Bridget Bush, and Jane Abraham, Commission Chair. The Commission is sponsored by Senators Susan Collins and Barbara Mikulski and Representatives Carolyn Maloney and Marsha Blackburn.

The Commission developed a ten-year, three-part strategic plan requiring approximately \$150 to \$180 million from private donors to build the museum or repurpose an existing building. Additionally,



*The Congressional Commission on the American
Museum of Women's History*

the Commission asks that at least 75% of capital campaign funding raising be completed prior to any construction.

The question then remains, where will a new museum be built? The Commission wants the museum on the National Mall, despite earlier indications that the Mall was no longer open to new buildings. The Commission has three preferred locations: the South Monument site which mirrors the National Museum of African American History and Culture; the Northwest U.S. Capitol site which mirrors the U.S. Botanical Gardens; and, the Smithsonian's Arts and Industries Building.

As well as determining a site for the museum, the Commission also noted several other steps in its report. The first being congressional approval for \$2 million annually in feder-

al funding for an America Women's History Initiative. The initiative would undertake planning, fundraising, and developing traveling exhibits. These exhibits would become the museum's foundation during fundraising and subsequent construction of the physical structure.

The Commission's report recommends a national outreach plan using focus groups to "capture the breadth of diverse experiences and rich stories across geographical, cultural, and economic strata." To aid in the substantial planning associated with the museum, the Commission suggests bringing in approximately 12-18 scholars of women's history.

The Commission's full report may be accessed at www.amwh.us.

Graduate News

Jasmin A. Young
Graduate Representative

I'm very happy and honored to serve as one of the graduate representatives for CCWH. As I reflect on our contemporary political moment, I am struck with the ever-present need for women in the historical profession and for women's history. Documenting Black women's history has taught me many things; one of which is that we must remain vigilant consistently guarding each and every "gain," "victory," and "triumph" because they can easily be snatched away. And still, we must continue to press forward to achieve more improvements and advances in the field and outside of the academy. The realities of our current moment require us to secure resources to continue the work that CCWH started nearly fifty years ago; it beckons us to 'check in' with each other not only offering our wisdom, sharing our curiosity or critical feedback, but also to build alliances and continue the fight countless women of the past took up. These reflections are not simply a commentary on the Trump era deviation from truth and fact (indeed his Administration offers 'alternative fact'); or realities of a conservative hostile takeover sure to impact the lowest among us – although both are true. My concern grows out of the lessons of the Black Power Movement, an era when Black women's radicalism, intellectual productions, and resistance to white



Jasmin A. Young

heterosexual patriarchal capitalism pushed America and democracy forward by great leaps. Studying Black Power women helps us to understand that we must not only react to tyranny, but also must create space to generate new ideas, institutions, and ideologies to galvanize the people and to create a better world.

As the newest graduate representative, I look forward to working with the board to help make a new world possible, for women inside and outside of the profession. I would like to focus on bringing greater numbers of graduate students into the fold. My hope is that with greater numbers of new members within the CCWH, we can collectively address some of the most pressing issues impacting women in the field.



CCWH University Representatives Coordinator Needed

The CCWH's successful and innovative University Representative Program needs a new Coordinator. We require an enthusiastic member to continue the current initiatives in place, as well as thinking of ways to expand this program.

If you are interested, please contact Membership Coordinator, Ilaria Scaglia at membership@theccwh.org.

National Suffragist Memorial Board Members Sought

The Turning Point Suffragist Memorial Association is working to build a national memorial to commemorate and honor the millions of suffragist whose 72-year fight for enfranchisement culminated in the passage of the 19th Amendment in 1920. The memorial's opening, in August 2020, will celebrate the centennial of this "turning point" in American history for women.

The Association is in the process of creating a National Board of representatives from across the country to assist in the project. If members have an interest in women's suffrage and would like to become involved on the board, members should contact Karen Gladding at www.suffragist-memorial.org.

Annual Business Meeting

Pursuant to the CCWH's governing charter, the CCWH holds a business meeting annually to conduct business on behalf of the organization. The minutes from the most recently meeting held in January 2017 are as follows:

CCWH Business Meeting
January 5, 2017
Hyatt Regency, Denver, CO
Limestone Room

Present: Barbara Molony, Mary Ann Villarreal, Andrea Milne, Brandi Brimmer, Pam Stewart, Barbara Rammusack, Sandra Trudgen Dawson

I. Meeting commenced at 3:35 p.m. with a welcome and introductions, Sandra presiding.

II. Pam Stewart gave the Treasurer's Report.

a. Assumed treasurer position in June 2016. The transfers for 2016 occurred later in the year than usual because of the handover.

Discussion of newsletter expenses that have increased. Decision to encourage members to receive the e-mail via pdf rather than a paper newsletter. Forty-two paper newsletters are mailed each month.

b. Bank of America is reviewing a fraudulent charge of \$1,600. Treasurer will let the Board know when this is resolved. ED will have final say over any payments made in the future as a safeguard.

c. There is a new Rachel Fuchs Memorial Award Fund that has received several donations to date. This award will be presented for service and mentorship to honor Rachel.

d. The report also includes some of the 2017 AHA costs as the Hyatt Regency, Denver, received payment for the luncheon before the event. This is an unusual practice but there will be a refund as we have paid for 60 luncheons and have sold 50 tickets.

e. No funds were sent to the Peggy Pascoe Award in 2016. Recommendation approved to send \$200 in 2017.

III. Executive Director's Report

a. Proposal to move all award funds into a managed TIAA-CREF endowment fund. Costs include a 1% management fee with an expected return of 5-8%.

b. The CCWH checking account is currently with the Bank of America. To avoid a service charge the CCWH needs a \$5,000 balance. Proposal to move to TIAA-CREF online bank. This is an interest-bearing account with no minimum required.

c. Proposal to establish a Prelinger Award Fundraising Committee – co-presidents, executive director, Nupur, and Peggy Renner.

d. The AHA has appointed Barbara Molony as the CCWH representative to the Kelly Book Award Committee along with Barbara Ramusack. The history of this award is that the CCWH originally raised 25K for the award, the AHA now require 50K for a \$1,000 award. The CCWH raised the necessary funds a few years ago. The award now has a balance of approximately 67K although the ED will ask Jim Grossman for the end of year statement.

e. Website redesign – those present previewed the new design on the computer and recommended to approve.

f. We have some collaboration possibilities this year including a collaborative reception at the Big Berks at Hofstra in June.

g. We have vacancies on the Executive Board as Sarah Case, Public Historian, has completed



Annual Business Meeting (cont.)

her three years term. Many thanks to Sarah! Andrea Milne and Erin McCullugh will both graduate this year – congratulations to them both!

IV. Sandra gave the Membership Report on behalf of Ilaria.

a. More members have renewed this year before 31 December than the year before. Additionally, there is a greater number of new members who have renewed because of the new programs in place. We would like to see more individual members. In 2016 we had 363 individual members in addition to institutions and affiliate memberships.

b. The Board would welcome ideas about how to increase the number of applicants we have, especially for the two graduate awards.

V. Andrea Milne gave the Graduate Student report.

a. Andrea suggested that we could dedicate one issue of the newsletter to the issue of mentorship from a variety of perspectives.

b. Both grad student reps will graduate this year and so will need replacements.

VI. Brandi gave the Chaudhuri Award report.

a. The committee worked well together and we have a winner this year who will be present at the awards luncheon on Saturday.

b. One suggestion from the committee is that we add “abstract” to the application. This is because the articles can be on any historical topic and this would help the committee. ED will add this to the Chaudhuri Award application and also the Gold Award.

VII. Co-Presidents Report given by Barbara Molony

a. Co-Presidents thank Sandra for her work this year as well as the members of the Board. Also thanks to Susan Yohn for her work developing a role for Sandra as Executive Administrator for the Berks creating exciting new opportunities for our organizations.

b. We are very sad about the loss of Rachel Fuchs, but as an organization we want to honor her life and legacy with an annual award.

c. Rachel and Mary Ann revised and published the report presented last year at the AHA on the work conditions of adjuncts.

d. The CCWH has initiated a meeting of the leadership of organizations of women and gender historians. The first meeting will take place directly after this meeting.

VIII. Pam Stewart presented the Prelinger Award Report

a. The Prelinger Award Committee is concerned that the past five awards have been given to PhD candidates rather than PhDs. This was not the case in the past. Stephanie and the ED are looking into the application process to see if there is an inherent bias.

b. Sandra has spoken to Peggy Renner who has the original paperwork for the award. Peggy will send Sandra a copy that we can discuss.

IX. Meeting adjourned, 5:04 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Sandra Trudgen Dawson
January 10, 2017



The Catherine Prelinger Award Recipient

The CCWH Catherine Prelinger Award is a scholarship of \$20,000 which is awarded to a scholar of excellence. This award, named for Catherine Prelinger, a former CCWH president and non-traditional scholar, is intended to enhance the work of a contemporary scholar whose academic path has not followed the traditional path of uninterrupted study, moving from completed secondary, to under-graduate, then graduate degrees, followed by a tenure-track faculty position. These funds were granted to the CCWH by an anonymous donor in honor of the many years of work this organization has devoted to exploring women's history, encouraging opportunities for women in the historical profession, and in educating young women to pursue careers in the historical profession. This award is intended to enhance the ability of the recipient to carry on these CCWH traditions through contributions to women in history, either through scholarly or professional activity.

This year's winner is Frances Reanae McNeal who is a Ph.D. candidate in Multicultural Women's and Gender Studies at Texas Women's University. She is completing a dissertation entitled "African Native American Women's Rhetorics of Survivance: Decolonization and Social Transformation."

McNeal's dissertation analyzes African Native American women's intellectual and artistic productions. At the CCWH luncheon at the AHA Annual Meeting, Reanae gave the following speech in appreciation for her award.

I give the highest honor to the Creator who is the maintainer of my life. I greet and give honor to the Cheyenne and Arapaho people and their ancestors of this territory and land. I give honor to my elders and ancestors whose prayers, wisdom systems, and stories continue to be a quilt around me. I greet and give honor to all of you and your ancestors who have promoted justice and peace.

I am deeply humbled and honored to receive the Catherine Prelinger Award. I am filled with deep gratitude to be the recipient of an award that is named for and honors the legacy of such a powerful non-traditional woman scholar! In this respect, I give a warm thanks to the Coordinating Council for Women in History and the anonymous donor, who are making it possible for me to complete and expand my research on our sacred (her)stories as African Native American women who are of both African American and Native ancestry. I also give a special thanks to my faculty mentors (Dr. Sahlin, Dr. Keating, Dr. Phillips-Cunningham, Dr. Lackey, and Dr. Busl) and Deans (Dr. LeFlore and Dr. Tilton) at Texas Woman's University and to progressive scholars, founda-



tional to my work, that challenge and transgress dominant narratives. And last, but not least, I thank my grandmothers who kept telling the (her)stories of our women ancestors and the ways they survived and resisted genocide, colonialism, enslavement, patriarchy, gender violence, and marginalization. These (her)stories are the inspiration for my decolonial scholarly projects on African Native American women.

I deeply appreciate that this award allows me to benefit from Catherine Prelinger's powerful legacy by giving me the opportunity to convey and raise awareness of the inter-related (her)stories of Native and African American women that meet in my embodiment. I am reminded of my grandmothers who didn't have access to higher education or conferences such as this one. However, they remain some of the wisest women I know. Yet, I am sure, if my grandmothers could have pursued their higher education, they would have chosen the field of History. This is why, with heartfelt gratitude, I dedicate my acceptance of the Catherine Prelinger Award to them! Because of their remembrance and their value our (her)stories as African Amer-

The Catherine Prelinger Award Recipient (cont.)

ican and Indigenous women, as well as their daily activism to stand up for our humanity, they created a place for me to pursue my education. I am here today be-cause of their prayers, blood, sweat, and struggle.

As I conclude, I gift you with a memory, a (her)story of one of my grandmothers I lovingly called Granny Bo Bo:

My grandmother's body moves slowly as each of her footsteps sink into the rich brown dirt. Her walk is like a practiced dance. I am behind her dropping seeds as she has taught me to do in the garden: always with deep intention. Her stories grounded in ancestral memory are crisp and clear across the breath of Mother Earth that blows across our faces. Her beautifully wrinkled dark brown hands cover mine as she assists me in clumping the dirt over the seeds. "Tenderly," she whispers as I thirst for another story of our ancestors who come alive in her voice. With deep seriousness, she would start "I remember when..." Quietly I would walk behind her. Always listening. Walking with our Afro-Indigenous womanish bodies shining in the sun. Always remembering from generation to generation.

Thanks again on behalf of my grandmothers and me.

May everything good come your way.

May you always listen to the first drum: your heart.

May joy surround you in all you do.

May kindness greet you everywhere you go.

Achukma Hoke (It is good!)



Wife of Old Crow
Library of Congress



Freckled Face Arapahoe
Library of Congress

Call for Conference Liaisons

The CCWH is currently looking for conference liaisons. People in this position help to make the CCWH known at conferences (e.g., bringing brochures, making brief announcements), help other CCWH members who intend to participate (e.g., connect people who are trying to form a panel or are seeking a roommate), and network with them (e.g., meet members for coffee).

In short, as a conference liaison at all conferences –both large and small – you will be creating a community of women wherever you go. We understand that some conferences are much larger than others. The CCWH already has a presence at the AHA and Berks, for example, but we would like to increase our visibility at all conferences – large and small – and actually meet other CCWH members when we are there!

You can find the list of current liaisons here: <https://theccwh.-Org/ccwh-resources/conference-liaisons/>.

If you are interested in becoming a conference liaison, please contact Cassia Roth at conferences@theccwh.org with the following information: Your name, email address, and name of conference.

She will get in touch with you with more ideas and support. We truly hope this program will make an important difference in making us all as strong as we can be. Join in!

Member Spotlight

Editor's Note: In each issue, we spotlight members of the CCWH to highlight our members' varied backgrounds, fields of study, experience, and geographic locations. Spot-lighting members from across the CCWH spectrum reflects the diversity of our membership.



Jasmin A. Young

Jasmin A. Young is a historian of 20th century African American history with specializations in women and gender. Her research interests include Black women's intellectual history, radical politics, resistance, and Black feminism. She holds a bachelor's degree in Africana Studies from California State University, Northridge, a Master's degree in African American Studies from Columbia University, and a Master of Science degree in Gender Studies from the London School of Economics and Political Science.

Young will receive her doctorate in History from Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, in 2017. Her dissertation, "Black Women with Guns: A Historical Analysis of Armed Resistance, 1892-1979," offers a critical examination of a series of ideological, structural, political, and personal factors that compelled a number of women to embrace armed resistance. She is a recipient of the Ford Foundation Dissertation Fellowship. Her article, "Detroit's Red: Black Radical Detroit and the Political Development of Malcolm X," appeared in SOULS: A critical Journal of Black Politics, Culture, and Society, Vol. 12, No. 1 (2010). Selections from her work-in-progress have been presented at several venues, including the National Council of Black Studies, the Association for the Study of African American Life and History, and the American Studies Association.



Disha Acharya

My adventure in the United States began in the fall of 2012 when I joined the PhD program in the Department of English with a concentration in Folklore at the University of Louisiana

at Lafayette. Previously, I had been teaching at Delhi University (India) for six years. I am currently a PHD candidate and will graduate in August 2017. I hold an M.Phil. in English from Himachal Pradesh University (Shimla, India), Masters and Bachelors in English from Delhi University (India). My research interests include Folklore, Victorian Literature, Gender, Postcolonial Studies, and Feminist Theory. These interests are reflected in my dissertation, which is a recovery project of the works of Toru Dutt, Olive Schreiner, and Sara Jeanette Duncan through the extension of Malashri Lal's formulation of the *Law of the Threshold* and Homi Bhabha's conception of liminality and hybridity. I extend the idea of the threshold by arguing that the threshold allows for multiple existences for women as they inhabit the liminal space of not only gender, but also race and national identity and so the threshold becomes not just a doorway but a gateway to articulate identity by expressing a hybrid-liminal state in their novels.

I am also working towards publishing my article on secondary female characters in Indian soap opera. I argue that characters become sites of contestation between dominant and resistant ideologies, and that Indian soaps are the primary site where folklore in the form of Hindu epics is being reinscribed and transformed in response to changes in Indian culture.

Author's Corner

*Editor's Note: As part of a continuing feature for Insights, we are interviewing authors of fiction and non-fiction books of interest to our membership. If you are an author, or would like to nominate an author to be interviewed, contact newsletter@theccwh.org. With this issue, Kim Todt interviews Erica Armstrong Dunbar about her latest work, *Never Caught: The Washingtons' Relentless Pursuit of Their Runaway Slave, Ona Judge*.*



Erica Armstrong Dunbar

Today's interview is with Erica Armstrong Dunbar, author of *Never Caught: The Washingtons' Relentless Pursuit of Their Runaway Slave, Ona Judge*.

Tell us a bit about yourself.

I was born and raised in Philadelphia, went to a small Quaker school from kindergarten through 12th grade, and then went to the University of Pennsylvania. I believe my years at Penn were extremely important in shaping my journey into academia. I never entertained the idea of becoming a professor until a few extremely gifted professors encouraged me to think seriously about attending graduate school. Professors and administrators such

as Evelyn Brooks Higginbotham, Mary Frances Berry, Farah Griffin, Herman Beavers, and Valerie Swain Cade McCoullum introduced me to a world of possibilities and to my passion – African American women's history.

What drew you to this story?

I was working on my first book, *A Fragile Freedom*, when I came across an advertisement for an enslaved runaway. This ad described a young woman who they called "Oney Judge" (the diminutive of her name) and she had run away from the president's household. I was immediately intrigued. I asked myself who was this woman? Why was George Washington advertising for a runaway in a Philadelphia newspaper? What happened to her? These questions never left my mind and I promised myself that I would return to this newspaper advertisement and learn more about the person who stole herself from the most powerful family in the new nation.

How would you describe Ona?

In *Never Caught*, I chronicle Ona Judge's life for over more than seventy years. During her amazing life she changed and developed and through her life story we come to know a young girl who was born enslaved at Mount Vernon, was forcibly relocated to New York and Philadelphia, and who found her voice and her courage to claim what she believed to be her right - freedom. While *Never Caught* details the life of Ona Judge, it also describes what it meant for black people - enslaved and free - to live in the North. Through Ona Judge's eyes we travel throughout the early republic and confront the contradictions of slavery in a new nation that was buttressed by the promises of democracy and freedom.

Was it difficult to learn about Washington's actions with respect to Ona given his iconic stature in our history?

For scholars who focus on slavery in the 18th and 19th centuries, there is very little that surprises us, and that includes the relationship between human bondage and the nation's first president. There is an

Author's Corner (cont.)

existing body of work that explores George Washington and his changing views regarding slavery, and this was tremendously helpful as I worked on *Never Caught*. I was less interested or perhaps concerned with the iconic stature of Washington and more focused upon uncovering the life of a woman about whom little was known. In many ways, George Washington's house allows us access to the complicated terrain of enslavement, in particular, a careful examination of enslaved women who toiled day and night in close proximity to the men and women who claimed them as human property.

When Annette Gordon-Reed wrote *Thomas Jefferson & Sally Hemings: An American Controversy* nearly 20 years ago, she was criticized for providing evidence of Jefferson's relationship with his slave Sally Hemings and her children. It was viewed as a direct challenge to the collective reverence for our founding fathers. How do you think audiences will respond to your work about Washington's pursuit of Ona?

I am deeply grateful for Annette Gordon-Reed's work as well as the work of other scholars who have analyzed George Washington's changing sensibilities about slavery. I believe that readers will appreciate Ona Judge's compelling story and will hopefully engage with *Never Caught* as an important contribution to American history. My main goal with this book was to focus on the lives of the enslaved and to witness the birth of the nation through their eyes.

What was the most challenging aspect of your research for this book?

The most challenging aspect of the research for *Never Caught* and for anyone who works on early African American women's history, centers on the availability of written documents. Black women are often silenced in the archive as their inability to read or write, their status as human property, and

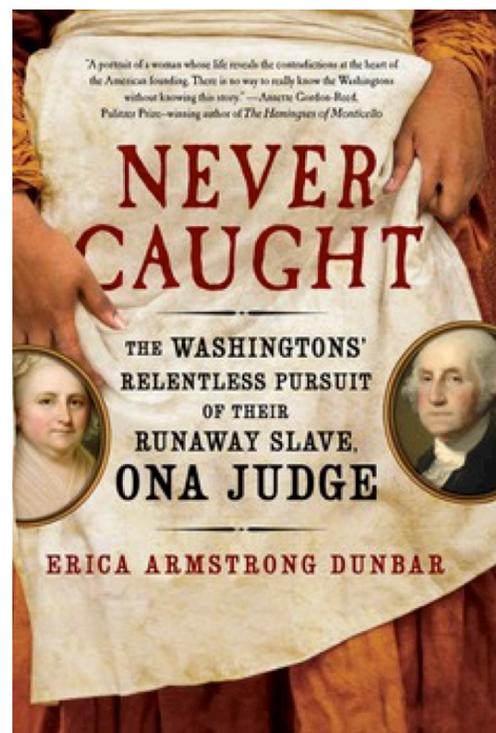
their rank as black women, often refused them entrance to the written record. My first book, *A Fragile Freedom* prepared me to write *Never Caught* and allowed my knowledge regarding the lives of enslaved, fugitive, and free women to fill in the gaps of Ona Judge's story. This is hard work and extremely rewarding.

What was your hardest chapter to write for this book?

I didn't really struggle with a "hardest chapter to write" in part because of the strong narrative tone that I employed.

What did you edit out of this book?

My short answer to this question: A LOT! Historians spend significant amounts of time in the archives and unearth a tremendous amount of detail. I found that I had to let go of some of the details that were not directly tied to Ona Judge's life. Sometimes it's hard to let go of a bit of information that may have taken a few weeks to uncover.



Author's Corner (cont.)

What historians inspire you or have inspired you?

I am deeply indebted to a cohort of scholars who have worked on African American and women's history for nearly four decades. Scholars such as Deborah Gray White, Evelyn Brooks Higginbotham, Darlene Clark Hine, Brenda Stevenson, and Nell Painter were among the first historians that I read as an undergraduate. I went to graduate school believing that I would focus my energy on Reconstruction and the post emancipation era, and I was extremely fortunate to have Eric Foner as a dissertation adviser. Even after abandoning the late 19th century, Eric remained extremely supportive and has always been a model for excellent research and writing.

What is the hardest thing about writing for you?

Oh, this is an easy question – finding the time to write is always the hardest thing about writing! Balancing my responsibilities as a professor and as the Director of the Program in African American History at the Library Company of Philadelphia has kept my plate extremely full. I had to be very intentional about my writing, making certain to do a little bit every day. Sometimes, I was successful and other times I simply wasn't.

How did publishing your first book, *A Fragile Freedom: African American Women and Emancipation in the Antebellum City*, change your process of writing?

I'm extremely proud of my first book *A Fragile Freedom* and it challenged me in the ways that first books should. It forced me to do the work of recovery, present strong arguments that were supported by evidence, and to do all of this with minimal secondary sources as a guide. *A Fragile Freedom* was one of the first books to examine what slavery and freedom meant for black women in the North and I didn't know it then, but it prepared me to tell Ona Judge's life story.

How can readers discover more about your work (e.g., website, blog, etc.)?

My website is ericaarmstrongdunbar.com and, of course, I'm on twitter at [@ericadunbar](https://twitter.com/ericadunbar).



2018-19 Core Fulbright U.S. Scholar Program

The 2018-19 Core Fulbright U.S. Scholar Program competition is now open. It offers over 500 teaching, research or combination teaching/research awards in over 125 countries. Opportunities are available for college and university faculty and administrators as well as for independent scholars. In addition to several new program models designed to meet the changing needs of U.S. academics and professionals, Fulbright is offering more opportunities for flexible, multi-country grants. Opportunities are found in the newly redesigned Catalog of Awards. There are many awards in American Studies including:

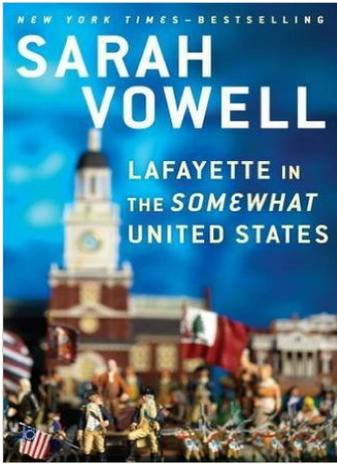
- Hong Kong: Study of the United States
- Hungary: Laszlo Orszagh Chair in American Studies
- Jordan: Study of the United States
- Mexico: U.S. Studies
- Senegal: All Disciplines

The Program encourages those interested to register their interest at My Fulbright to receive the latest program updates and announcements. As well, they offer webinars and virtual advising sessions on how to submit a competitive application.

The deadline for applications is August 1, 2017.

For more information, contact scholars @iie.org or visit the Fulbright Scholars Program page.

Book Reviews



Sarah Vowell. *Lafayette in the Somewhat United States*. New York: Riverhead Books, 2015. 274 pp. ISBN 978-1-59463-174-0. \$27.95.

Chloe Northrop
Tarrant County College

The *New York Times* best-selling author Sarah Vowell uses her wit and unique approach to history to present the Revolutionary period through the lens of the Marquis de Lafayette. On the heels of her successful 2011 examination of American imperialism in *Unfamiliar Fishes*, Vowell applies her same irreverent gaze on the hallowed figures from the American Revolution and the Founding Fathers. If history works were social vices, Vowell's books would be categorized as "gateway drugs," to the world of academic history. Reading this book on a holiday cruise through the Caribbean, this reviewer was surprised at how

many fellow passengers approached and told of their enjoyment of Vowell's books and their desire to read *Lafayette in the Somewhat United States*. As many historians can attest, the likelihood of reviewing a book that fellow cruise passengers enjoy is an uncommon occurrence. Vowell's approach irreverently begins by asking how this young Frenchman won the hearts of the "stingiest, crankiest tax protestors in the history of the world." Weaving through Lafayette's life, Vowell intersperses personal anecdotes about her travels to historical sites of interest and includes hand-drawn sketches of the major figures discussed in this work.

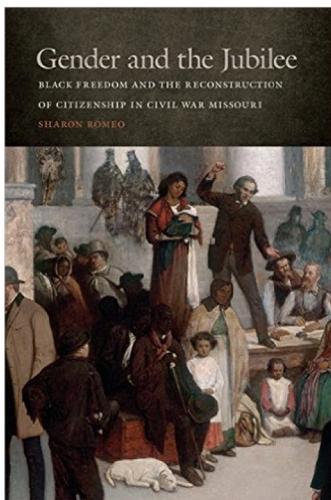
Vowell begins with Lafayette's 1824 tour in the United States, when arguably the United States was almost as divided as it had been in his previous tenure during the American War for Independence. Travelling back to the beginning of his life, Vowell traces his formative years. As a young orphan with familial military connections, Lafayette seemed destined to continue in the traditions of his forbearers. She details how this young French nobleman, after marrying young, left his aristocratic ties to the *Ancien Regime* and seized the opportunity to fight in the battles across the Atlantic Ocean. Vowell humorously describes his biography and his early years as an impressionable and enthusiastic young soldier. With his vigor and devotion to George Washington, it is no wonder that he at-

tained military glory and esteem. Following American independence, Lafayette returned to a troubled France. This work does an excellent job of exemplifying why Lafayette was and still is such a popular figure. His support of a republican uprising against a monarch, while subject to a monarch himself, endeared him eternally to Americans. He seems to be one of those figures who, no matter what side of the political spectrum, invites universal praise and esteem. Featured heavily in Lin-Manuel Miranda's 2015 Broadway hit, *Hamilton*, as "America's favorite fighting Frenchman," Lafayette continues to garner interest and respect. As one of the main characters in the first act of the hit musical, the popularity of Lafayette does not seem to be dwindling in the twenty-first century.

Vowell's *Lafayette in the Somewhat United States* contains many entertaining moments that results in a suitable work to suggest to friends and acquaintances who request history book recommendations. For the trained academic historian, the lack of citations might cause the reader to question the reliability of Vowell's arguments and quotations. This work is strongest when focusing on the aid that the French vitally provided to the fledgling colonies during this crucial period. Although not unknown outside of academic circles, this subject merits more discussion, and Vowell, hopefully, provides a springboard for a larger conversation. As a popular history

Book Reviews (cont.)

book, Vowell provides an entertaining glance at a figure whose relevance is compelling particularly in 2017. As the centennial year for the United States entering World War I, readers are reminded of General Pershing's desire to see Lafayette's grave upon entering Paris. This moment provides an interesting platform to reflect on the life and legacy of a figure who risked his life of wealth and privilege to shiver in Valley Forge, stand with Washington at Yorktown, and become the namesake to countless locations across the Continental United States.



Sharon Romeo. *Gender and the Jubilee: Black Freedom and the Reconstruction of Citizenship in Civil War Missouri*. Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 2016. 256 pp. ISBN 978-0-8203-4801-8. \$59.95.

Mary Klann
Univ. of California, San Diego

In *Gender and the Jubilee*, Sharon Romeo explores how enslaved women in Civil War Missouri claimed their place in the national polity as both citizens and patriots prior to the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment. By asserting their right to protection by the federal government, African American women reclaimed ownership of their bodies and undermined the system of slavery. In this readable and engaging book, Romeo examines how African American women accessed the military justice system to adopt civic identities denied to them under Missouri law. Drawing extensively from provost marshal's records, Union Army records, Civil War pension files, and other military correspondence, Romeo demonstrates that black women in Missouri used the military court system and federal laws such as the 1861 and 1862 Confiscation Acts to charge whites with a variety of offenses and petition for their own freedom. *Gender and the Jubilee* contributes to scholarship on the "legal legacy of the Civil War," (9) and demonstrates the ways in which black women conceptualized citizenship and emancipation prior to the claims freedwomen made in Freedman's Bureau courts.

Romeo begins with a discussion of civil court cases brought by African Americans in antebellum St. Louis. Under the Union occupation of St. Louis, these and other suits effectively "politicized the Missouri household," as enslaved people utilized their rights under marital law to chal-

lenge the institution of slavery (29). Despite the legal opportunities afforded to enslaved people by reporting disloyal activity of slave owners, St. Louis remained a city highly stratified by race and a dangerous place for black men and women, who struggled to claim their right to public space despite the constant threat of arrest by civil authorities.

Beginning in 1861, fugitive men and women escaped from slavery and joined the Union Army. Some military officials turned escaped slaves away, especially women and children who may have had difficulty keeping up with troops. However, others welcomed refugees who offered to perform the labor that soldiers preferred to avoid, such as laundry. Because of the Second Confiscation Act of 1862, black women and men could be emancipated as "contraband of war" in exchange for intelligence of disloyalty. Groups of runaways assembled wherever provost marshals were stationed, offering statements of their masters' treason. Military officials accepted slave testimony against slave owners. This, Romeo argues, signified a major departure from the Missouri civil court system and represented a major blow to the gender and racial hierarchy of Missouri slave society. In addition, enslaved women's testimony against slave owners was "a critical construction of enslaved women's civic existence" (56).

Enslaved women's relationships with their male family members also contributed to their

Book Reviews (cont.)

definition of citizenship and civic identity. Some women joined the army with their husbands, traveling with and performing labor for the troops. When wives joined the military alongside their husbands, it was often an act of survival, as slave owners retaliated against men in the service by selling their families or doling out harsh physical punishments. Union Army officials listened to women's complaints, as they understood that "slave enlistment depended on an end to the abuse" (62). Enslaved women redefined their relationship with the nation-state in moral terms – as soldiers' kin, they deserved "inclusion in the military justice system" (69).

In 1864 and 1865, African American women, both slave and free, utilized the military justice system to charge whites with crimes such as assault, rape, kidnapping, and unfair labor practices. Provost marshals wanted to root out Confederate sympathizers. As African American women reported the disloyalty of their employers or other white citizens, they also demanded the right to be treated with physical and verbal respect, custody of their children, or payment of wages. Unable to claim their rights in Missouri's civil court system, African American women's use of the military courts to assert their citizenship posed a significant challenge to the privileges of

whiteness, as white elite members of society were subject to arrest and imprisonment based on black women's testimony.

Marriage was one way women could claim the rights of citizenship, and, Romeo argued, the "right to a widow's pension" was "central to the civic identity emancipated widows attempted to construct" (102). However, freedwomen faced difficulties accessing pensions due to the legacy of marriage under slavery. For example, Pension Bureau agents researched the sexual histories of widows who claimed pensions, and thus could nullify slave marriages "based on state-imposed definitions of sexual responsibility" (106). Additionally, Pension Bureau officials relied on testimony from white owners, neighbors, and community members, who often had conflicting viewpoints about the legitimacy of slave unions. Thus, while African American women used marriage as an arena to make claims upon the state, ultimately, state agents possessed the power to define legal marriage.

Romeo argues that by occupying space in military camps testifying in military courts, reporting the disloyalty of white citizens, and claiming benefits as family members of soldiers, black women "claimed gender as part of the process of emancipation" (121). Overall, Romeo presents clear analysis and a multitude of historical examples, showcasing enslaved and freedwomen's words wherever possible. Romeo clearly demonstrates the legal

challenges black women made to the institution of slavery and society in Missouri. However, although Romeo's chapter on the legacy of slave marriage hints at the conflicts inherent in constructing marriages and families post-emancipation – including, for example, the role of African American churches in adjudicating marital disputes – she does not delve too deeply into how the gendered and family dynamics *within* African American communities interacted with the Civil War era legal system. Ultimately, *Gender and the Jubilee* offers an engaging, accessible, and significant contribution to the history of citizenship and emancipation, revealing how black women utilized the legal system to undermine slavery and construct their civic identities.



Renata Ago. Trans. Bradford Bouley and Corey Tazzara with Paula Findlen. *Gusto for Things: A History of Objects in Seventeenth-Century Rome*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2013. Xxxvi + 314 pp. ISBN 13-978-0-226-01057-1. \$63.00.

Whitney Leeson
Roanoke College

Book Reviews (cont.)

Making use of about eighty inventories chosen at random from the notarial registers, twenty books of family memoirs and records of expenses, and over 100 last wills and testaments from merchants, lawyers, artisans, and others from the middling class, Renata Ago provides her reader with a richly detailed and amply documented study of the new “gusto for things” shared by men and women in early modern Rome. Ago’s research demonstrates that Rome’s middling sort not only had an appetite for collecting various everyday artifacts, they readily constructed an identity for themselves based on the relationships they formed with their possessions. Living in two- or three-room apartments surrounded by devotional pictures, cupboards filled with clothes and linens, small stools, carved beds, desks, chairs, books, and fireplace equipment, these men and women invested their ordinary objects with meaning. As Ago astutely observes even the most utilitarian objects could become inalienable possessions akin to Maori cloaks when removed from circulation for familial use, strategic gift-giving, or post-humous memory-making.

In Part 1, “The Nature of Goods,” Renato Ago turns her attention to the material function of alienable goods and the process by which goods, once removed from circulation,

became individualized and inalienable things used to create meaning and objectify the identity of their owners. Ago’s sources indicate that the men and women in Renaissance and baroque Rome made abundant use of goods as objects for exchange to obtain other goods, services or money on credit. The custom of using agricultural products to pay debts or make gifts was still acceptable among city dwellers; outfitters accepted used – even ruined – goods ranging from “ratty breeches” to “used carriage seats” from customers who expected to offset the cost of the new with the old; and people routinely converted personal objects such as jewelry, tapestries, clothing, and furniture into cash without regret. Seventeenth-century Romans also worked fervently to keep other objects out of circulation, most notably blocks of contiguous houses transformed by members of the minor nobility into family houses adorned with coats of arms. They made these lineage seats perpetually inalienable by instituting *fedecommissi*, a legal devise also used by collectors of books, vases, paintings, and statuary to ensure the “perpetual preservation (32) of the collections they cherished so greatly. Testators like Cardinal Benedetto Giustiniani also removed individual objects from circulation by bequeathing them as singularized goods to dependents and benefactors alike. He expected that the gifts (e.g., paintings of the Annunciation and the Maddona) designated

“for my memory,” would carry a value for the recipients greater than simply monetary worth by virtue of their association with him. Among relatives and friends of equal or superior status, etiquette required bequests of things – not cash – and women especially preferred to honor others with personal goods such as jewelry, clothing, and linens that signaled an intimacy arising from close physical contact with said things.

In Parts 2, “Material Goods,” and 3, “Immaterial Things,” Ago examines the contents of houses belonging to middling-class Romans in the seventeenth century and the manner in which men and women organized their increasingly specialized domestic spaces. Ago subdivides the goods in her sample into two types: “material goods,” defined as “goods that had to do with a person’s material well-being, such as furnishings, clothing, tableware, and so forth”; and “immaterial things,” defined as “goods that served essentially for nourishing the imagination or one’s aesthetic sensibilities, such as paintings, books, devotional objects, ornaments, and the like” (61). Ago creates a typology of Roman households ranging from the noble and “almost noble” (81) to the middling and “less-than-well-off” (77) based on large part upon the size, number, function, and spatial placement of rooms (e.g., first versus third floor, front versus back of apartment). She then statistically analyzes the type, quantity, and quality of furnishings measured in terms

Book Reviews (cont.)

of total value contained within the rooms of these various house types. Ago's findings, displayed in a series of tables scattered throughout parts 2 and 3, indicate how age, affluence, and gender shaped the interaction of individuals with the things they possessed. For this reviewer, however it was the gender-specific ways in which women used their households and furnishings to express their social position and aspirations that garnered the most interest.

According to Ago, the per capita distribution of furniture indicates that early modern women were relatively poorer than their male counterparts. Considering their more limited financial resources it is unsurprising that Roman women tended to have smaller homes with fewer rooms including antechambers and halls. They also owned fewer furnishings typical of more public household spaces (e.g., tables and chairs) as well as decidedly less varied furniture types (e.g., beds and chests along comprised more than 25% of all female furnishings) (86). Yet, women's apartments were filled with stuff, some high-quality furnishings of walnut, but more often second rate pieces (e.g., cupboards and stools) made of lesser quality materials such as *albuccio*, a soft wood similar to fir. Women's gusto for things in 17th century Rome also extended

to paintings (especially the Madonna and female patron saints like Mary Magalene), and other decorative households goods which they possessed in great abundance. Relatively speaking, a women's wealth, or lack thereof compared to her male peers, did not inhibit the artful construction of luxurious living spaces. A comparison of the rather "empty" private rooms in Marquis Giustiniani's sixty-plus room palazzo with the jam-packed two-room apartment of Maria de Litteris is a case in point. Maria's woman's hall featured doors covered in red and gold leather, large paintings, and an intricately carved *studio* replete with figurines. In her bedroom a luxury bed, *prie-dieu*, cupboard, and two large chests occupied the floor space while paintings of various sizes covered the walls including paintings in gilt-frames (91-93). Together, the artwork in Maria's women's hall and bedroom constituted a collection that brought her aesthetic pleasure, objectified the splendor of her space, and also identified her as a cultivated and refined woman with a taste – a gusto – for the finer things in life.

Renato Ago's *Gusto for Things* is an insightful work of material culture scholarship that will appeal to historians, art historians, and anthropologists alike interested in a thoroughly grounded study of the rapport between people and the things they use to make manifest of their social identity.

Book Available for Reviews

Contact:
wleeson@roanoke.edu

Dorothy Chanksy. *Kitchen Sink Realisms*. 2015.

Terry Finneman. *Press Portrayals of Women Politicians, 1870s- 2000s: From 'Lunatic' Woodhull To 'Polarizing' Palin*. 2015.

Robert Gold. *When Tenants Claimed the City: The Struggle for Citizenship in New York City Housing*. 2014.

Jennifer Howell. *The Algerian War in French-Language Comics: Postcolonial Memory, History, And Subjectivity*. 2015.

Pamela A. Jordan. *Stalin's Singing Spy: The Life and Exile of Nadezhda Plevitskaya*. 2016.

Mary McAuliffe. *When Paris Sizzled: The 1920s Paris of Hemingway, Chanel, Cocteau, Cole Porter, Josephine Baker, and Their Friends*. 2016.

Linda C. Morice. *Flora White: In the Vanguard of Gender Equity*.

Melissa Ooten. *Race, Gender, and Film Censorship in Virginia, 1922-1965*. 2015.

Nancy Shoemaker, ed. *Living With Whales: Documents and Oral Histories of Native New England Whaling History*. 2014.

Lisa Tran. *Concubines in Court: Marriage and Monogamy in Twentieth Century China*. 2015.

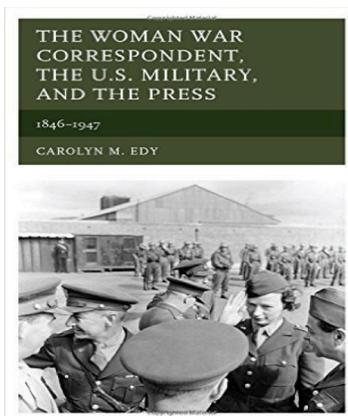
Daniel Vivian, Julian Brock. *Leisure, Plantations, and the Making of a New South*. 2015.

Member News



Carolyn M. Edy

CCWH Member, Carolyn M. Edy, an Assistant Professor of Journalism at Appalachian State University, announces the publication of her book, *The Woman War Correspondent, the U.S. Military, and the Press, 1846-1947*. The book demonstrates the ways in which the press and the military promoted and prevented women's access to war, outlining the rich history of more than 250 women who worked as war correspondents up through World War II. It also reveals that the concepts of "woman war Correspondent" and "war correspondent" helped and hindered the work of all war correspondents even as they challenged and ultimately expanded the public's understanding of war and of women.



CCWH Awards

This year, we have a number of competitive awards for ABD students, early career, and tenured scholars. Below is a brief description of each, with more detailed information about membership and online applications details to be found at www.theccwh.org. Please circulate widely! The deadline for all awards is May 15th.

CCWH Nupur Chaudhuri First Article Award 2017

This award supports junior scholars affiliated with institutions from all ranks and active in all fields of history. This annual \$1,000 prize recognizes the best first article published in the field of history by a CCWH member during the previous two years.

CCWH/Berks Graduate Student Fellowship 2017

This award assists graduate students completing a dissertation in a History Department. The \$1,000 fellowship can be used to support a crucial state of research or writing.

CCWH Ida B. Wells Graduate Student Fellowship 2017

Supporting graduate students completing a crucial stage of research and writing, this \$1,000 fellowship is reserved for historical dissertations that interrogate issues of race and gender.

CCWH Catherine Prelinger Memorial Award 2017

This \$20,000 award provides support to a scholar, with a Ph.D. or near candidacy, who has not followed a traditional academic path of uninterrupted and completed secondary, undergraduate, and graduate degrees leading to a tenure-track faculty position. The award is intended to recognize or to enhance the ability of the recipient to contribute significantly to women in history, whether in the profession in the present or in the study of women in the past. It is not intended that there be any significant restrictions placed on how a given recipient shall spend the award as long as it advances the recipient's scholarship goals and purposes.

Carol Gold Best Article Award for Associate Professors 2017

The Carol Gold Best Article Award supports mid-career scholars active in any field within the historical discipline. Applicants must have achieved the rank of Associate Professor at the time of publication. The \$500 prize is given to the best article published in a peer-reviewed journal in the year prior to the award year.

Announcements

OAH Receives Grant from the Andrew Mellon Foundation for 2018 Annual Meeting

The Organization of American Historians recently received a two-year, \$150,000 grant from the Andrew Mellon Foundation to increase the reach of the 2018 OAH Annual Meeting to the public, teachers, students, and scholars interested in American history. Presently, the meeting reaches primarily those teaching history within the university or college setting and is limited to those who attend the meeting in person. The 2018 meeting entitled “Forms of History” will be held April 12-14, in Sacramento, California.

The OAH Amplified Initiative will broaden the OAH’s audience and continue OAH’s conversation beyond the walls of the in-person conference meeting. The Mellon grant will allow the work presented at the OAH Annual Meeting to become available to a broader audience, allowing instructors to engage with new ideas in their classrooms and researchers to access and cite the scholarship presented. Digital audio recordings of the sessions at the 2018 Annual Meeting will provide the foundation for this amplified meeting initiative. Additionally, a video studio will be set up at the conference where select attendees will be interviewed.

The audio and video recordings captured at the 2018 Annual Meeting will be tagged so that they can be searched and combined in new ways – by topic, period, or type of presentation. These files will be made available to select groups who will curate, introduce, and interpret programs for particular audiences. Members will be able to listen to the audio files and participants will be able to download their own sessions.

The OAH is excited to provide this opportunity to amplify the work of historians both inside the historical community and beyond it. According to OAH President Elect Edward Ayers, “This initiative will help with OAH’s effort to build community and share ideas between our members and those studying, teaching, and interpreting U.S. history. In short, this will allow the OAH to imagine a new kind of academic annual meeting and, perhaps, serve as an example for other academic associations.”

Call for Papers Women in Society from Historical Perspective: The Origins and Developments of Women’s Political, Social, and Economic Engagement

We are excited to announce a one-day conference for scholars with projects focused on women in society from a historical perspective. We wel-

come submissions from scholars from a range of disciplines conducting research at the cross-section of gender, politics, history, sociology, and economics in Europe. We encourage submissions for works that employ quantitative or qualitative methodology.

The event will be held at the University of Glasgow on the 11th of July, the day before the annual meeting of the Council of European Studies in Glasgow 12-14 July 2017.

An all-day workshop featuring scholars from varied disciplines with shared substantive interests will facilitate in-depth feedback for article and book-length projects.

Conference participants will further engage with one another through casual conversation over lunch and dinner. The conference is graciously supported with a CES Small Events Grant.

Paper titles and abstracts should be submitted no later than March 15, 2017 to Carissa Tudor at ctudor@princeton.edu. Decisions will be distributed in April.

Berkshire Conference Statement

The Berkshire Conference of Women Historians seeks a vibrant and open exchange of ideas between scholars from all over the world. We condemn discriminatory actions and deplore the enactment of laws which profile and stigmatize particular groups of people based on race, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or

Announcements

expression, age, marital status, religion, national origin ancestry or disability. All people are welcome to participate in events sponsored by the Berkshire Conference.

As the organizer of the largest international conference on the history of women and gender, The Berkshire Conference on the History of Women, Genders and Sexualities, we are strongly opposed to executive orders of the kind signed on January 27th 2017 which prohibit entry of people into the United States based solely on their religion and national origin and we have registered our protest with our elected officials. Although we hope the current crisis will be resolved by June, if any scholars who wish to attend the 2017 Berkshire Conference are prevented from doing so by their immigration status or nationality, please contact us at BC2017@Hofstra.edu and we will work with you to find a way for you to participate virtually.

We have also signed the American Historical Association's statement on the order and encourage you to read it as well: <http://blog.historians.org/2017/01/aha-condemns-executive-order-restricting-entry-united-states/>.



Call for Submissions: Adele E. Clarke Book Award

ReproNetwork, an interdisciplinary group of researchers who study reproduction, invites submissions for the 2017 Adele E. Clarke Book Award. This award is for an outstanding socio-cultural study of reproductive processes, experiences, technologies, politics, and/or practices published in 2015 or 2016. Consistent with the composition of the ReproNetwork community, the prize committee welcomes submissions by historians, sociologists, anthropologists, public intellectuals, activists, and others.

Initiated by the ReproNetwork community in 2014, the Adele E. Clarke Book Award will be presented every other fall to honor a groundbreaking work judged to be the most potentially influential contribution to scholarship on reproduction. Influence may reflect the book's quality, timeliness, and/or overall impact on the field of reproductive studies.

The criteria includes: the book must make a contribution to understanding of reproduction; the book must be sole-authored or co-authored; edited collections and anthologies will not be considered; and, the book must have a copyright date of 2015 or 2016.

Please send questions to the chair of the committee, Lara Freidenfelds, lara@post.harvard.edu.

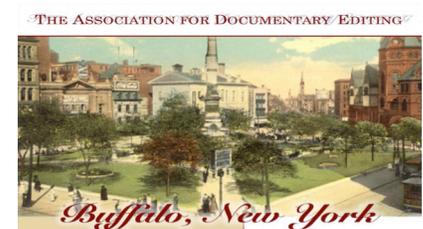
The deadline for receipt of all materials is May 1, 2017.

He Said WHAAT??!! Editing Oral Texts for Print Publication Call for Papers

The Association for Documentary Editing invites proposals for a session about editing oral texts for print. We encounter oral texts in interviews, committee meetings, speeches and lectures, legal proceedings, recorded performances, anthropological fieldwork, and the like. What constitutes appropriate representation of these utterances in print? Should pauses, ungrammatical phrasings, and other features be recorded punctiliously, whether spoken by a politician, an athlete, a preacher, a newscaster, or a story-teller? How much of an utterance should be included? Should standards vary according to the kind of publication (e.g., whether it is popular or scholarly)? Papers might consider the technical problems and/or the judgments required in such editorial situations.

Please submit a 300-word abstract, short CV, and your contact information by March 15th to Carol DeBoer-Langworthy (CDBL@Brown.edu) or David Vander Meulen (dlv8g@eservices.virginia.edu).

Inquiries may be made to either person.



Announcements

Mildred Miller Fort Foundation Visiting Scholar in European Studies Call for Applications

Columbus State University is seeking a distinguished visiting scholar to serve as the 15th Mildred Miller Fort Foundation Visiting Scholar in European Studies. Past visiting scholars include Cathie Carmichael, David Wilcock, Michael Schulz, Reneo Lukic, Jeffrey Hill, Igor Kuzmin, Klas Borell, Maya Soboleva, Mario Kessler, Rebecca Pelan, Zoltán Berényi, Marina Debić, Dorin Andrica, Paul Galbraith, Michael Parker, and Doru Pop.

The Fort Foundation Visiting Scholar will demonstrate expertise in his/her field. Desirable fields in European studies include, but are not limited to, art, biology, business, communication, counseling, economics, teacher education, English literature, European languages, health science, history, international relations, life sciences, marketing, music, philosophy, physical sciences, politics, public health, and theatre.

The one semester (four-month) appointment will begin January 2018 subject to funding availability. The visiting scholar will teach two courses and be involved with outreach activities, typically conducted in the English language. The endowed chair remuneration corresponding to a full professorship, commensurate with experience.

Accommodation will be provided. In addition, shorter appointments of ½ a semester (January to early March or mid-March to early May) will be considered.

To submit a complete application, please send the following items: 1) Statement of interest; 2) List of proposed teaching courses; 3) Proposed campus or community program(s); 4) Curriculum Vitae; 5) Photocopy of the graduate transcript(s) (or diploma), and 6) Names and contact information for three references.

Please submit the application packet to: Dr. Becky Becker, Interim Director, Center for International Education, Columbus State University, 4225 University Avenue, Columbus, GA 31907-5645.

The application deadline is April 14, 2017. Only complete applications will be considered. Nominations are also strongly encouraged. Columbus State University is an AA/EOE.

Columbus State University is a comprehensive university within the University System of Georgia. It enrolls more than 8,400 students and is located in Columbus, Georgia, a metropolitan area of 250,000, ninety miles southwest of Atlanta. Columbus has a vital and supportive arts community. An informative website for the city of Columbus may be found at: <http://www.visitcolumbusga.com/>. Relevant university websites include www.columbusstate.edu/ and <http://cie.columbusstate.edu/>.



Society for the History of Women in the Americas Annual Conference 2017

The Society for the History of Women in the Americas (SHAW) welcomes proposals for its tenth annual conference, co-organized with The Oxford Research Centre in the Humanities and the Rothermere American Institute. We invite 250-word abstracts for 20-minute presentations on any topic, geographical period, chronological time, or theme related to the history of women in the Americas. We also welcome comparative papers between two countries in the Americas or one in the Americas and a country outside the region. The conference welcomes papers from scholars at any stage of their career, especially graduate students. Diana Paton, the William Robertson Professor of History at the University of Edinburgh, will deliver the keynote lecture.

Please submit abstracts along with a 100-word biography to shawconference2017@gmail.com by April 10th, 2017. Papers chosen for the conference may be selected for inclusion in a special issue of *History of Women in the Americas Journal* subject to peer review.

More information is available at <http://shawsociety.net>.



Announcements

Hidden Capitalism: Beyond, Below, and Outside the Visible Market A Conference at the Hagley Museum and Library

In reviving the study of capitalism, scholars have emphasized the transformative power of markets and commodification. Yet, a crucial part of what drives capitalism falls outside of waged relations and formal, visible exchange.

For a conference sponsored by the Center for the History of Business, Technology, and Society on October 27, 2017, we invite proposals that explore the substantial economic activity that occurs on the margins and in the concealed corners of the formal economy. These activities may be hidden or take place in “markets” that are not defined or measured by the normal terms we use to define and measure markets. Uncovering these forgotten or obscured activities can focus new attention on the mutual dependency of the visible and invisible markets and how the moralities of such markets both converge and diverge.

We are interested in original, unpublished empirical essays addressing the long twentieth century (1890 to the present) and that consider one or more of the following questions:

How does the expansive twentieth-century regulatory

state impact the relationship between public and hidden or extra-market economic activity?

As more and more of life is exposed to the surveillance of the market and state regulation, does capitalism breed a demand for methods that conceal and obscure economic activity (e.g., tax havens, shadow banking, and offshoring)? How in turn does the state work to bring such hidden activities to light?

To what extent does capitalism continue to depend on the hidden and uncompensated labor of reproduction and family maintenance, typically performed by women? How has the gendering of traditionally non-monetized activities influenced how we have subsequently monetized such services (e.g., elder care, child care, bartering of domestic services among friends and neighbors)?

How should we conceptualize the differences between legal activity and illegal activity, and semi-legal gray market activity (e.g., smuggling, fraud, the dark web, and trade in vices, body parts, and adopted children)? How and to what extent are illicit and licit markets interconnected?

How and to what extent does the freely-given creativity of actors working deliberately under the radar of the market (e.g., peer sharing, open source innovation) alternately advance business innovation and undermine established markets and modes of capital accumulation?

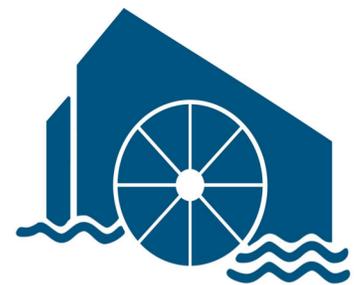
In what ways does the visible market depend on invisible ones

for its legitimacy and success? Does the hidden economy buoy capitalism, or destabilize it, or both?

How do understandings of risk and the nature of rewards for both the public and hidden economic activities interact and influence one another? What can be concluded about the connection between risk and reward in these contexts?

How and to what extent do non-market forms of economic activity openly reject the moral imperatives of capitalism in the interest of distributive justice (e.g., dumpster diving, minimalist living, reuse of used goods)?

Submit proposals of no more than 500 words and a one-page C.V. to Carol Lockman at clockman@hagley.org by May 1, 2017. We welcome all submissions from historians as well as ethnographically oriented social scientists. Presenters will receive lodging in the conference hotel and up to \$500 to cover their travel costs.



Hagley

MUSEUM AND LIBRARY

Announcements

CCWH at the OAH

As part of the CCWH's Conference Liaison Program, co-liaisons, Einav Rabinovitch-Fox and Anne Grey Fischer, extend an invitation for all CCWH members at the upcoming Organization of American Historians Annual Conference in New Orleans, April 6th through 9th. In addition to cultivating relationships with OAH Women's Committee members and introducing a new generation of women historians to the CCWH, they hope to strengthen relationships among CCWH members.

If you are planning to attend OAH this year and would like to meet up with fellow CCWH members, please let them know. They are hoping to schedule a casual get-together so CCWH members can connect and unwind after the intensity of OAH.

If you will not have time to meet up, but would like to be included on a list of CCWH members that they can distribute to other CCWH attendees, they would be grateful if you could write and let them know you will be at OAH.

Einav may be reached at exr187@case.edu and Anne may be reached at anne_gray_fischer@brown.edu.

Let's have a great turnout of CCWH members at OAH and support our Conference Liaison Program!

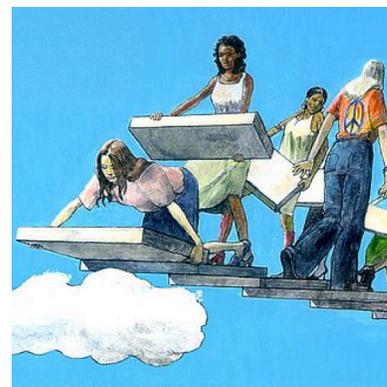
Click! The Ongoing Feminist Revolution

Clio Visualizing History has created an online history project entitled *Click! The Ongoing Feminist Revolution* that highlights the collective action and individual achievements of women from the 1940s to the present, exploring the power and complexity of gender consciousness in modern American life. Clio Visualizing History is a non-for-profit education organization founded in 1996 that focuses exclusively on its own American history educational projects. These projects are designed to engage students, assist educators and researchers, and appeal to a wide public audience through documentary films, the Internet and other new media.

In the spirit of 1970s consciousness-raising, they take their name from the "click" moment when women (and undoubtedly a few men) discovered the powerful ideas of modern feminism. They hope to provoke comparable moments of truth and understanding for those who click through the pages of their exhibit.

The exhibit is divided into four primary categories: "Politics & Social Movements," "Body & Health," "Workplace & Family," and "Resource Library." And, each category has its own timeline providing additional context for the sub-categories and the information provided within.

The "Resource Library" provides a good starting point for undergraduates who may be



interested in working on a project associated with women's history or feminism. The library contains suggestions about books and articles, historical resources and archives, timelines, film clips, and organizations and activism. Especially impressive are the collection of 46 film clips that are grouped according to the main categories. The film clips are taken from 27 documentary films. These will be invaluable for classroom use. The diversity of topics allows for the introduction of new voices alongside any text or primary documents assigned. Additionally, the exhibit's time-lines and essays are supported by primary documents, photos, and online resources.

Well-known national projects and leaders are discussed, and grassroots efforts of diverse and lesser-known women across the country are highlighted.

The project's originator is Vermont historian and filmmaker Lola Van Wagenen. About *Click!*'s design, she says "We wanted to make something everyone could use, like an online museum."

The exhibit may be accessed at www.cliohistory.org/click.



Join us for
**The Seventeenth
 Berkshire Conference
 on the History of Women,
 Genders, and Sexualities**

Image: "Native New Yorker" by Pura Cruz, 2006. Used courtesy of Cliff Jernigan.

**Difficult Conversations:
 Thinking and Talking About Women, Genders,
 and Sexualities Inside and Outside the Academy**

June 1-4, 2017
 Hofstra University, Hempstead, NY

Registration opens October 2016.
 Visit hofstra.edu/BC2017 for complete conference details.
 Questions: Please contact us at bc2017@hofstra.edu for more information.



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Membership in the CCWH runs from 1 January to 31 December each calendar year

Dues	Membership Level	Donation Amount	Donation Designation
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Please make check or money order (in U.S. funds) payable to CCWH. Print and mail to: Dr. Pamela Stewart College of Integrative Sciences and Arts Arizona State University 455 N. 3rd St Suite 380 Phoenix, AZ 85004-1601		\$ ___	Peggy Pascoe Memorial Fund (at the University of Oregon)
		\$ ___	Rachel Fuchs Memorial Award for Service and Mentorship
		\$ ___	Donation where most needed
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Insights: Notes from the CCWH is published four times a year. Our publication dates are Spring (March 1st), Summer (June 1st), Fall (September 1st), and Winter (December 1st).

We invite members of the CCWH to share your professional news with colleagues. Submit announcements about recent awards, appointments, achievements, publications, and other news. If you wish to submit material for inclusion in the newsletter, please send material to the Newsletter Editor no later than two weeks prior to publication (e.g., for the Spring issue, no later than February 15th). Material should be sent to newsletter@theccwh.org. If you have any questions about whether material would be appropriate for the newsletter please email the editor.



“Never limit yourself because of others’ limited imagination; never limit others because of your own limited imagination.”
- Mae Jemison, first African American female astronaut

INSIGHTS: NOTES FROM THE CCWH

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