

American Historical Association

NEW YORK CITY

THE
123RD
ANNUAL
MEETING



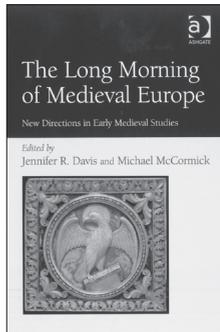
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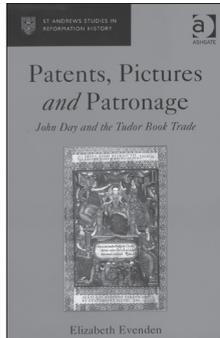


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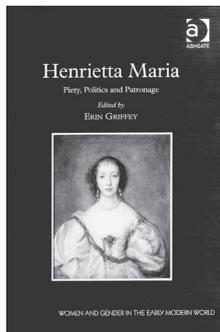


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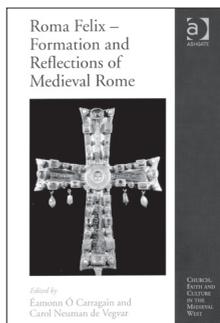
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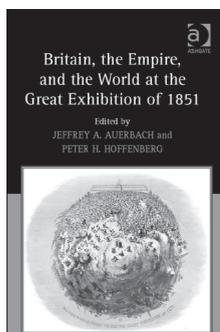


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New York City and Historians

123rd Annual Meeting ~ New York City ~ January 2–5, 2009

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Film Festival



Friday, January 2, 5:30–7:30 p.m.

Walker

Hilton New York, Rendezvous Trianon

Alex Cox, director; Rudy Wurlitzer, writer; Lorenzo O'Brien, producer (In-Cine Compañía Industrial Cinematográfica, 1987)

The story of the North American freebooter who led a band of troops into Nicaragua during its civil war in the 1850s and installed himself as president. A postmodern black comedy that employs anachronisms to encourage reflection on the continued U.S. involvement in Central America and the interplay between historical fact and imagination.

Robert A. Rosenstone, California Institute of Technology, will introduce the film and lead a discussion afterward. His comments will connect the film to the plenary session, *The Pleasures of the Imagination* (Friday, Jan. 2, 7:30 p.m., *Hilton New York, Trianon Ballroom*).

Saturday, January 3, 12:00–2:00 p.m.

2008 John O'Connor Film Award Winner: *Revolution '67*

Hilton New York, Bryant Suite

Marylou Tibaldo-Bongiorno, producer and director; Jerome Bongiorno, editor, animator, and cinematographer (California Newsreel, 2008)

Revolution '67 tells the story of the July 1967 riots in Newark, New Jersey, which left 26 people dead. The film examines the racial, economic, and political forces behind the urban rebellions of the 1960s through archival footage, animations, and interviews with Newark residents, police, politicians, and historians.

The screening will be followed by a discussion with filmmakers Marylou Tibaldo-Bongiorno and Jerome Bongiorno.

Saturday, January 3, 4:30–6:30 p.m.

Agent Orange: A Personal Requiem

Hilton New York, Bryant Suite

Masako Sakata, producer and director; Bill Megalos, co-producer (First Run/Icarus Films, 2008)

The filmmaker pays homage to her deceased husband, photographer Greg Davis, an American victim of Agent Orange, by exploring the devastating impact of the dioxin-

based defoliant on the environment and children of Vietnam. A searing indictment, beautifully shot.

Filmmaker Masako Sakata will introduce the film and answer questions following the screening.

Sunday, January 4, 11:00 a.m.–1:00 p.m.

Hidden Warriors:

Voices from the Ho Chi Minh Trail

Hilton New York, Concourse G

Karen Turner, director; Karen Turner and Phan Thanh Hao, producers (2008)

The Vietnamese women who fought on the Ho Chi Minh trail, invisible then and forgotten now, shown in archival footage and at a recent reunion. A moving portrayal of a lost generation of women warriors.

Filmmaker Karen Turner, Holy Cross College, will introduce the film and lead a discussion afterward.

Sunday, January 4, 6:00–10:00 p.m.

Max Havelaar

Hilton New York, Concourse G

Fons Rademakers, director; Gerard Soeteman, writer (Jakarta Film, 1976)

The classic Dutch story of an idealistic colonial official in mid-nineteenth-century Indonesia; gorgeously filmed; a complete immersion experience. Rademakers' personal favorite, long unavailable in the United States.

Markus Vink, State University of New York at Fredonia, will introduce the film and lead a discussion afterward.

Monday, January 5, 9:00 a.m.–1:00 p.m.

The Deer Hunter

Hilton New York, Concourse G

Michael Cimino, director and writer; Deric Washburn, writer (EMI Film, 1978)

The epic and haunting (some would say racist) picture of ethnic American prisoners of war in Vietnam.

Robert Rosen, dean of the University of California at Los Angeles School of Theater, Film, and Television, will introduce the film and lead a discussion afterward, arguing that the film is really a Western.

Final Reminders about Housing, Travel, and Ground Transportation

By Sharon K. Tune

Housing Arrangements

Once preregistered, attendees must make reservations directly with hotels in the AHA's block, the Hilton New York, the Sheraton New York, the Waldorf=Astoria, and the Doubletree Guest Suites Times Square.

Standard room reservations: As of November 3, the headquarters Hilton New York and overflow Waldorf have sold out. Approximately one-half of the 1,500-room block at the Sheraton is available as of early November. Reservations will be accepted until December 12, 2008; after this date, remaining inventory (if any) will be released for general sale. If rooms are still available in the AHA block after December 12, the Sheraton has agreed to offer the AHA's meeting rate, \$129 single and double with \$30 each additional person, until the block sells out. See the AHA's web site for the latest information on availability and contact information for each property. If all hotels sell out, additional housing options will be posted on the AHA's web site.

Suite Reservations: As of November 3, suite inventory has sold out at the Hilton and Sheraton. To make changes or cancel a previously made suite reservation at these hotels, call the number listed on the suite confirmation.

Suites remain available at the Doubletree Guest Suites Times Square, with inventory added as needed. Once preregistered, attendees will receive information on making a reservation via the internet or toll-free number.

Travel Arrangements

Association Travel Concepts (ATC) has been selected as the official travel agency for the 123rd annual meeting. Special air, train, and car rental rates are available with American Airlines, Amtrak, Avis Rent A Car, and Enterprise Rent-A-Car. To take advantage of rates and special benefits,

e-mail ATC at reservations@atcmeetings.com or check for additional information at <http://www.atcmeetings.com>. Click on "Meetings" and go to "Air-Meetings and Leisure (TravelASP)." **When registering, use the online booking tool and enter "AHA" in the Company or Organization or Association field.** ATC is available for reservations from 8:30 a.m. until 8:00 p.m. EST, Monday through Friday. Discounts apply for travel Tuesday, December 30, 2008 through Thursday, January 8, 2009.

Ground Transportation: Arriving by Air

New York City is served by three airports, John F. Kennedy International Airport (JFK), LaGuardia Airport (LGA), and Newark Liberty International Airport (EWR). All airports offer excellent ground transportation throughout the day with service available between airports to the hotels.

Taxi Service

Taxis are readily available outside the baggage claim areas at each airport. Exit the terminal and walk to the ground transit area, where the taxicab dispatcher will hail a cab. Approximate taxi fares from the airports to Manhattan are: LaGuardia, minimum \$30 (rides are metered and bridge tolls and tip are extra); Kennedy, flat rate of \$45 (plus tolls and tip); and Newark, flat rate ranging from \$30 to \$38 (toll and tip extra). Depending upon the airport, the trip can range from 30 to 40 minutes, though it can be much longer in rush hours.

Bus Service

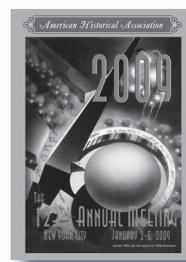
All airports have bus service into Manhattan. At LaGuardia the New York Airport Service offers rides from the airport to midtown hotels, \$12 one way. From Kennedy, New York Airport Service buses charge \$15 one way. At Newark, Coach USA offers bus service (the Grey Line) for \$14 from the airport to the Port Authority Bus Terminal. From this point, attendees can take the subway's E train toward Jamaica

Center to 7th Avenue and 53rd Street for an additional \$2, or take a short taxi ride to the hotel.

Mass Transit

More often than not it is best is not to use the Metropolitan Transit Authority (the city's public transit) when traveling to and from the airports. Although riders can save a few dollars, subways and buses that currently serve the airports involve multiple transfers, and riders must drag luggage up and down stairs. The one exception is the subway service to and from Kennedy, which connects the airport's own train, the AirTrain, to the E train on the New York City subway; the E train goes to a station within a block of the Hilton and Sheraton. This trip takes at least an hour and a half and costs \$7. The subway can actually be more reliable than taking a car or taxi at the height of rush hour. However, this isn't the best option if bringing more than a single piece of luggage since there's a good amount of walking and some stairs and there is nowhere to put extra bags on the subway train. If you are a seasoned—or an adventurous—traveler, you can map a ride from the airport to the hotel on the MTA's web site, www.mta.info.

Sharon K. Tune is the AHA's convention director.



The 2009 Annual Meeting Program

was mailed to AHA members in late October; additional copies are available for purchase at the annual meeting for \$10 in the *Hilton New York*, 2nd Floor Promenade.

Important Details about the 123rd Annual Meeting

By Sharon K. Tune

General Information

Location of main events: AHA and affiliated societies sessions will be held in the Hilton New York and Sheraton New York. The AHA headquarters office will be located in the second floor promenade area of the

Hilton. The Local Arrangements Committee/Press office will be in the Hilton's Morgan Suite, also on the second floor.

Registration: Meeting registration counters will be located in the Hilton's second floor promenade and will be open Friday, January 2, from 12:00 p.m.–7:00

p.m.; Saturday, January 3, from 8:00 a.m.–6:00 p.m.; and Sunday, January 4, from 8:30 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Onsite member registration will be \$170 members, \$190 nonmembers, \$75 student members, \$85 student nonmembers, \$75 unemployed, and \$40 precollegiate teachers. The registration area will be divided alphabetically into several workstations. Meeting participants can also pay AHA membership dues and purchase AHA publications at the "Membership" and "Publications" counters. Publications can be examined at the Association's booth 419, located in the Hilton's Americas Hall. Individuals who have preregistered should go to preregistration counters to collect badges and other meeting material. Exhibitors should go to counters marked "Exhibitors" to collect badges.

Refund Policy: Advance registrants who are unable to attend the convention may request a refund of their registration fee. A copy of the e-mailed preregistration confirmation should accompany a written request. All refunds are subject to a \$20 processing fee. No refunds will be issued for requests postmarked after December 19, 2008.

Exhibit Hall: Exhibits will be located in the Hilton's Americas Hall. It will be open Friday, January 2, from 3:00 p.m.–7:00 p.m.; Saturday, January 3, from 9:00 a.m.–6:00 p.m.; Sunday, January 4, from 9:00 a.m.–6:00 p.m.; and Monday, January 5, from 9:00 a.m.–12:00 p.m.

Job Center: The Job Center (formerly Job Register), located in the Hilton's Rhinelander Gallery, will be open Friday, January 2, from 12:30 p.m.–6:00 p.m.; Saturday, January 3, from 9:00 a.m.–6:00 p.m.; Sunday, January 4, from 9:00 a.m.–6:00 p.m.; and Monday, January 5, from 9:00 a.m.–12:00 p.m.

Admission to AHA sessions, exhibits, and the Job Center requires an AHA badge.

Locations of Annual Meeting Events

AHA Sessions	Hilton New York and Sheraton New York
Affiliated Societies Events	Hilton New York and Sheraton New York
AHA Headquarters Staff Office	Hilton New York, 2nd Floor Promenade
Press Office	Hilton New York, Morgan Suite
LAC Office	Hilton New York, Morgan Suite
Job Center	Hilton New York, Rhinelander Gallery
Exhibit Hall	Hilton New York, Americas Hall
AHA Meeting Registration	Hilton New York, 2nd Floor Promenade
Meal Ticket Cashiers	Hilton New York, 2nd Floor Promenade
Internet and Messaging Center	Hilton, Americas II

National History Education Clearinghouse Workshop

Saturday, January 3, 2:30 a.m.–5:00 p.m. ❖ *Hilton New York, Concourse A*



Sponsored by the AHA Teaching Division

The National History Education Clearinghouse was created by the Center for History and New Media, George Mason University, and the Stanford University History Education Group in partnership with the American Historical Association and the National History Center, with funding from the U.S. Department of Education (Contract Number ED-07-CO-0088). The web site is <http://teachinghistory.org>. **Participants must register in advance; tickets will be distributed with the meeting badge. See www.historians.org/annual/2009 to register and for more information.**

8:30–9:00 a.m. Coffee

9:00–9:15 a.m. Introduction

Speaker: Karen Halttunen, University of Southern California and vice president, AHA Teaching Division

9:15–11:15 a.m. From Colonial Beginnings to Early Republic

Chair: Laurel Thatcher Ulrich, Harvard University

Panel: *Race and the Early Colonization of the Chesapeake*
Avram Barlowe, Urban Academy
Democracy and the Declaration of Independence
Richard Miller, Beacon High School
The First Party System: Expanding the Political Sphere
Steven Jackson, Aviation High School

Comment: David Gerwin, Queen's College
David Jaffe, City University of New York

11:15–11:30 a.m. Break

11:30 a.m.–12:00 p.m. Teaching with Textbooks

Speaker: Daisy Martin, Stanford University

12:00–1:15 p.m. Luncheon

Address: *Inverting Bloom's Taxonomy: What's Basic When Reading History?*

Speaker: Sam S. Wineburg, Stanford University

1:15–1:45 p.m. National History Education Clearinghouse Introduction

Speaker: Teresa DeFlicht, Outreach Coordinator, NHEC

1:45–2:00 p.m. Break

2:00–3:00 p.m. FDR and ER: Using Documents to Tell Their Story

Speaker: Allida M. Black, George Washington University

3:00–3:15 p.m. Break

3:15–4:45 p.m. Many Movements: Teaching Black Freedom Struggles from WWII to the 1960s

Chair: Ellen Noonan, chair,
American Social History Project

Panel: Gregory P. Bernardi, Franklin D. Roosevelt High School
Leah Y. Potter, American Social History Project/CUNY
Beth Vershleiser, Brooklyn Studio School

4:45–5:00 p.m. Closing: National History Education Clearinghouse Staff

Panel: Sharon M. Leon, George Mason University
Daisy Martin, Stanford University
Kelly Schrum, George Mason University



Messaging System and Internet Access

The AHA will employ an electronic two-way messaging system to allow everyone registered for the meeting to communicate. The system will be accessible via a link on the AHA annual meeting page (www.historians.org/annual). Meeting attendees are encouraged to use the internet services provided in their hotel rooms and other public locations. Extensive information about the availability and price of internet services, including free wireless options, is posted on the AHA web site. A limited number of internet terminals will also be available in the Hilton's Americas Hall II

during exhibit hall hours. The messaging system will be the designated form of communication for those using the Job Center, and interviewers and interviewees can use it to schedule and confirm interviews. AHA staff answering the phones at the meeting will be able to post messages for attendees directly into the system.

Attendees will be able to sign up to receive an SMS/cell phone text message alert when they have a new message. Persons with messages waiting will be able to use any internet-connected computer to log in using a password that will be printed on their badges. More information will be emailed to those who register for the meeting. Instruction sheets will also be available on site.

Meal Ticket Cashier

Tickets for meal events—except those sponsored by organizations that sell their own tickets—will be available from the meal ticket cashiers at the designated counter in the Hilton's second floor promenade. All payments must be made in U.S. currency, by cash or credit card. Meal ticket cashiers will have a list of all luncheons and the CWH breakfast, and whether the sponsoring organizations will have tickets available for sale at the annual meeting.

A limited number of tickets for the annual Breakfast Meeting of the AHA Committee on Women Historians will be available through the cashiers on a first come, first served basis. These tickets will be \$30. Breakfast tickets prepaid through the meeting preregistration form will be distributed with registration badges.

Eight luncheons will be held during the annual meeting, five on Saturday, January 3, and three on Sunday, January 4.

2009 LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE

Chair: DANIEL J. WALKOWITZ
New York University

Co-Chair: TEMMA KAPLAN
Rutgers University-New Brunswick

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LaGuardia Community College,
City University of New York

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of New York

PETER J. WOSH
New York University

DYLAN YEATS
New York University, Local
Arrangements Committee
Assistant

Schedule of Luncheon Meetings

Saturday, January 3

- ❖ Advanced Placement History
- ❖ Conference on Asian History
- ❖ Conference on Latin American History
- ❖ Organization of History Teachers
- ❖ Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations

Sunday, January 4

- ❖ American Catholic Historical Association
- ❖ AHA Modern European History Section
- ❖ Coordinating Council for Women in History

Please see the *Program*, pages 77 and 110, for locations and details on luncheon speakers and topics.

Affiliated Society Display

The West Promenade on the Hilton's third floor has been reserved from 11:30 a.m.–2:30 p.m. on Saturday, January 3, for affiliated societies to display materials and to meet with members of the profession.

Sharon K. Tune is the AHA's convention director.

AHA Poster Session

Sunday, January 4, 2:30 p.m. ❖ Hilton New York, East Ballroom Foyer

Offered for the fourth time at the annual meeting, this poster session provides a venue for the newest developing historical research. Though relatively new to the humanities, poster sessions have long been utilized at professional meetings in scientific fields. On sessions with several panel participants, audience interaction is limited to brief discussion periods; usually only a few people are able to ask questions and each presenter may not have time to discuss their research fully. The two-hour poster session addresses this common problem, allowing for considered dialogue and engaging interaction.

The 2009 Program Committee encourages all meeting attendees to visit the poster sessions on display in the Hilton's East Ballroom Foyer. The following presenters will be available to discuss their posters between 2:30 and 4:30 on Sunday, January 4:

178-1. *Dumb Blondes and Southern Belles: Women in Entertainment and the Un-American Activities Committees*

K. Keyvne Baar, Tamiment Library, New York University

178-2. *Commemorating Our Dead: Artifacts of the Czech Diaspora*

Marian J. Barber, University of Texas at Austin

178-3. *Enlightenment Peru to Liberal Madrid: Images of Africans and Early Hispanic Anti-Slavery Discourse*

Emily Berquist, California State University at Long Beach

178-4. *Representing Ethnicity: World War One, Irish America, and the Irish World*

Una Ni Bhroimeil, Mary Immaculate College, University of Limerick

178-5. *Drawing Fire: Political Cartoons of the Iranian Revolution in the United States*

Mark Boulton, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater

178-6. *Pictures Worth a Thousand Words: American Missionary Depictions of "Oriental" Ottomans and "Terrible" Turks at the Turn of the Twentieth Century*

Kaley M. Carpenter, Princeton Theological Seminary

178-7. *Teaching Historical Thinking Skills in AP History*

Kevin Byrne, Gustavus Adolphus College; Allison D. Clark, Advanced Placement Program; Sharon Cohen, Springbrook High School

178-8. *The Secret History of Subversion: Sex, Modernity, and the Brazilian National Security State*

Benjamin A. Cowan, University of California at Los Angeles

178-9. *American Social History Online: One Place, Many Collections*

Susan Harum, Digital Library Federation

178-10. *Gazing at the Subaltern: Images of the Tunisian Jewess in Texts and Photographs at the Fin de Siècle*

Joy Land, University of Connecticut at Stamford

178-11. *Ditch of Dreams: The Cross-Florida Barge Canal in Historical Perspective*

Steven Noll, University of Florida; Michael D. Tegeder, Santa Fe Community College

178-12. *Blurring the Parameters: Distance Education, Globalization, and Effective Pedagogical Approaches in History*

Jordan Fike, University of Maine Katherine M. O'Flaherty, University of Maine; James Passanisi, University of Maine; Jennie Woodard, University of Maine

178-13. *You've Read the Book, Now See the Web Site: A Virtual Tour of the Worlds of Burke and Hare*

Lisa Rosner, Richard Stockton College

178-14. *Water, Space, and Time: Reflections on a Dissertation Research Project on Human Adaptations to Arid Environments*

Abigail E. Schade, Columbia University

178-15. *Christianizing Sixteenth-Century Brazil: The Jesuit Mission to Create Indigenous Peasant Polities*

Lauri M. O. Tähtinen, University of Cambridge

178-16. *Cowboy Up Down Under: Representations of American Wild West Imagery in Australian Popular Entertainment*

Leland Turner, Texas Tech University

**American
Historical
Association**

123rd Annual Meeting
January 2-5, 2009

NEW YORK

Corrections to the 2009 Annual Meeting Program

Please note the following corrections to the annual meeting Program. Page numbers refer to the print Program, and are noted for additional details.

AHA Program Committee Sessions

Lindsay Robinson (California State Univ. at Fresno) has been added to the session, "Teaching and Learning through a Teaching American History Grant," scheduled for Friday, January 2, 1:00–3:00 p.m., in the Hilton's Regent Parlor. She will present the paper, "Using Primary Sources with Eleventh Graders" (Session 3, p. 49).

Arthur Torrington (president, Equiano Society, London) replaces **Carolyn Brown** (Rutgers Univ.-New Brunswick) as comment for the session "Biography and History: The Debate over Olaudah Equiano's *Interesting Narrative*," to be offered on Friday, January 2, 1:00–3:00 p.m., in the Sheraton's Metropolitan Ballroom East. (Session 4, p. 49).

Myriam Cottias (Centre National de Recherche Scientifique) replaces **Issiaka Mande** (Univ. Paris Diderot) on the session "Colonialism Returns to Metropolitan

France: Francophone Debates over Colonialism in Africa and the Challenge of Postcolonialism," scheduled for Friday, January 2, 3:30–5:30 p.m., in the Hilton's Concourse A. Dr. Cottias will deliver the paper, "Historical Frenchness Seen from the French Caribbean Islands." Replacing Dr. Cottias as comment is **Mamadou Diouf** (Columbia Univ.) (Session 32, page 59)

Session 43, "The Frontier of Paper in a Global Contest," has been cancelled (p. 61).

Session 45, "Globalizing the Historiography of Twentieth-Century Christianity," has been cancelled (p. 61).

Ana Lucia Araujo's new affiliation is Howard Univ. Prof. Araujo is presenting the paper "Images, Artifacts, and Myths: Reconstructing the Connections between Brazil and the Bight of Benin" on Session 54, "Discussing History and Representation: Remembering and Reconstructing the Experiences of Slavery and the Slave Trade, Part 2: Reconstructing Memories and Representations of Slavery in Brazil and the Bight of Benin," scheduled in the Hilton's Beekman Parlor on Saturday, January 3, 9:30–11:30 a.m. (p. 68).

Elizabeth Cooper's new affiliation is the Univ. of Nottingham. Prof. Cooper is chairing Session 66 "Diasporas and (Dis) Placements," scheduled on Saturday, January 3, 9:30–11:30 a.m., in the Sheraton's Empire Ballroom West (p. 71).

Caroline Elklins (Harvard Univ.) replaces **Maya Jasanoff** (Harvard Univ.) as a panelist on the session, "Editing and Publishing of History," scheduled for Saturday, January 3, 2:30–4:30 p.m., in the Hilton's Gramercy Suite A (Session 78, page 78).

Maurice Jackson (Georgetown Univ.) replaces **Kevin Santiago-Valles** (Binghamton Univ.-SUNY) as chair of the session, "Discussing History and Representation: Remembering and Reconstructing the Experiences of Slavery and the Slave Trade, Part 3: Forgotten Histories and New Representations of Enslaved Africans," planned for Saturday, January 3, 2:30–4:30 p.m. in the Hilton's Beekman Parlor (Session 80, page 79).

Sarah Ross's new affiliation is Boston College. Prof. Ross is a panelist on Session 84, "The Politics of Love: Male Friendship in the Mediterranean, Britain, and American, 1550–1800," on Saturday, January 3, 2:30–4:30 p.m., and will deliver the paper " 'My Well-Beloved Friends': Academic Families and Last Thoughts in Tudor-Stuart England" (p. 80).

Selma Thomas (Watertown Productions) replaces **Sean Field** (Univ. of Cape Town) as a participant on the session "Oral History, Memory, and Identity: Making the Connections," scheduled for Saturday, January 3, 2:30–4:30 p.m. in the Hilton's Petit Trianon. Ms. Thomas will address the way museum exhibitions use (or curate) oral history interviews to intervene in the process of memory production (Session 91, p. 81).

Valerie Steele (Museum of the Fashion Institute of Technology) has withdrawn from the session "Bound Feet, Corseted Waists, and Veiled Heads: Chastity Belts and the Tropes of Contained Femininity" on Sunday, January 4, 2:30–4:30 p.m. in the Hilton's Nassau Suite B (p. 113).

Breakfast Meeting of the Committee on Women Historians

Saturday, January 3, 7:30–9:00 a.m.

Hilton New York, Mercury Ballroom

Breakfast is open to all and will be preregistered through the registration form (available via AHA's home page at www.historians.org/annual). Preregistration is urged—a very limited number of tickets will be available through the meal ticket cashiers at the meeting. Cost: \$30. Prepaid tickets will be distributed with registration badges.

Chair: Barbara Ransby, University of Illinois at Chicago

Speaker: Deborah Gray White, Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Fredrik Logevall (Cornell Univ.) replaces **George Herring** (Univ. of Kentucky) as chair of session 167, "A Look Back As the Tet Offensive Turns Forty," planned for Sunday, January 4, 2:30–4:30 p.m. in the Hilton's Rendezvous Trianon (p. 114).

Poster 178-7, "Teaching Historical Thinking Skills in AP History," has been cancelled (p. 117).

Leland Turner's new affiliation is Texas Tech University. He will present a poster on "Cowboy Up Down Under: Representations of American Wild West Imagery in Australian Popular Entertainment" in the poster session scheduled for Sunday, January 4, 2:30–4:30 p.m. in the Hilton's East Ballroom Foyer (Session 178-16, page 117).

Markus Vink (SUNY at Fredonia) replaces **Leonard Blussé** (Leiden Univ.) as the speaker at the screening of *Max Havelaar* scheduled for Sunday, January 5, from 6:00–10:00 p.m. in the Hilton's Concourse G (p. 122).

Jin-kyung Park has a new affiliation, Korean Studies Institute at the University of Southern California, and new paper title, "Corporeal Colonialism: Gynecology, Early Marriage, and Racial Disease in Japanese Colonial Korea, 1926–32." She will present on the session "'Corporeal Colonialism': Colonized Women's Bodies, Sexuality, and Disease in Spanish America, Japanese Korea, and French West Africa," scheduled for Monday, January 5, 11:00 a.m.–1:00 p.m. in the Hilton's Clinton Suite (Session 212, p. 131).

Mark Naison (Fordham Univ.) replaces **William H. Chafe** (Duke Univ.) as chair of the session "Third Wave Precedents: Race and Sexuality in the Second Wave," scheduled for Monday, January 5, 11:00 a.m.–1:00 p.m. (Session 214, page 132).

Affiliated Societies Sessions and Events

Lowell Edmunds (Rutgers Univ.-New Brunswick) has withdrawn as a participant on the Alcohol and Drugs History Society's Session 1, "Writers, the Creative Process, and the Influence of Drink and Drugs," scheduled on Friday, January 2, 3:30–5:30 p.m. in the Sheraton's Park Suite 4 (p. 63).

Volker R. Berghahn (Columbia Univ.) replaces **Konrad Jarausch** (Univ. of North

Carolina at Chapel Hill) as a panelist on the session "Languages: Sine Qua Non for Globalizing Historiographies," planned for Saturday, January 3, 9:30–11:30 a.m. in the Sheraton's Carnegie Room West. The session is cosponsored by the Conference Group for Central European History, the German Historical Institute, and the World History Association (p. 74).

Mark Stoler (editor, *The Papers of George Catlett Marshall*, George C. Marshall Foundation) replaces **Brian D. Shaw** (president, George C. Marshall Foundation) as co-chair of the George C. Marshall Lecture scheduled for Sunday, January 4, 5:00–6:30 p.m. in the Hilton's Rendezvous Trianon. The lecture is sponsored by the foundation and the Society for Military History (p. 121)

2009 PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Chair: FELICE LIFSHITZ

Florida International University

Co-Chair: JERRY H. BENTLEY

University of Hawai'i

BETH BOLAND

National Park Service

JANE DAILEY

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HELMUT WALSER SMITH

Vanderbilt University

BEN VINSON III

Johns Hopkins University

KEITH ANDREW WAILOO

Rutgers University-New Brunswick

LISA HOWE

Florida International University, Program Committee Assistant

The 123rd General Meeting

By Sharon K. Tune

The General Meeting of the AHA will take place on Saturday, January 3, 2009, at 8:30 p.m. in the East Ballroom of the Hilton New York.

President-elect Laurel Thatcher Ulrich (Harvard Univ.) will announce the recipients of the AHA's 2008 prizes and awards.

Award for Scholarly Distinction

Joseph Harris (Howard Univ.); **Michael Kammen** (Cornell Univ.); **Joan Wallach Scott** (Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton)

Honorary Foreign Member

Jacques Revel (École Normale Supérieure, Paris)

Troyer Steele Anderson Prize

Anna Kasten Nelson (American Univ.)

The Eugene Asher Distinguished Teaching Award

Michael D'Innocenzo (Hofstra Univ.)

Beveridge Family Teaching Prize

Daniel D. Tolly (Ann Arbor Public Schools, Michigan)

The Herbert Feis Award

Richard Kohn (Univ. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

The John E. O'Connor Film Award

Revolution '67, co-produced by Bongiorno Productions Inc., the Independent Television Service (ITVS), and P.O.V./American Documentary Inc., in association with WSKG; Marylou Tibaldo-Bongiorno, producer and director; Jerome Bongiorno, photographer, editor, and animator.

James Harvey Robinson Prize

History Education Group (Stanford Univ.) and the **Center for History and New Media** (George Mason Univ.), for the web site Historical Thinking Matters.

Nancy Lyman Roelker Mentorship Award

Warren Roberts (SUNY Albany)

Theodore Roosevelt- Woodrow Wilson Public Service Award

Adam Hochschild (author)

Book Prizes

Herbert Baxter Adams Prize

Carol Symes (Univ. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), *A Common Stage: Theater and Public Life in Medieval Arras* (Cornell Univ. Press, 2007)

James A. Rawley Prize in Atlantic History

Marcus Rediker (Univ. of Pittsburgh), *The Slave Ship: A Human History* (Viking Press, 2007)

George Louis Beer Prize

Melvyn P. Leffler (Univ. of Virginia), *For the Soul of Mankind: The United States, the Soviet Union, and the Cold War* (Hill and Wang, 2007)

Albert J. Beveridge Award

Scott Kurashige (Univ. of Michigan), *The Shifting Grounds of Race: Black and Japanese Americans in the Making of Multiethnic Los Angeles* (Princeton Univ. Press, 2008)

The Paul Birdsall Prize

Jeffrey A. Engel (Texas A&M Univ.), *Cold War at 30,000 Feet: The Anglo-American Fight for Aviation Supremacy* (Harvard Univ. Press, 2007)

James Henry Breasted Prize

Anthony J. Barbieri-Low (Princeton Univ.), *Artisans in Early Imperial China* (Univ. of Washington Press, 2007)

John E. Fagg Prize

Laura Gotkowitz (Univ. of Iowa), *A Revolution for Our Rights* (Duke Univ. Press, 2008)

John K. Fairbank Prize in East Asian History

Susan Mann (Univ. of California at Davis), *The Talented Women of the Zhang Family* (Univ. of California Press, 2007)

Service Animals Welcome!

The American Historical Association is committed to making the annual meeting accessible. Service animals are welcome at all events, sessions, and venues at the meeting.

The Americans with Disabilities Act protects the right of people with disabilities to be accompanied by trained service animals in public places. Remember, not all disabilities are visible and service animals are not required to wear special equipment or tags.

Service animals are working and should not be distracted without permission.

Morris D. Forkosch Prize

Barbara Donagan (Huntington Library), *War in England 1642–49* (Oxford Univ. Press, 2008)

Leo Gershoy Prize

Anne Goldgar (Kings Coll., London), *Tulipmania: Money, Honor, and Knowledge in the Dutch Golden Age* (Univ. of Chicago Press, 2007)

Joan Kelly Memorial Prize in Women's History

Kathy Davis (San José State Univ.), *The Making of Our Bodies, Ourselves: How Feminism Travels across Borders* (Duke Univ. Press, October 2007)

Littleton-Griswold Prize

Rebecca M. McLennan (Harvard Univ.), *The Crisis of Imprisonment: Protest, Politics, and the Making of the American Penal State, 1776–1941* (Cambridge Univ. Press, 2008)

J. Russell Major Prize

Amalia D. Kessler (Stanford Law School), *A Revolution in Commerce: The Parisian Merchant Court and the Rise of Commercial Society in Eighteenth-Century France* (Yale Univ. Press, 2007)

Helen and Howard R. Marraro Prize

Margaret Meserve (Univ. of Notre Dame), *Empires of Islam in Renaissance Historical Thought* (Harvard Univ. Press, 2008)

George L. Mosse Prize

Atina Grossman (Cooper Union), *Jews, Germans, and Allies: Close Encounters in Occupied Germany* (Princeton Univ. Press, 2007)

The Premio del Rey

Katrin Kogman-Appel (Ben-Gurion Univ. of the Negev, Beer-Sheva), *Illuminated Haggadot from Medieval Spain* (Penn State Univ. Press, 2006)

Wesley-Logan Prize

Paul Christopher Johnson (Univ. of Michigan at Ann Arbor), *Diaspora Conversions: Black Carib Religion and the Recovery of Africa* (Univ. of California Press, 2007)

Presidential Address

After the presentation of awards and honors at the General Meeting held on Saturday, January 3, 2009, AHA President **Gabrielle M. Spiegel** (Johns Hopkins Univ.) will deliver her presidential address. In the address, entitled “The Task of the Historian,” Spiegel will open with a review of the rise and apparent decline of the “linguistic turn” in historical writing. Offering an analysis of the psychological roots of poststructuralism as a response to the Holocaust and its aftermath, she will consider what this can tell us about what might remain valuable in linguistic-turn

historiography, even as a new, rising generation of historians turns its attention to such questions as transnationalism, diaspora studies, postcolonialism, migration, and immigration. Spiegel will argue that to the extent that these emerging fields of contemporary historiography share with poststructuralism a concern with absent memory and the problematics of displacement, they can profit from some of the fundamental insights of poststructuralist historiography.

Immediately following the Presidential Address, AHA members are invited to the West Ballroom of the Hilton New York for the presidential reception.

New-York Historical Society

170 Central Park West at 77th Street, New York NY 10024
212-873-3400 ❖ www.nyhistory.org

Special package for AHA attendees and their spouses and domestic partners.

- ❖ Discounted admission: \$7
- ❖ Free docent-led tours of exhibitions
- ❖ Advanced registration not required

AHA Tours:

Friday, January 2, 2009

❖ 11 a.m. to 12 noon: **Grant and Lee in War and Peace**

Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee became America's greatest generals yet used these skills in the Civil War that tore the nation apart. Visitors are plunged into the turbulent years from the 1830s to the 1880s that shaped the course of American democracy as the United States expanded west and into Mexico, fought a bloody industrialized war, and emerged afterward as a unified capitalist power.

❖ 2:30 to 3:30 p.m.: **Drawn by New York/Hudson River School**

Six centuries of watercolors and drawings by European travelers who preserved the image of a bygone America plus vivid masterworks by sometimes anonymous silhouettists and folk artists. You'll also see masterpieces by painters from the Hudson River School including Thomas Cole's *Course of Empire*.

Saturday, January 3, 2009

❖ 12 noon to 1 p.m.: **Permanent collections with emphasis on Alexander Hamilton**

The Luce Center contains collections of furniture, paintings, Tiffany lamps and windows, silver, toys, sculpture. This tour will focus on objects in our collection relating to the American Revolution, the founding of our country and Hamilton himself.

❖ 3:30 to 4:30 p.m.: **Grant and Lee in War and Peace**

Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee became America's greatest generals yet used these skills in the Civil War that tore the nation apart. Visitors are plunged into the turbulent years from the 1830s to the 1880s that shaped the course of American democracy as the United States expanded west and into Mexico, fought a bloody industrialized war, and emerged afterward as a unified capitalist power.

Sunday, January 4, 2009

❖ 11 a.m. to 12 noon: **Luce Center for the Study of American History** (permanent collections)

The Luce Center contains collections of furniture, paintings, Tiffany lamps and windows, silver, toys, sculpture – everything from George Washington's cot from Valley Forge to the gorgeous Beekman coach, election memorabilia and objects from 9/11.

❖ 2:30 to 3:30 p.m.: **Grant and Lee in War and Peace**

Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee became America's greatest generals yet used these skills in the Civil War that tore the nation apart. Visitors are plunged into the turbulent years from the 1830s to the 1880s that shaped the course of American democracy as the United States expanded west and into Mexico, fought a bloody industrialized war, and emerged afterward as a unified capitalist power.

Attention Public Historians

By Debbie Ann Doyle

This article highlights some of the sessions and events that will be of interest to public historians and colleagues wishing to learn more about the field. (Numbers in parentheses indicate AHA session numbers or, if preceded by “p.,” page numbers in the annual meeting program.)

As the AHA’s public history coordinator, I would like to extend a special invitation to public historians and their colleagues to attend the open forum on public history to be held Sunday, January 4 at 12:15 p.m. in the Hilton’s Madison Suite (p. 110). The session offers a chance to speak with members of the Professional Division (PD) about the Association’s progress in imple-

menting the recommendations of the AHA’s Task Force on Public History (2001–05) and the forthcoming report of the Joint AHA, National Council on Public History, and Organization of American Historians Working Group on Evaluating Public History Scholarship. The conversation will help set priorities for the future of public history in the Association.

On Sunday evening from 6–7:30 p.m. in the Hilton’s Clinton Suite, public historians and anyone with an interest in the field are invited to a reception hosted by the Professional Division; the American Association for State and Local History; the National Council on Public History; the New York Council for the Humanities; the Depart-

ment of History, New York University; and the Society for History in the Federal Government (p. 122).

Public historians will find many sessions of interest on the program this year, including a presidential session, “History, Museums, and the Politics of Memory: The Congo in Belgium after *King Leopold’s Ghost*” (152). (The author will receive the AHA’s Roosevelt-Wilson Award on Friday.) Other sessions will focus on determining the knowledge, skills, and experiences essential to the public history professional (88), the future of memory studies (113), the National Declassification Initiative (149), and oral history (91).

The Local Arrangements Committee has organized tours designed to encourage historians to interact with the local public history community (p. 11–14), including several archive tours, a tour of the new African Burial Ground National Monument and Visitor Center, and a tour of industrial sites in Paterson, New Jersey that local and regional public historians have been campaigning to have designated a National Historical Industrial Park.

Other sessions will educate undergraduate and beginning graduate students about the range of career paths open to professional historians, including a session organized by the AHA Graduate and Early Career Committee on careers outside academe (155) and a session sponsored by the Society for History in the Federal Government, “Careers in Federal History” (p.109).

The AHA is committed to increasing the presence of public history at the annual meeting. We invite our colleagues to submit proposals for the 2010 meeting in San Diego. Please visit www.historians.org/ annual for the call for proposals and access to the electronic submission system.

Debbie Ann Doyle is the AHA’s public history coordinator.

*Clarification about
Registration Policy***Discounted or Gratis Guest
Registration Not Available**

Given the high cost of organizing and staging the annual meeting, the AHA Council has determined that it is not financially possible to provide discounted or gratis guest or spousal registration.

Guests of members are, of course, welcome to attend AHA sponsored events and receptions, including the awards ceremony, as well as the presidential address and the reception that follows, and most sessions.

Registration badges will be required, however, to use AHA professional services, including the messaging system, the Internet Center, the Exhibit Hall, and the Job Center.



Making Presentations Accessible

Annual meeting speakers should be aware of the need to engage the attention of listeners, including those with disabilities. In the spirit of creative and continued dialogue, and in the hope of making the sessions more accessible to all, we offer some suggestions.

Presenters at the annual meeting should take steps to ensure that their presentations are accessible to all audience members:

- ❖ Make eye contact with the audience and avoid monotone and/or rushed speech, which can make it difficult for many people to absorb the ideas in a presentation.
- ❖ Share copies of your talk, notes, or outline with audience members. Many people benefit from reading as well as hearing presentations.
- ❖ Presenters using visual aids like PowerPoint, photographs, and video clips should describe all images, providing vital information to those with visual impairments.
- ❖ If the session will be sign-language interpreted, presenters should provide a copy of their talk to the interpreter. Interpreters need time to prepare adequately for a panel to become familiar with the specific terminology, names, or concepts in the presentation.

Crafting accessible presentations demonstrates a commitment to AHA's mission of promoting good practices, disseminating historical studies as broadly as possible, and fostering a network of scholars.

For more information on making scholarly presentations accessible, see the Modern Language Association's "Access Guidelines for Convention Session Organizers and Speakers" (www.mla.org/conv_access_guide) or the American Academy of Religion's guide-

lines on "Making Your Presentations Disability Friendly" (www.aarweb.org/Meetings/Annual_Meeting/Current_Meeting/Presentation_Tips/disability.asp).

Based on an article by Susan Burch, Ohio State University, a member of the 2008 Local Arrangements Committee.

Attention K-12 Teachers



You are invited...to a workshop organized by the Teaching Division of the AHA, in collaboration with the National History Education Clearinghouse (NHEC). This workshop is specifically designed for K-12 teachers and will be held 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on Saturday, January 3, 2009, in Concourse A of the Hilton New York.

Following an introduction by Karen Halttunen (Univ. of Southern California), vice president of the AHA's Teaching Division, there will be five sessions with the following titles: Colonial Beginnings to Early Republic; Teaching with Textbooks; The National History Education Clearinghouse: An Introduction; FDR and ER: Using Documents to Tell Their Story; and Many Movements: Teaching Black Freedom Struggles from WWII to the 1960s.

In addition, there will be a lunchtime session—a boxed lunch will be provided to participants—in which Sam Wineburg (Stanford Univ.) will give a talk entitled "Inverting Bloom's Taxonomy: What's Basic When Reading History?"

Participating in this workshop are Avram Barlowe (Urban Academy); Gregory P. Bernardi (Franklin D. Roosevelt High School); Allida Black (George Washington Univ.); Teresa DeFlicht (outreach coordinator, NHEC); David Gerwin (Queens Colle.); Steven Jackson (Aviation High School); David Jaffee (CUNY); Daisy Martin (co-director, NHEC); Richard Miller (Beacon High School); Ellen Noonan (American Social History Project); Leah Potter (American Social History Project); Beth Versh-leiser (Brooklyn Studio School); Laurel Thatcher Ulrich (Harvard Univ.).

If you are a K-12 teacher looking for innovative and inspiring discussions and ideas please sign up to join this workshop. You must register for the workshop *in advance* of the meeting. This can be completed when you preregister for the annual meeting. Details about registration procedures and about the workshop can be obtained online by visiting www.historians.org/annual/2009. Tickets will be distributed with registration badges.

Highlighted Program Themes

By Felice Lifshitz

In addition to sessions that reflect the meeting theme, “Globalizing Historiography,” the program for the 2009 annual meeting includes a number of sessions reflecting on the anniversary of significant events, as well as a surprisingly large block of sessions devoted to the history of food.

Most of the anniversary sessions commemorate major events in the history of politics and international relations (listed here in

chronological order; session numbers in parentheses):

- ❖ 1989 in a Global Perspective (36)
- ❖ Spaceflight, Place, and Memory in a Global Setting (124)
- ❖ A Look Back as the Tet Offensive Turns Forty (167)
- ❖ The Cuban Revolution Fifty Years Later: A Roundtable Discussion (183)

❖ Still “The Peace to End All Peace”? The Historiography of the Paris Peace Settlement after Ninety Years (193)

❖ The Cuban Revolution at Fifty: Is the Latin American Historiographical Revolution Catalyzed by Cuba Dead? or Alive and Well? (209)

Two of the anniversary panels explore the legacy of important historical works by women historians, and serve as fitting companions to a session commemorating the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the Coordinating Council for Women in History. The relevant sessions are:

❖ Unionism, Disloyalty, and Disaffection in the Confederacy: Papers Commemorating the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of Georgia Lee Tatum’s *Disloyalty in the Confederacy* (47)

❖ Anna Coreth’s *Pietas Austriaca* Fifty Years After: At Home and Abroad (56)

❖ Forty Years in the Academy: The Coordinating Council for Women in History, Women Historians, and Women’s History (150)

Five of the sessions at the 2009 meeting focus on the history of food, which thus appears to be establishing itself as a major new subfield of historiography. The relevant sessions are:

❖ American Food Abroad: State Administration, Voluntary Relief, and the Politics of Food Aid in the Great War (6)

❖ The Transnational History of Food in Twentieth-Century East Asia (30)

❖ American Progressives, Ethnicity, and Taste: At Home and Abroad, 1875–1925 (75)

❖ Cultures of Food History: Food Historiography from Early Modern France to Contemporary Japan (82)

❖ Food and Empire (180)

Felice Lifshitz, Florida International University, is chair of the 2009 Program Committee.

Special Registration Rate for Teacher-Student Groups



To nurture interest in history among students and to encourage their mentors, the AHA is offering special registration rates for high school and undergraduate teachers who are accompanied by their students. High school teachers who wish to bring some of their students to the annual meeting can take advantage of this offer and preregister themselves and up to five accompanying students for the special fee of \$50 for the group. Undergraduate teachers can preregister themselves and up to five students for \$100 for the group.

For administrative reasons, preregistration is required to obtain this special rate. It will not be available, therefore, after the preregistration deadline (December 19, 2008) has passed. **Only high school history students or undergraduate history majors and minors will be eligible to be included in the groups for this offer.**

Once in New York City, teachers will pick up their own badges and the spe-

cially marked student badges at the registration area. Students must accompany the teachers to pick up their badges, and may be required to produce their student identification. The group will have access to all annual meeting sessions and the Exhibit Hall; but the students in the group will not have access to or be in the messaging system. Students must be accompanied at all times by the teachers leading their group.

High school and undergraduate history teachers can take advantage of this special opportunity to introduce their history students or history majors to the history profession and its premier professional association. *Please note that this special rate is not available for graduate students, teachers at the graduate level, or high school and undergraduate teachers who are not bringing students to the meeting. They will have to register by paying the usual rate at the appropriate level.*

Teaching Sessions at the 123rd Annual Meeting

The American Historical Association invites all history and social studies teachers to join us for the 123rd Annual Meeting, January 2-5, 2009 at the Hilton New York. The program includes over 200 sessions. The program encompasses the varied geographical, chronological, and topical interest of historians today.

Join us for a special series of sessions on teaching sponsored by the AHA & Affiliated Societies.

For more information and to preregister, please visit the AHA's website at www.historians.org. A special registration rate of \$50 will be given to teachers who bring up to five students to the AHA's Annual Meeting.

Friday, January 2

1:00-3:00 P.M. **Teaching and Learning through a Teaching American History Grant**

3:30-5:30 P.M. **Across the Pedagogical Divide: Bridging Secondary School and Undergraduate Classrooms**

3:30-5:30 P.M. **Globalizing the American History Classroom: Teaching History Abroad**

3:30-5:30 P.M. **A Historical Conundrum: The Work of Historians Versus the Expectations of Secondary Education**

Saturday, January 3

9:30 A.M.-4:30 P.M. **Teaching Workshop for the National History Education Clearinghouse**

This workshop is specifically designed for K-12 teachers and will have a variety of speakers and presentations, as well as lunch provided. Workshop registration must be done in advance.

9:30-11:30 A.M. **National Textbook Controversies in a Globalizing World**

12:15-1:45 P.M. **Advanced Placement History luncheon**

2:30-4:30 P.M. **The Research Habits of Historians: Practice and Teaching**

Sunday, January 4

9:00-11:00 A.M. **From the Atlantic Slave Trade to the Harlem Renaissance: Stretching and Expanding Cultural Boundaries**

9:00-11:00 A.M. **Students as Historians: Historical Thinking and Primary Sources in the American History Classroom**

9:00-11:00 A.M. **Innovations in Collaboration: Building University-School Partnerships**

11:30 A.M.-1:30 P.M. **Sites of Encounter: Teaching the Muslim World and World War I**

11:30 A.M.-1:30 P.M. **History Education and Technology in Our Middle and High Schools**

11:30 A.M.-1:30 P.M. **Teaching History in the Digital Age**

2:30-4:30 P.M. **Sites of Encounter: Thinking Historically about Early Human History**

2:30-4:30 P.M. **Integrating Global Perspectives and World History into U.S. Department of Education Teaching American History Grant Projects**

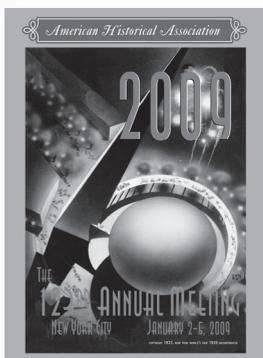
2:30-4:30 P.M. **Reform and Religion in the U.S. History Survey: A Global Perspective**

2:30-4:30 P.M. **Teaching Historical Thinking Skills in Advanced Placement History**

2:30-4:30 P.M. **The "California Method"? University of California's Model for World Historical Research and Pedagogy—Past, Present, and Future**

Monday, January 5

8:30-10:30 A.M. **The Environment and the Under-represented: Perspectives on the Early Modern to Modern Transition in World History**



The 2009 Annual Meeting

Program is also available

online at:

[www.historians.org/
annual/program.cfm](http://www.historians.org/annual/program.cfm)

Visiting New York City with Children

By Lara Vapnek

The city is full of things to do with children, especially if you embrace the fact that the best outings in New York include frequent stops for snacks.

Near the Meeting Hotels

Just down the street from the Hilton, the **Museum of Modern Art** (11 W. 53rd St., 212-708-9400, www.moma.org) offers special tours of current exhibits for families. Café 2 on the second-floor is a good place for a quick lunch of pasta, soup, or salad.

If you are staying at the Hilton, you are within walking distance of **Wollman Skating Rink** (Central Park S., 212-439-6900, www.wollmanskatingrink.com), located in Central Park, near the entrance at 59th Street and 6th Avenue. The views from this outdoor rink are especially nice. When you're done skating, you can explore more of the park (www.centralpark.com). You are close to the **Central Park Children's Zoo** and several excellent playgrounds. My kids especially like the **Adventure Playground**

near West 67th Street. The Express Café at the **Loeb Boathouse** (E. 72nd St. and Park Dr. N., 212-517-2233, www.thecentral-parkboathouse.com) veers toward fast food, but it is probably the best place in the park for a quick snack. You may prefer to grab a hot dog from one of the many vendors scattered around the park. You can return to the Hilton by walking along 5th Avenue, taking in the shop windows.

Midtown, the neighborhood where the meeting hotels are located, is not exactly a kids' zone, but there are some good spots. **Scandinavia House** (58 Park Ave. at 38th St., 212-879-9779, www.scandinaviahouse.org) has imaginative programming for children. **Kinokuniya**, a Japanese bookstore (1073 Ave. of the Americas between 40th and 41st St., 212-869-1700, www.kinokuniya.com) carries children's books, comics, movies, and art supplies. The café offers Japanese and western snacks and has a great view of Bryant Park. Across the park, your children may want to visit the

New York Public Library (5th Ave. and 42nd St., 212-930-0800, www.nypl.org) or at least have their picture taken standing near the lions out front. Nearby, at **Grand Central Terminal** (42nd St. and Park Ave., 212-340-2347, www.grandcentralterminal.com) you can gaze up at the soaring ceiling painted with stars and zodiac symbols.

Uptown

Hop on the subway to visit the **American Museum of Natural History** (Central Park W. at 79th St., 212-769-5100, www.amnh.org), or the **Metropolitan Museum of Art** (5th Ave. at 89th St., 212-535-7710, www.metmuseum.org). Both get crowded on the weekends, so arrive early. From the live butterflies to the dinosaur bones, the natural history museum delights children. The café in the basement has surprisingly decent food. At the Met, kids enjoy the African art, the Egyptian antiquities, and the Greek and Roman sculpture. Don't miss the Temple of Dendur.

Further up 5th Avenue, at 103rd Street, the **Museum of the City of New York** (1220 5th Ave., 212-534-1672, www.mcny.org) will interest historians and their children. Be sure to see the historic toys. The Florine Stettheimer dollhouse includes miniature works of art by Marcel Duchamp. The shop has cool New York themed books and toys. Even in the dead of winter, the small botanic garden across the street is lovely. For more to do in upper Manhattan, check out Harlem One Stop (www.harlemonestop.com).

Downtown

Downtown near Union Square, **Books of Wonder** (18 W. 18th St., 212-989-3270, www.booksof wonder.com) makes a great destination. The staff is incredibly knowledgeable and will help your kids find books they love no matter what their age or reading level. Across the street, **City Bakery** (3 W. 18th St., 212-366-1414, www.th-citybakery.com) is a good bet for breakfast,

Public Transportation in New York City



New York City's public transit system is one of the most extensive in the world. The subway operates 24 hours a day, although some stations are closed between midnight and 6:00 A.M., and the gap between trains can be as long as 30 minutes during off-peak hours. Subway maps are available from station managers or on Metropolitan Transportation Authority's (MTA) web site (www.mta.info). During off-peak hours, MTA recommends that passengers travel in the car with the conductor, usually the middle car of the train. Subway Navigator (www.subwaynavigator.com) is an excellent resource for determining the fastest subway route. The subway cost is \$2 per ride, \$7 for a one-day pass, or \$21 for a seven-day MetroCard.

lunch, or a snack. The hot chocolate is famous. If it is too thick and rich, they will cut it with steamed milk. Nearby, it is fun to walk through **Union Square** (between 14th and 17th St., near Broadway), and to look at the triangular **Flatiron Building** (23rd St. and 5th Ave.)

Brunch at **Oriental Garden** (14 Elizabeth St., 212-619-0085) makes a great start to a trip through **Chinatown**. They specialize in dim sum, which waiters carry on trays or wheel on carts. Even the pickiest eaters will have trouble resisting their dumplings. Aside from the shark fin soup, it is very reasonably priced. There is a good playground on Bayard Street (between Baxter and Mulberry), or you can easily spend an hour wandering the aisles of **Pearl River** (477 Broadway at Grand St., 212-431-4770, www.pearlriver.com), a Chinese American department store. If the weather is temperate and your group is energetic, you can walk across the **Brooklyn Bridge**. The pedestrian entrance is at Park Row and Centre Street.

The **Lower East Side** east of the Bowery between Houston and Grand Street is fun to visit with children. **Economy Candy** (108 Rivington St., 800-352-4544, www.economycandy.com) has an incredible selection of sweets from all over the world. According to my kids, **Katz's** (205 E. Houston St., 212-254-2246, www.katzdeli.com) has the best hot dogs in New York. Both of these spots make a good stop on your way to or from the **Lower East Side Tenement Museum** (108 Orchard St., 212-431-0233, www.tenement.org), where recreated apartments intrigue school-age children (advance tickets required).

The **East Village** east of Broadway between Houston and 14th Street offers two excellent toy stores and numerous options for casual, inexpensive meals. **Veselka's** (144 2nd Ave., 212-228-9682, www.veselka.com) specializes in Polish and American food. Next door, **Dinosaur Hill** (306 E. 9th St., 212-473-5850, www.dinosaurhill.com) has wonderful toys, especially for younger kids. Older siblings may prefer **Toy Tokyo** (121 2nd Ave., 718-777-2212, www.toytokyo.com), a mecca for collectibles. My kids love the chicken ramen at **Momofuku Noodle Bar** (171 1st Ave., 212-777-773, www.momofuku.com). For a more traditional version, try **Soba-Ya** (229 E. 9th St., 212-533-6966, www.sobaya-nyc.com), which also has excellent tempura. For dessert, head

to **Sundaes and Cones** (95 E. 10th St., 212-979-9398) where you can sample sesame, sweet corn, or wasabi ice cream, in addition to the standard flavors.

If it is freezing outside, the kids are bouncing off the walls, and they reject all of your suggestions for edifying activities; you can take them to **Chelsea Piers** (23rd St. and Hudson River Park, 212-336-6500, www.chelseapiers.com), a huge indoor sports complex with golf, bowling, ice-skating, and rock-climbing. Be warned: it's pricey. Nearby, **Billy's Bakery** (184 9th Ave., between 21st and 22nd St., 212-647-9956, www.billysbakerynyc.com) has some of the best cupcakes in the city. You might even persuade your children to browse the nearby galleries, clustered on 22nd, 24th, and 25th streets between 10th and 11th Avenues (www.chelseaartgalleries.com).

General Advice on Getting Around

New York has great public transportation, but stairs and turnstiles make the bus and subway difficult to negotiate with small children. If you bring a stroller, be sure it is lightweight and folds easily. Cabs are easy to catch at the hotel and may be worth it for short trips. You can get bus and subway routes and estimate taxi fares at www.hopstop.com.

Lara Vapnek teaches U.S. history at St. John's University in Queens, New York and is a member of the Local Arrangements Committee. Her first book, Breadwinners: Working Women and Economic Independence, 1865–1920, is forthcoming with University of Illinois Press.

Childcare for the 2009 Annual Meeting



The AHA provides the names of the following childcare suppliers as a service to members who may be interested, but the AHA assumes no responsibility for their performance, licensing, insurance, and so on. Companies note that they are fully insured, licensed, and bonded, and they will make arrangements to provide childcare in the client's hotel room or elsewhere. Pay rates are generally based on a caregiver's training and experience and the requirements of the particular engagement. Typical rates are \$15 to \$25 per hour. If plans must be made closer to the meeting dates, attendees can also call their selected hotel's concierge desk for a list of childcare providers maintained by the hotel.

Babysitters4hire.com

PO Box 2202, Norfolk, NE 68702.
402-379-7811

E-mail inquiries and requests are possible through the web site's "Contact Us" button.

A free preview of available babysitters can be obtained through the web site's local neighborhood mapping technology. Once registered a member, individuals will be given immediate access to babysitters through text messaging, e-mail, and phone.

Care.com

1400 Main Street, Waltham, MA 02451. E-mail: membercare@care.com

Care.com is an online service that matches care and service providers in

the areas of child care, tutoring, pet care, and senior care to the people who need their help. The company provides services in midtown Manhattan hotels.

Sittercity

213 W. Institute Place Suite 504, Chicago IL, 60610. 888-748-2489, Monday–Friday, 7:00 a.m.–7:00 p.m. CST. Web: www.sittercity.com

E-mail submission from web site's "Help and Contact Us" tab/button

One of the largest online sources for child care, with babysitters in every city nationwide, including Manhattan. They offer a four-step screening process, background checks, sitter reviews, detailed profiles and more.

now the blue lines west of the hotels along 8th Avenue and the orange lines east on 6th Avenue as the Independent Subway (IND). Both lines veer east into Queens at 53rd Street and extend uptown into the Bronx.²

New York's dependence on mass transit and the system's historically low fares make the subway a de facto utility, a crucial thread in the social and economic fabric of city life. By 1940 the city united all the subways into one municipally run system. When mounting debt and fears of municipal socialism threatened the system in the 1960s, the Metropolitan Transit Authority (MTA) used bridge and tunnel tolls to support the subways and buses and the bankrupt regional rail systems. The massive scope of this semi-public authority, which today serves a third of all mass transit users in the United States, allows for a unified single-fare system and the 60 percent financial self-sufficiency, the highest for any transit system in the world.

The subway has long been a New York cultural icon. African Americans in the 19th century fought for and won transit construction jobs and equal rights to ridership. Multiethnic construction workers and transit operators joined together to demand fair pay and safe working conditions on the earliest mass transit projects. The municipal Transport Workers Union quickly became one of the most powerful and most radical voices for labor. Early station design sought to instill civic pride in riders; over the last 20 years the MTA's Arts for Transit and Poetry in Motion programs have placed hundreds of public art installations in stations and mounted poetry selections in subway cars to entertain transit riders on their almost 2.5 billion trips a year. This official art program is an alternative to the years when spray painters claimed entire cars as canvasses—to the delight of the art world and the ire of city agencies. In the mid-1980s, court decisions protected first amendment rights in the subway, and local artists sing, play, and dance on the platforms.³

Don't miss the chance to ride the subway! Those interested in transit history should take one of the downtown bound former IRT (red 2 or 3), BMT (yellow R), or IND (blue A or C) trains to the New York Transit Museum located in a decommissioned 1936 IND station in Brooklyn Heights. The museum offers great exhibits for all ages and interest levels (entrance at the corner of Boerum Pl. and Schermerhorn St., 718-694-1600, www.mta.info/mta/museum/). If

the annual meeting keeps you in the hotel all week, consider using a Metrocard to get you to and from the airport, bus terminal, train station, or home. Sometimes it takes a bit of map navigating, but mass transit is often the fastest and most interesting way to go.

Dylan Yeats is a doctoral student in U.S. history at New York University. He is an exhibit curator, certified archivist, licensed tour guide, and author of the visual essay "Yellow Peril: Collecting Xenophobia" published by the Asian/Pacific/American Institute at NYU.

Notes

1. www.mta.info/nyct/facts; all subsequent statistics and figures are also from this page.

2. Clifton Hood, *722 Miles: The Building of the Subways and How They Changed New York* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2004).

3. Joshua Freeman, *In Transit: The Transport Workers Union in New York City, 1933–1966* (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 2001); Stephen J. Zeitlin and Marci Reaven, *Hidden New York: A Guide to Places that Matter* (New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 2008); Ivor Miller, *Aerosol Kingdom: Subway Painters of New York City* (Jackson: University Press of Mississippi, 2002); Susie Tanenbaum, *Underground Harmonies: Music and Politics in the Subways of New York* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1995).

Driving and Parking at the 123rd Annual Meeting



Parking at the Hotels

All hotels have parking available. Current published rates for each 24-hour period are Hilton: no self service, valet \$48, van and SUV \$58 (valet entrance located in rear of building on West 53rd Street between Sixth and Seventh Avenues); Sheraton New York: no self service, valet \$37 with no in/out privileges (when traveling west on 53rd the parking lot entrance is before the hotel entrance); Waldorf=Astoria: no self service, valet \$50 with in/out privileges (car entrance is between Park and Lexington Avenues on 50th Street, which is one-way eastbound); Doubletree Guest Suites: self service \$35, valet \$45, with no in/out privileges. To these quoted rates there is added 18.5 percent parking tax.

Additional Parking Options

There are parking garages and open-air lots throughout the city: Keep an eye out for signs (some garages have employees stand in the street to motion drivers into their garages or lots). Many garages cut their rates on the weekend. Depending on where you park, garage rates may range from \$6 to \$15 for the first hour to \$40 per day, with special rates of about \$20 on Sundays. Two of the largest providers are Central/Kinney Parking System (www.parking.com, 212-321-7500) and Icon Parking Systems (www.iconparking.com, 212-686-9800)—each has multiple Manhattan locations and offers discounts to theatergoers, hotels, and restaurants. Drivers can also visit the city's Department of City Planning web site for a guide to parking lots and garages in the five boroughs. Once on the site, key in "parking facilities" in the search engine.

New York City Driving and Parking Tips

In New York state, the use of handheld cell phones is prohibited when driving; the driver and all front-seat passengers are required to wear seat belts; and children under the age of 16 must wear a seat belt in the back seat. New York City forbids making right-hand turns at red lights, except where expressly permitted. The speed limit on streets (not highways) in the five boroughs is 30 miles per hour. In addition, drivers should pay special attention to signs when parking on the street: the city has alternate-side-of-the-street rules in effect for different days of the week. City parking meters do not allow all-day privileges—drivers must deposit quarters on an hourly basis.

Holy Gotham

By Peter J. Wosh

New York City, popular perceptions and academic stereotypes notwithstanding, has always served as one of America's principal religious capitals. If not quite the gold buckle of the Bible Belt, the metropolis nonetheless contains an extraordinary array of devotional sites that testify to the diversity of its ever-changing population. Majestic architectural masterpieces, modest storefront churches, elaborate neighborhood shrines, and thriving mosques and temples grace the city's streetscape. This brief guide merely samples a few prominent and historically interesting religious institutions.

The **Flushing Quaker Meeting House** (137-16 Northern Blvd., 718-358-9636, www.nym.org/flushing), built in 1694-95, is the oldest house of worship in New York State. It provides an appropriate venue for reflecting on the Flushing Remonstrance, the landmark 1657 declaration of religious liberty drawn up by Queens inhabitants.

Trinity Church in lower Manhattan (74 Trinity Pl., 212-602-0800, www.trinitywallstreet.org) and nearby **St. Paul's Chapel** (209 Broadway, 212-233-4164, www.saintpaulschapel.org), constructed in 1766 as a chapel of ease for Trinity, illustrate the powerful Anglican impulses that shaped the city's early ecclesiastical culture. Both churches became important spiritual centers following the terrorist attacks on the neighboring World Trade Center. **St. Mark's Church in-the-Bowery** (131 E. 10th St., 212-674-6377) a Greek revival Episcopalian church completed in 1799, occupies the site of Peter Stuyvesant's family chapel and burial place. Many New Yorkers best know St. Mark's for its social outreach and advocacy programs. The church also hosted poetry readings by such prominent beat poets as Allen Ginsberg.

The Reformed Church in America rivaled Anglicanism for supremacy in colonial New York. **Marble Collegiate Church** (5th Ave. at 29th St., 212-686-2770, www.marblechurch.org) traces its roots to 1628 as the first Dutch Reformed church in North America, but the landmark 19th-century structure on 5th Avenue more recently earned its reputation as the site from which Norman Vincent Peale preached the power of positive thinking and similar messages from 1932 until 1984.

Protestant evangelicals viewed New York City as a 19th-century center for missionary reform. The **American Bible Society** (1865 Broadway, 212-408-1200, www.americanbible.org), established in 1816 and now boasting a Museum of Biblical Art, remains the last outpost of the antebellum benevolent empire still headquartered in Manhattan. The **John Street Church** (44 John St., 212-269-0014, www.johnstreetchurch.org) brought Methodism to New York when local adherents erected Wesley Chapel in 1768. It became especially noteworthy for another reason when several African American members began conducting separate services in 1796, planting the seeds of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. **Plymouth Church of the Pilgrims** in Brooklyn Heights (75 Hicks St., 718-624-4743, www.plymouthchurch.org) called Henry Ward Beecher as its first pastor in 1847, thus inaugurating one of the most successful and controversial ministries in 19th-century New York. The church promoted temperance, sheltered escaped slaves, dispatched bibles and rifles to anti-slavery settlers in Kansas, and witnessed a celebrated adultery scandal involving its charismatic minister. **Judson Memorial Church** (55 Washington Sq. South, 212-477-0351, www.judson.org), founded in 1890 on Washington Square, has served as a center for political protest and avant-garde artistic expression throughout the 20th century. Judson's Romanesque revival architecture owed much to the desire of its Baptist founder to attract the Italian Catholics who had begun to transform the cultural landscape of Greenwich Village.

Indeed, Roman Catholicism emerged as the city's largest religious body during the 19th century. **Old Saint Patrick's Cathedral**, on the corner of Prince and Mott Streets in Manhattan (263 Mulberry St., 212-226-8075, www.oldcathedral.org), was dedicated in 1815 and restored in 1868 after a fire destroyed the original Gothic revival building. It offers a striking contrast to the

St. Patrick's Cathedral, located on 5th Ave. between 50th & 51st Sts. Photo by Chris Hale.



St. Patrick's Cathedral, located on 5th Ave. between 50th & 51st Sts. Photo by Chris Hale.

monumental successor **Saint Patrick's Cathedral** on 5th Avenue, designed by James Renwick and opened in 1879 (5th Ave. between 50th and 51st St., 212-753-2261, www.saintpatrickscathedral.org). Some other interesting Catholic sites include **Our Lady of Mount Carmel Shrine** (448 East 116th St., 212-534-0681), which served as the subject for Robert Orsi's *The Madonna of 115th Street*; the **Cathedral Basilica of St. James** in Brooklyn (Jay St. and Cathedral Pl., 718-852-4002, www.brooklyncathedral.net); **St. Malachy's** in the Theatre District, established in 1902 and popularly known as "The Actors' Chapel" (239 W. 49th St., 212-489-1340, www.actorschapel.org); and the **Shrine of Elizabeth Ann Seton**, the first canonized American saint, at the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary in lower Manhattan (7 State St., 212-269-6865, www.setonshrine.com).

Sephardic Jewish refugees from Brazil first arrived in New York in 1654, but by the turn of the 20th century Eastern European Jewish culture dominated Manhattan's Lower East Side. The **Eldridge Street Synagogue** (12 Eldridge St., 212-219-0888, www.eldridgestreet.org) remains downtown; a museum tells the story of the recently restored Moorish-style building. **Central Synagogue** (652 Lexington Ave., 212-838-5122, www.dev.centralsynagogue.org), contrastingly, joined the uptown exodus of prominent religious institutions in 1872 when it moved to its present 55th Street location in a landmark building designed by Henry Fernbach. The **Center for Jewish History** (15 W. 16th St., 212-294-8301, www.cjh.org) offers excellent exhibitions, public programs, and scholarly resources concerning Jewish life in America.

Mainline Christian denominations attract fewer communicants in the 21st century, despite the existence of such vibrant institutions as **Riverside Church**, the fascinating collaboration between John D. Rockefeller and Harry Emerson Fosdick dedicated in 1931 (490 Riverside Dr., 212-870-6700, www.theriversidechurchny.org). Many traditionally powerful African American Christian churches thrive and remain influential, including: **Abyssinian Baptist** in Harlem (132 Odell Clark Pl., formerly W. 138th St., 212-862-7474, www.abyssinian.org); the **Greater Allen African Methodist Episcopal Cathedral** in Queens (110-31 Merrick Blvd., 718-206-4600, [\[cathedral.org\]\(http://cathedral.org\)\); and **St. Paul Community Baptist Church** in Brooklyn \(859 Hendrix St., 718-257-1300, \[www.spcbc.com\]\(http://www.spcbc.com\)\).](http://www.allen-</p>
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Newer and recently renewed religious institutions perhaps best reflect the city's growing cultural and spiritual diversity. The **Malik El Shabbaz Mosque** in Harlem (130 W. 113th St., 212-662-4100, www.mosqueofislamicbrotherhoodinc.org), which served as Malcolm X's ministerial headquarters in the 1960s, retains its significance. **Ganesha Hindu Temple** (45-57 Bowne St., 718-460-8484, www.nyganesh temple.org) in Queens was consecrated in 1977 and has emerged as a center for prayer and community formation. The Sunni Muslim mosque at the **Islamic Center of New York** (371 6th Ave., 212-722-5234, www.icnyu.org) now boasts the largest Muslim congregation in New York, while **Times Square Church** (1657 Broadway, 212-541-6300, www.tscnyc.org), founded in 1986 by prominent Pentecostal minister David Wilkerson, testifies to the power of the megachurch phenomenon. The once-struggling **Brooklyn Tabernacle** (17 Smith St., 718-290-2000, www.brooklyntabernacle.org) numbers nearly 10 thousand members and boasts several Grammys for its award-win-

ning choir. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints dedicated its **Manhattan New York Temple** near Lincoln Center in 2004 (125 Columbus Ave., 917-441-8220, www.ldschurchtemples.com/manhattan); a 10-foot statue of the Angel Moroni stands atop the spire.

Amid all the ferment, annual meeting participants may discover the most potent symbol of the confusing and vibrant world of New York religious life at the seemingly traditional **Cathedral of St. John the Divine** (1047 Amsterdam Ave., 212-316-7490, www.stjohndivine.org). This massive and sprawling structure on Morningside Heights, which has been under construction for over a century, appears destined to remain unfinished—a perpetual work-in-progress.

Peter J. Wosh is the director of the archives and public history graduate program in the history department at New York University and a member of the Local Arrangements Committee. His most recent book is Covenant House: Journey of a Faith-Based Charity (University of Pennsylvania Press, 2005) and he is currently researching a history of Manhattan College in the Bronx.

New York Worship Services

Abyssinian Baptist Church

132 Odell Clark Pl. (formerly West 138th St.)
212-862-7474
Sunday Services, 9 a.m. and 11 a.m.
www.abyssinian.org

Calvary Baptist Church

123 West 57th St.
212-975-0170
Sunday Informal Service, 9:30 a.m.
Sunday Traditional Service, 11 a.m.
Sunday Contemporary Service, 6 p.m.
www.cbny.org

Central Synagogue (Reform)

652 Lexington Ave. at 55th St.
212-838-5122
Friday 6 p.m.; Saturday 10:30 a.m.
www.dev.centralsynagogue.org

New York Society for Ethical Culture

2 West 64th St. at Central Park West
212-874-5210
Sun. Meetings, generally at 10:15 a.m.
www.nysec.org

St. Patrick's Cathedral

Fifth Ave. between 50th and 51st St.
212-753-2261
Sunday Services: 7, 8, 9, and 10:15 a.m., noon, 1, 4 (in Spanish), and 5:30 p.m. (services in bold are music masses)
www.saintpatrickscathedral.org

St. Thomas Episcopal Church

One West 53rd Street
212-757-7013
Sunday Services: 8 a.m.; Holy Eucharist, 9 a.m.; sung Eucharist, 11 a.m.; Choral Eucharist, 4 p.m. Choral Evensong
www.saintthomaschurch.org

Temple Emanu-el (Reform)

One East 65th Street
212-744-1400
Services: Friday, 6:15 p.m.; Saturday 10:30 a.m.
www.emanuelnyc.org

Of Monuments & Memories: New York City's Burial Sites and Cemeteries

By Jocelyn Wills

Thrbbing with energy, perpetually dismantling the old to make way for the new, New York City seems to announce, "Forget history; reinvention matters here." Yet remnants of the past abound and quiet corners refuse to budge for the bulldozer. Many of these involve burial sites, not only in Manhattan, but also in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Staten Island. Some are minuscule one- to two-person graveyards. Others stretch into hundreds of acres accommodating hundreds of thousands of graves.

January's forecasts rarely bode well for extended tours of outdoor burial grounds,

but New York's cemeteries never disappoint, particularly when combined with nearby indoor warm-up locations. You can reach those highlighted here via public transportation, but you might want a car for sites outside Manhattan.

Urban development, real estate prices, and cholera epidemics conspired to prohibit burials in Manhattan after 1852, though several important sites remain. To reach four interesting sites in Lower Manhattan, take a southbound R train to Rector St./Trinity Place or hail a cab. The **Trinity Churchyard** (74 Trinity Pl., 212-602-0800, www.trinity-wallstreet.org), opened in 1697, has a number

of colonial and early-national graves, including those of Robert Fulton, Albert Gallatin, and Alexander Hamilton. **St. Paul's Chapel Churchyard** (209 Broadway, between Fulton and Vessey St., 212-233-4164, www.saintpaulschapel.org), completed in 1766, once extended to the Hudson River and now stands directly opposite the east side of the World Trade Center site. Churchyard graves include many Revolutionary War veterans. The city's oldest public building in continuous use, St. Paul's now houses *Unwavering Spirit*, an interactive exhibit devoted to photographs, commemorative posters, and other items left along its iron fence in the wake of 9/11. (If you are getting chilly, warm up at **Oliva Gourmet**, 225 Broadway between Vessey & Barclay Streets. Open 7 days a week, 6 a.m.–7 p.m.) The **African Burial Ground National Monument** (290 Broadway, 212-637-2019, www.nps.gov/afbg), is an extremely significant urban archaeological project. Landfill hid the site until 1991, when construction work 25 feet below street level unearthed the remains of African Americans interred in wooden boxes. Following years of controversy and the removal, inspection, and documentation of the remains of 400 of the estimated 15,000 people buried at the site, on October 5, 2007, the city dedicated a memorial to the free and enslaved Africans buried in the graveyard. **First Shearith Israel Cemetery** (55 St. James Pl., 212-873-0300, www.shearithisrael.org) contains fragments of the city's only surviving colonial-era Jewish cemetery. Founded mostly by Portuguese and Spanish Jews, Congregation Shearith Israel was the only synagogue in New York between 1654 and 1825. The site of the congregation's first cemetery (1656) continues to elude researchers; the earliest grave in the cemetery behind a locked gate in this corner nook dates to 1683.

Calling Historians of South Asia

Historians of South Asia are invited to attend a meeting of the **South Asia Caucus** at the AHA Annual Meeting, **Saturday, January 3, 2008 from 6:00–8:00 p.m.** in the *Hilton New York, Gramercy Suite B*. The meeting will follow up a successful organizational meeting at the 2008 Annual Meeting. The agenda will be broad, and will include a discussion of the scope and objectives of the new group and plans to organize regular South Asian events for future annual meetings. Please invite interested colleagues and students, as the organizers want the largest possible turnout at the AHA to make this venture a success.

Attendees are also invited to the **Conference on Asian History lunch meeting** on **Saturday, January 3, 12:15–1:45 p.m.**, in the *Hilton New York, Concourse G*, featuring Eugenia Y. Lean, an assistant professor in Columbia University's Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures, speaking on "Sandalwood Soap, *Carthamus tinctorius L.*, and Hydraulic Acid: Science for the Inner Chambers in Early Twentieth-Century China." Dr. Lean received the AHA's 2007 John K. Fairbank Prize for her book *Politics of Passion: the Trial of Shi Jianqiao and the Rise of Public Sympathy in Nineteen Thirties China*.

Return to the meeting hotels after a stroll through Chinatown, home to many excellent warm-up sites, including **Green Bo Restaurant** (66 Bayard St., between Mott and Elizabeth St.), famous for its Shanghai dim sum, dumpling soups, and reasonable prices. Board a northbound R train at the Canal Street station

The Bronx's largest burial site, the **Woodlawn Cemetery** (Webster Ave. and E. 233rd St., 718-920-0500, www.thewoodlawn cemetery.org), opened in 1863. Famous burials include Irving Berlin, Miles Davis, Duke Ellington, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Joseph Pulitzer, and Madame C.J. Walker. The cemetery also contains remains from Bensonian (Morrisania) Cemetery, a Native American burial ground. The closest subway station, Woodlawn, is about an hour and fifteen minute trip from the meeting hotels.

One of New York City's most famous graveyards, **Green-Wood Cemetery** in Brooklyn (500 25th St., 718-768-7300, www.green-wood.com), was founded in 1838 and was as popular for picnic excursions as for burials. The cemetery boasts a number of celebrity graves, including Henry Ward Beecher, Leonard Bernstein, Susan McKinney Stewart, Theodore Roosevelt, Margaret Sanger, and William Marcy "Boss" Tweed. About an hour from the meeting hotels by subway; take the R train to Brooklyn's 25th Street station, walk east one block to 5th Avenue, and enter at the Gothic-arch entryway, completed in 1861.

When the New York legislature passed the 1847 Rural Cemetery Act, it stipulated that no cemetery organization could own more than 250 acres in one county. Graveyards soon straddled the boundaries of two counties; 17 different burial grounds make up what is now known as the "Cemetery Belt" in Brooklyn and Queens. The first to take advantage of the new law, **Cypress Hills Cemetery** (833 Jamaica Ave., Brooklyn; 718-277-2900; www.cypresshillscemetery.org), was founded in 1848 as Brooklyn and Queens' first non-sectarian cemetery. Notable burials include Jackie Robinson and Arthur Alfonso Schomburg. The Cypress "chain" also connects a number of significant Jewish cemeteries, including **Mount Zion Cemetery** (59-63 54th Ave., Maspeth, Queens; 718-335-2500; www.mountzioncemetery.com), the final resting place of Rose Rosenfeld Freedman, the last survivor of the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire. About

an hour and a half from the hotels via subway; closest station Cypress Hills/Jamaica Ave.

Finally, you can visit **Staten Island Cemetery** (1642 Richmond Terr.) at the end of a hill running alongside an auto body shop on Alaska Street. The cemetery's first interments, in the 1820s, were relatives of a freed slave named Joseph Ryers.

Jocelyn Wills, associate professor of history at Brooklyn College, City University of New York, is the author of Boosters, Hustlers, and Speculators (MHS Press, 2005). Her current research focuses on American boom-and-bust, and the everyday experiences of lower-middle-class workers and petite-storefront operators. She is a member of the Local Arrangements Committee.



Tours Organized by the Local Arrangements Committee

Tours 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8 are sold out. Preregistration for the remaining tours is highly recommended; tickets are available via onsite registration up to one hour before the scheduled departure of each tour if space is still available. Tour tickets are non-refundable and cannot be exchanged. **Tour participants must be registered for the AHA meeting.**

For full descriptions of each tour, please see the related article in the September and October issues of *Perspectives on History* (also available online at www.historians.org/perspectives/issues/2008/0809/0809ann3.cfm).

Tour 1: New York Public Library TOUR #1 IS SOLD OUT!

Tour 2: African Burial Ground Nat'l Monument and Visitor Center TOUR #2 IS SOLD OUT!

Tour 3: United Nations Archives TOUR #3 IS SOLD OUT!

Tour 4: Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace Nat'l Historic Site TOUR #4 IS SOLD OUT!

Tour 5: Contemporary Art in Long Island City

Date, time: Saturday, January 3, noon–3:30 p.m. **Meeting site:** Meet in the Hilton's Concourse F at noon to take the subway to the museums. **Limit:** 20 people; **fee:** \$20.

Tour 6: New York Transit Museum
Date, time: Saturday, January 3, 1:15–4:45 p.m. **Meeting site:** Meet in the Hilton's Concourse F at 2:00 p.m. to take the subway to the museum. **Limit:** 25 people; **fee:** \$10.

Tour 7: Paterson Great Falls Industrial Museum Site

Date, time: Sunday, January 4, 9:00 a.m.–1:00 p.m. **Meeting site:** Meet in the Hilton's Concourse F at 9:00 a.m. for bus to Paterson **Limit:** 30 people; **fee:** \$10.

Tour 8: Lower East Side Tenement Museum TOUR #8 IS SOLD OUT!

**Tour 9: Schomburg Center
for Research in Black Culture**
Date, time: Monday, January 5, 8:30 a.m.–12:30 p.m. **Meeting site:** Meet in the Hilton's Concourse F at 8:30 a.m. to take the subway to the research center. **Limit:** 25 people; **fee:** \$10.

Tour 10: Museum of the City of New York

Date, time: Monday, January 5, 10:00 a.m.–1:00 p.m. **Meeting site:** Meet in the Hilton's Concourse F at 10 a.m. to take the subway to the museum. **Limit:** 20 people; **fee:** \$30

Tour 11: Helen Keller Archives

Date, time: Monday, January 5, 10:30 a.m.–12:30 p.m. **Meeting site:** Meet at the Hilton's Concourse F at 10:30 a.m. to take the subway to the archives. **Limit:** 10 people; **fee:** \$10.

How to Act Like a New Yorker

By Brenda Elsey, Temma Kaplan, Lara Vapnek,
Danny Walkowitz, and Suzanne Wasserman

New York has some unique etiquette codes, especially regarding transportation.

Cabs

Cabs on the street are either on duty, off-duty, or already have passengers on board. It can be difficult for a non-New Yorker to discern the difference. A cab is available when the number on top is lit. If the number and the “off duty” light are both lit, then the cab is off duty and presumably will not stop to pick up passengers. If the driver is on the way to the garage and you are going his or her way, then maybe you are in luck. The safest bet is to stand at curbside with your hand raised and hope for the best.

You have little or no chance of getting a cab between 4 p.m. and 5:30 p.m., and never on Sundays at 4 p.m. Although the city insists that cabbies do not all go off duty at once, all New Yorkers know that they do. To preserve your health, do not join another person hailing a cab on a particular corner. If you do, it could come to blows. Simply move to another corner.

Buses

Do not even think of taking a bus until you’ve bought a MetroPass, available only in subway stations and some newspaper stores (but not kiosks). Bus fare is a flat \$2 but you need coins if you don’t have a MetroPass. Paper money doesn’t work.

Although subways will take you rapidly uptown and downtown in Manhattan, the best way to get cross town is on the buses that run on major east/west streets like Houston, 14th, 34th, 42nd, 57th, 72nd, 79th, 86th, and 96th. Look carefully at the diagrams at the bus stops—some buses veer off to the avenues when you least expect it. If you use a wheelchair or need the bus to “kneel” to climb the front steps, signal the bus driver. The new buses are fully accessible and bus drivers are at their most courteous when working with people with disabilities.

Walking

The most dependable, and often the fastest, way to cover short distances is by foot. Generally speaking, 20 blocks equals a

mile. Walking rapidly (as most New Yorkers do) you can cover about 20 blocks in as many minutes. Avenues (which run north/south) are spaced further apart than streets (which run east/west), so count them as double blocks on the East Side and triple blocks on the West Side.

Think of New York streets as highways and never stop suddenly or obstruct traffic. If you need to consult your map, make a point, or simply consider whether you are in the right place, pull over into a doorway. Lacking that, go into the nearest store.

Bathrooms

If you’re not in a museum or other public building, go into a coffee house, buy their cheapest item, and while they are preparing your order, use the bathroom. You will usually have to pay in advance.

Paying for things in NYC

Don’t bother bringing your checkbook. Local merchants won’t accept personal checks. It’s not that they don’t trust you. It’s just that they don’t trust you.

Tipping is required in cabs, restaurants, and, increasingly, in food shops. Waiters now expect 20 percent tips. The only thing you prove by not tipping is that you are cheap. If you want to be a “real” New Yorker, you can drive the service person crazy with small talk, idiosyncratic requests, and complaints, and then give a bad tip. On occasion, the waiter will strike back by loudly calling you back to get your bus fare.

Cell Phones and Cameras

These are strictly forbidden in museums and most art galleries. Sometimes guards even stop you from using suspect Blackberries. Unfortunately, cell phones are not forbidden on buses, in restaurants, or on the street.

The authors are members of the 2009 Local Arrangements Committee.



*He's WALKIN' Here! Dustin Hoffman's Ratso Rizzo shows Jon Voight's Joe Buck the New York way to deal with cabs in a scene from the classic 1969 film *Midnight Cowboy* (dir. John Schlesinger). Photo courtesy Turner Classic Movies.*

Public Spaces in New York

By Owen Gutfreund

New York City has a vibrant and diverse assortment of public spaces, many of which are conveniently accessible to the annual meeting headquarters hotels, including such world famous and historically noteworthy spots as Central Park, Rockefeller Center, Times Square, and Grand Central Terminal.

Central Park, just five blocks from the hotels, covers 843 acres and stretches two and a half miles north from 59th Street to 110th Street, flanked on the east by the sought-after apartment residences that line 5th Avenue and on the west by the similarly expensive and luxurious buildings of Central Park West. The park was designed by Frederick Law Olmstead and Calvert Vaux, whose “greensward” design was selected in an 1857 contest. The southern end of the park, nearest to the meeting hotels, features beautifully landscaped walking paths that lead to the Pond, the Dairy, the Carousel, the Wollman Skating Rink (open to the public), and the Central Park Zoo. These last two attractions offer the added benefit of hot drinks and a respite from mid-winter cold weather.

Rockefeller Center (48th–51st St., between 5th and 6th Ave.), a precedent-setting urban development project started in 1929 and opened in 1939, consists of numerous art deco office towers around a public square. John D. Rockefeller Jr. financed the expansive project in the midst of the Depression on land leased from Columbia University. The buildings—including the RCA building (now known as the GE building) on the western side of the central plaza and Radio City Music Hall, which is at 50th Street and 6th Avenue—are linked by underground pedestrian concourses lined with shops. This underground commercial streetscape, complete with easy access to multiple subway lines, is similar to the underground mall that was later built under the World Trade Center. The central plaza, festooned with the flags of the member nations of the United Nations

and the 50 states, houses a public ice-skating rink surrounded by shops, cafes, and restaurants. Each December, the plaza is decorated with an enormous Christmas tree, a holiday season icon for the entire city.

Times Square, perhaps the most famous of New York’s public spaces, is a few blocks further south. Located at the intersection of 7th Avenue and Broadway, from 45th Street to 42nd Street, the square was named for the *New York Times*, which first moved its headquarters there at the turn of the century. The neighborhood surrounding the square quickly became a bustling hive of activity, the centerpiece of the city’s theater and entertainment districts. The square sits atop one of the biggest stations on the city’s original subway

line, which opened in 1904. The constant flow of traffic—on the sidewalks as well as on the streets—made this an ideal location for billboard advertising, which grew more and more extravagant as entrepreneurs competed to attract attention. The flashy electric signs combined with the brightly lit marquees of the theaters to make Times Square a world famous spectacle. However, starting in the 1940s, the area began a long and steady decline. By the 1970s, 42nd Street and the square itself were home to numerous peep shows, adult bookstores, cheap hotels, widespread prostitution, and rampant petty street crime.

In the 1990s, as part of New York City’s reviving economic fortunes, Times Square

A Note about Taxicabs in New York City

American
Historical
Association

123rd Annual Meeting
January 2-5, 2009

NEW YORK

Yellow Medallion cabs are the only taxis authorized to pick up hails (the act of flagging down a cab) in Manhattan. Annual meeting attendees should avoid “gypsy” cabs—regular cars that offer a lift but usually cost more than cabs and aren’t as well regulated or as safe. When the numbers on the roof of the cab are lit, it is available. Taxicabs are required to take you to your destination inside the metropolitan area. Officially, taxicabs can take on only four riders, three in the back seat and one in the front seat. According to the Taxi and Limousine Commission rules, drivers are not allowed to use cellular phones or any communication device, hands free or otherwise, while operating a cab.

Yellow cabs have been cash only but the commission has ordered that all install credit/debit card machines by October 1, 2008. If you do pay in cash, it is a good idea to have small bills because the cabbies can’t usually break anything higher than \$20. The initial fare is \$2.50 and each additional one-fifth mile (four blocks) or one minute waiting time is 40 cents. There is a peak surcharge of \$1 after 4:00 P.M. until 8:00 P.M. Monday through Friday. There is a night surcharge of 50 cents from 8:00 P.M. until 6:00 A.M. Riders should pay only what’s on the meter, plus a 15–20 percent gratuity.

For accessible taxi service, passengers call 311 to request the service. 311 connects the passenger to the dispatcher, who collects the passenger’s pick-up location and request for service. The dispatcher then communicates electronically with participating drivers. The closest available driver accepts the dispatch and picks up the passenger.

was redeveloped and reinvigorated. The first steps in this process were an aggressive police crackdown on street crime, stricter regulation of the sex-related businesses, and the recruitment of the Disney Corporation and the Marriott hotel chain to invest in highly visible rehabilitation projects. Disney, in particular, is often credited as a leader of the revival of Times Square, because of its successful effort to buy, renovate, and reopen the New Amsterdam Theater and later the New Victory Theater (both on 42nd Street and 7th Ave.). Today the square is surrounded by new office towers (including a recently constructed headquarters for the *New York Times*) and a state-of-the-art collection of multistory high-tech billboards and advertising displays, bigger and brighter than ever, creating an impressive round-the-clock spectacle.

Grand Central Terminal sits a few blocks to the east along 42nd Street. Built in 1913, the station is one of the most striking public spaces in the city. The construction of the terminal was more than just a railway op-

eration; it was also an elaborate and ingenious real estate development scheme and a complex urban planning project. The first terminal built on the site had been erected by Cornelius Vanderbilt in 1869, soon after he had gained control of all of the rail lines into the city. At the turn of the century, in response to pressure from the city to electrify the urban portions of the line, engineer William Wilgus devised a plan to submerge the tracks under 4th Avenue, which would be covered by a lavishly landscaped tree-lined boulevard and renamed Park Avenue. It is now one of the most desirable residential addresses in the city. The railroad selected a design for the new terminal by the Reed and Stem architectural firm. This plan included an innovative system of ramps and tunnels that allowed train, subway, automotive, and pedestrian traffic to coexist. The impressive 42nd Street façade, facing south, was designed by Whitney Warren of the architectural firm Warren and Wetmore. The interior of the terminal, though, may be the

most impressive part of the entire endeavor. The main concourse is almost 400 feet long, covered by an arched ceiling that is over 100 feet high, painted deep blue, and outfitted with embedded lights simulating the constellations of the night sky.

No discussion of the public spaces of New York would be complete without mention of the most interesting—the city **sidewalks**. The streets of Manhattan are shared by residents, commuters, and tourists alike; coming from countless different locales, representing all walks of life, sharing the same pavement, the largest and most widely used public space in the city.

Owen Gutfreund is associate professor of history and urban studies at Barnard College, where he directs the joint Barnard-Columbia Urban Studies Program. He is the author of 20th Century Sprawl: Highways and the Reshaping of the American Landscape (Oxford University Press, 2005). He is a member of the Local Arrangements Committee.



Commemorating Two presidents & Two public servants



Presentation of the Sixth

Theodore Roosevelt-Woodrow Wilson Award

Friday, January 2, 2009, 7:30 p.m.

Hilton New York, Trianon Ballroom

Presiding: **Gabrielle M. Spiegel**, Johns Hopkins University, and president of the American Historical Association

Recipient: **Adam Hochschild**, journalist and author of *King Leopold's Ghost: A Story of Greed, Terror, and Heroism in Colonial Africa* (Houghton Mifflin, 1998)

The Theodore Roosevelt-Woodrow Wilson Award is given by the Council of the American Historical Association to honor a public official or other civil servant who has made extraordinary contributions to the study, teaching, and public understanding of history. Named for Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson—two historians who served as president of both the American Historical Association and the United States—the award serves as a reminder that history should be not just the domain of professional scholars, but a living legacy and ongoing responsibility for all citizens.

Gay New York

By Daniel Hurewitz

To walk the streets of New York is, inevitably, to walk in the footsteps of America's queer past. Whether it is to stand where Walt Whitman waited for the ferry to Brooklyn, stroll where Audre Lorde studied and taught at Hunter College, sit where James Baldwin served curry in Washington Square, or listen where Marlene Dietrich sang at Carnegie Hall, on every corner you can find traces of the evolving history of queer America.

The weekend of the AHA meeting is an excellent moment to think about and dabble in that history. U.S. history surveys commonly cover gay history though the June 1969 Stonewall Riots, a confrontation between New York City police and the late-night patrons of the Stonewall Inn, a mafia-run gay bar on Christopher Street in the **West Village** (just a quick ride from midtown Manhattan on the 1, 2, 3 train). Commemorated in many American cities with a June gay pride parade, the riots helped inspire the expansion of gay liberation politics and culture. A stroll down Christopher Street today still reveals the roots of that movement. The **Oscar Wilde Memorial Bookshop** (15 Christopher St. near 6th Ave., 212-255-8097, www.oscarwildebooks.com) opened in 1967 as the first gay bookstore—and community center, really—in the country. Around the corner, on 10th Street and Waverly, **Julius'** bar served as launching pad for a successful 1966 effort to challenge the ban on serving homosexuals liquor. (Allegedly, Julius', a former speakeasy, was also a favorite watering hole for Truman Capote, Rudolf Nureyev, and Tennessee Williams.) Although the West Village has been replaced by Chelsea and other neighborhoods for queer living today, Christopher Street still hosts a smattering of gay bars and stores and attracts the foot traffic of queer kids.

While the West Village is famous for its historic events, queer life and history is much more deeply woven into the fabric of New York life. Indeed, take a short walk from the meeting hotels and you'll find that looking at the city with a queer eye is something of a revelation.

Walk 10 blocks downtown, and you will be in **Times Square** and the heart of the theater district. Michael Sherry recently wrote about a "queer moment" in the midst of the Cold War when queer imaginations shaped the arts in America. The plays of Tennessee Williams, William Inge, and Edward Albee produced in the theaters along these streets made American theater queer theater. *West Side Story*, the great American portrait of romance and ethnic strife that opened at the **Winter Garden** on Broadway and 50th Street in 1957, was the combined queer creation of composer Leonard Bernstein, choreographer Jerome Robbins, director Arthur Laurents, and lyricist Stephen Sondheim. In truth, American popular culture has long had a queer influence. My own favorite discovery in the Times Square area is the former **Eltinge Theater**, now an AMC multiplex on 42nd Street near 8th Avenue. At the start of the 20th century, Julian Eltinge was such an international star that he and his backers built a theater with his name on it that quickly became a fixture on the vaudeville circuit. The surprise about Eltinge, 100 years later, is not simply that the star had affairs with other men, but that he was celebrated for being a female impersonator, the country's first RuPaul. If you enter the AMC lobby and ride the escalators up, you can see the three figures painted on the ceiling depicting Eltinge in costume.

Heading east from the meeting hotels, you will pass the **Museum of Modern Art**, where the works of Jasper Johns, Andy

Warhol, Robert Rauschenberg, and many, many other queer artists reside. A couple of blocks south lie **Rockefeller Center** and **Radio City Music Hall**, which have echoed with queer voices from Liberace to Johnny Mathis to k.d. lang. Most intriguingly, along 3rd Avenue you will find yourself in the midst of what was once "The Bird Circuit," a clutch of gay bars dating to the 1950s that had names like the Swan, the Blue Parrot, the Golden Pheasant, and the Yellow Cockatoo. The Swan was on the corner of 48th, Red's was on 50th, and the Parrot was just off the avenue on 52nd. For a certain type of fellow in the postwar years, a night out was a night among the birds, strolling from cocktail to cocktail.

Every part of this city boasts a rich and intriguing queer past if you are paying attention. There is even a story that in the early 1700s the British colonial governor paraded the ramparts of his fort at the tip of Manhattan dressed in woman's garb, hoping, it seemed, to prove how much he looked like his cousin, the Queen. So queer life in various forms has long been a part of the city's blood (and continues to circulate here). My suggestion: seek out that past—it will change how you see New York.

Daniel Hurewitz is the author of Stepping Out: Nine Walks through New York's Gay and Lesbian Past and Bohemian Los Angeles and the Making of Modern Politics, and is an assistant professor of history at Hunter College.



Open Meeting with the *AHR*

Sat., Jan. 3, 1:00–2:00 p.m. * *Hilton, Nassau Suite B*

Meet the editors and staff of the *American Historical Review*
Editor: Robert A. Schneider, Indiana University

What do you want from the flagship journal of the American Historical Association? The editors and staff of the *AHR* invite members to attend an informal, open session to express their views on the journal. We are prepared to offer advice on how members might best prepare articles for submission and tell them what they should expect from the review process. Most importantly, we are eager to hear what you have to say. Please bring your brown-bag lunch and join us.

A West Side Story: Walking around Hell's Kitchen

By Daniel J. Walkowitz

Walk out of the meeting hotels in any direction and you can visit memorable historic sites. Walk east and south to see Radio City Music Hall and Rockefeller Center. Further east and south are Grand Central Station and the Chrysler Building. Weather permitting, walk north and explore the wonders of Central Park; the Central Park Conservancy offers free walking tours (www.centralparknyc.org). Walk south through the new glass towers of 6th Avenue and explore the Theatre District.

This tour, which builds on a tour constructed by some of my undergraduates for my Walking New York class, covers the area popularly known as Hell's Kitchen. It takes you on a less well traveled tourist trail and provides a window on several hundred years of the city's history, from its farmland and industrial past to its more recent gentrification, and all only a few minutes walk to the west. Taking into account the weather in early January, this tour focuses on sites that are

near each other and in some cases bring you indoors and out of the cold. The tour should only take about an hour and a quarter.

Hells' Kitchen is located in the area between 34th and 59th Streets to the west of Eighth Avenue. Numerous origin stories have circulated about the name, but the most popular version attributes it to a frightened rookie policeman in the 1880s. Observing a street fracas, he commented that "This place is Hell itself," to which his veteran partner supposedly corrected him, "Hell is a mild climate. This is Hell's Kitchen." Officially, the area is called Clinton, though you will see that modern shopkeepers now happily advertise themselves as denizens of Hell's Kitchen. Hell seems to sell.

Leaving the Hilton on 6th Avenue (Avenue of the Americas), begin walking west on 54th Street. Cross Broadway en route to 8th Avenue. Broadway is the modern variant of the Breede Weg, the old Dutch road north built on a former Indian trail. This is why it

is the one major artery traversing the length of the island that does not conform to the 1811 street plan. Continue past 8th Avenue and look at the south side of the block. We begin with material signs of the area's immigrant, industrial past and legendary urban street crime.

1. **West Side Court** (1894-96) and **Midtown North Precinct House** (1939), 306-314 W. 54th Street. The four banded Corinthian columns in terra cotta on the courthouse contrast with the arte moderne/Classic revival police station. A five-story prison originally adjoined the court house, which was known as the Men's Night Court, noted for the many petty offenders, many of them immigrants and sons of immigrants, who were arraigned here at night. Today, the court is also the home of the American Theatre of Actors, a development that hints at the changing use of space in the area and the growing synergy between the theatre and Clinton districts.

Continuing to walk west to 9th Avenue, we see evidence of the immigrant 19th-century city.

2. **"Pre-law" tenements** (1858-60), 9th Avenue and the northwest corner of 54th Street. These early tenements were built on 25-foot-wide lots planned in the grid to accommodate a single family. They consisted of four apartments per floor with three rooms in each apartment. The apartments had little ventilation—only a single room had a window—and had no indoor water or toilet.

3. **"Old-law" tenements** (1888), 787 9th Avenue (between 52nd and 53rd Streets). The Tenement House Law of 1879 stimulated the construction of what are called "dumbbell" tenements, buildings recessed on the sides to allow a window in every room. The "reform" added only a bit of light to rooms that looked out on a shaft between adjoining buildings and did nothing to ease congestion or improve sanitation.

Historians of American Communism

Invites all interested individuals to attend...

The **Annual Business Meeting** on **Sunday, January 4**, from **4:45-6:00 p.m.**, in the *Sheraton New York's Liberty Suite 4*,

and

Session 175, Controversy Unresolved: Theodore Draper's *American Communism and Soviet Russia after Fifty Years* on **Sunday, January 4, 2:30-4:30 p.m.**, in the *Sheraton New York's Central Park West*. Chaired by Daniel J. Leab (Seton Hall Univ.), it will feature papers by John E. Haynes (Library of Congress), Harvey Klehr (Emory Univ.), Bryan D. Palmer (Traill Coll., Trent Univ.), Randi Storch (SUNY at Cortland), and Jennifer Uhlmann (Univ. of Missouri at St. Louis). See page 116 of the program for complete details.

9th Avenue working-class life. Look down the street at the vestiges of an immigrant neighborhood that once bustled with small local eateries, tenements, saloons, and street life for those who labored in the slaughterhouses, shipyards, and industrial factories west to the river.

4. Bar 9, West side of 9th Avenue and 53rd Street. Hell’s Kitchen was farmland before the 1811 grid plan promoted development. The building currently housing Bar 9 stands on an old road, which accounts for the unusual shape of the building and carries over to the narrow patio of **Julien’s Restaurant** across the street.

Walk south to 53rd Street, and turn left heading back toward 8th Avenue. Stop in the middle of the block.

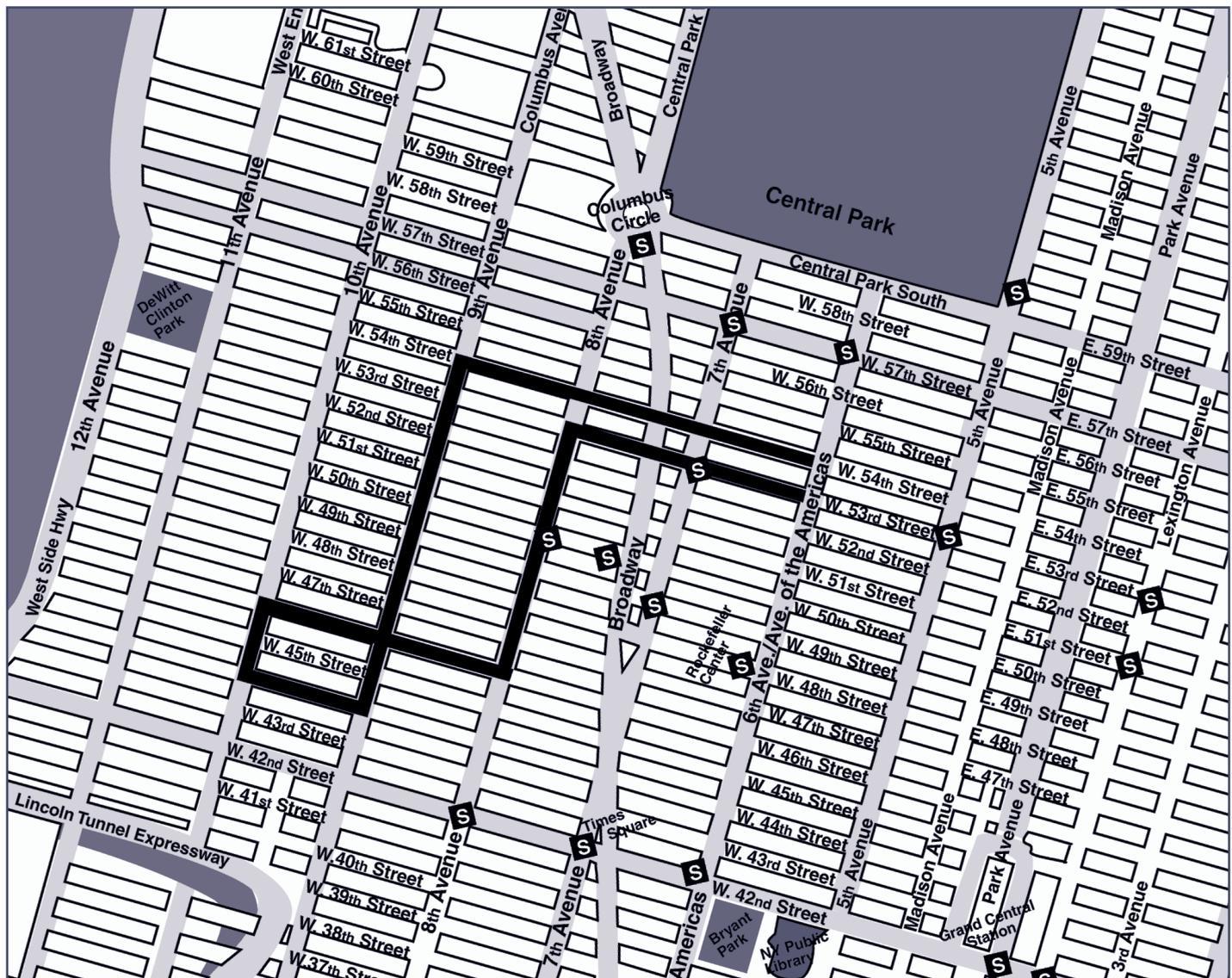
5. The junction of the 6th and 9th Avenue Els. The 9th Avenue elevated railway opened in 1867 and stood until 1958. As you walk on 9th Avenue try to imagine the noise, tumult, and physical presence of the El and its impact on residents. The 6th Avenue El opened in the 1870s and was razed in 1939, to be replaced by the subway. This was where the two lines met, however. Look for vestiges of the signage for “Omega Oil,” billed as good for “weak backs,” on the upper side of the brick building. The sign was positioned so that riders on both lines could see it.

6. St. Benedict’s Church (1869), 342 W. 53rd Street. Erected by Protestant Evangelicals as the Church of St. Benedict’s the Moor, the church served the black middle class whose congregation (founded in 1883) moved to this site from Bleecker Street in the 1890s.

Return to 9th Avenue and walk south to 46th Street, noting the many ethnic (and inexpensive) restaurants that are part the famous annual 9th Avenue Food Fair. Turn right in the direction of 10th Avenue to see the adaptive reuse of 19th-century buildings in the Theater District.

7. St. Clemente’s Church, 423 W. 46th Street. This lovely Victorian Episcopal church with Gothic revival arched windows was erected in 1870 and altered in 1882. Founded as the Faith Chapel of the West Presbyterian Church, it now serves as home for Playhouse 46’s dance and drama productions that reflect the area’s growing importance in “fringe” theatre—both physically and artistically.

Map of the Tour Area



8. Matthews-Palmer Playground, south side of W. 46th Street. In 1959, a 16-year-old gang member named Salvadore Agron mistook two teens for members of a rival gang and stabbed them to death in this park. Agron's death sentence and subsequent appeals prompted Paul Simon to write a musical based on Agron's life and the case, *The Capeman*, which opened at the Marquis Theater in January 1998.

9. The Piano Factory (apartments), 452–58 W. 46th Street. This converted New England style mill building was the home of the Wessell, Nickel, and Gross Company, which built innards for pianos. Today it hints at the gentrification that is reshaping many parts of New York, including Hell's Kitchen.

Possible tour extension: continue west to the Hudson River, stopping at the **Landmark Tavern** (1868) on the southeast corner at 11th Avenue, and then at the dock where the *Intrepid*, the ship museum, is docked.

Turn left on 10th Avenue and walk south. Hell's Kitchen was (in)famous for its gang life, often associated with ethnic immigrant subcultures in the city. The area's gang history became the stuff of legend, popular-

ized in *West Side Story* and *The Cape Man*. One such gang was the Westies, an Irish gang that dominated the area in the 1970s and 1980s.

10. Site of the White House Bar, 45th Street at the northeast corner of 10th Avenue. This bar was one of several owned by the gangster Mickey Spillane, who, the *New York Times* claimed, "ran the neighborhood like an Irish Godfather." Spillane, who died in 1977, specialized in extortion.

Continue south on 10th Avenue one more block and turn left on W. 44th Street, where you can see additional signs of the present adaptation of the past. Here Hell's Kitchen becomes transformed into an economical site for the arts and the neighboring Theatre District.

11. Row Houses, south side of W. 44th Street. These are classic examples of three-story row houses built for wealthier residents moving north as the area opened up for development in the 1850s–70s.

12. The Actors Studio, 432 W. 44th Street. Originally the Seventh Associate Presbyterian Church (1859), this Greek revival brick building was restored in 1995. The Actors Studio was founded in 1947 by

Elia Kazan, Cheryl Crawford, and Robert Lewis. In 1955, Lee Strasberg, who had become artistic director in 1951, moved it to this site. The studio was known for training actors, including Marlon Brando, Robert De Niro, Dustin Hoffman, James Dean, Shelley Winters, and many others, in Stanislavsky's "Method Acting."

13. New Dramatists, 424 W. 44th Street. Erected in the 1880s as the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, this gothic revival building is now home to the New Dramatists, a company founded in 1949 and dedicated to helping advance the careers of playwrights. The organization's dramatists have won 16 Pulitzers and 24 Tony awards. Tony winners included Michael Steward for best musical (*Bye, Bye Birdie*, 1961) and August Wilson for best play (*Seven Guitars*, 1996).

Continue east on W. 44th Street and cross 9th Avenue. Walk 20 yards north on 9th Avenue toward 45th Street to enter the cooperative apartment building lobby at 630 9th Avenue. This opportunity to get out of the cold also affords a view of an architectural gem that illustrates how the area has become a site for both gentrification and for some fine examples of modern American architecture.

14. Film Center Building (1928), 630 9th Avenue, east side. Check out the spectacular polychrome art deco lobby, with its geometric forms and abstract ornamentation, gold ceiling, and colored walls. Eli Jacques Kahn of Backman and Kahn designed this building at the height of the art deco movement to serve the new film industry. The building, listed on the National Historic Register, was erected in the same era as the Empire State Building and the Chrysler Building. Today it is a condominium loft building.

Walk north back to 46th Street and turn right to enter a block of restaurants that today serve the tourist theatre crowd but also reflect the ethnic groups—both old and new—that have historically populated Hell's Kitchen.

15. Restaurant Row, West 46th Street between 8th and 9th Avenues. More than 16 restaurants and clubs on this one block offer a taste of the many ethnic cuisines of immigrants who have lived in Hell's Kitchen. Of course, the immigrant working class would have most likely visited such establishments only to celebrate special occasions, and contemporary foodways often reflect invented versions of the ethnic past. Good



Modern European History Luncheon

Sunday, January 4, 2009, 12:15 p.m.

Hilton New York, Bryant Suite

The AHA's Modern European History Section has scheduled its annual luncheon on Sunday, January 4, from 12:15 to 1:45 p.m. Molly Nolan (NYU), section chair, and Robert E. Weinberg (Swarthmore Coll.), section secretary-treasurer, will preside. Norman M. Naimark (Stanford Univ.) will speak on the theme, "Stalin and Europe."

The luncheon is open to all. Tickets can be purchased at the annual meeting through the Meal Ticket Cashier in the Hilton's second floor promenade beginning Friday, January 2, 12:00 p.m., or at the door beginning one-half hour before the luncheon. Individuals who want to hear the speech only are invited to arrive at 1 p.m.

and cheaper places abound on 9th Avenue, but many of these restaurants have attractive prix fixe dinners and good reputations. A few suggest the variety:

❖ **Swing 46**, 349 W. 46th Street, live jazz with a dance floor and a prix fixe pre-theatre American-Continental dinner. Imagine yourself in a speakeasy!

❖ **Danny's Skylight Room**, 346 W. 46th Street, a dinner theatre piano bar.

❖ **Le Rivage**, 340 W. 46th Street, serving classic French country food, one of many newer restaurants on the block seeking to appeal to tourist notions of the cosmopolitan gourmet.

❖ **O'Flaherty's Ale House**, 334 W. 46th Street, the walls crammed with dusty old novels and music in the back room of this old Irish favorite are a throwback to the area's roots.

❖ **Barbetta Restaurant**, 321 W. 46th Street, the oldest Italian Restaurant (1906) in New York still owned by its founding family, it serves northern Italian food from the Piemonte region that may be less about haute cuisine than atmosphere.

Walk to 8th Avenue for a view of some of the architecture that has begun to transform the New York skyline since 9/11. Begin by looking to your south at the blocks of rainbow glass reaching to the sky on the southeast corner of 43rd Street.

16. The Westin New York at Times Square, 270 W. 43rd Street and 8th Avenue. The 800-room Westin Hotel has won praise for its playfulness—though others think it a gaudy and ugly supplement to the Disneyland-like renovation of Times Square and 42nd Street. Completed in 1993, it is the first New York project by Arquitectonica, the Miami-based firm led by Bernardo Fort-Brescia and Laurinda Spear. The glass skin of the tower has been described as postmodern Mondrian.

Possible detour as time and the weather permit:

Walk south toward 42nd Street and look east at the landmark **McGraw-Hill Building**, 330 W. 42nd Street on the north side of the street. One of the city's great "modern" buildings, it represents a transitional moment between art deco and the international style. The practical, utilitarian

style and tiered setbacks of the "jolly, green giant," built in 1930–31 with the country already in the Depression, won the building a place in the 1932 exhibition on the international style at the Museum of Modern Art.

Continue south one more block, to the southeast corner of 41st Street, to see the **New York Times Building**. Designed by Renzo Piano, this building was the first post-9/11 skyscraper to be built in New York (2005). The building was constructed using sustainable principles to minimize energy consumption and has a double-skin façade—a ceramic exterior covers a steel and glass interior. Walk into the lobby to appreciate the street level large interior garden and spacious public space.

Continue north on 8th Avenue, looking into the distance at the last site on the tour.

17. Hearst Tower, 300 W. 57th Street and 8th Avenue. Designed by the London architect Norman Foster, the Hearst Tower

was completed in 2005–06 and is the first building to receive a Gold LEED certified rating for "core and shell and interiors" in New York City. The "diagrid" frame—glass triangles in a steel grid—sits atop Joseph Urban's existing six-story art deco building. The building's silhouette stands quite apart from the tenements, row houses, churches, and restaurants of the older immigrant neighborhood, but speaks to the vibrant, changing culture of today when "Hell's Kitchen" seems more like a beacon call to new settlers and tourists than a warning that you are entering "Hell itself."

You may walk up to 57th Street to the Hearst Tower or turn right at 53rd Street to return to 6th Avenue and the meeting hotels.

Daniel J. Walkowitz, New York University, is chair of the 2009 Local Arrangements Committee.

Screening of Revolution '67

the John O'Connor Film Award Winner

Saturday, January 3, 12:00–2:00 p.m.

Hilton New York, Bryant Suite

Revolution '67 (California Newsreel, 2008) Marylou Tibaldo-Bongiorno, producer and director; Jerome Bongiorno, editor, animator, and cinematographer

The film tells the story of the July 1967 riots in Newark, New Jersey, which left 26 people dead. The film examines the racial, economic, and political forces behind the urban rebellions of the 1960s through archival footage, animations, and interviews with Newark residents, police, politicians, and historians.

The screening will be followed by a discussion with filmmakers Marylou Tibaldo-Bongiorno and Jerome Bongiorno.

The screening is part of the 2009 AHA Film Festival; see the box on p. 2 for more information.



A Tour of Ground Zero and Lower Manhattan

By Robert W. Snyder

Lower Manhattan, where the winding streets of a 17th-century seaport meet the skyscrapers of a global financial economy, is both the oldest and newest part of New York City. It has witnessed one of the great changes in New York—the transformation of the working waterfront—and one terrible event: the attacks of September 11, 2001.

This walking tour explores both. The commemoration of September 11 has been both spontaneous and contentious. On this walk, you can visit sites with contrasting approaches to the universal and the particular, and to commemoration and depiction.



An artist's rendering of the proposed Freedom Tower that will rise to 1,362 feet—the height of the original World Trade Center south tower—and with antenna to the symbolic height of 1,776 feet. Upon completion in 2013–14, the Freedom Tower will serve as a beacon of inspiration and hope on the New York City skyline. Image courtesy Wikipedia Commons.

Allow 90 minutes for Saint Paul's Chapel, Ground Zero, and the view from the Jersey City waterfront; side trips to South Street or Battery Park will add an extra half hour apiece.

From Columbus Circle, take the A train downtown to the Broadway and Nassau stop. Exit to Fulton Street and Broadway, then walk west to Broadway.

On the west side of Broadway, between Fulton and Vesey streets, is **St. Paul's Chapel** (1766). The church was a rest station for workers at the World Trade Center site after the attacks. It is worth visiting for its architecture, its graveyard, and for the exhibit, *Unwavering Spirit: Hope and Healing at Ground Zero*. Visiting hours are 10 a.m.–6 p.m. Monday–Saturday and 8 a.m.–4p.m. Sunday (www.saintpaulschapel.org).

Immediately west of Saint Paul's is the World Trade Center site—sometimes called **Ground Zero**. It is obscured by construction work, but there are ways to look inside. Follow Church Street south, or downtown, until you reach the southern end of Ground Zero at Liberty Street. Turn right and head west.

At 120 Liberty Street is the **Tribute WTC Visitor Center** (www.tributewtc.org). Its exhibits cover the history of the World Trade Center, the 1993 bombing, and September 11, 2001. It offers audio tours and tours with guides personally connected to the events of September 11. Admission is \$10; a combination admission and tour ticket is \$15.

On the west wall of 124 Liberty Street, the firehouse of Engine Co. 10 and Ladder Co. 10, is the **FDNY Memorial Wall**. This bas-relief sculpture is dedicated to the 343 members of the New York City Fire Department and one volunteer firefighter who died on September 11. In the tradition of figurative art, it depicts the day's events with close attention to firefighters' names, ranks, equipment, and units.

Across the Hudson, in **Jersey City**, you can visit contrasting memorials. To get there return to Church Street and walk north toward Fulton Street. Turn west on Vesey and follow signs for the PATH train into the World Trade Center station. Any train will deliver you to your destination, Exchange Place in Jersey City, the first stop outward bound.

At Exchange Place, a focal point for Jersey City's recent growth as a business center, face Manhattan. Then turn right, and head south along the Hudson River. Within five minutes, you will see four 9/11 memorials. The first, a plaque for "the innocent victims and heroes" who died on September 11, was added to *Katyn 1940* by Andrzej Pitynski, a 1991 monument for Polish victims of the Soviet Union. Further on are three more memorials. The largest, *Twisted Mangle* (2002), made of beams from the World Trade Center, is usually decorated with personal items. To the north is the sculpture *Make-shift Memorial* (2005) by J. Seward Johnson. Originally, as *Double Check*, it stood on Broadway and depicted a businessman looking into his briefcase. After it survived the attacks, it was decked with mementos. Johnson made a recasting of the sculpture and attached bronzes of the memorabilia. Closest to the Hudson is a black slab (2002) bearing the names of the Jersey City residents killed in the attacks.

Look across the Hudson, toward the World Trade Center site. You will see parks and a yacht basin, but no piers. That's because the Manhattan waterfront has been transformed by container shipping.

In the past, ships were loaded and unloaded by teams of longshoremen who moved individual goods with simple tools and back-breaking labor. Since the sixties and seventies, however, maritime industries have embraced container shipping. In this system, goods are loaded into metal containers and huge

cranes stack the containers on ships. Cranes later unload the containers, which travel to their destinations on trucks or railroad cars. Teams of longshoremen became redundant.

The Manhattan and Brooklyn piers lacked space for the trucks that are part of the container system. Consequently, the heart of New York's cargo-handling waterfront moved to facilities in New Jersey at Port Newark and the Elizabeth Marine Terminal.

The Brooklyn and Manhattan neighborhoods where longshoremen lived and worked are becoming sites of recreation, business, and affluent housing. There are losses and gains in this process, and the future of the waterfront is hotly debated.

Still, on September 11, a bravely improvised evacuation took place on the waterfront before you—and further uptown—when approximately 300,000 people were transported from Manhattan to New Jersey in everything from ferries to pleasure boats. Some were ferried to the embankment where you stand.

To return to Manhattan, retrace your trip. As the PATH train pulls into the World Trade Center station, you will get an excellent view of Ground Zero.

From Fulton and Broadway, your starting point, you can return to Columbus Circle on the A train. Or you can walk east on Fulton to the South Street Seaport, which recalls the maritime economy of the 19th century. Or you can walk downtown on Broadway to **Battery Park**. If you are hungry, you will find fast food places on the way.

The park, which has become something of a memorial garden, is home to three sites relevant to this walk. Fritz Koenig's metal sculpture best known as *The Sphere* (1971) stood beneath the twin towers. It survived the attacks and is displayed as a 9/11 memorial near the park's Broadway entrance. At the far end of the park is Castle Clinton, built for harbor defense but an immigration depot from 1855 to 1890. At the park's northwest corner is the *American Merchant Mariners' Memorial* (1991), which depicts three torpedoed merchant seamen on a sinking ship. One calls for help, while another reaches down trying to rescue a fourth mariner who reaches up from the waves. Wait for high tide to see how the story ends.

In Battery Park, you have two options. From the South Ferry Terminal you can catch an uptown Number 1 train back to Columbus Circle. Or, if you want to see

more of the waterfront, ride the free Staten Island Ferry round trip. You'll get a closer look at the Brooklyn piers and glimpse the cranes of the Jersey waterfront. And if you're fortunate enough to return when the Manhattan skyline is illuminated against the night sky, the view is spectacular.

Further Reading: Phillip Lopate, *Waterfront: A Journey Around Manhattan* (Crown, 2004); and Michael Sorkin and Sharon Zukin, eds.,

After the World Trade Center: Rebuilding New York City (Routledge, 2002).

Robert W. Snyder, a historian, is an associate professor of journalism and American Studies at Rutgers-Newark and a member of the Local Arrangements Committee. He kayaks on Upper New York Bay and the Hudson River. He is co-founder of the blog Greater New York, which covers the city and state's politics, culture, and history at <http://greaterny.blogspot.com>.



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Wall Street

By Steve Fraser

The “Street” remains the center of our global economy. Although not all roads lead to Wall Street, practically every subway line in New York City will get you there. While Wall Street lives for the moment, caught in the perpetual present, gazing hungrily into the future, it is nonetheless remarkable how the past holds on there, perhaps more so than any other place in the city. Wall Street is one of the oldest streets in the New World and the oldest one in New York. This is, after all, where the city began back in the early 17th century and memorials are everywhere.

Stone carvings of sailing ships, whaling vessels, and fighting fish arch over the entrance to **74 Wall Street**, recalling the maritime origins of the street’s liquid wealth.

A plaque records that Edward Livingston, once a mayor, an ambassador to France, a Secretary of State, and grandee from the Livingston dynasty, once lived here during the formative years of the republic. Another bronze marker outside the home of the oldest bank in the city, the Bank of New York, founded by Alexander Hamilton before there was a United States of America, commemorates the erecting of the wooden wall that gave the street its name back in 1653. Six years later, according to another inscription, a “Lutheran nobleman” built the colony’s first Latin school at the request of Peter Stuyvesant. In a colonial-era square, an iron stanchion marks the ground where Captain Kidd lived, briefly, before he was hanged in London for piracy and murder. Kidd, the disreputable

exotic, a privateer, seems to belong on a street known for its thousand-and-one varieties of financial privateering. But so too does the life-sized statue of Abraham De Peyster, an Anglo-Dutch merchant prince and potentate who in the course of his career held virtually every official post that mattered in the city and colony. Across the street from De Peyster’s stone likeness stands **India House**, the home of the original Hanover Bank and the sole surviving remnant of mid-19th-century financial architecture that still exudes the aura of Knickerbocker refinement. Below ground level, however, India House shelters “Harry’s of Hanover Square,” an eatery reminiscent of those described by O’Henry, celebrated less for its cuisine than for the take-no-prisoners high stakes wheeling and dealing taking place around its tables.

Four buildings in particular form a brick-and-mortar metaphor of Wall Street’s iconic place in American history.

Federal Hall at 26 Wall Street at the corner of Broad Street recalls the nation’s reverence for Athenian democracy with its graying, Parthenon-like columns. This is where George Washington was inaugurated in 1789. A statue of Washington, dressed in civilian garb, stands guard as if his vigilance might be necessary to ward off the foes of democracy gathering in the neighborhood. Over the years Federal Hall has been the site of frequent demonstrations, perhaps most notoriously the hard-hat riots of 1970 when construction workers then erecting the twin towers stormed an anti-Vietnam War rally on the steps of the hall.

Across the street from Federal Hall at 23 Wall Street stands the **Morgan Bank**, long a symbol of Wall Street’s immense economic power. It is no longer owned by the Morgan financial interests and may in the future be converted into residential apartments. But the physical structure remains. For decades, 23 Wall Street, known as “the corner,” was an address recognized around the world. It is a dense, squat building that exudes the understated self-confidence of the Morgan dynasty

American
Historical
Association

123rd Annual Meeting
January 2-5, 2009

NEW YORK

Economic History Sessions

by the AHA Program Committee

Friday, January 2, 1:00–3:00 p.m.

15. Cultivating Capitalism: The Moralities of Markets in the Nineteenth-Century United States
Sheraton New York, Metropolitan Ballroom West

Saturday, January 3, 2:30–4:30 p.m.

93. The World of Goods: Commerce, Commodities, and Cultures in the Balkans and Habsburg Central Europe
Hilton New York, Concourse B

Joint session with the Conference Group for Central European History and the Society for Austrian and Habsburg History

Saturday, January 3, 2:30–4:30 p.m.

95. Indian Trade and the Emergence of a Plantation South
Hilton New York, Concourse E

Sunday, January 4, 9:00–11:00 a.m.

112. Oil, Coal, and Conservative Religion in the Twentieth Century
Hilton New York, Concourse B

Sunday, January 4, 2:30–4:30 p.m.

171. “In a New York State of Mind”: Planners and Politicians Get Down to Business
Hilton New York, Murray Hill Suite B

Sunday, January 4, 2:30–4:30 p.m.

175. Controversy Unresolved: Theodore Draper’s American Communism and Soviet Russia after Fifty Years
Sheraton New York, Central Park East

Joint session with the Historians of American Communism

that for generations epitomized the financial elite. Indeed, its almost absurd shortness—a four-story bunker—was a deliberately blunt assertion of financier J.P. Morgan’s preeminence. He felt neither the need to assert dominance by erecting the tallest skyscraper on the block nor the urge to exploit the “air rights” over his extraordinarily precious piece of real estate. If you visit, take a close look at the building’s façade. One summer day at lunch hour in 1920 a bomb exploded just outside the bank, killing and wounding scores of people. It was alleged to be the work of anarchists convinced that the Morgan empire was a dire threat to democracy. If you walk up the few steps leading to the front door, you can still make out the shrapnel scars on the building’s face, preserved there on orders from Jack Morgan Jr., who saw them as vivid proof of the bank’s refusal to be intimidated.

Across Broad Street from the Morgan building stands the **New York Stock Exchange**. There were earlier headquarters for the stock market, but this building has been there since 1903. Six Corinthian columns support its Greek revival façade. At the top, a triangular pediment inscribes in stone a soothing mythology. At the center, a female figure stretches forth her arms to embrace the laboring figures on her left, representing mining and agriculture, and the laboring figures on her right, representing industry and invention. She is “Integrity” and beneath her solicitous gaze a harmonious commerce reigns. Until September 11, 2001, visitors were allowed inside to participate in a self-guided tour of the exchange’s history and to watch the “frenzy of the trading floor” from a visitor’s gallery overhead. Concerns about security have closed off the exchange to outsiders, but the building itself is still worth seeing.

The exchange’s sculpted allegory notwithstanding, the “Street” has never been known for its harmony. Standing at the western head of Wall Street (on Broadway) is **Trinity Church** with its paneled bronze doors, its fabled clock and chimes, and its serrated steeple piercing the sky. The soul of probity and decorum, its graveyard the resting place of founding fathers and other American heroes, Trinity peers eastward at the “Street’s” temples of commerce, offering a mixed message of benediction and censure. For two hundred years it has reminded writers and preachers, journalists

and cartoonists, politicians and businessmen that the doings of Wall Street now and again transgress the moral order. The recent meltdown of our financial system has confirmed that impression with a vengeance.

Finally, there are two museums worth visiting in the financial district. One is the newly remodeled **Museum of American Finance** (212-908-4110, www.financialhistory.org) at 48 Wall Street in the old headquarters of the Bank of New York. It is one block east of the New York Stock Exchange and now functions as the de facto visitors’ center for the exchange. Its exhibits focus on the history of financial markets, money, banking, and entrepreneurship. The museum is open Monday through Friday from the 10 a.m.–4 p.m. and costs \$8 for adults, \$5 for seniors.

A new exhibit sponsored by American Express highlights more than 150 years of the

company’s history. The exhibit uses a mix of original artifacts, an electronic interactive timeline, and video footage from the past and present. It includes, among other items, the first travelers check from 1891, the first American Express Card from 50 years ago, and original employee magazines from 1916 to the present. The exhibit is located in the lobby of the **American Express Tower** at 200 Vesey Street, is open seven days a week from 7 a.m.–7 p.m., and is free.

*Steve Fraser is a writer, editor, and historian and a member of the Local Arrangements Committee. He is visiting associate professor at New York University during the academic year 2008–09. His most recent book is *Wall Street: America’s Dream Palace* published by Yale University Press.*



DATES AND DEADLINES

2009 AHA Annual Meeting

September 15	Housing and preregistration opened.
October 15	Job Center reservation forms were posted to the AHA web site for downloading by institutions that will be interviewing in New York. Rooms and tables are available on a first-come, first-served basis.
October 20	<i>Program</i> mailed to members.
November 14	Deadline for reserving a table or room for the Job Center.
December 3	Housing cut-off date for Doubletree Suites. Subsequent reservations taken on a space-available basis at convention rate.
December 12	Housing cut-off date for Hilton, Sheraton, and Waldorf=Astoria. Subsequent reservations taken on a space-available basis at convention rates.
December 15	Final deadline for canceling Job Center room reservations. Invoices will be mailed after this date, and no refunds will be given.
December 19	AHA preregistration closes; after 12 midnight December 19, attendees registering online pay onsite rates, or must register onsite.
December 19	Deadline to receive preregistration refund.
January 2	2009 annual meeting opens at 12 p.m., Hilton New York and Sheraton New York

Union Square: A Memorable Place for Radicals

By Timothy C. Coogan

Many cities have a central space—the Plaza de Mayo in Buenos Aires, Trafalgar Square in London, or Times Square in New York—where crowds gather to express their commitment in times of war or in struggles for peace. Some public squares are associated with particular political views: the Piazza Navona in Rome with the 1970s feminist movement, the Haymarket in Chicago with anarchism. In New York, Union Square was the “cradle of American labor history—a perennial home to anarchists, Communists, Socialists, unionists, and assorted rabble-rousing orators,” according to the late historian and activist Debra Bernhardt. The site of America’s first Labor Day parade on September 5, 1882—a place once ringed by union halls, piano shops, and struggling left-wing publishers—Union Square has long been associated with the labor movement and was a cornerstone of radicalism in the American past.

Bernhardt persuaded the National Park Service to declare Union Square Park a national historic landmark in 1998. In 1995, the Union of Needle Trades, Industrial and Textile Employees (UNITE) commissioned artist Gregg Lefevre to work with the union and the Parks Department to develop six plaques designed to commemorate the history of Union Square and its radical past. The plaques are installed at the southwest corner of the park.

The plaques depict key moments in labor’s 20th-century battles for social justice, shorter hours, and improved working conditions and paint a powerful narrative of labor unionism and the struggle for social justice for working people and their supporters.

The *Uprising of 20,000* shows young Jewish and Italian women garment workers walking the picket line in the cold winter of 1909–10, after Clara Lemlich’s militant speech at the Great Hall of Cooper Union, which is located at the corner of 4th Avenue and St. Marks Place. She urged the garment workers to stage a general strike. The plaque shows four women boldly marching as one woman holds a placard with the words “STRIKE” next to the headlines “30,000 workers protest.”

The *Triangle Factory Fire* plaque commemorates the fiery death of working women incarcerated in their factory on March 25, 1911. Thousands of outraged workers demonstrated in Union Square following the tragedy, stimulating the passage of 36 new labor laws, the foundation of New York State’s Industrial Code, and a higher national standard of industrial safety. (A plaque at the corner of Greene Street and Washington Place honors the 146 people who died in the fire.) Then and now, immigrant workers lived, worked, and often protested around the square. In the past one heard immigrants speaking Yiddish

and Italian; today one hears Spanish, Chinese, and Creole. This change is evident in the *Immigrant Protest* plaque portraying marchers calling for social reform with signs in a variety of languages.

Labor Culture, Labor Solidarity presents late-20th-century workers of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) and the hospital workers union (Local 1199) demanding welfare reforms and improved working conditions. It also illustrates cooperative housing developments sponsored by the garment unions.

Tools and Skills depicts industrial work scenes showing workers cutting fabric, sewing, ironing, and pushing racks of clothes across the street. A sixth plaque, inscribed with historical information about the square, depicts protestors gathered around a platform.

Today, Union Square remains an arena of conflict. The Union Square Community Coalition and the business-led Union Square Partnership are debating the proposed privatization of the landmark pavilion on the north end of the square through the construction of a restaurant. This makes Bernhardt’s work of “documenting the undocumented” and “celebrat[ing] the fact that ordinary people were able to express their rights to free speech and assembly on this spot” all the more urgent.

Union Square is a major subway junction and can be reached by the L, 4/5/6, or R/W/N trains. The 1/2/3 and B/D/F/V trains go to 14th Street (and 6th and 7th Avenues respectively), from which one can take the L train east one stop to Union Square. For further information, see: laborarts.org/exhibits/union/ and [/blogs.villagevoice.com/runninscared/archives/2008/06/union_square.php](http://blogs.villagevoice.com/runninscared/archives/2008/06/union_square.php).

Timothy C. Coogan, an associate professor of history at LaGuardia Community College, CUNY, has published numerous articles in labor history and teaches about the history of New York. He is a member of the Local Arrangements Committee.



AHA Business Meeting

Sunday, Jan. 4, 2009, 4:45–6:00 p.m.

Hilton New York, Beekman Parlor

The AHA Council, divisions, and committees will report to the Association at its annual business meeting. All AHA members are invited to attend to discuss reports and any appropriate motions relating to them, and vote on resolutions on other matters (all resolutions for the 2009 Business Meeting should have been signed by 50 members of the Association by November 1, 2008). Voting cards will be distributed to attendees at the meeting.

The Eleanor Roosevelt Statue in Riverside Park

By Ellen Ross



Photo by the author.

The approximately 300 statues in New York City's public spaces and parks represent great men by the hundreds, many of them on horseback. Before 1984 there was only *one* statue of a real woman—Joan of Arc (Riverside Dr. and 93rd St.)—though there were several of mythical or fictional females such as Alice in Wonderland, Mother Goose, the angel atop Bethesda Fountain in Central Park and, of course, the Statue of Liberty. Today there are sculptures of four more women on city property: Golda Meir (39th St. and Broadway), Gertrude Stein (Bryant Park), Harriet Tubman (123rd St. between St. Nicholas and Frederick Douglass Blvd. in Harlem), and Eleanor Roosevelt. All four statues have stories of interest to historians, but I will restrict my discussion to the monument in my own neighborhood. The *Eleanor Roosevelt Monument* on 72nd Street and Riverside Drive, by noted sculptor Penelope Jencks, will make a moving and stimulating excursion. To get there, take the Number 1, 2, or 3 train uptown from Times Square (a trip of between five and 15 minutes) and get off at 72nd Street. Walk two blocks west to see the statue.

Eleanor Roosevelt is a natural subject for public tribute in New York, as she was born in New York City, resided here for years, was the wife of a state governor, and a city reform politician in her own right. Yet this sculpture was not completed until 1996, thirty-four years after her death. The project was begun in the 1980s by a fundraising committee co-chaired by her grandson, Franklin D. Roosevelt III, and Herbert Zohn, a retired art dealer who lives near Riverside Park and 72nd Street. Support from the public and individual borough and City Council officials was bolstered by the New York State Department of Transportation, which rerouted a highway ramp, and the City of New York Department of Parks and Recreation. The inauguration in 1996 featured an appreciative address by Hilary Rodham Clinton, and an audience that included dozens of Roosevelts and a host of elected officials.

The arresting and beautiful statue stands in an attractively landscaped corner of Riverside Park near the Hudson River (the brilliant landscaping was a part of the project). It is a blended likeness of Roosevelt at several ages—the limber body of a younger woman, the thoughtful and worn face of an older one. On her web site Jencks says that she had always admired Eleanor Roosevelt and identified more with her than she had with any previous subject. According to the *New York Times*, Jencks's intense concern to get Eleanor Roosevelt right delayed the project by over two years. She studied thousands of photographs, struggled to find the right boulder for her figure to lean on, and fussed over the body proportions using many different measurements and models. One model was Phoebe Roosevelt, a great-granddaughter of Eleanor, who was then a law student in New York, and, at 5 feet 11, is only an inch shorter than Eleanor Roosevelt. "It's my slouch" that cleared the way for Jencks, Phoebe Roosevelt reported.

Most of Jencks's other work is edgy; her engaging figures often have elongated torsos and necks. But she chose a fairly realistic style

for Eleanor Roosevelt, whom she depicted wearing a long coat over a loose-fitting 1930s-style dress, her ankles crossed. Leaning against the granite boulder with her hand on her chin and gazing into the distance, she looks thoughtful, kind, and a little bit tentative. A critic in *Sculpture Review* (Winter, 1997) calls the piece Jencks's "finest achievement of her career making public sculpture." Just under eight feet tall, and located on a small ivy-covered hill, the figure is both monumental and intimate. The three oak trees planted to surround the monument enhance this closeness—at least when the trees are in leaf.

Riverside Park is well worth visiting, even in January if the weather is not too bad. The park, running along Manhattan's Upper West Side for several miles, was begun in 1865, and has since received the attentions of a succession of landscape architects including Frederick Law Olmstead, Calvert Vaux, and Samuel Parsons. If you walk past the Eleanor Roosevelt monument toward the river and go under a viaduct, you'll see a path along the Hudson River, scenic but possibly not too appealing in January. A good bet for a snack is back along 72nd Street, past Broadway to Amsterdam Avenue, where a café called Nice Matin serves fairly good food and is said to be the uptown hangout of movie stars seeking the privacy that Upper West Siders always give to their celebrities. Amsterdam north of 72nd Street is a restaurant goldmine. On Broadway at 73rd Street, try the upstairs restaurant at the bustling, chaotic, and interesting Fairway Market (the restaurant is usually relatively calm).

Ellen Ross is professor of history and women's gender studies at Ramapo College of New Jersey. She has recently published Slum Travelers: Ladies and London Poverty, 1860–1920 (University of California Press, 2007), a heavily annotated anthology for use by college students in urban, social, or women's history. She is a member of the Local Arrangements Committee.

Born Again in East Harlem

By Temma Kaplan

East Harlem, also known as Spanish Harlem and El Barrio, is only a brief ride away from the Hilton and is well worth the trip. Within a four-block radius are murals, mosaics, art galleries, museums, restaurants, and clubs to satisfy every taste. To get to East Harlem from the meeting hotels, take the number 31 or 52 bus east on 57th Street to Lexington Avenue and then grab the number 6 subway uptown to 103rd Street. As you leave the station, be sure to see the mosaic *Neo-Boriken, 1990* (*Puerto Rican-Style, 1990*) by Nitza Tufiño, one of the artists who founded el Museo del Barrio and contributed to the Arts for Transit project that has turned many subway stations into mini art galleries.

East Harlem has long been an immigrant neighborhood. The area between 5th Avenue and the East River and between 96th Street and 138th Street and the Harlem River was the largest Little Italy in the country in the 1930s before it became New York's

preeminent Puerto Rican neighborhood. Immediately on your left as you exit the subway, you'll see the **St. George and St. Demetrios Greek Orthodox Church** (140 E. 103rd St.) built in 1910. The Greek community, though now settled largely in Astoria, Queens, still returns to this church for weddings, baptisms, and major holidays. German, Irish, Jewish, and Italian immigrants lived in the 65,000 tenement apartments that were constructed in this 2.2 square mile area between 1870 and 1910. Puerto Ricans increasingly migrated to the U.S. after the First World War and the Jones Act of 1917, which made Puerto Ricans U.S. citizens. Between 1946 and 1953, 173,500 Puerto Ricans settled in New York, spurred on by low air fares and poor conditions at home, bringing their cultural practices to the city. The **Justo Botanica** across Lexington Avenue at 134 E. 104th Street has provided spiritual advice and religious articles for those practicing Santeria since 1930. For

lunch or a hot drink, go back across Lexington Avenue to El Caribeno (1675 Lexington Ave. at 104th St., 212-987-7147).

Music was an important part of immigrant life. During the Depression, Latin jazz musician Rafael Hernandez played house parties to raise rent money for himself and his neighbors. He later joined the Harlem Hell Fighters, a largely black unit that fought in the Second World War. A 1998 mural by Maria M. Dominguez on the doorway of the old Harbor Music Conservatory at 169-171 E. 103rd Street commemorates Hernandez and more recent local idol Marc Anthony. Tito Puente, the "Mambo King" and the father of Salsa, also lived in East Harlem. You can get a sense for those days and nights with food at **La Fonda Boricua** (169 E. 106th St., between Lexington and Third Ave., 212-410-7292) and Afro-Cuban music at its nightspot, the **FB Lounge**, across the street (175 E. 106th St.).

A spate of urban renewal activity in the late 1950s and 1960s, conducted without community consultation, leveled many of the low-density tenements and replaced them with high-rise public housing complexes, such as the **George Washington Carver** and **Governor DeWitt Clinton Houses**. Flanking Park and Madison Avenues between 104th and 110th Streets, the buildings are generally well-maintained with welcoming gardens and grassy areas. But the new buildings and their parks displaced small stores and workshops that provided services and employment for the community. The construction of these and other public buildings actually reduced available housing from about 72,000 units to 42,000 units between 1950 and 1999.

Lack of public amenities and jobs for the largely Puerto Rican working-class and poor population led to squalor, despair, and a 1967 community uprising. Two years later, Denise Oliver-Velez, Iris Morales, and Juan Gonzalez of the *New York Daily News* and Democracy Now helped found the Young Lords Party to improve local conditions. They ran a break-

The Committee on Minority Historians Mentoring Breakfast

Saturday, January 3, 7:30–9:00 a.m.

Hilton, Nassau Suite B

The Committee on Minority Historians (CMH) invites minority graduate students and first-year faculty to a complimentary continental breakfast on Saturday, January 3, from 7:30 to 9:00 A.M. Please join the committee in a discussion of life in the profession. If you are interested in attending, please e-mail Jesse Pierce at jpierce@historians.org, by December 8, 2008, to register. Individuals who wish to participate in the discussion only are invited to arrive at 8:15 A.M.

Be a Mentor: Volunteers Needed

The CMH needs senior faculty to talk to the minority graduate students who have signed up for the committee's mentoring breakfast. If you are interested in volunteering to be a mentor at this breakfast meeting, please email Jesse Pierce at jpierce@historians.org as soon as possible, but definitely by December 12, 2008.



fast program, offered testing for tuberculosis and lead poisoning, and opened a free clinic. They also worked with other community groups fighting for school construction, garbage collection, and civil rights for Puerto Ricans. Pedro Pietri, a community activist and one of the founders of the Nuyorican poetry movement in the 1980s, is honored at the northeast corner of E. 103rd and Lexington in a mural by James de la Vega.

A block away on the southeast corner of E. 104th Street and Lexington Avenue is the summa of all local murals, *The Spirit of East Harlem*. This four-story mural on the wall of Exotic Fragrances (1645 Lexington Ave.) was painted by Hank Prussig with the aid of Manny Vega between 1973 and 1978 and restored by Vega in 1998 under the auspices of Hope Community Inc. The mural portrays neighborhood people painting the building, playing dominoes, strumming guitars, riding bikes, and sharing food with neighbors.

Exhibits documenting the artistic revolution can be found at various community centers and museums in the neighborhood. Double back to E. 103rd Street, go west, and turn left on Park Avenue for the **MediaNoche Gallery** (1355 Park Ave., entrance on 102nd St., 212-828-0401), which describes itself as “the place where art, technology, and community converge.” A project of Puerto Rico and the American Dream, the gallery also mounts exhibits on its web site, www.prdream.com. Online exhibits include Diogenes Ballester’s Free Registry: Encounter, Mythology and Reality, which documents the slave registry in Ponce, Puerto Rico; filmed oral history interviews; and clips of Puerto Rican films from the U.S. and Puerto Rico.

The **Julia de Burgos Cultural Center** (1680 Lexington Avenue at E.105th Street, 212-831-4333), is named for Julia de Burgos, a vibrant Puerto Rican poet and journalist who intermittently lived in East Harlem from the 1930s to the 1950s. She is commemorated in a mosaic wall mural by Manny Vega near the corner of 106th Street and Lexington Avenue. The cultural center, founded in 1994 and located in a converted school building, provides space for the Taller Boricua (Puerto Rican Workshop) gallery, first launched as an artists’ collective in the late 1960s. As a community center Julia de Burgos sponsors plays, Latin jazz performances, dances, poetry jam sessions, and classes of all kinds.

The other face of the cultural history of East Harlem can be found in **El Museo del Barrio** (1230 5th Ave. at 104th St.), founded in 1969 by artists from El Taller, local teachers, and members of the community in an attempt to enhance local pride. They launched the museum to feature Puerto Rican culture and art, and were able to secure an important collection of Taino (indigenous Puerto Rican) art that they displayed alongside pottery, photography, masks, needlework, religious statues, puppets, sculpture, and painting by Puerto Rican artists. Increasingly, the museum has expanded its advisory board, formed alliances with other museums in the city, and mounted shows featuring other Latin American and Caribbean artists, not always with the support of the local community. El Museo shares its premises with the **Raices Latin Music Museum**, which houses 15,000 documents, instruments, photographs, and sheet music charting the

development of Afro-Caribbean music. For a schedule of offsite events sponsored by El Museo del Barrio while its building is being renovated, contact 212-831-7272 or access www.elmuseo.org. For an update other events in East and West Harlem check www.harlemonestop.com.

Temma Kaplan is a professor of history at Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, where she writes and teaches about the gendered nature of art, politics, and comparative women’s social movements. These are the subjects of all of her books, the most recent of which is Taking Back the Streets: Women, Youth, and Direct Democracy (University of California Press, 2003). While serving as co-chair of the 2009 Local Arrangements Committee, she continues to work on Grotesque Humor, a study of the politics of comedy and repression among turn-of-the century Spanish, British, and U.S. cartoonists.



Spirit of East Harlem, by Hank Prussig and Manny Vega, 104th Street and Lexington Avenue. Photo by Temma Kaplan.

Immigration and Rebirth in Washington Heights: A Walking Tour

By Robert W. Snyder

Immigration has transformed New York City since the 1960s. Nowhere is its impact greater than in Washington Heights, a neighborhood in northern Manhattan once defined largely by Jewish, Irish, and Greek enclaves. Today it is home to the largest Dominican community in the United States, along with other Latinos, Russians, and residents of all sorts seeking cheaper rents in an expensive city. Life in the community is affectionately depicted in the award-winning Broadway musical, *In the Heights* (www.intheheightsthemusical.com). Whether today's immigrants will find the solid jobs and affordable housing that sustained earlier generations is a question

that hangs over the Heights and the rest of New York.

This walking tour, which winds north along Broadway and Fort Washington Avenue, will introduce you to the neighborhood's housing, parks, businesses, and houses of worship. Allow 90 minutes for this walk, and more if you stop to eat.

Varied opportunities for lunch or dinner can be found along the way. Your choices include, but by no means are limited to: **Coogan's** at 4015 Broadway and W. 169 Street, which describes itself as "a neighborhood saloon with an Irish feel and a multicultural clientele"; Dominican and Hispanic Caribbean food at **Malecon** (don't miss the

roast chicken, 4141 Broadway at W. 175 St.) or **Mambi** (4181 Broadway at W. 177 St.); and new American cuisine in a restored park building at the **New Leaf Café** in Fort Tryon Park (1 Margaret Corbin Dr.).

Begin from Columbus Circle, where you can catch the A train uptown to 168th Street and Broadway. Walk downtown on Broadway until you reach 3940 Broadway, between W. 166th and W. 165th streets. This Columbia University Medical Center building incorporates the façade of the old **Audubon Ballroom**, built in 1912 and used over the years as a vaudeville theater, movie house, synagogue, and meeting hall. Although located in the Heights, the Audubon was used by the African American community to the south in Harlem. Malcolm X was assassinated at the Audubon in 1965. The building houses the Malcolm X and Dr. Betty Shabazz Memorial and Educational Center, and the lobby contains an interactive multimedia exhibit on the life, times, and importance of Malcolm X. The lobby and exhibit are open weekdays from 8 a.m.–4 p.m.

After you exit the Audubon exhibit, walk north, or uptown, on Broadway. (The west side of Broadway is easiest to navigate here.) At 4140 Broadway is Reverend Ike's **United Church Center**, housed in the former Loew's 175th Street Theater that opened in 1930. Attend a service or one of the concerts held here to see an intact Thomas W. Lamb theater of the "movie palace" era (www.revike.org).

As you walk further north on Broadway, note the businesses that serve Dominican and other Latino communities in the Heights, such as the Ruffi Music Café at 4095 Broadway and "La Cubana" bus at 4149 Broadway.

In Washington Heights, most housing was built in the first third of the 20th century as the construction of subway lines opened northern Manhattan to real estate development. More polished housing tends to be



Mark Your Calendars!

Please note that the 2009 Annual Meeting will take place on **DAYS** of the week that are different from previous years, starting on **FRIDAY, January 2** and concluding on **MONDAY, January 5, 2009**.

January 2009

Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

found west of Broadway, while more modest housing lies to the east. At 179th Street, turn right, or east, off Broadway to explore this dimension of the neighborhood.

At W. 179th Street and Wadsworth Avenue you will pass the **Saint Spyridon Greek Orthodox Church** (1952), focal point of a once-larger Greek community in the Heights. Further on, the **Pentecostal Church** at 617 W. 179th Street is part of this faith's dynamic presence in northern Manhattan.

At Saint Nicholas Avenue (also designated Juan Pablo Duarte Boulevard, after a founder of the Dominican Republic), turn left and walk north to W. 181st Street. Saint Nicholas is a lively commercial avenue, even though high rents are a major concern for small business owners. The Dominican presence is so pronounced that the neighborhood is sometimes called Quisqueya Heights. Quisqueya is an indigenous name for the island of Hispaniola, which is shared by the Dominican Republic and Haiti.

At W. 181st Street, turn left and walk west along the north side of the street. Continue past Fort Washington Avenue until you reach the corner of W. 181st Street and Pinehurst Avenue. To your right will be an unusual element of the New York streetscape—a “step street” that climbs a hill too steep for conventional paving.

Ascend this step street to Pinehurst Avenue, and keep walking north. In one block, to your right will be **Bennett Park**, named for James Gordon Bennett, founding editor and publisher of the *New York Herald*, who once owned the land here. During the American Revolution, this was the site of Fort Washington, which British and Hessian forces captured in 1776. To your left is **Hudson View Gardens**—a cooperative neo-Tudor apartment built in the 1920s that is an example of the more affluent housing found on the west side of Broadway.

At W. 185th Street, turn right and walk east past the **Hebrew Tabernacle**, a Reform synagogue. In the World War II era, Washington Heights became the home of many German Jewish refugees. They are still present in this congregation. At Fort Washington Avenue turn left and head north, noting the art deco apartments on the east side of the avenue, to Fort Tryon Circle.

Continue directly north into **Fort Tryon Park**, past its Heather Garden, to a short stone staircase. Ascend to a lookout on the

Messaging and Internet Center

The AHA will employ an electronic two-way messaging system to allow everyone registered for the meeting to communicate with each other. The system will be accessible via a link on the AHA annual meeting page (www.historians.org/annual). Meeting attendees are encouraged to use the internet services provided in their hotel rooms and other public locations. Extensive information about the availability and price of internet services, including free Wi-Fi options, is posted on the web site (www.historians.org/annual). A limited number of internet terminals will also be available in the Hilton's Americas Hall II during exhibit hall hours. The system will be the designated form of communication for those using the Job Center, and interviewers and interviewees can use it to schedule and confirm interviews. AHA staff answering the phones at the meeting will be able to post messages for attendees directly into the system.

Attendees will be able to sign up to receive an SMS/cell phone text message alert when they have a new message. Persons with messages waiting will be able to use any internet-connected computer to log in using a password that will be printed on their badges. More information will be e-mailed to those who register for the meeting. Instruction sheets will also be available on site.

site of Fort Tryon, the British name for a fortification captured from the Americans during the Revolution. The view, which takes in the George Washington Bridge, the Hudson River, and the Palisades in New Jersey, is one of the finest in the city.

At this point, you can return to Columbus Circle or walk north toward the medieval looking building in the distance: it's the **Cloisters**, the branch of the Metropolitan Museum of Art devoted to medieval European art and architecture (www.metmuseum.org).

To return, retrace your steps to Fort Tryon Circle and take the A train from the 190th Street station back to Columbus Circle. Or board the downtown M4 bus for a more scenic ride of at least one hour that takes in the neighborhoods of Harlem, Morningside

Heights, and the Upper East Side. (A trip on the M4 also takes you past the extensive collections of the museum and library of the Hispanic Society of America at Audubon Terrace, on Broadway between 155th and 156th Streets; www.hispanicsociety.org.) Eventually, the M4 will leave you on Fifth Avenue near 53rd Street, a short walk west to the Hilton.

Robert W. Snyder, a historian and an associate professor of journalism and American Studies at Rutgers-Newark, is writing a book about Washington Heights since the fifties. He is cofounder of the blog Greater New York, which covers the politics, culture, and history of the city and state at <http://greaterny.blogspot.com>. He is a member of the Local Arrangements Committee.

For Further Reading:

Ira Katznelson, *City Trenches: Urban Politics and the Patterning of Class in the United States* (University of Chicago, 1982); Steven M. Lowenstein, *Frankfurt on the Hudson: The German-Jewish Community of Washington Heights, 1933–1983, Its Structure and Culture* (Wayne State University, 1989); Jesse Hoffnung-Garskof, *A Tale of Two Cities: Santo Domingo and New York after 1950* (Princeton, 2007); and the history section of the web site Washington Heights and Inwood Online, written by James Renner, at www.washington-heights.us/history/. For more on the Dominicans, visit the Dominican Studies Institute at City College of the City University of New York or go to its web site at www1.cuny.cuny.edu/ci/dsi.

Queens: Inside an Outer Borough

By Brenda Elsey

In 1935, Charlotte Perkins Gilman remarked that in New York City, “Everyone is an exile, none more so than the American.” One could argue that as the most ethnically heterogeneous place in the world, Queens is quintessentially American. More immigrants have passed through the county of Queens than any other, making it the contemporary Ellis Island. Processes of globalization have shaped the immigration waves of the 1980s and 1990s. Despite fears of deportation, workers seeking higher wages continue to stream into the borough. Along Roosevelt Avenue day laborers wait for work in landscaping and construction. These immigrants continue relationships with their countries of origins in ways that would have been unimaginable in earlier times. This has sparked debates over questions of integration, acculturation, and assimilation. Civic associations dedicated to immigrant rights have energized communities,

particularly in opposition to residential raids carried out by the Department of Homeland Security.

A ride on the Number 7 train, known as the “International Express,” is an excellent way to structure a visit. The line was declared a National Millennium Trail in recognition of its importance to the immigrant experience. The subway is partly responsible for the urbanization of Queens. In the early 1910s, Irish immigrants were drawn to the area by the work opportunities the train created. The first station opened in 1915; the subway was extended to its present terminus in Flushing by 1928. The Number 7 line begins at Times Square. Below are suggestions for a tour of Queens, organized by subway stops leading from Flushing back toward Manhattan.

Flushing Main St.: As soon as you exit the subway station at Main Street, you will notice the Asian influence in Flushing. In the period

following the Second World War, Flushing became the preeminent Chinatown of New York. Walking Main Street in either direction you will encounter dozens of bakeries, restaurants, and other businesses catering to Chinese immigrants. Flushing has a long history of religious and cultural tolerance. In 1657, residents wrote the Flushing Remonstrance, a petition in defense of religious freedom that many consider the basis of the Bill of Rights. The **John Bowne House** (37-01 Bowne St., 718-359-0528, www.bownehouse.org) was built by a farmer who was arrested in 1662 for allowing Quakers to congregate in the house. The **Quaker Meeting House** (137-16 Northern Blvd., 718-358-9636, www.nnym.org/flushing), just up the street, was built in 1694. In 1774, the chapter banned members from owning slaves; the meeting house served as an Underground Railroad stop in the 19th century. Those interested in touring the Meeting House and graveyard are welcome from 12–12:30 p.m. on Sundays or may call to schedule a visit. Across the street is the **Flushing Town Hall** (137-35 Northern Blvd., 718-463-7700, www.flushingtownhall.org), which conducts a monthly jazz tour of Queens that includes Louis Armstrong’s house in Corona and discusses African American communities in Queens.

82 St.-Jackson Heights, 74 St.-Broadway, and Woodside 61 St.: There are not yet monuments and statues commemorating the Latino immigration of the 1980s and 1990s, which brought hundreds of thousands of Mexicans, Ecuadorians, Colombians, and other Latin Americans to Queens. A walk through the central commercial areas of the neighborhoods of Jackson Heights and Woodside is the best way to explore the barrio. Exit at 82nd Street and walk one block north to 37th Avenue, and take a left, westward. The influence of recent Argentine immigrants is evident in the butcher shops and restaurants offering locals a carnivorous remembrance of home. Racial and class hierarchies among immigrant groups are notable



The importance of Queens to the history and future of immigration has not been lost on residents, as this recently painted handball court demonstrates. Photo by Brenda Elsey.

and visitors often sense these divisions. For example, Mexican immigrants routinely face discrimination from other Latin Americans based on the assumption that they are “illegal” or less educated.

Along 37th Avenue from 82nd Street to 74th Street, the neighborhood undergoes a transition from Latin American to South Asian influence. Take a left at 74th Street and you will be in “Little India,” replete with culinary and retail delights. The **Butala Emporium** (37-46 74th St.) has a wonderful variety of books, musical instruments, and furniture (mostly in the basement). There is a subway station on 74th Street. If you are not tired and still curious, take a right on Roosevelt. From 69th to 60th Street are Filipino, Thai, and Irish communities (one of the most famous Thai restaurants in the city is **Sripraphai** at 64-13 39th Ave.).

Long Island City Court Sq.: The neighborhood of Long Island City exemplifies the conflicts over gentrification brought about by urban renewal throughout New York City. The deindustrialization of the neighborhood only partially eradicated factories, which can still be seen from the vantage point of the elevated train. Developers have built luxury condos to attract young professionals priced out of Manhattan. This has created conflicts with the largely immigrant and working-class community. Artists who created an avant-garde scene in the neighborhood have been particularly outspoken critics of gentrification. **P.S. 1**, an internationally acclaimed art center that focuses on the role of contemporary art in society, is well worth a visit. Housed in a 19th-century public school house, P.S. 1 has played a central part in the revival of Long Island City (22-25 Jackson Ave., 718-284-2084, www.ps1.org). Across the street is one of the city’s most famous graffiti centers, the **5pointz**, an outdoor gallery open 24/7 (www.5ptz.com). The Local Arrangements Committee has organized a tour, “Contemporary Art in Long Island City,” which includes P.S.1 (see p. 23 for more information).

Brenda Elsey is an assistant professor of Latin American history at Hofstra University. Her current book project, Citizens and Sportsmen: The Political Life of Football in Chile, 1893–1973 explores the relationship between politics, popular culture, and civic associations. She is a member of the Local Arrangements Committee and, happily, a longtime resident of Queens.



Society for
Military History
and
The George C.
Marshall Foundation

extend an invitation
to you to attend:

The George C. Marshall Lecture

Sunday, January 4, 2009 from 5:00–6:30 p.m.

Hilton New York, Rendezvous Trianon

Paul Kennedy, J. Richardson Dilworth Professor
of History, Yale University

will speak on

“History from the Middle?”

The Case of the Second World War”

A reception will follow in the Hilton’s Mercury
Ballroom beginning at 6:30 p.m.

Lecture sponsored by the Society for Military
History and the George C. Marshall Foundation

Presiding:

Carol Reardon, Penn State University
and president, SMH

Mark Stoler, editor, *The Papers of George Catlett
Marshall*, George C. Marshall Foundation

Visiting Brooklyn

By Daniel Soyer

When most of those who attend the annual meeting return home, they will tell friends that they have been to New York City. What they will really mean is that they have been to Manhattan. Few AHA members are likely to venture into Queens, the Bronx, or Staten Island. But some adventurous historians may take the time to cross the East River to visit Brooklyn, the outer borough with the oldest and grandest cultural institutions. Over 2.5 million New Yorkers, close to a third of the city's population, call Brooklyn home (though they don't always use that word—46.7 percent speak a language other than English at, well, home). Brooklyn was the fourth largest city in the United States when it merged with New York in 1898. It

would retain that rank today if it were still a separate municipality. Brooklyn's 19th-century elite, as boosterish as any, made sure that Brooklyn had a full compliment of big-city cultural and social organizations.

Most of the institutions of particular interest to historians are in "Brownstone Brooklyn," which consists of several neighborhoods clustered around Brooklyn's old and still-vibrant downtown. Neighborhoods such as Brooklyn Heights, Boerum Hill, Cobble Hill, Carroll Gardens, Fort Greene, and Park Slope were all developed in the 19th century and still display much of the architecture of that time, including the distinctive New York brownstone rowhouse. These neighborhoods, all convenient to Manhattan by subway, have become increasingly

gentrified in the last several decades. At 128 Pierrepont Street in Brooklyn Heights, the **Brooklyn Historical Society** was founded in 1863 as the Long Island Historical Society (by subway take the 2 or 3 train to Clark St. or A train to High St., 718-222-4111, www.brooklynhistory.org). Long largely a genealogical society for local blue-bloods, the society now strives to serve Brooklyn's diverse population through exhibits, a library, archives, and public programming. Nearby, at 56 Cranberry Street, is Henry Ward Beecher's Plymouth Church of the Pilgrims. The **New York Transit Museum** is just outside Brooklyn Heights at the corner of Boerum Place and Schermerhorn Street (by subway take the 2 or 3 train to Borough Hall or the A or C train to Jay Street/Borough Hall, 718-694-1600, www.mta.info/mta/museum). It features exhibits on the history and culture of New York City's mass transit system. There are many restaurants along Montague Street in Brooklyn Heights and Court Street just south in Cobble Hill and Carroll Gardens. But nearby Smith Street has become the place to go for fine and trendy dining in this part of Brooklyn.

The **Brooklyn Academy of Music** (BAM) at 30 Lafayette Avenue was founded by the Philharmonic Society of Brooklyn in 1861 and moved to its current site in 1908 (by subway take the 2 or 3 train to Atlantic Ave., 718-636-4100, www.bam.org). As its original constituency dwindled in the mid-20th century, BAM suffered a decline. But it has since revived and now features a wide array of live music, dance, drama, and film screenings. BAM Café offers food as well as live music. BAM is on the outskirts of Fort Greene near the Williamsburg Savings Bank building, the tallest in Brooklyn. Fort Greene is notable for its young, hip, and affluent African American population. De Kalb Avenue has restaurants and shops.

The **Brooklyn Museum of Art** is at 200 Eastern Parkway in Prospect Heights, next to the Brooklyn Botanical Garden and down the street from Prospect Park and the central

National History Center at the 123rd Annual Meeting



Saturday, January 3

9:30–11:30 a.m. Sheraton New York, Metropolitan Ballroom East. **Session 1**, joint with the American Historical Association. **Presidential. The Deferred Violence of Decolonization**

9:30–11:30 a.m. Hilton New York, Midtown Suite. **Session 2. New Perspectives on Exploration** (p. 76)

2:30–4:30 p.m. Hilton New York, Midtown Suite. **Session 3. Reassessing the Jacksonian Period: New Perspectives and Directions**

4:45–5:45 p.m. Hilton New York, Midtown Suite.
Open Forum

5:45–7:00 p.m. Hilton New York, Harlem Suite. Reception

Sunday, January 4

9:00–11:00 a.m. Hilton New York, Midtown Suite. **Session 4. The History Major in Liberal Education**

11:30 a.m.–1:30 p.m. Hilton New York, Midtown Suite. **Session 5. Traces of Empire: Architecture, Landscape, and Imperialism in the Middle East and North Africa**

branch of the Brooklyn Public Library (by subway take the 2 or 3 train to Eastern Parkway/Brooklyn Museum, 718-638-5000, www.brooklynmuseum.org). The museum boasts an excellent collection of American art; extensive Egyptian galleries; a Rodin court; African, Asian, and Islamic galleries; a decorative arts exhibit; and period rooms. The Sackler Center for Feminist Art features Judy Chicago's controversial "Dinner Party" installation. (The museum has on occasion courted controversy with its blockbuster temporary exhibits, drawing the ire of politicians catering to offended constituencies.) On the first Saturday evening of the month, admission is free and the museum offers a variety of programs. Down Eastern Parkway, at Grand Army Plaza, is the massive Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Arch (1892) dedicated to the "defenders of the union." The adjacent Park Slope neighborhood features restaurants along 5th and 7th Avenues.

Further out in Brooklyn at Surf Avenue and West 8th Street in Coney Island is the **New York Aquarium** (by subway take the F or Q train to W. 8th St., 718-265-3474, www.nyaquarium.com). At its current location since 1957, the aquarium houses more than 350 species on its 14-acre site. The back of the aquarium faces the Coney Island boardwalk and the Atlantic Ocean. If you are in New York on New Year's Day, you might want to attend the Polar Bear Club's traditional swim. Not much is left from the heyday of the great Coney Island amusement parks, but there are still some rides and other attractions, including the famous Cyclone roller coaster at Astroland. Unfortunately, the Cyclone is closed in the winter, and its days are numbered given redevelopment plans that some say will revitalize Coney Island and others argue will simply sanitize it. Down the boardwalk to the east is Brighton Beach, the center of the city's Russian-speaking community. Brighton Beach Avenue, under the clattering "el" (elevated subway line), is the commercial hub.

The real life of Brooklyn is not in its grand institutions but in its neighborhoods and streets. If the weather is good, or if you don't mind walking around in the cold, it would be worthwhile to pick a neighborhood and take a stroll. My favorites are Borough Park (the largest Orthodox/Hasidic Jewish neighborhood), Sunset Park (Chinatown), and Kensington (people from just about everywhere). Other notable neighborhoods

include Bedford-Stuyvesant, Williamsburg (now the hippest neighborhood in Brooklyn—definitely outside my experience), Bay Ridge, and Flatbush. For more information on these and other neighborhoods see Kenneth Jackson and John B. Manbeck, *The Neighborhoods of Brooklyn* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1998).

Daniel Soyer is associate professor of history at Fordham University in the Bronx and a long-time resident of Brooklyn. He is coeditor, with Jocelyn Cohen, of My Future Is in America: Autobiographies of East European Jewish Immigrants (New York University Press, 2008). He is a member of the Local Arrangements Committee.

New for the 2009 Annual Meeting: Historians TV



The American Historical Association has partnered with WebsEdge of London to produce a daily television program, *HistoriansTV*, during the 123rd Annual Meeting. Each day of the meeting a new 30-minute news program will be broadcast which will include interviews with key speakers, news from the meeting floor, and several five-minute "thought leadership films" (pre-recorded) that will highlight programs, policies, technologies, best practices, and institutions that advance the goal of historical research, collections, historical scholarship, public history, and education. These feature segments will profile historical research centers, government agencies, libraries and archives, colleges and universities, museums, historical attractions, and institutions from around the country. The daily news will be broadcast each day on a dedicated TV channel in registrant hotel rooms at no charge and around the meeting venues on a series of plasma screens. They will also be available on a designated web site after the meeting and on *HistoriansTV* DVDs to be made available to members after the meeting.

The daily news programs will include pre-filmed material to bring key issues, programs, and interviews to attendees and will be recorded by BBC- and CNN-experienced reporters. The head

of production has served as the BBC Evening News producer for over a decade. Major speeches and reactions to the day at the meeting itself will be filmed and included as part of the evening news show. At the conference there will be a *HistoriansTV* reporter reporting from the meeting, as well as a *HistoriansTV* news desk. Television cameras will be onsite at the meeting each day, interviewing attendees, visiting the exhibit hall, and taping major daily events. The daily program will be edited onsite to ensure that up-to-the minute news is covered. Each day a new 30- to 45-minute show will be produced. The programming is supported by a TV Program Guide that will be distributed at the meeting near the registration counters.

The daily news program will be played on a continuous loop on the television sets in attendee hotel rooms and on plasma screens in the Hilton New York and Sheraton New York. Additionally, portions of the programming will be available for viewing by AHA members who are not able to attend on a dedicated conference web site with streaming online video of the newscasts and feature segments. Check the AHA's web site in December for more information.

HistoriansTV—be sure to watch for it at the 123rd Annual Meeting!

Exploring the Grand Concourse with Students from the Bronx High School of Visual Arts

By Pam Sporn

On May 29, 2008, 30 11th-grade students from the Bronx High School of Visual Arts and Valeria Mogilevich, a teaching artist from the Center for Urban Pedagogy (CUP), gathered at the Bronx Museum of the Arts for a day-long “charrette” on the history of the Grand Concourse, the four-and-a-half-mile long boulevard that stretches from 138th Street in the South Bronx to Mosholu Parkway in the

north. A charrette is a participatory learning activity often used by architects and urban planners to involve stakeholders in a design project. The collaborative and visual process of the charrette suggests a dynamic way to engage young people in history.

The workshop was part of the Grand Concourse Centennial Project, initiated by the Bronx Museum of the Arts with the goal of raising awareness about the historical im-

portance and present condition of the boulevard, which will be 100 years old in 2009.

Students began the day-long workshop with a guided bus tour of the Grand Concourse led by Peter Derrick, the head archivist at the Bronx Historical Society. The students learned that the Grand Concourse opened in 1909 and was designed by Louis Risse to resemble a Parisian boulevard. They learned that the completion of the Jerome Avenue elevated train in 1917 began a housing boom that allowed thousands of mostly Jewish and Italian families to escape crowded tenements in Manhattan. They saw some of the art deco apartment buildings that line the boulevard. Students also heard how by the end of the 1960s the population along the concourse changed to predominantly poorer African Americans and Puerto Ricans as the middle class left the neighborhood as a result of landlord neglect, bank disinvestment, and the lure of the newly opened Co-op City.

After recording what they had learned about local history through photographs and notes, the students delved into an archive of newspaper articles compiled by Mogilevich. She wanted the students to be suspicious of the archive and to recognize the points of view that shaped the articles. She encouraged the students to reflect on and respond to the content by cutting and reassembling the texts, drawing pictures to accompany them, or writing new narratives. The product of the day’s activities is a thoughtful and provocative “zine” entitled *Archive City: A Grand Concourse Scrapbook*.

The Bronx High School for Visual Arts (www.bhsva.com) is a small high school open to all Bronx residents that specializes in providing an extensive four-year study of the visual arts taught by professional artists. The Center for Urban Pedagogy (www.another-cupdevelopment.org) is a Brooklyn-based

Schedule of Luncheon Meetings

Advanced Placement History

Saturday, January 3

12:15–1:45 P.M. Hilton New York, Mercury Rotunda

Conference on Asian History

Saturday, January 3

12:15–1:45 P.M. Hilton New York, Concourse G. The luncheon is open to all. For tickets, please e-mail gmw@indiana.edu. Those who only want to hear the talk are welcome to arrive at 12:45 P.M.

Conference on Latin American History

Saturday, January 3

12:00–2:00 P.M. Yale Club of New York, 50 Vanderbilt Ave.

Organization of History Teachers

Saturday, January 3

12:15–1:45 P.M. The luncheon will be held at a restaurant near the meeting hotel, the name and address of which, will be printed on the luncheon tickets.

Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations

Saturday, January 3

12:15–1:45 P.M. Hilton New York, New York Suite

American Catholic Historical Association Presidential Luncheon

Sunday, January 4

12:15–1:45 P.M. Hilton New York, Lenox Ballroom

Coordinating Council for Women in History

Sunday, January 4

12:15–1:45 P.M. Hilton New York, Mercury Rotunda

AHA Modern European History Section

Sunday, January 4

12:15–1:45 P.M. Hilton New York, Bryant Suite

nonprofit organization that investigates the built environment by facilitating collaborations among advocates, architects, artists, city workers, educators, policy makers, residents and students.

In the spring of 2009, CUP and the Bronx High School for Visual Arts students will embark on the next round of their charrette at the museum. This time the students will be asked to build on their exploration of the past and envision the future of the Grand Concourse and surrounding area. The neighborhood is experiencing rapid change. In the spring of 2009 the New York Yankees will inaugurate a new \$1.3 billion stadium a few blocks west of the Grand Concourse on what had been 22 acres of public parkland. The city-financed replacement parks are about two years behind schedule and critics of the stadium plan claim the community was left out of the planning process. The results of the charrette should be compelling.

Visiting the Bronx

If you would like to explore Bronx history, a short subway ride will reveal some gems along the Grand Concourse.

Take the 2, 4, or 5 train to 149th Street/Grand Concourse and see the Ben and Bernarda Bryson Shahn WPA mural at the Bronx General Post Office. The 13-panel *Resources of America* (1939) celebrates the nobility of the American worker.

Walk half a block south to 450 Grand Concourse to visit the **Longwood Arts Gallery** at Hostos Community College/CUNY (718-518-6728, www.longwood-cyber.org). Longwood is the contemporary art center of the Bronx Council on the Arts with the mission of supporting artists—especially emerging artists from underrepresented groups—and their work.

Stop for a snack and cappuccino at Giovanni's Restaurant/G Bar & Lounge at the corner of the Concourse and 150th before taking a cab to the **Bronx Museum of the Arts** at the Grand Concourse and 165th Street (1040 Grand Concourse, 718-681-6000, www.bronxmuseum.org). The museum, founded in 1971, is housed in a former synagogue. As the only fine art museum in the Bronx, it focuses on contemporary art by artists of African, Asian, and Latin American descent. As an institution it has a commitment to exhibit, preserve, and document the work of artists not typically

represented within more traditional museum collections. Street Art, Street Life, an exhibit that examines the street as subject matter, venue, and source of inspiration for artists and photographers from the late 1950s to the present, will be on view until January 25.

After leaving the museum, walk two blocks north to the 167 St./Grand Concourse subway station to take the D or B train back to Manhattan. Before entering the subway, be sure to see one of the grandest of the art deco buildings on the boulevard—known as

the “Fish Building” because of the aquarium-themed mosaic on its exterior—at 1150 Grand Concourse.

Pam Sporn, who teaches documentary film production at Fannie Lou Hamer Freedom High School in the Bronx, is an award-winning documentary filmmaker and teacher, whose work includes Cuban Roots/Bronx Stories and With a Stroke of the Chaveta. She is a member of the Local Arrangements Committee.

Offsite Sessions

The following sessions will take place in offsite venues. Directions are provided below. (Session numbers are in parentheses.)

New-York Historical Society

Saturday, January 3, 9:30–11:30 a.m.

**Hamilton and Hamiltonianism:
Fresh Reflections from the Globalized
Twenty-First Century (55)**

The New-York Historical Society is located at 170 Central Park West.

Directions:

From Hilton and Sheraton: Walk to 7th Avenue subway station at 53rd Street and take the B train uptown to 72nd Street. Head north on Central Park West toward 76th Street. Arrive at 170 Central Park West. Approximate travel time 25 minutes. 10 minutes by taxi, about \$6.50.

Center for Jewish History

Sunday, January 4, 2:30–4:30 p.m.

**Jewish Migrants in Uncharted
Terrain: From Europe to Small-
Town and Rural America (157)**

The Center for Jewish History is located at 15 West 16th Street, between 5th and 6th Avenues. The session will be held in the Kovno Room.

Directions:

From Hilton and Sheraton: Walk to the 5th Avenue subway station at 53rd Street. Take the Downtown V train to the 6th Ave-14th St. station.

Walk north on 6th Avenue. Turn right (East) on 16th Street. Arrive at 15 W. 16th Street (Center for Jewish History) on left. Approximate travel time 25 minutes. 15 minutes by taxi, about \$8.

General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen

Monday, January 5, 8:30–10:30 a.m.

**American Anti-Communism before
McCarthy: The Role of Labor (182)**

Monday, January 5, 11 a.m.–1 p.m.

**Governing the Home: Rethinking
Labor and Colonial Relations in the
History of Domestic Service (207)**

The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen is located at 20 West 44th Street.

Directions:

From Hilton: Walk south on 6th Avenue. Turn left (east on 44th Street). Arrive at 20 West 44th Street. From Sheraton: Walk south on 7th Avenue. Turn left (east) on 44th Street. Arrive at 20 West 44th Street. Approximate travel time 10 minutes.



And Staten Island, Too

By Peter J. Wosh

Lorenz Hart presented Staten Island as an amusing municipal afterthought in his 1925 song “Manhattan,” which playfully dismissed two outer boroughs with the line, “We’ll have Manhattan, the Bronx, and Staten Island too.” The island has long existed in creative tension with the rest of New York City, owing at least in part to its physical isolation, especially prior to the 1964 opening of the Verrazano Narrows Bridge, and tightly knit local neighborhoods. Unique demographic and cultural characteristics also distinguish borough denizens from other New Yorkers. Staten Islanders drive many more cars, have double the rate of homeownership, live in more middle-class and suburban-like neighborhoods, and vote for far more conservative political candidates than their neighbors in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, and the Bronx. They have battled the city intensely over the past half century concerning rapid development, poor municipal services, high transportation

costs, and the operation of the notorious Fresh Kills landfill. Resentment culminated in an active secession movement that peaked in 1993, when 65 percent of borough residents voted to leave New York and create an independent city. Though that municipal reorganization never happened, Staten Island remains a unique and anomalous place. Adventurous meeting attendees might find a trip to this outer borough a very interesting way to spend some time.

The cheapest, best, and most enjoyable route to the island is by ferry. From the Broadway and 50th Street subway station, take the 1 train downtown. The last stop, South Ferry/Battery Park, is a very short walk from the Whitehall Terminal, where you can catch the free Staten Island Ferry (for route information and schedules, see www.nyc.gov/html/dot/html/ferrybus/ferrybus.shtml). New York City has operated the ferry as a public enterprise since 1905. Approximately 65,000 commuters and tourists a day make the 25-minute trip to and from St.

George on Staten Island. The city eliminated the ferry fare in 1997, and the previously dingy and foreboding Manhattan terminal received an extensive facelift in 2005. The ferry offers unparalleled views of New York harbor, the lower Manhattan and Brooklyn skylines, and the Statue of Liberty.

Riders will arrive at the St. George Ferry Terminal, which underwent a \$130 million renovation in 2005. Regular commuters complain bitterly about the congestion and confusion surrounding parking and access, but visitors will find that the curved 40-foot high floor-to-ceiling glass and aluminum wall offers a stunning perspective on Manhattan and the Hudson River. The architectural firm of Hellmuth, Obata, and Kassabaum (HOK) designed the facility, which emphasizes light, open space, and energy efficiency. A recent addition to the spacious waiting room consists of two eight-foot tall, 1,600 gallon fish tanks maintained by the Staten Island Zoo, which hold hundreds of tropical fish. The spectacular ferry trip itself, used as a potent symbol in such films and television shows as *Working Girl* and *Sex in the City*, offers enough satisfaction to justify an outing.

Visitors who venture out on land will discover some unanticipated treats in St. George, an eclectic urban neighborhood where housing styles range from Queen Anne to Victorian to converted warehouses, with social service shelters for homeless citizens also in evidence. The January weather and hilly terrain will probably preclude visitors from strolling along the waterfront esplanade, visiting the neighboring minor league baseball stadium, or setting out on foot into the neighborhood. The uphill view from the ferry terminal across Richmond Terrace, however, allows a glimpse of the area’s most attractive public buildings. **Borough Hall** (10 Richmond Terr.) was designed by the prominent architectural firm of Carrere and Hastings, whose other projects included New York Public Library. This 1906 three-story French Renaissance building contains a massive mansard roof, an imposing clock

Reception to celebrate the 65th birthday of Martin E. Jay

the Sidney Hellman Ehrman Professor of History,
University of California at Berkeley



January 3, 2009, 5:30–7:00 p.m. ♦ *Hilton New York, Gibson Suite*

Colleagues, students, and friends are cordially invited to the reception celebrating Martin Jay’s contribution to intellectual history. A new volume of critical essays, *The Modernist Imagination: Intellectual History and Critical Theory*, will be presented to him at the event.

Hosts and coeditors of *The Modernist Imagination*: **Warren Breckman** (Univ. of Pennsylvania); **Peter E. Gordon** (Harvard Univ.); **A. Dirk Moses** (Univ. of Sydney); **Samuel Moyn** (Columbia Univ.); **Elliot Neaman** (Univ. of San Francisco)

Event sponsors: Bergahn Books • Department of History, University of California at Berkeley • *Journal of the History of Ideas*

Cash Bar

tower visible from the harbor, and a grand marble lobby with a significant series of WPA murals by Frederick Charles Stahr that illustrate local history. The neighboring **Staten Island Supreme Courthouse** (18 Richmond Terr.), also designed by Carrere and Hastings and opened in 1919, provides a neoclassical contrast, with its six giant Corinthian columns.

AHA visitors with limited schedules might make best use of their time exploring one or two nearby historic sites. The **Alice Austen House** (2 Hylan Blvd., 718-816-4506, www.aliceausten.org) is located two miles south of the ferry terminal, and can be reached by a 15-minute bus ride. Take the S51 bus from the ferry terminal to the corner of Bay Street and Hylan Boulevard and walk one block east to the water. Alice Austen (1866–1952) emerged as one of the most important documentary photographers on the New York scene during the late 19th century, and became one of the first women photographers in the United States to work outside a studio. Her natural curiosity and eclectic interests resulted in images that offer remarkable insight into New York cultural history. She captured the social life and leisure pastimes of her upper-middle-class female friends and acquaintances, extensively documented government processing of immigrants at the Quarantine Station just south of her home, and photographed street people and local characters ranging from fishmongers to newsboys. Her house, named Clear Comfort, was built in 1690 but modified over the course of the 19th and 20th centuries. It sits virtually beneath the Verrazano Narrows Bridge, on bluffs overlooking New York Bay, and its exhibits document Alice Austen's life and times. The museum is open all year, Thursday–Sunday, from noon–5 p.m. Suggested donation \$2.

Snug Harbor Cultural Center (1000 Richmond Terr., 718-448-2500, www.snug-harbor.org) offers another interesting option. Take the S40 bus from the ferry terminal along Richmond Terrace for approximately 10 minutes and tell the bus driver that you want to exit at Snug Harbor. Established in the early 19th century as a rest home for “aged, decrepit, and worn out sailors,” this 83-acre site included 50 structures by 1900. It developed into a sprawling philanthropic institution that housed enterprises ranging from a working dairy farm to a music hall to a sanitarium. Its 28 landmark buildings,

featuring excellent examples of Beaux-Arts, Renaissance revival, Second Empire, and Italianate architecture, were designed by some of New York's finest architects. Since 1976, Snug Harbor has served as a center for the visual and performing arts. Visitors can roam the grounds and explore such institutions as the **Staten Island Botanical Garden** (718-273-8200, www.sibg.org) with its noted New York Chinese Scholars' Garden; the **Noble Maritime Collection** (718-447-6490, www.noblemaritime.org), which seeks to preserve art and artifacts concerning the distinguished marine artist John A. Noble; and **Art Lab** (718-447-8667, www.artlab.info), a school of fine and applied art that offers public exhibitions and programming.

Staten Island might not appear synonymous with the term “isle of joy” that Lorenz Hart applied to Manhattan in his ode to that borough, but it can provide for an interesting excursion and offer a different perspective on New York life and history.

*Peter J. Wosh is the director of the Archives and Public History graduate program in the history department at New York University. His most recent book is *Covenant House: Journey of a Faith-Based Charity* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 2005) and he is currently researching a history of Manhattan College in the Bronx. He is a member of the Local Arrangements Committee.*

Task Force on Disability



The AHA's Professional Division and members of the joint AHA and Disability History Association Task Force on Disability are gathering information for an upcoming report. David J. Weber (Southern Methodist Univ. and vice president, AHA Professional Division) and Catherine J. Kudlick (Univ. of California at Davis and chair, Disability History Association) will chair an **Open Forum on Disability** on Saturday, January 3 from 4:45–6 p.m. in the Hilton's Hudson Suite. We invite historians with disabilities, department chairs, directors of graduate studies, members of search committees, graduate students, and anyone interested in fair and open access to the profession to discuss professional issues relating to disability.

Kudlick will discuss “‘Disclosure’ as an Issue for People with Disabilities” at a session on “Discrimination/Harassment on the Job” sponsored by the AHA Professional Division, the AHA Committee on Minority Historians, the AHA Task Force on Disability, the Committee on Lesbian and Gay History, and the Coordinating Council for Women in History on Saturday,

January 3, from 2:30–4:30 p.m. in the Hilton's Gramercy Suite B. On Monday, January 5, from 11 a.m.–1 p.m., a session entitled “From Warfare to Welfare: A Transnational History of Disability in the World War II Era” will take place in the Hilton's Gibson Suite.

The AHA Local Arrangements Committee has organized a tour of the Helen Keller Archives at the American Institute for the Blind. Helen Selsdon, an expert on Keller, will lead a tour of the collection, which documents Keller's life and her advocacy for full social participation for people with vision loss. The tour is scheduled for Monday, January 5, from 10:30 to 12:30 p.m.; advance registration is required. See www.historians.org/annual/registration.htm for details.

The AHA is committed to increasing the presence of disability history on the annual meeting program. The task force invites colleagues to submit proposals for the 2010 annual meeting in San Diego; see www.historians.org/annual/proposals.htm for the call for proposals and information on the submission process.

—Debbie Ann Doyle

One Local's Suggestions for Downtown Restaurants

By Marci Reaven

Here are one local's suggestions to help meeting attendees narrow down their restaurant choices. All are a short subway or cab trip from the meeting hotels and offer good food and welcoming ambiance. Prices are "New York City" low moderate to high moderate. Make reservations whenever possible, and double-check cash and credit card policies. Online menus and/or reviews are available for most. Downtown restaurants tend to be small, so larger spaces for groups are noted. All are located in areas with many other restaurants to choose from.

Chelsea

Chelsea Market (75 9th Ave. between 15th and 16th St., www.chelseamarket.com). Food shops and market in a nicely reused Nabisco factory. Eat lunch where the locals eat.

Crema (111 W. 17th St. between 6th and 7th Ave., 212-691-4477, www.crema-restaurant.com). Gourmet Mexican. Lunch, dinner, brunch. Reservations.

Crispo (240 W. 14th St. between 7th and 8th Ave., 212-229-1818, www.crisporestaurant.com). Italian. Dinner only. Reservations.

Gavroche (212 W. 14th St. between 7th and 8th Ave., 212-647-8553, www.gavroche-ny.com). French country. Lunch, dinner, Sunday brunch. Closed Monday. Reservations.

La Luncheonette (130 10th Ave. at 18th St., 212-675-0342). French bistro. Lunch, dinner, weekend brunch. Reservations. (Located near Chelsea art galleries.)

La Nacional (239 W. 14th between 7th and 8th Ave., 212-243-9308, www.lanacionaltapas.com). Spanish tapas and paella in a restaurant that survives from the "Little Spain" district, established c. 1930 by the

Sociedad Española de Socorros Mutuos. Lunch and dinner. Reservations.

Maroons (244 W. 16th St. between 7th and 8th Ave., 212-206-8640, www.maroon-snyc.com). Jamaican and American southern. Lunch (Tuesday–Saturday), dinner, Sunday jazz brunch. Reservations. Large space.

Safran (88 7th Ave. between 15th and 16th St., 212-929-1778, www.safran88.com). French Vietnamese. Lunch, dinner.

Greenwich Village

Cornelia Street Restaurant Row (between Bleecker and W. 4th St.)

Cornelia St. Café (29 Cornelia St., 212-989-9319, www.corneliastreetcafe.com). Cosmopolitan menu. Breakfast, lunch, dinner, and weekend brunch. Bar, restaurant, cabaret, and downstairs performance space. Reservations only for dinner and for shows downstairs. Large space.

Open Forums

Saturday, January 3, 1:00–2:00 p.m.

Meet the Editors and Staff of the *American Historical Review*
Hilton New York, Nassau Suite B

What do you want from the flagship journal of the American Historical Association? The editors and staff of the *AHR* invite members to attend an informal, open session to express their views on the journal. We are prepared to offer advice on how members might best prepare articles for submission and tell them what they should expect from the review process. Most importantly, we are eager to hear what you have to say.

Presiding: Robert A. Schneider, Indiana University

Saturday, January 3, 4:45–6:00 p.m.

Open Forum on Disability
Hilton New York, Hudson Suite

Members of the AHA's Professional Division and the Task Force on Disability are gathering information for an upcoming report. We invite historians with disabilities, department chairs, directors of graduate studies, members of search committees, graduate students, and anyone interested in fair and open access to the profession to discuss professional issues relating to disability.

Chair: David J. Weber, Southern Methodist University and vice president, AHA Professional Division

Comment: Catherine J. Kudlick, University of California at Davis and chair, Disability History Association

Saturday, January 3, 5:30–6:30 p.m.

Graduate and Early Career Committee

Hilton New York, Concourse G

The AHA Graduate and Early Career Committee invites graduate students and early-career professionals to a forum to discuss issues of common interest.

Chair: Elise S. Lipkowitz,
Northwestern University

Sunday, January 4, 12:15–1:45 p.m.

Public History Open Forum
Hilton New York, Madison Suite

Sponsored by the AHA Professional Division

Chairs: Kristin L. Ahlberg, U.S. Department of State, Office of the Historian; Trudy H. Peterson, Consulting Archivist.

Home (20 Cornelia St., 212-243-9579, www.homerestaurantnyc.com). American traditional. Lunch, dinner, weekend brunch. Reservations.

Le Gigot (18 Cornelia St., 212-627-3737, www.legigotrestaurant.com). French bistro. Lunch, dinner, weekend brunch. Closed Monday. Reservations.

Pearl Oyster Bar (18 Cornelia St., 212-691-8211, www.pearloysterbar.com). Seafood. Lunch Monday–Friday, dinner Monday–Saturday, closed Sunday. No reservations. No American Express.

Po (31 Cornelia St., 212-645-2189, www.porestaurant.com). Italian. Lunch (Wednesday–Sunday) and dinner. Reservations. (On the site of Caffe Cino, the first off-off-Broadway venue.)

Gotham Bar and Grill (12 E. 12th St., 212-620-4020, www.gothambarandgrill.com). American contemporary. Weekday lunch and dinner, weekend dinner. Reservations. Large space, more formal.

Knickerbocker Bar and Grill (33 University Pl., 212-228-8490, www.knickerbockerbarandgrill.com). American contemporary. Live jazz on weekend nights begins 9:45 p.m. Lunch and dinner. Reservations. Large space.

Market Table (54 Carmine St., 212-255-2100, www.markettablenc.com). American contemporary market/restaurant. Lunch, dinner, and weekend brunch. Reservations.

Marquet Patisserie (15 E. 12th St., 212-229-9313). French café and bakery (wine too). Lunch and dinner, but closes Sunday at 4 p.m. and Monday at 6 p.m. Reservations.

In the Village and in the mood for historical nightspots? Visit the **Village Vanguard**, the city's longest-running jazz club (178 7th Ave. S., 212-255-4037, www.villagevanguard.com) reservations, no food. There are also two longstanding gay hangouts: **Fedora's** bar and restaurant (239 W. 4th St. near Christopher), and **Julius'** bar (men), 159 W. 10th St. (between Waverly and 7th Ave. S.). All three places offer a walk back in time.

East Village and the Lower East Side

Angelica Kitchen (300 E. 12th St., 212-228-2909, www.angelicakitchen.com). Vegan /macrobiotic. Lunch and dinner. No reservations.

Cafecito (185 Ave. C, 212-253-9966, www.cafecitonyc.com). Cuban. Cash only (inexpensive).

Café Orlin (41 St. Marks Pl., 212-777-1447). Cosmopolitan café fare. Breakfast, lunch, dinner, and weekend brunch. No reservations (except for large groups for weekday lunch). No American Express.

Café Mogodor (101 St. Marks Pl., 212-677-2226, www.cafemogodor.com). Moroccan. Breakfast, lunch, dinner, and weekend brunch. No reservations for dinner Friday and Saturday.

Casa Adela (66 Ave. C, 212-473-1882). Puerto Rican. Breakfast, lunch, and dinner. Cash only (inexpensive).

Frank (88 2nd Ave., 212-420-0202, www.frankrestaurant.com). Italian. Lunch, dinner, and weekend brunch. Reservations for groups of eight or more. Also runs **Lil' Frankie's Pizza** (19 1st Ave., 212-420-4900, www.lilfrankies.com). Both cash only.

Grand Sichuan International (21 St. Marks Pl. at 8th St., 212-529-4805, www.thegrandsichuan.com). Chinese. Reservations. Large space. (On the site of Electric Circus, a rock concert hall in the 1960s.)

Katz's (205 E. Houston, 212-254-2246, www.katzdeli.com). Jewish deli. Breakfast, lunch, and dinner. No reservations. (Worth a trip for the old-time interior.) For better food in a less interesting space, try the **2nd Ave. Deli**, (162 E. 33rd St. between Lexington and 3rd Ave., 212-677-0606), recently moved from the East Village. Kosher. Breakfast, lunch, and dinner. No reservations.

LaVagna (545 E. 5th St., 212-979-1005, www.lavagnanyc.com). Italian. Dinner only. Reservations.

Pylos (128 E. 7th St., 212-473-0220, www.pylosrestaurant.com). Greek. Lunch (Wednesday–Sunday) and dinner. Reservations. To eat Greek food in a Greek neighborhood, try **Uncle George's** (33-19 Broadway, Astoria, 718-626-0593, www.unclegeorges.us). Open 24 hours. Cash only.

E. 9th Street Japanese

Hasaki (210 E. 9th St., 212-473-3327, www.hasakinyc.com). Japanese sushi and more. Lunch and dinner. No reservations. (Note: sushi restaurant nearby is not same quality.)

Yakiniku West (218 E. 9th St., 212-979-9238). “Japanese rural steakhouse,” (tabletop cooking dishes recommended). Good for groups. No reservations.

Soba Ya (229 E. 9th St., 212-533-6966, www.sobaya-nyc.com). Japanese noodle house. Lunch and dinner. No reservations.

Cha An (230 E. 9th St., 212-228-8030). Japanese tea house. No Reservations.

There are many other restaurants south of Houston Street between Eldridge and Clinton Streets.

Noho

Five Points Restaurant (31 Great Jones St., 212-253-5700, www.fivepointsrestaurant.com) Seasonal/Mediterranean. Lunch, dinner, Saturday and Sunday brunch. Reservations. Large space.

Quartino Bottega Organica (11 Bleecker St., 212-529-5133). Italian. Lunch, dinner, and weekend brunch. Reservations.

Soho

Balthazar (80 Spring St., 212-965-1414, www.balthazarnyc.com). French bistro. Breakfast, lunch, dinner, and weekend brunch. Reservations. Large space.

Cendrillon (45 Mercer St., 212-343-9012, www.cendrillon.com). Filipino/Pan Asian. Lunch, dinner, and weekend brunch. Closed Mondays. Reservations. (Proprietors and chef are students of the cuisine.)

Savoy (70 Prince St., 212-219-8570, www.savoinyc.com). Seasonal/American. Lunch and dinner. Reservations.

Tribeca

Bouley (120 Broadway, 212-964-2525, www.davidbouley.com). French. Higher than moderate, but to splurge at one of New York City's best, consider the lunch tasting menu at \$38. Reservations. More formal.

Capsouto Frères (451 Washington St., 212-966-4900, www.capsoutofreres.com). French bistro. Lunch, dinner and weekend brunch. Reservations. Large space.

Landmarc (179 W. Broadway, 212-343-3883, www.landmarc-restaurant.com) French bistro. Lunch weekdays, dinner, and weekend brunch. Known for low mark-ups on great wines. Reservations for groups of six or more.

Marci Reaven is a public historian and managing director of City Lore, where she directs the Place Matters project (www.placematters.net), and is a member of the Local Arrangements Committee. She is the co-author of Hidden New York: A Guide to Places that Matter (Rutgers University Press, 2006).



Schedule of AHA Presidential Sessions

Fri., Jan. 2, 1:00–3:00 p.m.

1. Catastrophe and Transformation

Hilton New York, West Ballroom

Chair: Michael Geyer, Univ. of Chicago.

Papers: *The Catastrophe That Wasn't: The Collapse of Segregation in the American South* by Jane Dailey, Univ. of Chicago; *Memorial Landscapes and the Taming of Catastrophe* by Thomas W. Laqueur, Univ. of California at Berkeley; *What Does It Mean to Be Deprived of Meaning?* by Jonathan Lear, Univ. of Chicago.; **Comment:** Ruth Leys, Johns Hopkins Univ.

Fri., Jan. 2, 3:30–5:30 p.m.

26. Logics of History: Social Theory and Social Transformation, by William H. Sewell Jr.

Hilton New York, West Ballroom

Chair: Bonnie G. Smith, Rutgers Univ.-New Brunswick

Panel: Keith M. Baker, Stanford Univ.; Geoff Eley, Univ. of Michigan; Alice Kessler-Harris, Columbia Univ.; Andrew Sartori, New York Univ.;

Comment: William H. Sewell Jr., Univ. of Chicago

Sat., Jan. 3, 9:30–11:30 a.m.

52. The Deferred Violence of Decolonization

Sheraton New York, Metropolitan Ballroom East

Joint session with the National History Center

Chair: Wm. Roger Louis, Univ. of Texas at Austin .

Papers: *Algeria* by Matthew Connelly, Columbia Univ.; *The Congo* by David Newbury, Smith College ; *Kenya* by Caroline M. Elkins, Harvard Univ. ; **Comment:** John S. Darwin, Oxford Univ.

53. The Post-Postmodern Middle Ages

Hilton New York, West Ballroom

Chair: Sara G. Lipton, Stony Brook Univ..

Papers: *Ecclesiastical History: Has It Lost Its Plot?* by Sarah Foot, Oxford Univ.; *Sex and Gender: The Post-Postmodern Variants* by Nancy F. Partner, McGill Univ.; *Past/Present: Postmodernity and Historical Knowledge* by Robert M. Stein, Purchase College and Columbia Univ.; **Comment:**The Audience

Sat., Jan. 3, 2:30–4:30 p.m.

76. Historians, Missionaries, and Expanded Horizon

Hilton New York, West Ballroom

Chair: Pier M. Larson, Johns Hopkins Univ.

Paper: *Historians and Asia: The Missionary Matrix of a Historiographical Revolution* by David A. Hollinger, Univ. of California at Berkeley; **Comment:** Dorothy Ross, Johns Hopkins Univ., Jonathan D. Spence, Yale Univ., Grant Wacker, Duke Univ.

77. History As Recrimination

Sheraton New York, Metropolitan Ballroom East

Chair: David Nirenberg, Univ. of Chicago.

Papers: *Resentment and Recrimination in Cote d'Ivoire's "Second War of Independence"* by Mike McGovern, Yale Univ.; *"Provoking Us into Provoking You": Recrimination, Recursive Politics, and the Historiography of the Israeli/Palestine Conflict* by Daniel Bertrand Monk, Colgate Univ.; *Mythologizing Sectarianism in the Modern Middle East* by Ussama Makdisi, Rice Univ.; **Comment:** Margaret L. Anderson, Univ. of California at Berkeley

Sun., Jan. 4, 9:00–11:00 a.m.

100. Return To Reality? Some Contexts in Current Historiography

Hilton New York, West Ballroom

Chair: David Gary Shaw, Wesleyan Univ.

Papers: *Are Historical Periods Real?* by Michael Bentley, Univ. of St. Andrews; *"Sources" and the Reality of "Common Knowledge"* by Eelco Runia, Univ. of Groningen; *Against Incommensurable Epistemes in History: The "Messy Multiplicity of Meanings" and Historical Reality* by John H. Zammito, Rice Univ.; **Comment:** Mary Poovey, New York Univ.

Sun., Jan. 4, 11:30 a.m.–1:30 p.m.

125. Global Humanity

Hilton New York, West Ballroom

Chair: Dominic Sachsenmaier, Duke Univ.

Papers: *Humanity in a Global Epoch* by Bruce Mazlish, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; *The West and Its Search for Common Humanity* by John Headley, Univ. of North Carolina; *Humanity, Nationality, or Race? The Entangled Histories of Human Rights, Forced Deportations, Civilizing Missions* by Eric D. Weitz, Univ. of Minnesota; **Comment:** Akira Iriye, Harvard Univ.

Sun., January 4, 2:30–4:30 p.m.

151. National History in an Age of Globalization: The Case of Medieval France

Sheraton New York, New York Ballroom East

Chair: Brigitte M. Bedos-Rezak, New York Univ.

Papers: *History, Identity, and the First French Text: Nithard's Historiae and the Politics of Value* by Courtney M. Booker, Univ. of British Columbia; *Kingdom and Christendom. The Historiographical Legacy of Georges Duby* by Dominique Iogna-Prat, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique; *Saracen Paris* by Sharon Farmer, Univ. of California at Santa Barbara; **Comment:** Peter N. Miller, Bard Graduate Center

152. History, Museums, and the Politics of Memory: The Congo in Belgium after King Leopold's Ghost

Sheraton New York, New York Ballroom West

Chair: Debora Silverman, Univ. of California at Los Angeles

Papers: *Reflections on the Writing and Reception of King Leopold's Ghost: A Story of Greed, Terror, and Heroism in Colonial Africa* by Adam Hochschild, San Francisco, California; *The Violence of Collecting: Objects, Images, and People from Colonial Congo* by Boris Wastiau, Museum of Ethnography, Geneva; *"The Congo I Presume": Tepid Revisionism at the Belgian Royal Museum of Central Africa, Tervuren, 1910–2005* by Debora Silverman, Univ. of California at Los Angeles; **Comment:** Edward G. Berenson, New York Univ.

Mon., Jan. 5, 8:30–10:30 a.m.

179. The Other Middle Ages: New Developments in Byzantine Studies

Sheraton New York, New York Ballroom East

Chair: Judith Herrin, King's College London.

Papers: *Writing a History of the Unlettered in Byzantium* by Sharon Gerstel, Univ. of California at Los Angeles; *Strong Flesh, Weak Spirit: New Approaches to Medicine and Charity in Byzantium* by Dionysios Stathakopoulos, King's College London; *Social Networking in Byzantium: Brotherhood by Arrangement* by Claudia Rapp, Univ. of California at Los Angeles; **Comment:** Barbara H. Rosenwein, Loyola Univ. Chicago.

Mon., Jan. 5, 11:00 a.m.–1:00 p.m.

205. Political Theologies

Hilton New York, Trianon Ballroom

Chair: Hent De Vries, Johns Hopkins Univ.

Papers: *Principalities and Powers* by Dale Martin, Yale Univ.; *Spinoza and Secular Mythologies* by Yitzhak Melamed, Johns Hopkins Univ.; *The Theology of Religious Freedom* by Saba Mahmood, Univ. of California at Berkeley

“Have You Eaten Yet?” A Short History of Chinatown Restaurants

By Cynthia Lee

Chinese restaurants, the first introduction to Chinese culture for many Americans, have been an important influence in American dining over the past 150 years, becoming a major economic force among Chinese Americans and a common sight in communities across the country. Food is such a large part of Chinese culture that people commonly greet one another with the question, “Have you eaten yet?” rather than “How are you?”

America’s First Chinese Restaurants

The immigrants who first transplanted Chinese cuisine to the New World were not experienced chefs or restaurant operators. They fed an overwhelmingly young, male immigrant population in Chinese settlements, offering familiar food to members of the “bachelor society” created by exclusionary immigration laws. During the period of anti-Chinese violence and institutionalized discrimination, as Chinese were driven out of rural areas and more lucrative occupations, the restaurant business remained as one of the few labor-intensive, low-paying ways to make a living. Once the Chinese population was reduced by the 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act and perceived as exotic rather than as a threat, entrepreneurial immigrants responded by opening Chinese restaurants that catered to the curiosity and tastes of the dominant culture. A visit to Chinatown and its restaurants, with their opulent interiors, was considered a convenient and inexpensive trip to “the Orient” by a curious, non-Chinese clientele.

Chop Suey

Despite their marginalized status in the United States, Chinese Americans, like many ethnic groups, drew upon their cultural assets and culinary traditions for economic benefit and survival. Restaurant owners

discovered that the key to success rested in striking a balance between the “exotic” and the “familiar”—developing a cuisine that is different enough from the mainstream to be considered unique and desirable, and yet close enough to American norms to be considered “edible.” Chop suey, a dish catering to non-Chinese customers, exemplified this balance. By the early 20th century, Chinese restaurant owners in New York began to seek patrons outside their own neighborhood. In 1885, there were six restaurants in Chinatown. By 1903, there were over a hundred chop suey establishments in New York, and dining on chop suey had become a popular late-night activity. **Nom Wah Tea Parlor** (13-15 Doyers St.), which opened in the mid 1920s, is one such example. It was also a bachelor society hang-out where men ate dim sum and played mahjong. The restaurant is still in operation today and is timeless in its appearance—from the old, worn red booths to the homemade almond cookies. Some of the favorites

included *char siu bao* (roast pork buns), *sui mai* (steamed ground pork or fish balls), *lo bok go* (square fried turnip cakes), and *ha gao* (steamed shrimp balls).

Nixon Goes to China

America’s Chinese food remained predominantly Cantonese until Nixon’s visit to China in 1972, which revived interest in things Chinese. New immigrants began to arrive from China as a result of the 1965 Immigration Reform Act and the normalization of U.S.-China relations. Many opened restaurants as a way to make a living, and Chinese restaurants mushroomed in the 1970s in both cities and small towns. More Americans than ever were introduced to Chinese food from the four major culinary regions of China (Northern, Southern, Eastern, and Western), including Shanghai, Szechuan, and Hunan. Some of the new restaurants

Sign Interpreting

In order to make the necessary arrangements, hearing-impaired members who will need sign-interpreting service at the AHA annual meeting must notify the Headquarters Office and register for the meeting by December 5, 2008. After reviewing the program, but not later than December 5, members who have made such requests should inform Headquarters of the sessions they plan to attend. Please contact Sharon K. Tune, Convention Director, AHA, 400 A Street SE, Washington, DC 20003, by December 1; stune@historians.org.

Headquarters will then, with the assistance of the Local Arrangements Committee and the Registry of Interpreters, secure the services of appropriate interpreters. The AHA will assume the cost for up to nine hours of interpreting service or a maximum of \$400 per member, whichever is less.

In addition, an interpreter will be provided for the General Meeting (Sunday, January 4, 8:30 p.m.) and the Annual Business Meeting (Sunday, January 4, 4:45 p.m.).

For more information on accommodations for persons with disabilities, please refer to the article in the October, 2008 issue of *Perspectives on History* (also available online at www.historians.org/Perspectives/issues/2008/0810/0810ann3.cfm).

**American
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123rd Annual Meeting
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NEW YORK

competed with mainstream restaurants for an upscale clientele. At **Shanghai Cafe** (100 Mott St.) try the “soup dumplings”—shaped like traditional moneybags and filled inside with pork or crab meat and soup. Shanghai dishes are perhaps the most sophisticated of all Chinese cuisine because the region has historically been the most prosperous in China. The dishes tend to be sweet and/or oily, symbolizing opulence because sugar and oil were both precious commodities, unaffordable to common folks.

With the influx of working-class Chinese people after 1965, more Chinatown restaurants sprang up to cater to these new patrons. Many of the new arrivals worked in the garment industry located in and around

Chinatown, and needed an inexpensive way to feed their families at the end of a long work day. Restaurants offered dishes tailored to the particular needs and tastes of this growing community, such as the ready-to-eat roasted meats and poultry often seen hanging in restaurant windows. **Big Wong's** (67 Mott St.) is a perennial favorite best known for its roasted meats prepared each morning. Farther east on East Broadway is the core of the new Fujianese immigrant community, with restaurants known for their seafood and noodle soups. Try **Nam Zhou Hand Made Noodle and Dumpling Place** (144 E. Broadway) where you can choose your own toppings over a hot bowl of noodle soup.

For many Chinese immigrants, Chinese restaurants have represented hard work and long hours for low pay, but also economic opportunity and a place to maintain connections with a life left behind in the old country. For many non-Chinese, a Chinese restaurant may have been their first culinary adventure and their first connection with Chinese American people and culture. In this way, Chinese restaurants have helped broaden notions of what it means to be an American and also what it means to “eat like an American.” The following food establishments are examples of how evolving Chinese foodways are continuing to influence American tastes.

TenRen Tea (75 Mott St.) is one of the largest tea importers in the United States, offering a large assortment of teas from the most expensive but finest semi-fermented Green Tung Ting Oolong at \$100/pound to simple fermented black tea at \$5.75/pound.

Next door is **TenRen's Tea Time** (79 Mott St.) which serves bubble tea—chilled tea with fruit syrups and tapioca balls. It became an instant success in Taiwan in the eighties, especially among school children, because it was a drink and snack in one. The term “bubble tea” refers to the foamy bubbles formed when the chilled tea with flavoring is shaken and blended.

Chinatown Ice Cream Factory (65 Bayard Street). The Seid family wanted to open a neighborhood ice cream shop (an unconventional idea in 1978 Chinatown) that would offer friendly, bilingual service and culturally inspired flavors. The results are such favorites as mango, lychee, taro, and red bean, among many others.

Fa Da Bakery (83 Mott St.) is an example of one of the many bakeries in Chinatown that sell both savory and sweet treats—from roast pork buns to egg custard tarts to birthday cakes filled with real fruit. While Chinese desserts tend to be less sweet, the coffee served here is creamier and sweeter than American coffee. Try the yin-yang (half coffee-half tea) if you're in the mood for a new caffeinated beverage.

Cynthia Lee is the vice president of exhibitions, programs and collections at the Museum of Chinese in America (MOCA) in New York City, and co-curator of the exhibition Have You Eaten Yet?: The Chinese Restaurant in America. She is a member of the Local Arrangements Committee.

Some Affordable Restaurants Within a Few Blocks of the Meeting Hotels



Astro Restaurant, 1361 6th Ave. (between 55th and 56th St.) Diner food.

Bann Korean, 350 W. 50th St. (between 8th and 9th St.) in the Worldwide Plaza building, 212-582-4446. Asian fusion, quiet, a little pricey. The food is great.

B. Smith, 320 W. 46th St. (between 8th and 9th Ave.) 212-315-1100. An outpost of the Washington, D.C., restaurant famous for Southern food, it also is the place for great soups and salads on a cold day in January. Moderately priced.

The Carnegie Deli, 854 7th Ave. (at 55th St.) 212-757-2245. An old-school New York delicatessen. The mushroom and barley soup will satisfy the most thrifty vegetarian.

Cho Dang Gol, 55 W. 35th St., 212-695-8222. A Korean restaurant specializing in homemade tofu.

Daisy May's BBQ, 623 11th Ave. (at 46th St.), 212-977-1500.

Guantanamera, 1939 8th Ave. (between 55th and 56th St.), 212-262-5354. Inexpensive, varied and delicious appetizers, hefty meals, and Caribbean drinks. Music in the evenings.

Ernest Klein & Company Supermarket, 1366 6th Ave. (between 55th

and 56th St.) 212-245-7722. Large selection of prepared sandwiches, soups, and salads.

Kang Suh, 1250 Broadway (at 32nd St.), 212-564-6845. Cook your own barbeque on a gas grill at this Koreatown restaurant.

Molyvos, 871 Seventh Ave. (between 55th and 56th St.) 212-582-7500. One of the best and most varied Greek restaurants in New York. Moderate to expensive, though the appetizers and salads make a meal in themselves for a reasonably priced lunch or dinner. Plenty of room for large groups.

Pam Real Thai Encore, 402 W. 47th St. (at 9th Ave.) 212-315-4441. One of the best of the numerous Thai and other restaurants in this section of Hell's Kitchen.

Two Boots Pizza, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, 212-332-8800.

Wichcraft, 1 Rockefeller Plaza, 212-780-0577

Many fast food places and street vendors near the meeting hotels cater to the rushed and thrifty. The *Midtown Lunch* blog (midtownlunch.com) lists numerous inexpensive neighborhood eateries.

—D. Doyle, T. Kaplan, L. Vapnek

Cheap Eats in New York City

By Suzanne Wasserman

New Yorkers spend exorbitant amounts of money on rent and mortgages. But luckily, we can eat cheaply and abundantly, particularly in the city's ethnic enclaves. Here is an abbreviated gastronomic tour of cheap eats in the five boroughs. (See box on p. 54 for cheap food within a few blocks of the meeting hotels.)

Manhattan

There are still a few places to experience the pre-gentrification Lower East Side. Two classics of New York City gastronomy are Katz's Deli and Russ and Daughters Appetizing Store.

The sandwiches at **Katz's** (205 E. Houston St., 212-254-2246, www.katzdeli.com) are no longer cheap but each one can easily feed two. And you're paying for an unforgettable experience. Opened at this location in 1888, Katz's serves the best artery-clogging pastrami, corned beef, and specials in the world! Right down the block is the famous **Russ and Daughters** (179 E. Houston St.,

212-475-4880, www.russanddaughters.com). Owned by the same family for four generations, this appetizing store is a New York City gem. The owner Mark Federman and his kin sell bagels, smoked fish, cream cheese, and a host of other delicious treats. There is no place to sit in the store, but if it is not too cold you can sit outside on the benches down the block (in front of American Apparel).

Essex Street Market (120 Essex St., 212-388-0449, www.essexstreetmarket.com) is worth a side trip. Opened in 1940 to remove peddlers from the streets of the Lower East Side, the market recently received a makeover from the city's Economic Development Corporation. It is a fascinating commercial space that caters to local residents and visitors alike and should be a model for preserving the old while welcoming the new. Closed Sundays.

There are numerous delicious restaurants and bakeries in Chinatown. Try the pork buns at **Lucky King** (280 Grand St., 212-219-8434) for just 80 cents apiece. The popular **Congee Village** (100 Allen St., 212-

941-1818, www.congeevillagerestaurants.com), near the border between Chinatown and the Lower East Side, is one of New York's premiere Cantonese restaurants.

In the East Village, stand-outs include the Ukrainian coffee shop **Veselka** (144 2nd Ave., 212-228-9682, www.veselka.com) and **Little Poland** (200 2nd Ave., 212-777-9728). Each serves delicious, hearty soups like Ukrainian borscht and mushroom barley. Or indulge in the handmade pierogi, stuffed cabbage, or *bigos* (a hearty Ukrainian stew). You can eat like royalty for under \$10. Don't forget to ask for an order of challah with butter.

On First Avenue, have dessert and an espresso at **De Robertis Caffè** (176 1st Ave., 212-674-7137, www.derobertiscaffe.com). In the East Village since 1904, De Robertis' features delicious Italian pastries including cannoli, cassatine, and pignoli cookies.

In the east 20's on Lexington Avenue in Murray Hill is the aptly named Curry Hill. (There are also Indian restaurants on East

AHA Receptions

Saturday, Jan. 3, 5:30–7:00 p.m.

**Reception for Two-Year Faculty
Hilton New York, Murray Hill Suite B**

The AHA cordially invites faculty teaching at two-year and community colleges to attend a reception to meet each other and to discuss informally how the Association might better serve their needs.

Saturday, Jan. 3, 6:30–8:00 p.m.

**Graduate Students and Early Career Committee
Hilton New York, Concourse A**

The AHA's Graduate and Early Career Committee cordially invites graduate students to meet fellow students from

other institutions and historians at the beginning of their careers to meet with each other and the Association's leadership.

Sunday, January 4, 6:00–7:30 p.m.

**Committee on Minority
Historians' Reception
Hilton New York, Madison Suite**

The CMH cordially invites minority scholars, graduate students, and others to meet colleagues and AHA officers.

Sunday, January 4, 6:00–7:30 p.m.

**Public History Reception
Hilton New York, Clinton Suite**

The AHA's Professional Division, the American Association for State and Local

History, the National Council on Public History, the New York Council for the Humanities, the Department of History at New York University, and the Society for History in the Federal Government cordially invite public historians and anyone with an interest in public history to join them for informal conversation with colleagues.

Sunday, January 4, 7:30–9:00 p.m.

**Part-time and Adjunct Reception
Hilton New York, Gibson Suite**

The AHA Professional Division invites part-time and adjunct faculty to join them to talk about how concerns can be addressed.

6th Street in the East Village). There are plenty of good choices for vegetarians and carnivores alike. If you want to sample South Asian cuisine, visit **Kalustan's** grocery and spice store (123 Lexington Ave., 212-685-3451, www.kalustyans.com). It's worth it for the intoxicating smell alone. There are bins full of treats. Upstairs there is a little café. My favorites are the grapes leaves and samosas.

In the 30's around 5th Avenue, in the vicinity of the Empire State Building, the CUNY Graduate Center, and Macy's, lies the heart of Koreatown. **Mandoo Bar** (2 W. 32nd St., 212-279-3075) is a great place for pan fried dumplings (mandoo) and *bibimbop*, a Korean-style rice dish stirred in a stone pot at your table. Around the corner, **Bon Chon Chicken** (314 5th Ave., 212-221-2222) serves a mostly young, hip, and under-30 Korean crowd the best fried chicken ever. Be prepared to wait.

In Chelsea, **La Taza De Oro** (96 8th Ave., 212-243-9946) serves fantastic Puerto Rican delights such as pernil (roast pork) or *ropa vieja* (shredded beef) accompanied by rice and beans. Order the flan for dessert. For Dominican food, travel all the way uptown to Washington Heights. The neighborhood was known as the Jewish Alps when it was home to refugees from the Holocaust (including my father-in-law.) Now it is home to a vibrant Dominican community. **El Malecon** (4141 Broadway, 212-927-3812) is an excellent choice for arroz con pollo.

Other Boroughs

Most of the good cheap food in New York City is in the other boroughs—Russian, Chinese, Caribbean, Mexican, and Arabic among others. Here are a few highlights.

Before it is all lost to redevelopment, take the F train to Coney Island to buy a hot dog and fries at **Nathan's Famous** (1310 Surf Ave., 718-946-2705, www.nathansfamous.com) and take a walk on the boardwalk. Or visit the Sideshows by the Seashore. If freak shows aren't your thing, at least see Marie Roberts' wonderful sideshow banners on the side of the building on West 12th Street off Surf Avenue. After 27 years of living in New York, this is still one of my favorite ways to spend a Sunday afternoon.

Other Brooklyn favorites include the Mexican **La Familia** (938 4th Ave., 718-832-7568) in Sunset Park for tortas and the Caribbean and soul food **Soul Spot** (302 Atlantic Ave., 718-596-9933, www.thesoulspot.com) for jerk chicken, candied yams, and collard greens.

In the Bronx, visit the **Arthur Avenue Retail Market** (2344 Arthur Ave., 718-295-5033, www.arthuravenue.com). This enclosed market opened in 1940 in the heart of the Italian section of the Bronx. Mike's Deli is famous for its mozzarella and freshly made hero sandwiches. Closed Sundays.

Queens is a mecca for all things ethnic—there are communities of Greeks, Indians, Guyanese, Chinese, and Bukharin Jews from Uzbekistan, each group with accompanying restaurants, taverns, and grocery stores. Astoria, although gentrifying, is the center of Hellenic New York. Try **Athens Tavern** (23-01 31st St., 718-267-0800).

Denino's (524 Port Richmond Ave., 718-442-9401) on Staten Island has been run by the same family since 1937 and was recently voted one of the best pizza spots in New York. It is hard to get to by public transportation, although taking the free Staten Island Ferry is one of the best NYC experiences.

Even though many of these establishments have been around for decades, the only thing you can truly count on in New York City is change—trading rumors about restaurant closings is a favorite local pastime. So check first to make sure these gems are still open. If they are not, others will take their place.

Suzanne Wasserman is a historian and award-winning filmmaker currently working on The Sweatshop Cinderella, about the immigrant writer Anzia Yezierska. She is the director of the Gotham Center for New York City History at the City University of New York, Graduate Center. She is a member of the Local Arrangements Committee.

Call for Volunteers

Interviewing in the Job Market in the Twenty-First Century



The AHA needs volunteer interviewers to participate in the interview workshop for scholars entering the job market to be held Saturday, January 3, 2009, 9:30–11:30 a.m. in the Hilton's Trianon Ballroom. The workshop, sponsored by the AHA's Professional Division, the AHA Graduate and Early Career Committee, and the Coordinating Council for Women in History, will be chaired by David J. Weber (Southern Methodist Univ.), vice president of the AHA's Professional Division.

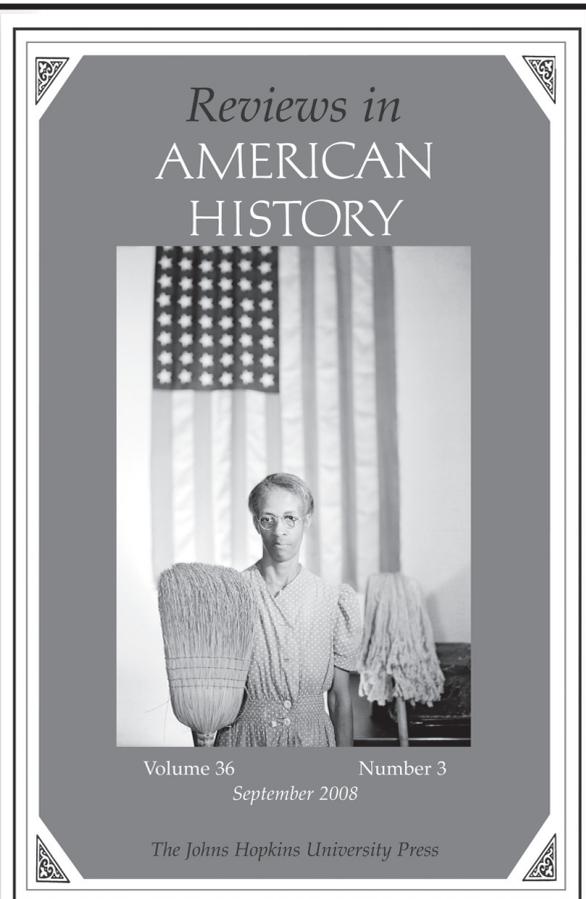
The informal discussions and mock interviews we offer at the workshop give job candidates the chance to practice their interview skills and to receive advice about how best to present themselves and their qualifications in the job market. This is good for the candidates, good for hiring departments, and good for the profession.

To make the workshop as useful as possible, it is essential to have a large number of volunteer interviewers. Anyone who has sat on the hiring side of an interview would be an appropriate and helpful volunteer. We extend a special invitation to recently hired PhDs and members of search committees who have previously conducted interviews at the AHA annual meeting. Your experience and expertise will be invaluable to current job candidates.

There is no preparation needed to participate. Simply show up between 9:00 and 9:15 a.m. at the appointed place

The Journals Division of the Johns Hopkins University Press, publisher of *Reviews in American History*, extend our sincere appreciation to outgoing editor **Louis Masur of Trinity College** and to Associate Editor **Kathleen Feeley of the University of the Redlands** for their 10 years of outstanding service to the journal and to our publishing program. We are also pleased and honored to welcome **Dr. Thomas Slaughter, Professor of History, the University of Rochester**, as the new editor of *Reviews in American History*. We look forward to a long and fruitful relationship.

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 **THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY**

Don't Panic! Frequently Asked Questions about the Job Center

By David Darlington

If you are a candidate on the history job market, or a search committee member, then you already know that the Job Center (formerly known as the Job Register, the “meet market,” or other less charitable names) is the place to be. Here, search committees connect with job candidates to collect c.v.’s and conduct interviews to fill open positions in their departments. As the hiring process can be a harrowing experience for both search committees and candidates even under the best of circumstances, here we provide a hopefully useful FAQ to make the experience a bit more pleasant.

Do I need to be registered for the annual meeting to use the Job Center? Yes, job candidates and all search committee members need to be registered for the meeting to use official Job Center facilities. There will be no exceptions.

Where will my interviews be? Under the best of circumstances, search committees will contact candidates prior to the annual meeting to discuss where the interview will take place. If the search committee has arranged space through the Job Center, the interviews will be in one of two places. First, if the search committee has arranged for a free table, the interview will be in the Hilton New York’s Rhinelander Gallery. Candidates should just show up about 10–15 minutes before their scheduled interview to sign in with AHA staff and have a seat in the waiting area, drink some water or coffee, and try to relax and focus. If the search committee has arranged for a private interview room through the Job Center, it will also be in the Hilton New York. Upon arrival, candidates should contact the search committee to find out where the room is, or visit the

Job Center Information Booth outside the Rhinelander Gallery for that information. About 10–15 minutes prior to their scheduled interview, candidates can head right up to their interview room to wait. The search committee should have a chair outside where candidates can wait while they finish their previous interview.

If a search committee will be conducting interviews outside of official AHA Job Center facilities, such as at a different hotel, they are responsible to ensure a professional environment. It is *critical* that candidates acquire contact information (cell number, e-mail) from a member of the search committee beforehand in order to find out where the interview will take place. The Job Center Information Booth will have information for all schools that reserved official Job Center interview space, and it *may* also have information for schools interviewing outside of official AHA facilities, but sometimes departments don’t provide that information (some in fact make a habit of it). If a candidate does not at least know the name of one search committee member, and the hotel he or she is staying at, the Job Center staff will be unable to assist them in finding the interview location.

The Electronic Search Committee Locator System, a monitor scrolling all known information about searches being conducted at the meeting, also will be in the Hilton New York’s Rhinelander Gallery, right next to the Job Center Information Booth. It is updated throughout the meeting by Job Center staff as more information becomes known.

When is the Job Center open? Interview tables will be open Friday, January 2, 12:30–6 p.m. (prearranged interviews only); Saturday and Sunday, January 3 and 4, 9 a.m.–6 p.m.; and Monday, January 5, 9 a.m.–noon. The Job Center Information Booth is open during these same hours. Private interview rooms will be available

New Name ... Same Services

The AHA Annual Meeting Job Register is now known as the **Job Center**

Candidates can ...

- ❖ Locate their prearranged interviews
- ❖ Submit c.v.’s for open searches
- ❖ Watch bulletin boards for new positions

Search Committees can ...

- ❖ Reserve rooms or free tables for interviewing
- ❖ Collect c.v.’s and schedule interviews on site
- ❖ List locations of privately arranged rooms so candidates can easily find them
- ❖ Advertise new positions for no cost on bulletin boards

Reservation forms for rooms and tables will be posted on the AHA web site at <http://www.historians.org/annual/2009/> on **October 15**. First come, first served—so send in your reservations quickly!

For more information, contact Liz Townsend at ltownsend@historians.org or David Darlington at (202) 544-2422, ext. 120.



Friday, January 2, 1–5 p.m.; Saturday and Sunday, January 3 and 4, 8 a.m.–5 p.m.; and Monday, January 5, 8 a.m.–noon.

Is there free internet available to contact search committees/candidates? Yes. The Internet Center will be located in the Hilton New York's Americas Hall II. You will need to be registered for the annual meeting to use the Internet Center facilities. For other wireless options in New York, see this blog post from Elisabeth Grant at *AHA Today*: <http://blog.historians.org/annual-meeting/628/free-wireless-internet-in-new-york>.

What do candidates need to bring? One of the services that the Job Center provides is to collect c.v.'s for open searches. The C.V. Collection Booth will be in the Hilton New York's Rhinelander Gallery. Candidates may be able to get an interview by submitting their c.v. to an open search at the booth. Candidates should bring multiple copies of their c.v.'s and get them in early (Friday or Saturday), so the search committee has time to review them and to schedule an interview. Candidates should remember that many institutions leave before the end of the meeting, so getting a c.v. in later means fewer options. How many to bring is up to the candidate—if you're in a popular field, you'll obviously need more. We recommend candidates make their copies at home, because photocopying services at the hotel can be expensive.

Candidates should also bring dissertation chapters, letters of recommendation, cover letters, teaching evaluations, or any other supporting materials that search committees may require. Candidates should save those for their interviews, however, rather submit them at the C.V. Collection Booth. Search committees collecting c.v.'s usually have many candidates to review (especially in popular fields), so too much paperwork may actually hurt rather than help. Candidates should save supporting materials to help make their case at the interview.

Candidates should also bring a notepad and pen (or electronic personal planner like a BlackBerry) for taking notes and writing down interview locations, a cell phone so they can be reached, and business cards, if available, for networking opportunities.

Should I come if I don't have any pre-arranged interviews? That's up to the candidate. While there are usually 50 to 60 schools conducting open searches (col-

lecting c.v.'s onsite), there is no guarantee that a significant number of them will be in a particular field (and the field breakdown won't be known until we get to New York). Less popular fields may only have three or four open searches. Popular fields such as 20th-century United States will have many open searches, but also many people submitting c.v.'s. Of course, there are a host of other great experiences at the annual meeting beyond looking for a job, and we don't want to discourage anyone from attending. Candidates should weigh their chances of getting an interview versus the other benefits of attending an annual meeting—browsing the exhibit hall, attending sessions in their field, pursuing professional development (such as attending our interviewing workshop), and hearing about the latest historical research—and use their best judgment.

What else do I need to know before going through this? Candidates and interviewers alike should review the AHA's Guidelines for the Hiring Process before the annual meeting. Participants may also want to review the appropriate sections in the *Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct*. Both documents are available on the AHA web site. Also, my *AHA Today* blog post from August 2008, <http://blog.historians.org/from-archives/572/from-the-archives-guidelines-for-the-hiring-process>, reviews some of the Association's other publications on the hiring process.

Is it as bad as I've heard? Don't panic, it probably is not. In truth, a little bit of pro-

fessionalism and a little bit of empathy go a long way. Candidates should be on time, dress appropriately, and try to relax. As a candidate, you want to present yourself as someone the search committee would *like to have as a colleague!* Dismissing a school out-of-hand as “not on my career track” won't get you anywhere. Also, remember that search committees sometimes have to sit through 50 or 60 interviews over a four-day weekend to pick just one person to be their next colleague. Every year search committees tell us “there are so many qualified historians” or “I wish we could hire them all!” It is natural to be anxious and pessimistic about the Job Center, but thousands of historians have gone through the Job Center already, and thousands more will in the future.

Search committees, remember that you were once in your candidates' shoes. Insecurity about the future of one's career is not a feeling anyone wants to experience. Respect your candidates by paying attention to their presentations and asking follow-up questions about their research. Be honest about the status of the search, the committee's timeline for a decision, and the candidate's standing. Familiarize yourself with the AHA's *Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct* and treat your candidates as the colleagues they could become!

Best of luck to everyone involved. See you in New York.

David Darlington is associate editor of Perspectives on History and is a co-manager of the Job Center.

Attention Job Center Interviewers:

Interviewing in a privately reserved suite?

Your candidates may come to the Job Center to confirm their suite number.

Please inform Job Center staff of the field and location of your interviews by visiting the Information Booth in the Hilton New York, Rhinelander Gallery; e-mailing ltownsend@historians.org, or calling (571) 437-6609.



AHA Guidelines for the Hiring Process

By the AHA Professional Division

In an effort to better serve members of the AHA, and to promote the highest standards of professional conduct in the hiring process, we provide these guidelines for search committees and job candidates

General Criteria

1. Job discrimination is illegal. Interviewing and hiring should be based solely on professional criteria. Interviewers should not ask questions about a candidate's marital status or family, race or national origin, age, or personal lifestyle. Candidates may, however, volunteer such information in the course of their own inquiries about the hiring institution, although this sort of discussion is usually more appropriate during an on-campus interview than in the preliminary stages of a candidacy.
2. All positions for historians should be advertised in the Employment Information Bulletin (classified ads) of *Perspectives*. If hiring institutions intend to interview at the AHA annual meeting, they should make every effort to advertise in the *Perspectives* issues for the fall months.
3. Advertisements for positions should contain specific information regarding qualifications and clear indication as

to whether a position has actually been authorized or is contingent upon budgetary or other administrative considerations.

4. Candidates should seek interviews only for those jobs for which they are qualified, and under no circumstances should they misrepresent their training or their qualifications. To do otherwise is unprofessional and wastes the time and energy of everyone concerned.
5. All applications and inquiries for a position should be acknowledged promptly and courteously (within two weeks of receipt, if possible), and each applicant should be informed as to the initial action on the application or inquiry. No final decision should be made without considering all applications received before the closing date.
6. At all stages of a search, affirmative action/equal opportunity guidelines should be respected.
7. As candidates are eliminated, they should be notified promptly and courteously. Some hiring institutions notify all candidates when their search is completed. Unsuccessful candidates may wish to ask how their chances might have been improved. Hiring institutions often respond helpfully to such inquiries but they are not obliged to disclose the reasoning leading to their ultimate choices.

have established. It also means that job candidates should not schedule interviews too close together. Appointments often run over the allotted times.

3. Interviews should proceed in a manner that respects the professional and personal integrity of candidates and interviewers. Whenever possible, interviewing committees should include male and female representation.
4. Interviews should take place in a professional setting. The AHA strongly urges institutions interviewing at the AHA annual meeting to use the facilities provided through the Job Center.

Beginning with the 2000 annual meeting in Chicago, the AHA has made special arrangements with institutions conducting interviews outside of designated Job Center facilities. For more details, please see page the Job Center guidelines, which can be viewed and downloaded here. See "Interviews for Non-Job Register Facilities"* for guidelines for those conducting interviews outside of designated Job Center facilities.

The AHA discourages holding interviews in hotel bedrooms. If an interviewer thinks it is necessary to use a facility outside the Job Center, the Association strongly advises that a parlor—rather than a sleeping—room be used, and that a third person always be present in the room with the candidate. Interviewers using facilities outside the Job Center bear sole responsibility for establishing an appropriate professional atmosphere and should take special care to ensure that all interviews are conducted courteously and in a proper and professional manner.

If for any reason the interviewers choose not to take advantage of the AHA facilities, they should be specific when making other arrangements. Let the candidates know when, where, and with whom they will be meeting. Provide this information to the Job Center staff, who will then make it available to candidates.

* Please Note: The Job Center was formerly called the Job Register.

For Further Reading:

The following online resources are also available:

The *AHA Job Advertising Policy*
www.historians.org/support/ADPOLICY.htm.

The *AHA Statement on Standards of Professional Conduct*
www.historians.org/pubs/Free/ProfessionalStandards.cfm

The AHA statement, *Best Practices on Spousal/Partner Hiring*
www.historians.org/perspectives/eib/spouse.cfm

Interviews at the AHA Annual Meeting

1. All participants in an interview should be prompt, efficient, and courteous. Job candidates should bring a sufficient supply of c.v.'s and writing implements to the meeting.
2. Interviews should take place on time, and candidates should be allowed enough time in interviews to develop their candidacies in some depth. This means that interviewers have to watch the time carefully, and try to avoid departing from the schedule they

Exhibitors' Index

The following list of 2009 Annual Meeting exhibitors has been updated from the Exhibitors' Index printed on pages 155–156 of the 2009 Annual Meeting Program:

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<u>NAME OF EXHIBITOR</u>	<u>BOOTH #</u>	<u>NAME OF EXHIBITOR</u>	<u>BOOTH #</u>
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Please Note

Admission to **all sessions**, the **Exhibit Hall**,
the **Job Center**,
and the **Messaging/Internet
Center**
requires an **AHA
Registration Badge!**



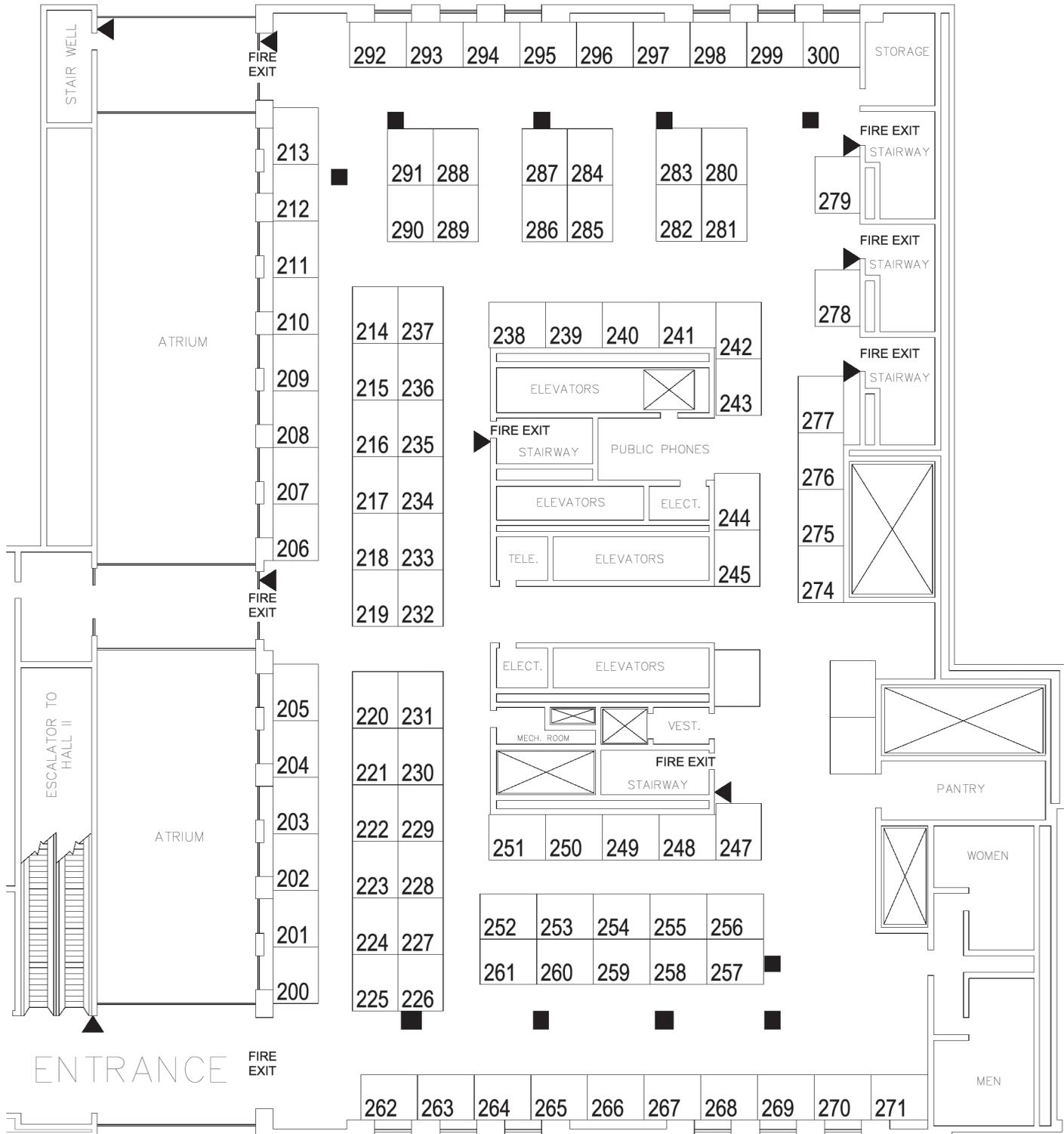
Map of the Exhibit Hall

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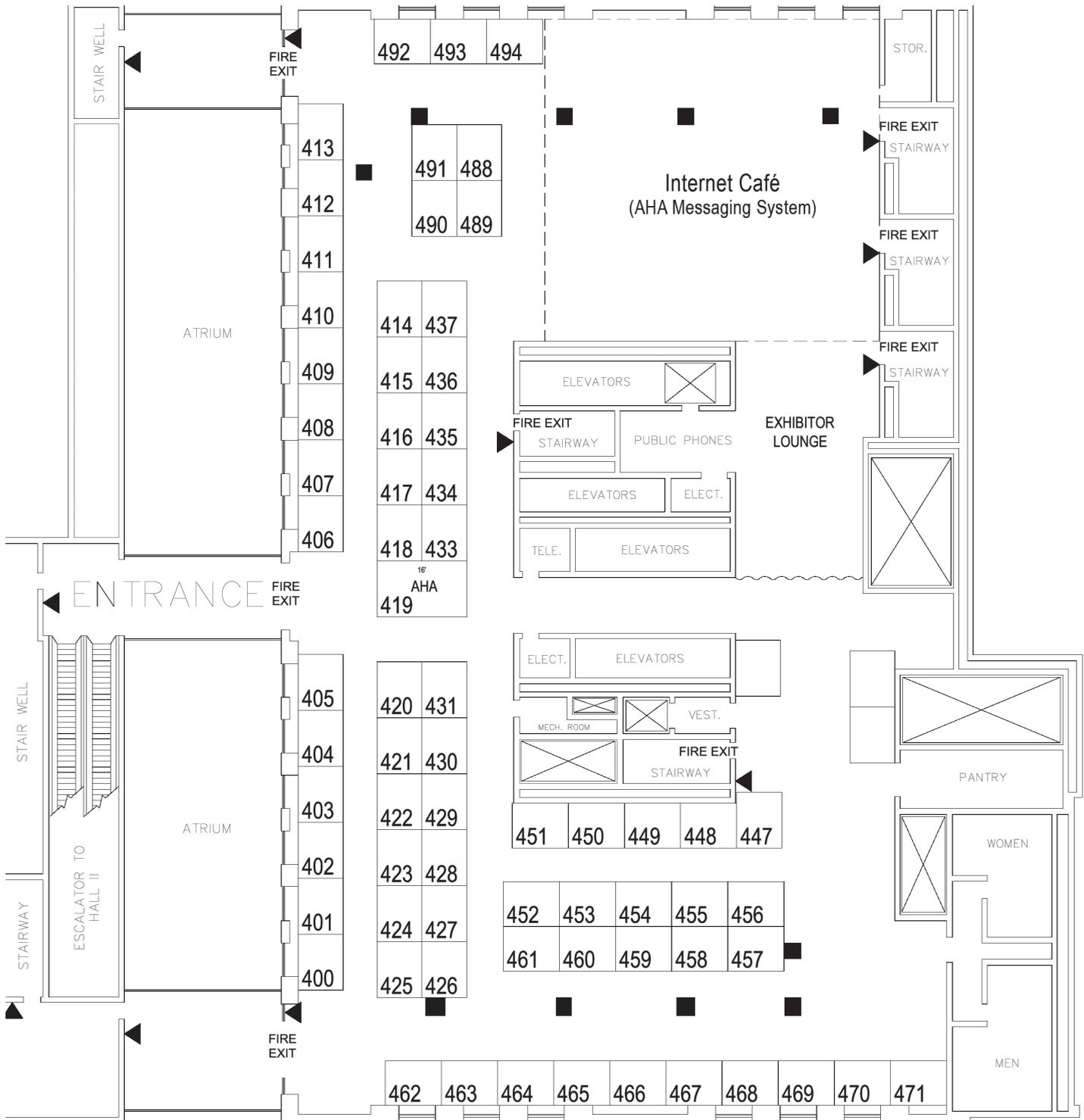
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Map of the Exhibit Hall

Americas Hall II



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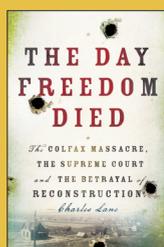


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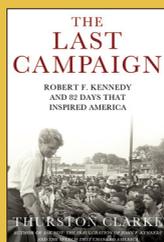
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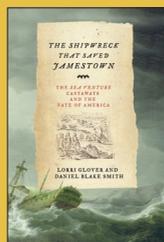


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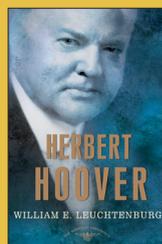
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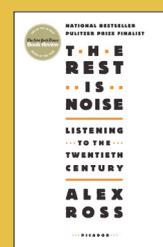
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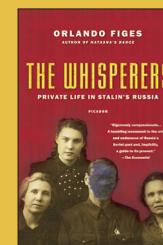
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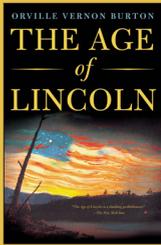
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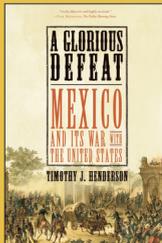
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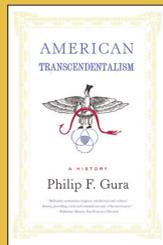
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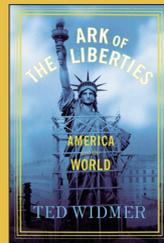
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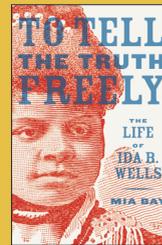
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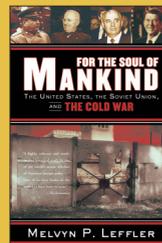
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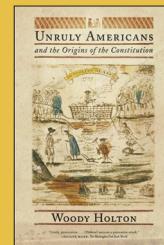
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