



## Thomas C. Holt

We can write no genuine history of the black experience without attempting to see our ancestors face to face, without straining to hear their thoughts and desires, without groping for the textures of their interior worlds. But having done that, we must establish linkages between that interior world and the external developments and movements in the larger world; for only in that way can that history lay any claim to centrality in the national experience... We must do history inside out and back again.<sup>1</sup>

Tom Holt wrote this in 1983, and in it one sees reflected his formation as a historian and his trajectory as a writer. As a child in Danville, Virginia, he listened to his grandmother's stories of the African American past while she shelled peas; as a master's student in English literature at Howard University he read the classic stories of human striving and the poetry of his teacher Sterling Brown. In the 1960s, working as a rural organizer with migrant and seasonal farmworkers in the South, he experienced the problems of political leadership; in the 1970s, he turned these problems into historical questions when he studied with C. Vann Woodward at Yale.

Tom Holt began teaching at Howard University in 1972, the year before he finished his doctorate. He has gone on to teach at Harvard University (1976–1979), the University of Michigan (1979–1987), and, most recently, at the University of Chicago (1987–present). Today he is the James Westfall Thompson Professor of American History at Chicago. From his grandmother's stories to his most recent work, he has lived and written history “inside out and back again,” eventually tracing the nature of freedom for former slaves from the fields of Jamaica where sugar and bananas were grown to the salons and cafés of London where policy was debated.

Tom Holt has also *taught* history “inside out and back again.” With undergraduates he has used lived experience to draw students into the study of the most difficult historical phenomena—as in a pioneering seminar at Michigan on race and racism—and then persuaded them that such study requires an extraordinary degree of rigor and self-discipline. With graduate students he has been generous, direct, and demanding. He is willing to entertain the most disparate and ambitious initial ideas—only to insist that the student go on to develop

a clear sense of how to pose a question and recognize limits. This, too, comes from his experience. He had himself proposed to C. Vann Woodward an impossibly ambitious thesis project—an analysis of postemancipation society in the United States South and the British West Indies in comparative perspective. Woodward accomplished something few have managed before or since: he stopped Tom Holt in his tracks. The proposal was prudently brought back within the boundaries of the state of South Carolina. Holt reflects that had he actually committed himself to such an unfinishable project as a graduate student, he would likely now be in an altogether different line of work.

The “problem of freedom” was an impossible thesis topic, but Holt wasn’t really stopped. The project became instead a possible life work. *Black over White: Negro Political Leadership in South Carolina during Reconstruction*, based on Holt’s doctoral thesis, appeared in 1977. By the time he learned that it had won the Sydnor Award from the Southern Historical Association, he had already begun doing fieldwork in Jamaica, tackling comparable questions on an Atlantic scale. His volume, *The Problem of Freedom: Race, Labor, and Politics in Jamaica and Britain, 1832–1938*, appeared in 1992, and has been received with admiration by scholars not only in Britain, the Caribbean, and the United States, but also in Spain and Brazil. It is a model of Atlantic studies in the widest sense, a work in which metropolitan and colonial histories are fused, and in which freedpeople and Crown officials share the stage equally.

Holt’s view of the role of history in public life has animated not only his examination of slave emancipation and its aftermath, but also his own comportment as a scholar. In the midst of finishing the manuscript of *The Problem of Freedom*, he developed a collaboration with Dennie Palmer Wolf, a researcher at the Harvard School of Education, on the question of how to awaken in adolescents an interest in history. Working with documents written by a committee of freedpeople from Edisto Island, South Carolina, in 1865, and reviewing tapes of student discussions of the documents, he wrote a brilliant pamphlet for teachers titled *Thinking Historically: Narrative, Imagination, and Understanding*.

That same year, Holt addressed a conference on “the right to literacy,” organized for teachers by the Modern Language Association. His talk, later published as “‘Knowledge Is Power’: The Black Struggle for Literacy,” contrasted the meaning of reading for former slaves and the meaning of formal education for contemporary

African American young people. In the first years after slave emancipation, he argued, education carried with it the promise of the exercise of political voice, and was embraced with extraordinary fervor by African Americans. If today there is estrangement between schools and community, the fault does not lie in some imagined “historical deficit” of the black community, for the tradition of attachment to education is clear. It must be sought—and attacked—in contemporary conditions themselves, and in the disjuncture between knowledge and power.

It should not, perhaps, be surprising that Thomas Holt has been willing to engage in the struggle for education in the broadest sense. He began college as an eager young science student planning to major in engineering. In the summer of 1963 he returned to Danville to take a summer job. He recalls listening to the radio with his mother as the first reports of the beatings of civil rights demonstrators at the Danville town hall came over the radio. The radio was broadcasting live from the site where Tom’s high school classmates and their fellow demonstrators were being arrested. He and his mother did not speak, but when he left the next morning she knew where he was headed. Four arrests and one conviction later, it was clear that he was not going to become another bright young engineer.

Thirty years later, his scholarly projects still reflect a commitment to come to grips with the possibilities for justice in a divided America. He is preparing a manuscript for the Johns Hopkins University Press on “Race and Racism in American History,” and he has begun a biography of W.E.B. Du Bois. At the same time, he is co-editing a collaborative bibliography, “Sources for the Study of Societies after Slavery,” to help open up the field of postemancipation studies, while expanding an essay on “The Articulation of Race, Gender, and Political Economy in British Emancipation Policy,” that frames new questions for such studies.

Tom Holt has already shown that he can live with the curse “May you live in interesting times.” He increasingly faces its academic equivalent, “May you study burning issues.” His career demonstrates that he has the insight, and grace under pressure, to meet this challenge as well.

Respectfully submitted,  
Rebecca J. Scott  
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

<sup>1</sup> “Whither Now and Why? An Introduction,” *The State of Afro-American History: Past, Present, and Future*, ed. Darlene Clark Hine. (Louisiana State University Press, 1986), p.6.

## Presidents of the American Historical Association

1884-85	Andrew Dickson White	1921	Jean Jules Jusserand
1885-86	George Bancroft	1922	Charles H. Haskins
1886-87	Justin Winsor	1923	Edward P. Cheyney
1887-88	William F. Poole	1924	Woodrow Wilson
1889	Charles K. Adams	1924-25	Charles M. Andrews
1890	John Jay	1926	Dana C. Munro
1891	William Wirt Henry	1927	Henry Osborn Taylor
1892-93	James Burrill Angell	1928	James H. Breasted
1893-94	Henry Adams	1929	James Harvey Robinson
1895	George Frisbie Hoar	1930	Evarts Boutell Greene
1896	Richard Salter Storrs	1931	Carl Lotus Becker
1897	James Schouler	1932	Herbert Eugene Bolton
1898	George Park Fisher	1933	Charles A. Beard
1899	James Ford Rhodes	1934	William E. Dodd
1900	Edward Eggleston	1935	Michael I. Rostovtzeff
1901	Charles F. Adams	1936	Charles McIlwain
1902	Alfred Thayer Mahan	1937	Guy Stanton Ford
1903	Henry Charles Lea	1938	Laurence M. Larson
1904	Goldwin Smith		Frederic L. Paxson
1905	John Bach McMaster	1939	William Scott Ferguson
1906	Simeon E. Baldwin	1940	Max Farrand
1907	J. Franklin Jameson	1941	James Westfall Thompson
1908	George Burton Adams	1942	Arthur M. Schlesinger
1909	Albert Bushnell Hart	1943	Nellie Neilson
1910	Frederick J. Turner	1944	William L. Westermann
1911	William M. Sloane	1945	Carlton J. H. Hayes
1912	Theodore Roosevelt	1946	Sidney B. Fay
1913	William A. Dunning	1947	Thomas J. Wertenbaker
1914	Andrew C. McLaughlin	1948	Kenneth Scott Latourette
1915	H. Morse Stephens	1949	Conyers Read
1916	George Lincoln Burr	1950	Samuel E. Morison
1917	Worthington C. Ford	1951	Robert L. Schuyler
1918-19	William R. Thayer	1952	James G. Randall
1920	Edward Channing	1953	Louis Gottschalk

1954	Merle Curti	1974	Lewis Hanke
1955	Lynn Thorndike	1975	Gordon Wright
1956	Dexter Perkins	1976	Richard B. Morris
1957	William Langer	1977	Charles Gibson
1958	Walter Prescott Webb	1978	William J. Bouwsma
1959	Allan Nevins	1979	John Hope Franklin
1960	Bernadotte E. Schmitt	1980	David H. Pinkney
1961	Samuel Flagg Bemis	1981	Bernard Bailyn
1962	Carl Bridenbaugh	1982	Gordon A. Craig
1963	Crane Brinton	1983	Philip D. Curtin
1964	Julian P. Boyd	1984	Arthur S. Link
1965	Frederic C. Lane	1985	William H. McNeill
1966	Roy F. Nichols	1986	Carl N. Degler
1967	Hajo Holborn	1987	Natalie Z. Davis
1968	John K. Fairbank	1988	Akira Iriye
1969	C. Vann Woodward	1989	Louis R. Harlan
1970	R. R. Palmer	1990	David Herlihy
1971	David M. Potter	1991	William E. Leuchtenburg
	Joseph R. Strayer	1992	Frederic E. Wakeman, Jr.
1972	Thomas C. Cochran	1993	Louise A. Tilly
1973	Lynn White, jr.	1994	Thomas C. Holt