A SEMESTER OF LIVING NOTORIOUSLY

On the afternoon of December 19, 1995, the exhibition staff of the Library of Congress installed "Back of the Big House: The Cultural Landscape of the Plantation" on the 6th floor of its Madison Building. The show, based on my 1993 book of nearly the same title, was scheduled to open the next morning and was intended to be on view until February 1, serving as the lead-in for the Library's events celebrating "Black History Month." But none of this happened.

Events took a totally unanticipated turn. The exhibition was taken down within less than an hour because several African-American members of the Library staff voiced objections. Some found the subject matter disturbing, others thought the location inappropriate. One man reported that the images reminded him of the degradation he faced as an employee of the Library.

The sudden closing of the show — which had been seen without incident at three other venues — was by the next morning front-page news in the Washington Post and soon went out to the nation on the AP wire. Before

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FAMILY AFFAIRS:

John Cole, PhD 1971, was a particularly proud participant in this year’s graduation ceremonies as he watched his wife, Nancy Gwinn, receive her PhD in American Studies as well. John and Nancy are but a part of the family tradition at GW. In addition, we have welcomed this year to the major Jessica Krey, whose mother, Rene Diemer, also received her degree — a BA in American Studies — in 1971. Another new major is Rose Stapp, daughter of Carol Stapp, PhD. Also playing a part in the revived major is Matt Sokoloski, a senior now and brother of Melissa Sokoloski Snodgrass, BA 1991.
long all the media wanted to know what all the fuss was about. On December 21 our American Studies office was awash in reporters and television crews. That day I did TV "spots" for ABC and CNN, a live radio piece for CBS. I also recorded pieces for NPR and German NPR right from my office. The phone rang constantly with requests for quotes from the Baltimore Sun, New York Times, Boston Globe, Chicago Tribune, LA Times, Newsweek, Chronicle of Higher Education, and The New Republic. What just a few days earlier had been simply a modest presentation of 85 images of slave life from the collections of the Library of Congress was now center stage in a wide-ranging discussion on political correctness and the practice of censorship by federal agencies. One journalist accused black staffers at the Library of Congress of "cultural blackmail." A Washington Post editorial opined that the Library of Congress was "in a strange position to act as guardian of the nation's patrimony." Within the week, related stories were appearing in London, Paris, and even Johannesburg.

With "the whole world watching" the Library of Congress sought an alternative venue for my now highly controversial exhibition and chose the Martin Luther King, Jr. Library in Washington, D.C. A second opening was scheduled for January 16, an event that was closely monitored by the media. Writers for the Washington papers were even joined by a reporter from the Wall Street Journal. Anticipating a potential flare-up by the black community, they were poised to swoop down on first flicker of dissent. What they encountered instead was broad public support and acceptance. A representative comment was: "Thanks for letting me decide on the merit of this exhibit. History for most blacks is a painful and emotional study, but it is what happened. It serves for me as a reminder of the strong people that are my past and I resolve that I too must endure."

The media were nevertheless still energized. I did a live call-in TV show on C-SPAN and gave Charlayne Hunter-Gault a two-hour tour which she later condensed into a ten minute piece for the McNeel-Lehr News Hour. There was now a positive shift in tone of the coverage, and the reputation of the formerly controversial exhibit was somewhat recuperated. "Back of the Big House" was seen finally as a useful exercise in recovering the under-reported history of everyday life on southern plantations. Still the New York Times covered the front of its Sunday "Style" section of February 11 with full-page images linking "Back of the Big House" to the showing of the Enola Gay and the National Museum of Art’s controversial exhibition "The West as America." The reputation for notoriety is certainly difficult to shake.

The exhibit moved on in late February to its next planned venue, the Talbot County Historical Society in Easton, Maryland, and was seen without incident. The show then traveled to Huntsville, Texas and was extended an additional three weeks due to public interest. Currently the exhibition is installed at the Alexandria Center for Black History. Public interest remains high, and new venues have been added to the tour; the show is booked well into 1998, and a number of northern sites, including Detroit, Chicago, and Boston are now included.

With the furore having at last subsided, I look back on the entire experience as a set of interesting experiences happily now in the past. One of my colleagues recently praised me for having the "good sense" to be criticized in public. Another gleefully suggested that my book should now bear an advertising sticker announcing that the volume was BANNED AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. My notorious semester may have been interesting, but I wouldn’t recommend it.

—John Michael Vlach

FACULTY NEWS

Howard Gillette’s publications on Washington — three books and an article in 1995 — have evoked a number of responses. Washington Seen, written with Fredric Miller of the National Endowment for the Humanities, has received an award of merit from the American Association for State and Local History. His interpretive history of the city’s troubled relations with the city, Between Justice and Beauty: Race, Planning and the Failure of Urban Policy in Washington, D.C., prompted invitations to speak at the organizational meeting of the Committee for the Capital City, a group working for the retrocession of Washington to the state of Maryland, the Smithsonian, the National Building Museum, and at the local chapter of the American Planning Association. He participated in a summer institute for D.C. high school and middle school teachers focusing on the city’s role in history and consulted with the history department of Cleveland State University on plans to emphasize social and urban history in that program. He was a speaker also at a memorial conference on urban historian Roy Lubove at the University of Pittsburgh and delivered the annual Letitia Woods Brown address in October 1995 on the subject “History Matters.” He is currently working on an analysis of the causes of the precipitous decline of Camden, New Jersey.

Richard Longstreth was elected first vice president of the Society of Architectural Historians this April, a post
he will hold for two years. He gave the 1995 Martha G. Robinson Memorial Lecture for the Louisiana Landmarks Society in New Orleans and the keynote lecture at the first-ever all-day conference on the history of a community’s shopping centers, sponsored by the Harley McKee Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians at Syracuse. He gave talks on the role of the department store in the decentralization of cities, jointly sponsored by the National Building Museum and the Historical Society of Washington, D.C., and on the Arts and Crafts Movement in California at a symposium held at the University of California, Berkeley.

Recent publications include "I Can’t See It; I Don’t Understand It; and It Doesn’t Look Old to Me," in Historic Preservation Forum and "The Mixed Blessings of Success: The Hecht Company and Department Store Branch Development After World War II," in Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture. Two books, City Center to Regional Mall: Architecture, the Automobile, and Retailing in Los Angeles, 1920-1950 and History on the Line: Testimony in the Cause of Preservation, are due for release later this year. Current projects include books on the origins of the supermarket and on the department store.

NEW FACULTY MEMBER

Melani McAllister joins the American Studies faculty this fall. She was born and raised in North Carolina. In 1980, she was awarded a John Morehead scholarship and a Thomas Watson National Merit scholarship to attend the University of North Carolina—Chapel Hill, where she majored in International Studies and received her B.A. summa cum laude in 1984. She became interested in the Middle East while working as an intern at Newsweek magazine in 1982. From 1984 to 1985, she lived in Cairo, Egypt, on a Fulbright student fellowship, where she studied Arabic and modern Egyptian history.

In 1986, McAllister moved to Boston, where for several years in the mid-1980s, she worked as a community education programs on the Middle East, and political action on lesbian, gay, and feminist issues. At the same time, she served on the Board of Directors of Community Works, a local coalition that was one of the pioneers of the movement to develop alternatives to the United Way. She later also worked in teaching and administration for an arts and education program in a low-income housing project, where she developed an interest in the politics of culture.

She entered the doctoral program in American Civilization at Brown University in 1989, where her work was supported by a Mellon Fellowship in the Humanities. In 1994, she received Brown’s Presidential Award for Excellence in Teaching. Her dissertation, "Staging the American Century: Race, Gender, and Nation in U.S. Representations of the Middle East," explores the construction of postwar U.S. nationalism by examining the links between cultural artifacts, national identities, and U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East. The study analyzes films, television, museum exhibits, and novels alongside U.S. foreign policy documents, and argues that domestic concerns about race and gender difference played a key role in representations of the Middle East. Chapters include examination of the biblical epics in the 1950s, black Muslim writings in the 1960s, the King Tut exhibit in the 1970s, and analysis of news coverage of the Iran hostage crisis and the Gulf War. She has recently published an article on the King Tut exhibit in Representations.

At GWU, she will teach a range of courses on cultural theory, media studies, and 20th-century culture, with a focus on the transnational dimensions of American Studies.

Teresa Murphy was on leave for the academic year 1995-1996, drafting her next book, Women and Historical Imagination in the Early Republic. As Principal Investigator of a grant to study history in the national parks, she spent May and June directing five graduate students and two faculty members from American Studies in the assessment of four national parks: George Washington’s Birthplace; Booker T. Washington’s Birthplace; Hampton House; and Arlington House. As of July 1, she became Associate Editor of American Quarterly.

Phyllis Palmer spent the past year in Phillips Hall as the Associate Executive Dean for Arts and Sciences and happily returned from mundane administrative duties to the Chair-ship of the newly-renamed American Studies Department in August, 1996. She will continue with a major university administrative appointment this year as chair of the steering committee for the University’s decennial Middle States accreditation review. Palmer participated in a panel on “Whiteness” and “Blackness” in American Culture at the American Studies Association annual meeting. She published an article that completes the research begun in her book on domestic workers: “Outside the Law: Agricultural and Domestic Workers Under the Fair Labor Standards Act,” Journal of Policy History, 7 (Winter 1995). And she continued her interviewing and analysis of the experiences of teen-age campers at the in
ter-racial camps run by the National Conference of Christians and Jews during the 1950s-1970s, part of a book project on inter-racial connections in post-World War II America.

Kirsten Swinth, who is teaching with the department in the 1995-96 and 1996-97 academic years, has been making her case for the significance of women artists, art, visual representation, and cultural history on a number of fronts. She is revising her book, Painting Professionals: Women Artists and the Development of a Professional Ideal in American Art, 1870-1920, for the University of North Carolina Press. In addition, moving into the mainstream of women's history, she has begun an essay on Jane Addams and the role of art in Hull House and in Addams's social vision. She is also working on a paper for a conference on the Sartain family and the cultural landscape of Philadelphia, where she will talk on the community of professional women in the city—one that brought together sisters-in-law, Emily Sartain (engraver, painter, and art professor) and Harriet Judd Sartain (physician, and leading homeopathic society member). At the Organization of American historians conference, she will cross cultural history with women's history and environmental history for a panel on women, nature, and the visual arts. Her paper is entitled "Modernism in the High Sierra: Marguerite Zorach's Shaping of a Female Landscape Tradition".

LETTER FROM MONGOLIA

While you in Washington had a Mongolian winter, we in Ulaanbaatar suffered a Washington winter. Mongolia has been unusually warm and dry this year, which helps to account for the terrible fires that have been burning out of control since late February. As of this date, more than 20 persons have died in the fires, thousands of head of livestock have been destroyed, and 17% of the country's forests have burned. Most of the fires are in remote areas, probably started by careless herdsmen or people gathering antlers for medicinal purposes, but there is a growing belief here in Ulaanbaatar that some of the fires near the city were set by people hoping to be employed, or at least fed, as firefighters.

Unemployment and underemployment is high, over 10% and much higher among the young, and the salary of a university professor is about 40,000 tugrik, or $80.00 a month. Although housing and some food items are price controlled, a decent dinner at a restaurant costs 1,000 to 2,500 tugrik. The shift from state ownership to privatization that began in 1991 has been accompanied by inflation, the loss of many health and educational benefits, and a general feeling of insecurity. After 70 years of Soviet Russian domination, Mongolia, a European culture in an Asian setting, is struggling to reinvent itself.

Five years ago, the students I taught this semester were finishing secondary school. Many of them knew Russian better than Mongolian. The best students could expect to be offered free university educations in Russia or one of the East European satellites. Today, they are paying 80,000 tugrik tuition and sitting in the over-crowded, physically deteriorating classrooms of the National University of Mongolia, without computers, typewriters, paper, or books.

One of the most affecting and enduring memories I will take away from here is that of seven or American Literature, trying to read the first few pages of Benjamin Franklin's autobiography, which I had assigned. Although the U.S. Information Agency had supplied enough copies of the book for each student to read alone, their previous education has not encouraged them to do so. Not only has a lack of books prevented them from learning how to study alone, the old educational system discouraged any independence of thought. The Soviets taught them that Theodore Dreiser, Jack London, and Mayne Reid (a prize to the person who can identify the latter without looking him up) were the only important American writers, and American popular culture has just begun to penetrate the Gobi curtain. (The Mongolian rock group Camerton has been encouraged by Boyz I.I Men, but there is no McDonald's or any other American franchise here and CNN International is only on for a few hours in the evening.)

Of the 90 Third and Fourth year English students I taught in two American Literature and Civilization classes, about 25 attended lectures faithfully and turned in the writing assignments. I also cherish the memories of a young woman named Sayana explaining the meaning of Hemingway's short story "Indian Camp," in terms of the Mongolian proverb, every birth requires a death, and my long discussions with another student, Mongolkhan, which means Mongol Queen, about the possible negative effects of American Christian missionary activities in Mongolia. These and other students and colleagues have made my Fulbright experience rewarding.

One does not have to search for Emersonian correspondences in the ashes of Communism and the Mongolian grassland to see that Mongolia is faced with a long period of recovery, but recently when Claudia and I were camping on the banks of the Orhan River we saw green shoots of grass and the tiny yellow and purple wildflowers poking through the ashes of a recent burn.

daraa uulzii
Barney Mergen
Public History Inside and Outside the Academy
James Oliver Horton

Having been interested for a long time in the way the public receives and acts upon history outside the academy, I was fortunate enough to spend the 1994-95 academic year at the National Park Service as historical advisor to Director Roger Kennedy. While there I worked both with Park Service personnel to update exhibitions in light of recent scholarship and to build connections with professional associations. Both efforts have since borne fruit. The Park Service has established an internship with the American Studies Association, sponsored a joint meeting at Grant’s Tomb with the Organization of American Historians, and joined in a seminar with Chicago’s Newberry Library examining the history of Native Americans. In addition to evaluating a number of older sites for new interpretations, the Park Service is in the process of establishing a number of new historic sites which will broaden their focus on social history. The Brown V. Board of Education Historic Site will soon open in Topeka, Kansas and the National Underground Railroad Historic Trail has been proposed for the late 1990s. The Park Service is also in the process of constructing an exhibit for the African Burial Ground Historic Site in New York City as part of their effort to be more inclusive in their historical exhibition.

Although I am no longer officially working for the Park Service, I have been appointed as a member of the National Park Systems Advisory Board by Bruce Babbitt, the Secretary of the Interior and in January of this year I was elected chair of that board. Thus, I will be able to continue my association with the Park Service through the activities of the board.

The Park Service experience has affected both my teaching responsibilities and my consulting work. This past spring I taught a new course on the public interpretation of African American history in particular, and this spring the American Studies Department will adopt that course to a new graduate offering in public history. We expect to support at least one incoming student in that field with new scholarship funding (see box). I am currently advising on the creation of the National Underground Railroad Freedom Center in Cincinnati, which will include a museum of the underground railroad. I also worked over the past year with Monticello, the Gilder-Lehrman Institute of American History, which has established a number of summer history seminars for public school teachers, and a public high school in New York City which will specialize in teaching American history.

The advent of the History Channel last year has provided scholars with a wonderful opportunity to reach a broad audience. I have been able to work on a number of History Channel projects, most recently of which was a six night rebroadcast of the series, “Roots” in which I provided historical commentary for the viewers.

Last summer I began my term as chair of the American Studies Association’s International Committee which has been exciting and a good deal of fun. There are an extraordinary number of American Studies Programs going on around the world which should be coordinated with the USASA and limitless possibilities for cooperative ventures. In an effort to combine some of my interests I arranged for an internship of two American Studies students from Holland with the National Park Service Martin Luther King Historical Site in Atlanta for with the opportunity to work and study at the historic site and it provided the National Park Service with knowledgeable, multi-lingual guides to deal with their international visitors during this Olympic summer. I hope that such international internships will become more generally available through the Park Service.

My interest in public history has coincided with the completion of several major new projects over the past year. Last November marked the publication of A History of the African American People, Lois Horton’s and my edited book, which combined scholarly essays and beautiful pictures to tell the story of black America from African roots to the 1990s. In October Oxford University Press will bring out In the Hope of Liberty: Culture, Community, and Protest Among Northern Blacks, 1700-1860, the book that we have been writing for the last decade. This summer we completed “Geschichte der Afro-Amerikaner,” a survey of African American History to be published in German by Franz Steiner Verlag. Professor Norbert Finzsch, of the University of Hamburg, will do the translation and contribute information from German history to provide a context for the German reader.
Frances Alexander, MA 1991, is a partner in Mattson, Alexander & Associates, a Charlotte, North Carolina-based firm specializing in documentation and assessment of historic resources. Her work extends over much of the eastern half of the country.

Sally Berk, MA 1989, has been elected president of the D.C. Preservation League.

Regina Lee Blaszczyk, MA 1987, is teaching in the Department of History and the Program in American Studies at Boston University. She finished her dissertation in History from the University of Delaware in August 1995. Her recent publications include: "The Aesthetic Moment: China Decorators, Consumer Demand, and Technological Change in the American Porcelain Industry, 1865-1900," in Winterthur Portfolio 29, no. 2/3 (Summer/Autumn 1994) and "Reign of the Robots: The Homer Laughlin China Company and Flexible Mass Production," in Technology and Culture 36 (Fall 1995).

Elizabeth Calvit, MA 1995, has been coordinator of the Department of Defense's Legacy Program, designed to identify, document, and protect historic resources. She has recently moved to New Orleans where she intends to continue her work in the preservation field.

Dennis Domer, MA 1990, chaired the 1996 Vernacular Architecture Forum meeting at Lawrence, Kansas. He has completed a book on the architect Alfred Cauldwell, to be published by Johns Hopkins University Press.

Since graduating from GWU Charles Dorn, BA 1990, has taught in high schools in Montgomery County and St. Mary's County, Maryland. He completed a master's degree in the history of education at Stanford University two years ago and is presently teaching World and Advanced Placement American History at Henry Gunn High School in Palo Alto, California.

Jessica Elfenbein, MA 1989, completed her requirements for the Ph.D. in the Hagley program at the University of Delaware this summer and is teaching at the University of Baltimore.

Noralee Frankel, Ph.D. 1982, has been named assistant director on women, minorities and teaching for the American Historical Association. She is editor, with Nancy Dye, of Gender, Class, Race, and Reform in Progressive America, published by the University of Kentucky Press.

Dennis Gale, Ph.D. 1981, chairs the Department of Urban and Regional Planning at Florida Atlantic University. His most recent book, issued by Sage Publications this summer, is Understanding Urban Unrest: From Reverend King to Rodney King.

James Goode, Ph.D. 1995, has been teaching a course on the history of architecture in Washington for American University.

Jack Hamilton, Ph.D. 1983, who currently serves as dean of the Manship School of Mass communication at Louisiana State University, is also the author of a new book, along with George Krimsky, Hold the Press: The Inside Story on Newspapers, published by Louisiana State University Press.

Kim Hoagland, MA 1979, was elected first vice president of the Vernacular Architecture Forum in May 1995 and recently was appointed editor of the Forum, the bulletin of the Committee of Preservation of the Society of Architectural Historians.

Gina Jenkins, Ph.D. 1991, has been appointed a visiting associate professor of American Studies at the University of Maryland, where she will be teaching material culture and cultural history this year.

Sandra Kurtinitis, Ph.D. 1986, was inaugurated as the fourth president of Quinsigamond Community College in Worcester, Massachusetts October 19th, 1995. She assumed her new position after serving as Dean of Academic Affairs at nearby Berkshire Community College.

Michael LaPlace, BA 1982, recently left his position as a planner in the Department of Planning and Community Development of Montclair, New Jersey to assume responsibilities as director of long-range planning for the city of Gaithersburg, Maryland.

Angela Leonard, Ph.D. 1994, participated in a post-graduate seminar in criticism and theory at Dartmouth College with Dominick LaCapra, Michael
Rissatgerre, and Elaine Scarry during this past summer.


Jacqueline McGlade, Ph.D. 1994, is teaching diplomatic history in the History Department of Monmouth University in New Jersey.

Marie Tyler-McGraw, Ph.D. 1980, taught in George Washington’s American Studies Program during the fall semester and has since joined the National Park Service in the office of the chief historian. Her responsibilities include building ties with other historical organizations and working to upgrade interpretative sites. She serves as book review editor for Washington History, the journal of the Historical Society of Washington.

Melissa McCloud, Ph.D. 1988, has been appointed director of a new center for research and education at the Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum in St. Michaels, Maryland, where she will supervise publications, exhibits, and the boatyard in addition to developing collaborative programs with neighboring institutions. She is co-curating an exhibit with Nancy Davis, on Benjamin Latrobe, to open a new building at the Maryland Historical Society in 1997.

After four years at the Smithsonian’s National Museum of American History, Denise D. Meringolo, BA 1990, took over as curator of the Jewish Historical Society of Greater Washington on May 1, 1995. During her first year on the job, she has curated two exhibits. The current exhibit, “Tzedakah: Jewish Women Creating a Capital Community, 1895-1948,” explores local Jewish women’s increasingly public, professional and political community service work. It will be on display through the fall of 1997. In the midst of research and writing for the exhibit, she married Kevin Tucker, BA Communications, 1990, on March 16, 1996.

Carol Poh Miller, MA 1975, has been working as a historical consultant in Cleveland Ohio since 1976. Her many publications on that city have included Cleveland: A Concise History, 1796-1990 (Indiana University Press, 1990) and a major role in writing The Encyclopedia of Cleveland History, also published by Indiana University Press. She has also prepared a number of cultural and historic resource reports. Most recently she published, in 1995, Church with a Conscience: A History of Cleveland’s Church of the Covenant, 1844-1995. She received the Public Education and Awareness Award from the Ohio Historic Preservation Office in 1988 “for articles and publications that have increased public awareness of Cleveland’s historic and architectural resources” and the Cleveland Communicators Award, Women in Communications, Inc., in 1993 for her publication Cleveland Metroparks, Past and Present.

George Murry, Ph.D. 1995, had the especially difficult task a year ago of balancing preparations for the defense of his dissertation and his inauguration as auxiliary bishop for Chicago’s South Side. In his new role, George has responsibility for supervising 79 parishes consisting of approximately 100,000 black Catholics. He took the position after serving as president of Archbishop Carroll High School in Washington for six years.

Bambi Ray, MA 1994, is the principal of Ray & Associates, an Atlanta-based firm specializing in historical research for preservation projects.

Jeanne Schinto, BA 1973, has published Huddle Fever: Living in the Immigrant City by Alfred A Knopf. It is about the rise and fall of the old textile mill town of Lawrence, Massachusetts, where she lived from 1984 to 1994.

Diane Walsh Shaw, MA 1990, has been writing her dissertation at the University of California, Berkeley, on Erie Canal towns as exemplars of early 19th century urban planning ideals. She taught architectural history at Washington State University for 1995-96 and begins a tenure track position at Carnegie Mellon University’s architecture department this fall, where she will be teaching architectural and urban history. Last year she was elected to the Board of the Vernacular Architecture Forum. She married Kai Gutschow in 1994, another architectural historian who is in the process of getting his PhD from Columbia.

Susan Cooke Soderberg, MA 1992, has published Lest We Forget: A Guide to Civil War Monuments in Maryland, adopted from her MA thesis. She is a freelance writer, historian, and folklorist, newspaper columnist, and lecturer.

Nancy Solomon, MA 1985, is the founder and director of Long Island Traditions, Inc. in Baldwin, New York, which documents and presents programs on the ethnic and occupational groups of the region. In 1991 she published On the Bay, a history of the folk culture of bay houses, small shacks originally built by fishermen on the marshlands along Long Island’s south shore. She has been working on an exhibit on Robert Moses’s creation of parkways and Jones Beach, which is scheduled to open next fall.

Anna Speicher, Ph.D. 1996, is teaching this year in the Department of Religion at Carleton College.

Laura Spina, MA 1996, has joined the staff of the Philadelphia Historical Commission.

Melinda Young Stuart, MA 1993, spent 3 months in Denmark on a Fulbright research grant investigating the Danish life and landscape art of Danish-American artist Ferdinand Richrath (1819-1895), within the context of Danish physical and cultural geography. This followed directly on her M.A. thesis, which discussed a portion of Richrath’s late 1850s American landscape work. Her illustrated article, “Ferdinand Richrath and South Funen” (translated into Danish as “Ferdinand Richrath og Sydfyn”), appeared as the lead cover piece in the annual yearbook (Arbog, 1994) of the Svendborg & Omegns Museum (the Svendborg County Museum) on the island of Funen in Denmark. In 1995 she served as Curator of Photographs for the traveling exhibition, City Success Stories, organized by the Historical Society of Washington, DC, and scheduled to circulate among branch public libraries in the city through part of 1996. She has left her four-year position as associate curator of the U.S. Senate/U.S. Capitol and is now stepping up activity as a consultant to the Historical Society of Washington, DC. She recently married George Stuart, whom she accompanied to Honduras, Guatemala, and Yucatan on a National Geographic Society tour of Maya archaeological sites — which he conducted in January 1995.

Thomas Yanni, MA 1994, serves as curator at the Rosenbach Museum and Library in Philadelphia.
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