

@the Maryland State Archives

April in Annapolis

Robert Schoeberlein, Director
Special Collections, Maryland State Archives

The Maryland State Archives is very pleased to host the next Maryland History and Cultural Collaborative meeting. The meeting will be held on **Monday, April 25, 2011** from 10am to 2:30pm (with optional 2:30pm-4pm workshop). The programs are free, but Please take this brief survey to assist us in the planning of the event

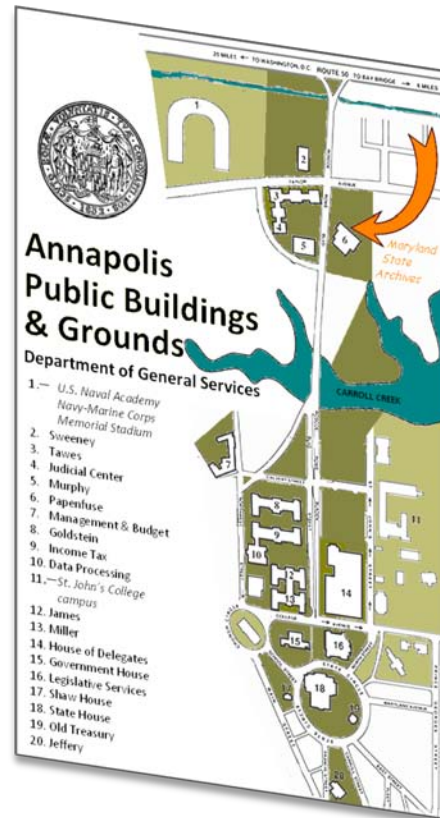
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Our theme is "Conservation and Disaster Preparedness: Will Your Institution Be Ready in a Time of Crisis?" Participants will have the opportunity to discuss these issues with a panel of experts from the archives' conservation lab and an object conservator in private practice.

Following lunch and the collaborative business meeting, participants will also have the option of attending a free workshop on disaster preparedness.

The schedule for the day is as follows:

- 10:30am- 10:45am** Welcoming Remarks:
Edward Papenfuse, State Archivist
- 10:45am- 12:00pm** Presentations and Q/A with a panel from the Maryland State Archives Conservation Lab
 - Books———Vicki Lee, Director
 - Paper/
 - Photographs——Jennifer Cruickshank, Deputy Director
 - Disaster Preparedness——Sarah Patterson, IPER/REPR Trainer,
 - Objects———Howard Wellman,
Howard Wellman Conservation, LLC
- 12:00pm- 1:00pm** Lunch (available for a fee):
- 1:00pm- 2:30pm** MHCC Business Meeting:
- 2:30pm- 4:00pm** Disaster Preparedness Workshop (optional)



In 2005 *Heritage Preservation*, the National Institute for Conservation, completed a national survey of the condition and preservation needs of the nation's collections. This first *Heritage Health Index*, reported that U.S. institutions hold more than 4.8 billion items. Libraries alone hold 3 billion items (63 percent of the whole).

These collections include books, manuscripts, photographs, prints and drawings, and objects such as maps, textiles, paintings, sculptures, decorative arts, and furniture, to give just a sample. They include moving images and sound recordings that capture performing arts, oral history, and other records of our creativity and history.

The American Library Association organized the first *Preservation Week* last May with the support of partners in the library, museum, archives and conservation communities.

Preservation Week is an opportunity to connect our communities through events, activities, and resources that highlight what we can do, individually and together, to preserve our personal and shared collections.

AASLH and AH to Unveil Ambitious National Portal to Historic Collections

American Heritage and the American Association for State & Local History
collections@americanheritage.com | 240.453.0900 x11

Anyone interested in the future of museums on the Internet will want to look at the new **National Portal to Historic Collections**, a revolutionary system that allows searches through dozens of historic sites and collections, from small local attractions and collections to those of the Smithsonian and the National Park Service.

Development of the portal has been underway for four years, a partnership between the American Association of State & Local History (AASLH) and the publisher of *American Heritage* (AH).

Founded by AASLH in 1947, AH became independent two years later and was bought in 1986 by *Forbes*. Four years ago, however, *Forbes* announced that it would no longer publish AH and the American Heritage Publishing Co. was bought by Edwin Grosvenor.

(No stranger to educational media, Grosvenor had edited *Portfolio: The Magazine of the Visual Arts* for four years, and his father and grandfather had presided over the **National Geographic Society** and edited its flagship magazine for over a century.)

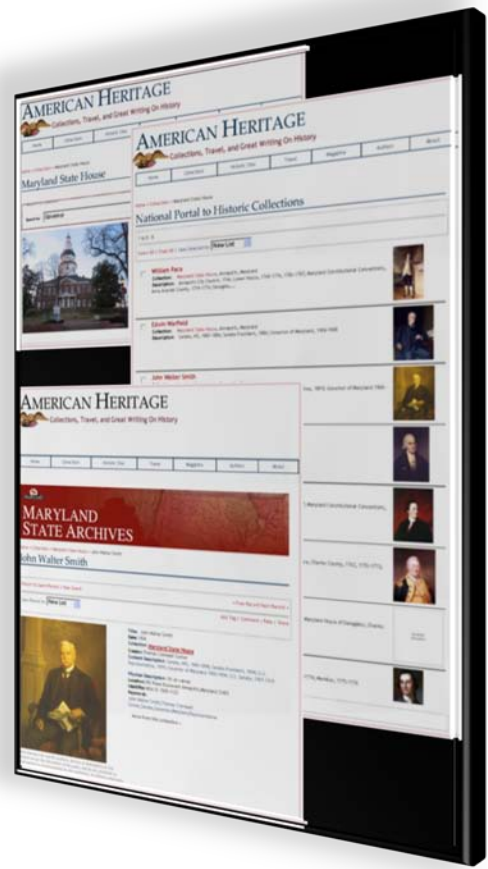
AASLH President **Terry Davis** calls AH a natural partner “because we share a common vision to increase the accessibility of America’s historic collections” The partnership integrates AH’s 13,000-article archive and its database of 3,000 historic institutions into the National Portal which can now offer information on nearly 4,000 museums and historic sites across the country aggregated by type and theme.

“The strategy of collections aggregation is brilliant because it not only promotes individual museums, but becomes greater than the sum of its parts with cross-museum searches,” says Anna Holloway, Curator of the *USS Monitor* Center and Vice-president for Collections at the **Mariners' Museum of Virginia**.

In addition to aggregating collections, the National Portal has been conceived of in part as a national marketing system to encourage people to get out and visit museums.

“The sad truth is that despite the existence of thousands of first-rate historical sites, many Americans are missing opportunities to learn about our rich culture” according to former U.S. National Archivist **Allen Weinstein**. “We need a national website that allows Americans to get in touch with their rich heritage, to find information, and also get vacation ideas at the same time” he says.

Weinstein chairs the portal’s Advisory Board which includes former **National Endowment for the Humanities** Chair **Bruce Cole**; Associate Librarian of Congress **Deanna Marcum**; and other leaders in public history, including Maryland State Archivist **Edward Papenfuse**, among its dozen members.



Beyond aggregating and marketing, The National Portal has assembled a Working Committee of fifteen leading experts to work toward goals which include industry agreement on common metadata standards; development of automated tools for harvesting metadata; improvement of **Standard Nomenclature for Museum Object Cataloging**; promulgation of a uniform system of Museum Accession Identification Numbers (MAIN); and compliance with **Federal Standards on Internet Access for Americans with Disabilities**.

Working Group members include Sally McCallum, head of the **Network Development Office** of the **Library of Congress**; **Nik Honeysett** of the **J. Paul Getty Museum**, representing the **American Association of Museums**; **Herbert Van de Sompel**, Digital Librarian at **Los Alamos National Laboratory** and a leader in the **Open Archives Initiative**; **Brian L. Gomez**, Vice-president for operations at **PastPerfect Museum Software** and **William E. Moen**, Director of the **Center for Digital Knowledge** at the **University of North Texas**.

A prototype is now available at www.NationalPortal.org. Members of the museum community are invited to give feedback or comments.

The site will launch later this spring at www.AmericanHeritage.com. History organizations are invited to add their collections to the National Portal at a nominal cost.

Provident Hospital Legacy to City Archives, Lewis Museum

Mary E. Herbert, C.A., Archivist
Congregation of Bon Secours, USA Archives

When Bon Secours Baltimore Health System closed the last remnant of the Liberty Medical Center Campus in 2008, the Bon Secours Archives found itself custodian of about 162 linear feet of artifacts, documents, financial records, blueprints, plaques, photo albums and portraits documenting the history of the former Provident Hospital.

Sr. Mary Shimo, CBS, Archivist, and Dr. Samuel L. Ross, Head of the Health System, identified historically valuable documents and objects stored in the building. The materials are significant because they record African-American healthcare education and services in the Baltimore area. This "local story of African-American history is critically important and the records should have archival storage," said Dr. Ross.

He agreed with Sr. Mary regarding the justice of making these materials available to the public in an equal access manner. Then a search to place the materials with a subject appropriate repository that also met archival standards was begun. Ten repositories in the Baltimore and Washington, D.C., area were identified and the institutions were invited to express their desire to house the materials and propose a plan for offering access to researchers and/or museum-goers.

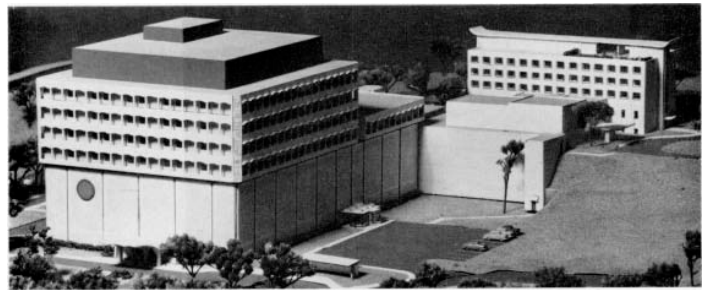
After a general survey of the materials was completed to determine the types of materials in her care, Sr. Mary contacted the potential recipients of the historical materials with this explanation:

"Bon Secours Baltimore Health System is the owner of archival material from the Provident Hospital and Free Dispensary which opened in 1894 strictly 'for the care of colored people.' [*Provident Hospital and Free Dispensary Annual Report, 1949.*] We want to transfer ownership of this vital information on health care and education to a repository that could preserve it and make it available for study, research and presentations."

In the Spring of 2009 the Reginald F. Lewis Museum of Maryland African-American History & Culture accepted objects appropriate for their collection including historical photographs, donors/contributors plaques, medical instruments used by hospital doctors, a panel listing doctors and office phone numbers and some of the original paintings and pamphlets.

Later in 2009, the Provident- Helene Fuld School of Nursing Alumni Association requested permission to preserve essential components of Baltimore nursing history such as yearbooks.

Finally, the Maryland State Archives accepted responsibility



A 1967 Architect's rendering of the fourth Provident Hospital, after 1986 Liberty Medical Center and after 1996 part of Bon Secours Baltimore Health System.

for preserving the balance of the materials to guarantee their place in Maryland, and U.S., history.

"The material will be a Maryland State Archives Special Collection and made available to researchers at the Baltimore City Archives," says Dr. Rob Schoeberlein, Director of Special Collections for MSA and Acting City Archivist. The conservation lab at the State Archives in Annapolis will be available to treat materials identified with preservation needs.

On March 15, portraits, stained glass windows, displays and 66 boxes of manuscripts and photographs were moved to their new and permanent place in history. Some especially interesting pieces include the 1925 Operating Room log from West Baltimore General, Provident's annual reports, 1949-1958 and a signed history by Dr. John Miller on the transition from Provident Hospital to Liberty Medical Center.

The Bon Secours Baltimore Health System provided a stipend to ensure the timely processing of the materials to make them available for scholarship. It is anticipated that the collection will be fully open to researchers in the Fall of 2011.

The Provident Hospital and Free Dispensary opened with 10 beds on Orchard St. in 1894 but quickly moved to Biddle St. In 1927 it moved into the old Union Memorial Hospital on Division St. and in 1970 to Liberty Heights Ave. Provident was one of five national hospitals established exclusively for the care of colored people and it is thought to have been the last such dedicated African American hospital to close.

Provident's history also reflects the struggle of African-Americans to receive education in medicine, nursing and health related careers when other schools were not open to them. In 1896 the Provident Training School for Nurses opened in an adjacent building on Biddle St.. In 1960 it would become Helene Fuld School of Nursing. There would also be a Provident School of Radiology.

There were many transitions in the hospital's history. In 1986, the Lutheran Hospital of Maryland merged with Provident to become Liberty Medical Center, which was in turn acquired by Bon Secours in 1996.

Lutheran had begun as West Baltimore General in 1923. Its former home, built as the Hebrew Orphan Asylum in 1872, was left vacant after the merger and its fate is a cause of concern to Baltimore Heritage and other preservationists.

Wiki Survey Results Are In

Lindsey Loeper

We received 20 responses, to the Wiki Survey. The results are not that surprising until you get to the final question (13) and there is a real questioning of the purpose of the wiki. It sounds like there needs to be some real discussion about this.

Some common concerns are:

1. Suggestions to use more images on the pages, make them more welcoming to visitors.
2. The repository listing has a high score for both MHCC members and researchers - this should remain a priority
3. The blog is not a real priority, especially with the content provided by the newsletter. Using it for announcements works.
4. There is not a lot of use of the wiki. (A quick look at the stats shows that we get between 600-1000 page views each month)
5. Is a wiki format still helpful? Would a different platform better serve our needs, our researchers needs?

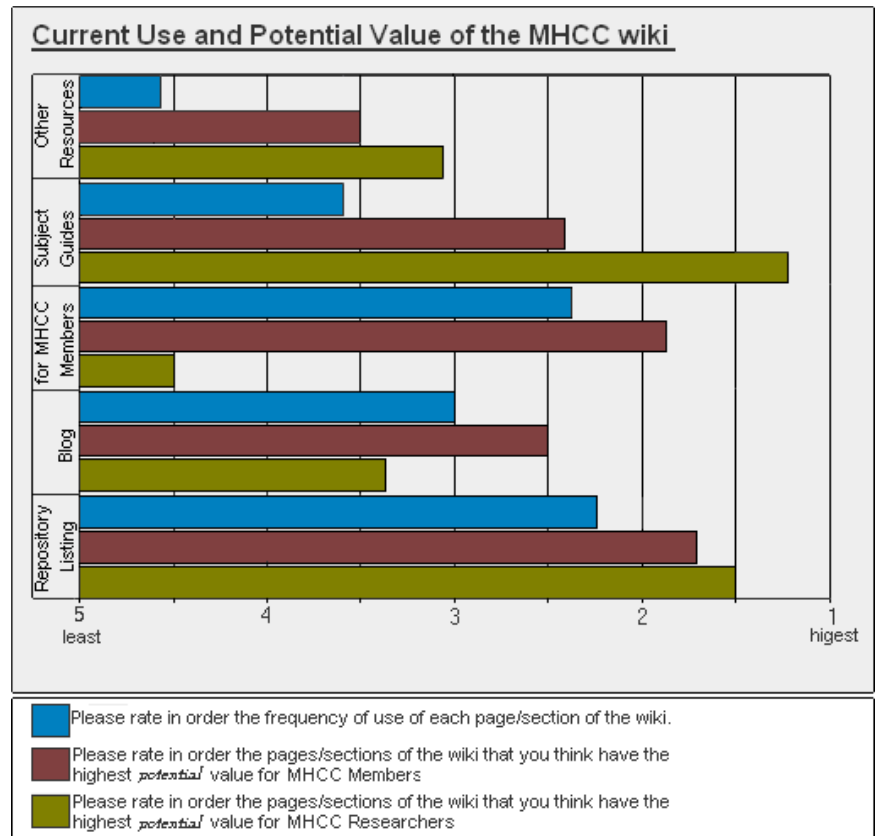
All of these are topics for discussion at the April 25 meeting. We look forward to a constructive conversation.

Here's a look at the survey results, comments and suggestions >>

Comments and Suggestions:

/other resources

- The vendor listing is great.
- I think if these haven't been used yet, the need may not be there?
We might want to expand/explore other tools to do this, like a bookmarking tool? Would that encourage more people to contribute/be easier to use?
- Page promises more than it produces.
We should find a way to either keep it up to date or change parts of it that need constant weekly or monthly updating.
- This may be one of those things to table for the present?



/Subject Guides

- Such a good idea, but so difficult to keep up with!
How can we best present this info?
- Looks like more use of the tags is needed!
this is probably an area we need to work on.
- As stated on my comment on the institution list page - subject guides will help researchers find the institutions that will most benefit their research.
- I like the idea of the subject guides, but I can see where it would take quite a bit of work to compile this listing across institutions. I am not sure of the solution to this.
- Again, I've always thought the wiki was intended for MHCC members, not the general public / researchers.
If so, we ought to develop this section esp, as well as others. Easy to say, I know.
We also ought to advertise this more, if we do want this to serve as a "portal" - if we can document people using it, we can justify devoting resources to it.

/for MHCC Members

- I'm glad this section is here but I don't use it very often.
I guess the newsletters are emailed to us or I would be checking this more regularly to read them.
- I like having it!
- Looks fine.
- Easy page for me to navigate
- I've never been able to successfully log into this!

/main Blog

- I use this often to remind myself of meeting dates, times, and locations.
I don't often remember to read the Feature of the Month but I do look forward to reading the newsletter.
- I loved feature of the month but know these things are hard to keep up with.
The newsletter is great. Once again, audience may be the key in how we push/present info
- Looks good.
- Personally I like the Blog -- for me it acts as a quick reference for what MHCC is doing.
- I liked the feature of the month!
- I appreciate everything posted there, and share with my staff, who work more directly with researchers.
The more we can get out there like this, the better.

/Repositories

- I like to send people to this page as a resource.
If a map were possible they could see which repositories are close to them or along their travels.
- We might want to find a more public way to present this specific information, and/ or distribute as printable brochure?
- At this page it is one click and you are at the repository you want to go to.
We may want to put quick info about the holdings of the repositories for researchers who are not members of MHCC.
- I find this page to be very helpful.
- I wasn't aware that the wiki was open to the general public, but that MHCC members acted as intermediaries for researchers

/Home

- The term "Children" used for the sub-pages might be confusing to some people.
(this also goes for the other pages too.)
- I think we might want to think about being more clear about what is for the general public and what is for our members?
Maybe jazz up the home page with images?
- Seems to cover the essentials.
- The home page is easy to understand use.
I can get in and navigate quickly to where I need to go.

- I wish I or someone from my institution could log in. We've all had issues with it.
I haven't tried to log in since probably 2009 because I've suggested that the library staff maintain some level of involvement. Now I hear they are having trouble as well.

Other Comments/Suggestions

- "Several other groups I belong to, including my library, have formed ""emerging technology"" groups to explore use of various tools.
Maybe the Wiki group could expand its scope? The wiki is great, but especially for things geared towards researchers, there may be new ways to disseminate info?
- I think you are all doing a great job though, and I am so appreciative of all the work. The wiki makes us ""legit!""
- Overall, use seems low; not sure why.
I know other library type institutions that are moving away from using wikis, and going to other tools.
I do forget to use it, frankly. But it does have useful information.
- I don't use the wiki only because the majority of the subject matter for most of the collections does not come into play in my daily work. I have used it for information on the Baltimore City Archives.
It is/can be a great resource though for historians.
- I should begin to use it more.
We have limited resources for participation, and rely chiefly on volunteer support. MHCC is a valuable resource for the larger and more active organizations.
- I thought the MHCC wiki would be different from what is presented.
Other than learning about what happens at MHCC meetings, I don't see why the wiki exists.
I thought the original concept was to let people know what materials reside in which institution.
What appears tells me more about the institution than about the materials that reside there.
- As stated earlier, the Wiki is very well conceived and executed.
Lack of time (I'm now only working two days per week) is the only reason for my lack of participation thus far.
I have printed out the Wiki template and hope to draft updated submissions because I believe this is a valuable source of information for both MHCC members and researchers.
- As I see it there seems to be two "major" issues with the wiki. The most problematic is the updating institutional information. I think this is because most of us are super busy and understaffed so it may be hard to work in checking the wiki on a regular basis to update it. I really like the idea of a graduate student for this. Maybe we can get together or do a go-to-meeting session and discuss how MHCC could go about this.

The other issue I see is one of focus – is the wiki for communication to each other or to the public. I know it can do both but I think it needs to focus on one and my vote would be for the public and there was another strong vote for that also. However we have to fix problem one first --- if the institutional information is not kept timely then anyone coming to the site will get frustrated quickly and not return.

We may have to look at another platform that may make updating easier and easier to find for researchers.

@UM, College Park

Documenting the State and University of Maryland

Anne S.K. Turkos, University Archivist &
Jennie Levine Knies, Manger of Digital Collections
R. Lee Hornbake Library, University of Maryland, College Park

The University of Maryland (College Park) Libraries recently digitized over 300 Maryland State Planning documents as part of their participation in the Lyrasis Mass Digitization Collaborative. These state documents, which span the 1930s through the 1980s, contain valuable historical data about projects and resources in Maryland.

The Maryland General Assembly created the first state planning commission in 1933, to coordinate Depression-era public works programs of the National Resources Planning Board and the Works Projects Administration. During its first ten years, the Commission developed one of the first Capital Improvements Programs in the country, a mapping system covering the state, and a program to provide medical care for the indigent.

The first report issued by the Commission was entitled *Certain financial aspects of local governments in Maryland* (1934), and contains an explanation of the Commission's purpose. Other interesting titles include *Report on men's clothing industry* (1936) and *Report on the fertilizer industry* (1938).

In 1959, the Commission became the State Planning Department, and broadened its area of concern to include the state's water resources and the protection, development, and maintenance of Assateague Island. Reports from this era include *Maryland's Nursing Home Plan* (1959) and a *Report on emotionally disturbed children and adolescents* (1963).

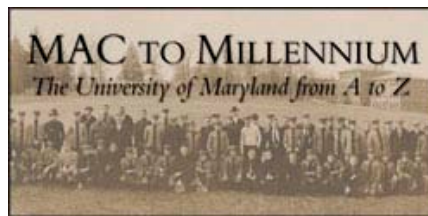
These items are all available at the [Internet Archive](#). For more information on the history of state planning in Maryland, please see the [Maryland Department of Planning website](#).

@Columbia Archives

"Green Books" Come Home

Robin Emrich, Archivist
Columbia Association Archives, Howard County

The "Green Books", bound volumes of documents that chronicle the planning of Columbia, have been donated to Columbia Archives by the [Howard Hughes Corporation](#), which acquired the legacy of the Rouse Co. when it separated from [General Growth Properties, Inc.](#) last fall. The books have been under lock and key for years and long sought after by the Columbia Archives.



The University Archives' *MAC to Millennium: University of Maryland A to Z* website has been redesigned by Alexandra Carter of the Digital Collections staff. *MAC to Millennium* contains frequently requested and fun facts about the College Park campus and its history and is heavily used by the Archives' staff and members of the UM community.

The redesign gives the site a fresh new look and feel, and Alex was also able to begin incorporating new entries prepared by University Archivist Anne Turkos into this resource.

Turkos will travel to the University System of Maryland Board of Regents meeting in Hagerstown on April 15 to receive a Regents' faculty award for Effectiveness and Efficiency. In response to a call for cost-saving measures, she suggested shutting down the escalators in Hornbake Library, saving the university \$100,000 per year. The escalators on all four floors are now boxed in, and these walls will be used as additional display for the library's Special Collections.

The University Archives will be a busy spot on Maryland Day, the university's annual open house, scheduled for April 30. In addition to the traditional activities the Archives sponsors, Take a Terrapin Home and visiting the real Testudo and scooping up a turtle bookmark to take along, the UM Archives will be hosting a reprise of their "What in the World?" photo caption contest.

In addition, Assistant University Archivist Jason Speck will be signing copies of his pictorial history, *University of Maryland*, at two Alumni Association events during the day. Jason will also be publicizing his work via presentations to the Greenbelt Golden Age Club in late March and the Mid-Atlantic Regional Archives conference meeting in Alexandria, Virginia, in early May, and he will be appearing at the Bethesda Literary Festival on April 17.

The 32 books, titled "Columbia Institutional Development," are filled with correspondence, reports, notes, clippings, background materials and some photographs.

The Rouse Co. clearly had a sense that the comprehensive planning of Columbia was groundbreaking in the world of urban design and early on made the commitment to preserving the history.

"This is an extremely valuable addition to our collection" notes Barbara Kellner, Director of the Columbia Archives. "We are absolutely delighted that we are finally going to be able to offer this body of work to researchers"

@Western Maryland Regional Library

Four WHiLbr Collections on Allegany County History

Jill Craig, WHiLbr Digitization Librarian
Western Maryland Regional Library

Four new collections have been added to the Western Maryland history online website, *WHiLbr*. They tell of four very different periods of Allegany County's history.

The 1936 Flood is a well-known piece of Cumberland's history. Cumberland was devastated. Headlines read "Cumberland's Worst Flood Paralyzes Downtown Shops", "City Buried Under Tons of Mud and Debris, Damage and Losses May Total \$3,000,000". Washington County, headlines read "Hancock and Williamsport Still Buried Under Water".

This collection comprises mainly articles from the *Cumberland Evening Times*, *Cumberland Daily News*, the *Hagerstown Morning Herald* and *Daily Mail*, together with photographs from various collections in the counties. Additional information on the flood is provided by the minutes of the Board of Commissioners for Allegany County; and the report of the Maryland National Guard, Company "B", based in Hagerstown.

The second collection is *The Chesapeake and Ohio (C&O) Canal Company Registers of Canal Boats, 1873-1876 and 1878*. William Bauman, a volunteer with the *C&O Canal Association*, provided the transcription of the registers.

The lists include the name of the boat, their "hailing place" and the owner of the boats. The 1878 register lists the captain. Since many of the county residents have family who worked on the canal, these lists may prove of interest. They also include such information as that Kate Broderick was the owner and captain of the *H.J. Kenah*, and that J. W. Johnson, an African American, was captain of the *John Sammon*.

Allegany College's *Donald L. Alexander Library* provided holdings of *The Alleganian* for a third collection dealing with the Civil War in Allegany County. The Battle of Folck's Mill took place two miles east of Cumberland, near the Ali Khan Shrine. There are details of the preparations, the panic of the citizens as the Confederates neared on their return from burning Chambersburg, and the parades and speeches when the Confederates had crossed the river.

During the summer of 1864 Maryland was discussing a new constitution one of the provisions of which was the freeing of slaves in the state. *The Alleganian* reported on how the convention was progressing and the local result of the referendum.

A fourth collection is *Tableland Trails*, a "Magazine Devoted to the History, Folklore and Cultural Interests", collected by Felix Robinson of Garrett County in the 1950s. The publication included articles by Brother G. Nicholas on the Bone Cave and other paleontological discoveries in Cumberland, the history of the State Teachers College at Frostburg (now Frostburg State University), Mount Savage and George's Creek as well as religious foundations in Cumberland.

Whilbr is the history website of the Western Maryland Regional Library, serving public library systems in Garrett, Allegany and Washington Counties. These digital collections and more can be found at www.whilbr.org.



@The Pratt

Two New Collections online

Michael Scott, Maryland Digital Cultural Heritage Program Coordinator
State Library Resource Center, Enoch Pratt Free Library

This winter, two new digital collections were added to the Maryland Digital Cultural Heritage website, www.mdch.org.

"The Aftermath of the Great Baltimore Fire" contains over 250 items, including books, documents and photographs (such as that above) which tell the story of the devastation brought on by the great Baltimore fire of 1904 and how the city survived and rebuilt.

The photographs were originally digitized when a virtual exhibit was being prepared in conjunction with the 100th anniversary of the fire; however, only a few of the images were ultimately used in the exhibit. The vast majority of the photographs are now available online for the first time in this new digital collection.

"Maryland in Postcards" is a selection of 137 vintage postcards sent from Maryland during the years 1905-1922. The postcards document many of the state's famous landmarks, tourist attractions, streets, buildings, city panoramas, parks, and natural scenery.



Left: Unsorted books on the second floor west side of the Offenbach Archives Depot.

Right: “Monuments Men” in front of the Depot: Chaplain Isaiah Rackovsky (U.S. Orthodox Rabbi); Capt. Raymond LaMaire (Belgian); Capt. Edith Standen (U.S.); Capt. Patrick J. Kelleher (U.S.); Maj. D.P.M. Graswinckel (Dutch) and Capt. Seymore J. Pomrenze (later Col. and Director of the Depot).

source: *Records of the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas, 1943–1946.* RG 239, National Archives of the U.S. – exhibited by the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum in *Offenbach Archives Depot: Antithesis to Nazi Plunder.*

@Towson University

European Jewish Cultural Reconstruction: Books in the BHI Rare Books Collection

Holocaust Remembrance Day Exhibit, May 1 –December 31, 2011

Nadia Nasr, University Archivist & Digital Collections Librarian
Towson Room, Albert S. Cook Library, Towson University

Marginalized, seized, branded as outcasts, forced into hiding, coerced to do the will of their captors, and destroyed: millions of pieces of European Jewry – artifacts, art, religious objects, and books – endured a sort of cultural holocaust that mirrored the plight of six million European Jews. When Allied forces moved across German-occupied territories in 1945 they discovered looted Jewish cultural works squirreled away into various storehouses in Germany and across Europe. Some items had been seized by the Nazis and set aside for special research institutes established to study “the Jewish Question.” Others had been concealed by those who wished to preserve them.

The Office of Military Government, United States (OMGUS) took responsibility for surveying the various storehouses of looted culture and repatriating it to its original owners. Toward that end the Offenbach Archival Depot (OAD) was established and set up shop in a building formerly part of the I. G. Farben Corporation as a clearinghouse for collecting, sorting, identifying provenance, and shipping materials back to original owners. OAD staff members processed up to 30,000 items a day and in relatively short time were able to process approximately two and a half million items. By August 1947 over 2 million books and other identifiable material had been returned to original owners in Germany, the Netherlands, France, the USSR, and Italy. However, approximately 500,000 items remained in the Depot because the items either had no identifying marks to indicate ownership, or owners could not be reached; no doubt, many had perished during the Holocaust.

One of the goals of the Depot was to swiftly repatriate items in hopes of avoiding the chance German authorities and institutions would inherit the Jewish property. Time was of the essence but without any way to identify original owners how could the OAD proceed? It was initially proposed to use these items to establish a Central Jewish Library in Copenhagen but nothing came of this idea. In the end it was decided to

transfer custody of the ownerless materials to the Jewish Cultural Reconstruction Inc. (JCR) of New York, a subsidiary organization of the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization. In turn, the JCR would distribute the orphaned materials among centers of Judaism and Jewish learning.

From September 1949 to August 1951 Baltimore Hebrew College, later Baltimore Hebrew University, and now the Baltimore Hebrew Institute at Towson University, received approximately twelve shipments of Judaica, including books, rare books, pamphlets, and periodicals. Based on distribution reports from JCR it is estimated that BHC received as many as 4,562 items altogether.



The books in this exhibit are a selection of those from the BHI Rare Books Collection that are identified as JCR books. Most of them are identified as JCR books by a special book plate. Many bear the round stamp of the Offenbach Archival Depot or the eagle shaped stamp of the Reichsinstitut für Geschichte des neuen Deutschlands (The Reich Institute for History of the New Germany). Some may have been secreted behind false walls for safekeeping while others may have been set aside by German authorities to be used for research. Prior to their passing through the OAD it’s difficult to trace their history. As part of the BHI Rare Books collection they will be preserved and made freely available for use by current and future generations.



Gregory Foster digitizing Records of Baltimore Heritage at the University of Baltimore

@University of Baltimore

Digitizing Records of Baltimore Heritage

Thomas L. Hollowak, Associate Director for Special Collections
Langsdale Library, University of Baltimore

Baltimore Heritage (BH) is fifty years old. On May 21, 1960, representatives of 22 civic and cultural groups took the first step toward formation of Baltimore’s nonprofit historic and architectural preservation organization. A steering committee was appointed and BH was incorporated in 1961.

Documentation of BH’s fifty years is now available online through the [Baltimore Heritage Collection](#) in the University of Baltimore’s [Special Collections](#).

During the Spring Semester Gregory Foster a senior Public History major at the university undertook an internship in the Special Collections Department, Langsdale Library.

Gregory’s interest lies in historic preservation and so it was decided to have him begin digitizing Baltimore Heritage’s Collection to provide access to the holdings and as the university’s birthday gift to the organization.

Although he wasn’t able to complete the scanning of the entire collection during his 120 hour internship, he did manage to digitize a significant amount of the holdings.

The following series were completely scanned:

- Series I. Foundation Documents,
- Series II. Annual Meetings,
- Series III. Board of Directors, and
- Series VII. Preservation Planning Committee

And the following were partially digitized:

- Series IV. Executive Committee
- Series VIII. Public & Neighborhood Relations Committee

In addition to its own records, Baltimore Heritage has placed the records of neighborhood organizations and individuals concerned with preservation in its collection at the University of Baltimore. Material from the Rosemont Neighborhood Improvement Association ([Series IXa](#)) had already been scanned.

There are plans to finish the scanning of the remaining Baltimore Heritage holdings with future work-study students in the Fall Semester.

@UM, Baltimore County

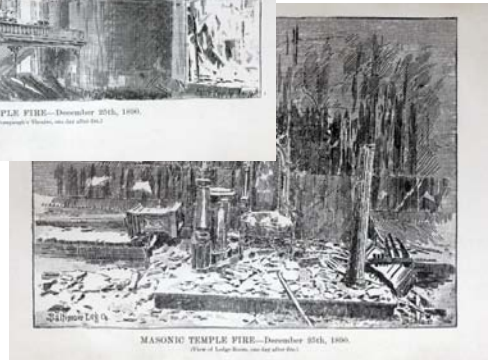
Rare Books Digitized

Lindsey Loeper, Archivist

Albin O. Kuhn Library & Gallery, University of Maryland Baltimore County

A small collection of [Digitized Books](#) has been added to the [Digital Collections](#) at UMBC. These books were digitized with the help of volunteer Kevin Larmore and former Special Collections Student Assistant Nicole Smith.

Books from the Joseph Arnold Marylandia Collection include the 1891 and 1911



Series of sketches of the Christmas 1890 Fire at the Masonic Temple and Theatre downtown from the 1891 edition of *The Firemen’s Record*.

editions of J. Albert Cassidy’s *The Firemen’s Record*. These volumes chronicle the major fires of the world, with particular emphasis on those that occurred in Baltimore, and they commemorate the firefighters who responded to the fires.

The first [Digitized Books](#) in the collection was a title from the Edward L. Bafford Photographic Book Collection, an unbound version of *Street Life in London*, published in installments from 1877-1878. This project, undertaken by photographer John Thomson and writer Adolphe Smith, is an early example of social documentary photography. The lush Woodburytypes make the scenes of working class Londoners come alive.

Special Collections and Bibliographic and Metadata Services staff are presenting a workshop on June 7th, “Collaborations in Digitization: Digitizing UMBC Historic Photographs.” This Maryland Library Association sponsored workshop will examine how our staff has incorporated the use of partnerships and collaboration throughout our digital collections workflow. The workshop will be held from 10am to 4pm at UMBC’s Albin O. Kuhn Library. Please see <http://www.mdlib.org> for registration information.

@UM, Baltimore

Bill Sleeman, Asst. Director, Thurgood Marshall Law Library,
University of Maryland Baltimore

The works of David Hoffman, founder of the Law Institute at the University of Maryland, have long played an influential role in the development of American legal education and thought. Several law review articles have looked at specific aspects of his career, but little effort has been made to develop a complete picture of Prof. Hoffman's life. This may stem, in part, from the fact that, unlike many of his contemporaries, he kept no journal or letter books (or if he did, they are lost to us now). Two resources on Hoffman's life and work are now available.

The University of Maryland's Thurgood Marshall Law Library has developed a digital resource *David Hoffman and the Science of Jurisprudence*, offering primary source documents, as well as secondary resources and biographical material. These provide a closer examination of this prominent Marylander, both within the university and outside academe.

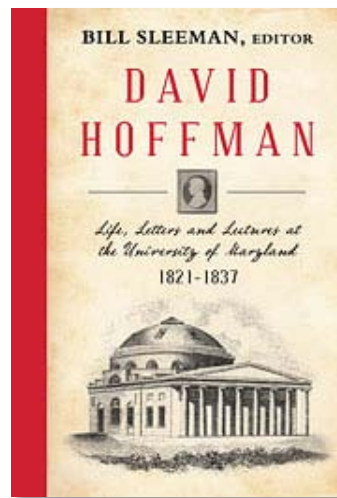
A more thorough look at Hoffman is also now available in *David Hoffman: Life, Letters and Lectures at the University of Maryland, 1821-1837*. Edited by the library's assistant director, Bill Sleeman, and published by The Lawbook Exchange, Ltd., this volume includes Hoffman's 1837 *Introductory Lectures, and Syllabus of a Course of Lectures*, a work which had disappeared with the exception of one known copy in the holdings of the Law Library of Congress.

Prof. Hoffman's tenure at the university took place in the years in which it was finding its place as a comprehensive public institution. The Maryland General Assembly chartered the University of Maryland in 1812, authorizing the incorporation of faculties of Law, Divinity, and Arts and Science with the College of Medicine it had chartered five years before.

A year later, the assembly passed an *Act to Authorize the Raising a Sum of Money by a Lottery or Lotteries to Build an Arsenal for the City of Baltimore, and for other purposes*. Both David Hoffman and his father, Peter Hoffman, are listed as managers of the lottery and of the funds generated. David Hoffman was appointed to the faculty a year later.

In 1817 Hoffman completed and published *A Course of Legal Study*, the massive synthesis of Anglo-American law that had been occupying his life while not teaching or practicing law. Hoffman's goal in organizing his work was to create a true "science of jurisprudence" that would include not only law but moral philosophy, history, economics and literature.

There was continued interest and support on the part of both the University and the bar in Baltimore for Hoffman's course of study; which he called "a union of practical and



theoretical knowledge" but students were still lacking.

The Maryland Law Institute, as it was then known, opened in 1823 in a "spacious and commodious building" near Market Street that was paid for in part by Hoffman.

However, to the detriment of his program and to the dismay of his backers at the University, Hoffman

continued to gather and publish his lectures in pamphlet form as *A Course of Lectures now delivering in the University of Maryland in 1823* and *An Address to Students of Law in the United States in 1824*.

This made it exceedingly easy, not to mention less expensive, for potential students to gain access to Hoffman's knowledge and experience without paying the high costs of tuition and living expenses in Baltimore.

The professor was able to support himself and contribute funds to the institute by continuing his prosperous private practice. In addition to *Maryland Court of Appeals* cases, Hoffman was also active in a variety of cases before the U.S. Supreme Court, most of which dealt with maritime insurance and admiralty issues.

In 1825, the General Assembly passed a second lottery bill to authorize the use of proceeds to erect a building and establish a library for the "Professor of Law." At the same time, however, the state began efforts to take over the University from the Faculty who also served as its Regents. On March 6 a bill was passed placing the University under the control of 21 Trustees "none of whom shall be professors or have any personal interest to be affected."

In 1832, the assembly again angered Hoffman. *An Act Regulating the Admission of Attorneys to Practice Law in the Several Courts of this State* decreased the amount of education required for attorneys in Maryland and Hoffman announced his intention to close the Law Institute.

According to Eugene F. Cordell's *University of Maryland, 1807 - 1907: Its History, Influence, Equipment and Characteristics*, "The Trustees Minutes state that he ceased to lecture before January 1, 1833" but "Professor Hoffman gives the following account of the suspension of his Institute in 1836:

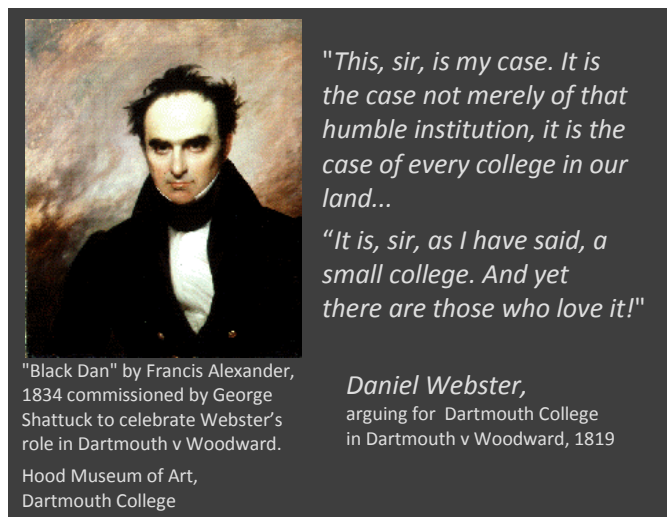
'Owing to the pressure of an extensive practice, with the duties which the Institution involved, I resolved in 1836 to abandon, not only the practice of my ever and long-cherished profession, but also the Law Institute,

and for health and ease sought the more genial climates of Europe.”

While overseas, Hoffman published a revised and expanded *Course of Legal Study*, in British and American editions published in London and Baltimore respectively in 1836.

The library that Hoffman purchased, much of it with his personal funds to supplement the lottery proceeds, was the cause of a law suit brought against Hoffman by the University Trustees, alleging that the Professor had absconded with Library books and other material.

When he returned with the material, the trustee’s suit was dropped. However, though he was no longer actively teaching at the University, Hoffman was persuaded to serve on a committee of the faculty charged with challenging the trustees’ control of the university.



Hoffman believed that the regents’ case in many ways reflected the same issues that the Supreme Court had decided in *Dartmouth v Woodward*, which thwarted the attempt by the State of New Hampshire to take over Dartmouth College. Hoffman persuaded Sen. Daniel Webster, who had argued for Dartmouth in that case, to lend his name to the Maryland faculty’s effort.

The Faculty was successful in wresting control from the Trustees in 1839 when the assembly repealed its 1826 action. The *Statement to the Trustees* by the Faculty Committee is one of the last occurrences of Hoffman's name in the minute books of the University (kept in the *Historical Collection of the UM Health Sciences & Human Services Library*).

After 1843 Hoffman did not take any further active part in the affairs of the University. Cordell’s history of the university tells us that Hoffman resigned his position on the Board of Regents on October 9 of that year, “having determined to open a law school in Philadelphia. As according to his own statement he received his appointment as Professor of Law in 1816, his connection with the University is thus seen to have extended over a period of twenty-seven years.”

In Philadelphia, Hoffman joined Charles F. Mayer, in arguing the case of the heirs of Richard S. Hackley for the return of land confiscated by the government in East Florida. It is unclear whether Hoffman or Mayer actually wrote the *Second Protest* in the case in 1845. The strident tone exhibited throughout, however, mirrors Hoffman's earlier petition on behalf of Peter Gustier, owner of the ship *Blaireau*, for return of duties levied against his ship’s cargo. As in that case, it was not successful.

Later, Hoffman went again to England, where he represented former Gov. John Charles Fremont in California land transactions, before becoming involved in a public dispute with a number of Fremont’s competitors that became so heated and so embarrassing that Fremont eventually felt compelled to removed Hoffman as his agent.

Hoffman stayed on as a land agent in England. In an 1849 open *Letter to British Capitalists* promoting emigration to America, he described himself as “An American Citizen permanently resident in England.” There, he undertook one last scholarly project.

His last work, *Chronicles, Selected From the Originals of Cartaphilus, The Wandering Jew*, was intended as the first of six volumes on the history of Christianity. Typical of his grandiose style, in both size and projected scope the work was massive and it would not be finished. David Hoffman returned to America and died in New York in November 1854.

His first *Course of Legal Study*, in 1817, had been lauded by Chief Justice John Marshall as "calculated to elevate and dignify the profession" and by Associate Justice Joseph Story “an honor to the country”. Though his outline continued to serve as a guide, however, David Hoffman had long been isolated from the American legal community at the time of his death.

Still, to think that because Hoffman did not keep pace with the changes in the law meant that his theories on teaching law were a failure would be to judge his ideas too strictly. His method of study had been adopted (or, in some instances adapted) by several of his peers at other institutions around the country.

In a 1982 article “*David Hoffman’s Law School Lectures*” for the *Journal of Legal Education*, Thomas L. Shaffer, former Dean of the University of Notre Dame Law School, called Hoffman “the father of legal ethics.”

The nature of contemporary legal study, which in many ways mirrors Hoffman's original interdisciplinary outline, suggests that his "science of jurisprudence" has remained a valuable method of training lawyers nearly two centuries after its initial publication.

[Excerpts from: David Hoffman : life, letters and lectures at the University of Maryland 1821-1837]

Mark your calendar!

Salisbury University will host the Fall MHCC meeting on **Friday, October 14th**. Details will be forthcoming on this, our first collaborative meeting on Maryland's eastern shore.

@[Salisbury University](#)

Perdue Museum Moving Ahead

David Ranzan, University Archivist

Edward H. Nabb Research Center, Blackwell Library, Salisbury University

The spring semester has been all about the Franklin P. Perdue Museum of Business and Entrepreneurship (PMBE). The Museum Committee is currently reviewing the exhibit script, which contains all the text, graphics and artifacts that will be displayed throughout the museum.



A date has been set for the entire Perdue School of Business building to be finished - July 20 - and after a two-week building flush-out period, the building will be ready for occupancy. Attached are sketches of the proposed layout of the PMBE.

MHCC
Maryland History &
Culture Collaborative

NEWSLETTER

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