

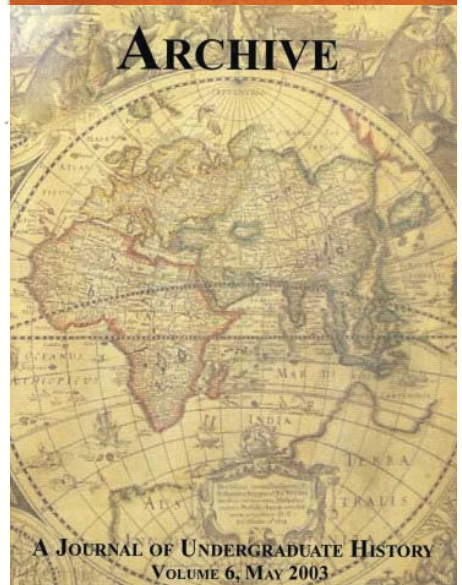
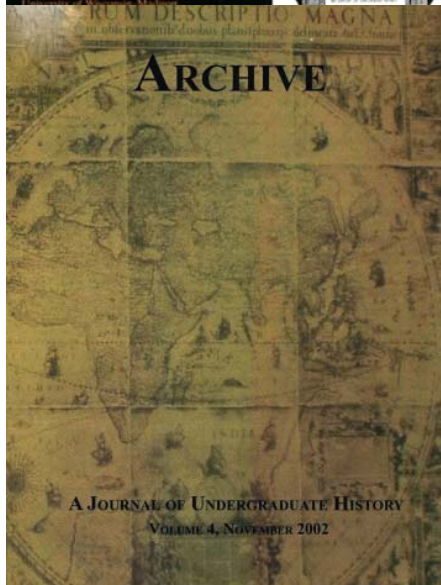
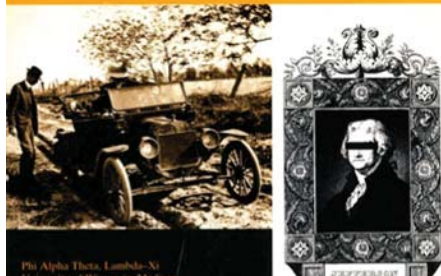
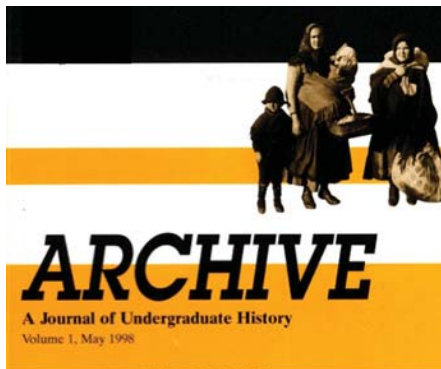


College of Letters & Science

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

The Past in The Present

2017 News for Alumni and Friends from the **Department of History**



In this issue:

- Chair's Welcome • Twenty Years of ARCHIVE • Drunk History • *Nature's Metropolis* Turns 25
- Wisconsin 101 Progress Report • Faculty/Emeriti News • New Professorship •
- Graduate Student/Alumni Notes • Undergraduate/Graduate Awards

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Chair's Welcome



Laird Boswell, Department Chair

One of the great pleasures of being Chair is working with our alumni. I write just as I return from a get-together with a group of our alumni who were on campus for their fiftieth reunion. The class of '67 shares a common experience of student activism and powerful memories of spellbinding lectures by George Mosse, Harvey Goldberg, William Appleman Williams, Michael Petrovich, and Merle Curti. They also share with all of you the conviction that their History major, and their experience at the UW, was absolutely formative in terms of their life trajectories and their career. That is what brings them back to campus fifty years later. As a faculty member who came in 1992, I'm deeply moved to see the impact my predecessors had on generations of students. Today, our faculty remains deeply committed to excellence in research and in the classroom, and I know my colleagues strive to make the same difference for current students as our predecessors made for you.

This year's headline is that the Departments of History and of History of Science, Medicine and Technology are now one.

Save the Date!

American Historical Association Conference, Washington, DC

- American Historical Association Conference, Washington, DC, January 4-7, 2018
- UW History Department Reception, Petits Plats Restaurant, 2653 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Washington, DC, 20008, January 6, 2018, 5:00-7:00 PM

2018 Spring Reception, Madison, WI

- Annual Spring Reception, Pyle Center, Friday May 4, 2018, 3:00-5:00 p.m.

(Chair's Welcome continued)

We have a combined faculty along with common undergraduate and graduate programs. The University of Wisconsin has long boasted the nation's oldest and one of the most distinguished History of Science Departments, and the History Department has an equally storied tradition. By combining our strengths we'll offer expanded training to our students, undergraduate and graduate, and reach out to new ones. We'll also create new intellectual synergies that will spill over into the classroom. History has long offered courses spanning the globe's history from the ancient world to the present, and our merger with History of Science will expand our coverage from the humanities and social sciences to the realms of science and technology. I want to extend a warm welcome to the History of Science alumni who are reading this letter, and I hope they will join the history community in support of our collective efforts.

The good news is that the future of UW History looks promising: We have renewed with strong enrollments this fall and our courses are full. With an average of 500 declared majors, we remain among the largest undergraduate programs in the College of Letters and Science. The declining interest in the Humanities and the Liberal Arts among undergraduates since the 2008 financial crisis won't be news to most of you. Our department has not been immune to these trends. Similarly to peer institutions nationwide we experienced lower enrollments, at least compared to the unusually high number of students we taught in the early twentieth-first century. Our faculty have responded energetically by developing new courses that address the interests and concerns of today's students. We have reoriented part of our teaching to first and second year students to spark their interest in the historical discipline. We have developed classes that help students connect the skills they learn in the classroom with future career goals. We bring in alumni to speak to our classes and we rely on them to find internships. If you are interested in volunteering your services, please get in touch with our Career Counselor and Alumni Coordinator, Christina Matta.

Our undergraduates continue to shine in the classroom. Samuel Gee's Senior Thesis on "Mystical Experience and the American Psychology of Religion, 1880-1930," written under the direction of Jennifer Ratner-Rosenhagen, earned him an Undergraduate Library Research Award. Tristan Krause, who studied with Marc Kleijwegt, received the Earl Johnson Scholarship for his work on the Roman army. The European Union Center selected Clara Jeon, a History and Biology major, to participate in an EU Brussels study tour this past June. On the graduate level, we awarded 28 Ph.D.s—a record number—this past academic year. This number will likely not be replicated in the near future: our incoming graduate classes are now smaller and better funded.

History faculty are recognized far and wide for their research and teaching accomplishments. Bill Cronon was elected Corresponding Fellow of the British Academy in recognition of his outstanding achievements in the Humanities, and Gregg Mitman earned a highly competitive Andrew Carnegie Mellon Fellowship. Cindy Cheng, soon to be Director of our Asian American Studies Program, was selected for a University Teaching award for her stellar undergraduate

teaching and is currently a fellow at the Institute for Research in the Humanities. John Hall, our US Military historian, has been granted an exceptional five-year leave of absence to serve as the Historian for the Joint Chiefs of Staff at the Pentagon where he will be documenting the history of counterterrorism. He'll return to campus with a breadth of knowledge that will be crucial to our growing *War in Society and Culture* group. André Wink's prestigious Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation fellowship crowned a lifetime of research accomplishment. Lee Palmer Wandel, our new Sher Professor of History, has been much in demand giving lectures on the occasion of Luther Year. Thanks to a Faculty Development grant, Susan Johnson is transforming her classes on the American West this fall, before leaving to conduct research for her new book on the Santa Fee Trail at the Newberry Library in Chicago in the spring.

We are thrilled that Charles Kim (Korean history), Shelly Chan (Chinese history and diasporic studies), Claire Taylor (Ancient history), and Daniel Ussishkin (British and European history) all earned tenure; they are part of a group of young faculty who are transforming our Department. Claire Taylor received a prestigious two-year Humboldt Fellowship to conduct research in Münster, Germany, and Giuliana Chamedes is the recipient of an ACLS grant to complete her first book on the Vatican and Catholic Internationalism. Charles Kim, who published a timely *Youth for a Nation: Culture and Protest in South Korea*, is slated to go to South Korea on a one-year Fulbright Fellowship beginning in January. We also hired three new assistant professors: Patrick Iber in Latin American History, Ashley Brown (Sports history and African American history), who will be joining us after a postdoc at Emory, and Marie Hicks (History of Technology), whose new book *Programmed Inequality: How Britain Discarded Women Technologists and Lost Its Edge in Computing*, is already making waves. In a highly competitive environment for top talent we successfully retained faculty who were being recruited by the University of Pennsylvania, the University of California-Davis, and Yale. Steve Stern and Florencia Mallon, both former Chairs and Latin Americanists extraordinaire, retired in January 2017 after an incredibly rich legacy of scholarship, teaching, and service. They will be sorely missed. Sadly, Professor Emeritus Jan Vansina, the leading Africanist of his generation, passed away at the age of 90.

The Department is home to a vibrant intellectual life. Frederick Cooper (New York University) delivered the 39th Annual Merle Curti Lectures in early October, and gave a series of three talks to a full audience on "Empires and Citizenship." Our East Asian history faculty participated in a round table on the Korean crisis, and we regularly sponsor a wide range of workshops to help our PhD students learn about alternative career paths.

Thanks to the support of our alumni, the History Department continues to flourish. This year we are hiring faculty for two endowed positions, in US and Ottoman History, made possible by the generosity of our alumni and our emeriti. Your gifts to the History Annual Fund sustain undergraduate projects, teaching innovations, talks and roundtables, faculty research, and much more. We wouldn't be a top ten Department without you. Please stop by if you're on campus!

On Wisconsin!

Twenty Years of ARCHIVE by Maren Harris



ARCHIVE is a student-published and edited journal that contains undergraduate-only essays. It was first published in 1998. Though the look has changed over the years, the quality of material and mission has remained a constant throughout 20 editions. The journal strives to highlight diverse history from all eras and geographies, featuring essays about mermaids, Chinese pirates, and WWII-era German-American Wisconsinites.

As a sophomore, I walked into a small classroom on the 5th floor of the Humanities Building. I had signed up for ARCHIVE on a whim. A small group of history undergraduates sat staring at the walls or their phones, determined not to talk to those around them. Looking back now, it is hard to believe that over the course of the next semester this group of strangers would come together to edit, organize, and produce an entirely undergraduate journal.

It didn't take long for the students to grasp the amazing opportunity they had stumbled into. Since the board meets only in the Spring semester, planning for the journal starts with the very first class. The first day can be daunting—over 50 submissions of final papers to read, a thesis-length piece to edit, and a layout to create and perfect. However, as the editorial board starts to make decisions and reviews the past layouts, they begin to see the satisfaction that working as a team will give them. For the next month, the students explore other journals and begin to formulate a plan while waiting for the submissions.

One of the most remarkable things about this experience is the extent to which it is truly student run. Every decision is decided upon as a group, starting with what will go in the journal. Submissions have come from history students at Vanderbilt, University of Chicago, and of course, from exceptional UW-Madison students. For two hours a week, the board debates the merits of each essay. The first few timid disagreements lead to the final selection, when board members argue passionately for their favorite essays. The editors reach a consensus on 8-10 pieces and each editor works with an author to finalize his or her essay for publication.

Once the board has the edited essays, the editors begin the final and longest stage of publishing the journal: the layout. The board continues to debate every detail, from the cover photo to the font size. During the decision-making and out-of-class sessions in the

computer lab, the board truly begins to act as a team. The essays are placed in the layout, and the pages are scoured for errors on one long day in a rented room in College Library. Finally, the journal is sent to the printer. In a short 14 weeks, a group of strangers have come together to publish the phenomenal works their peers have produced. The students' hard work could not come together without the work of the faculty advisor. Every year, a professor meets with the class and steers the board in the right direction. The faculty advisor shares his or her personal experience with peer-reviewed journals to help authenticate the journal. The advisor also will encourage projects to enhance the editor's skill set. For example, in 2016, advisor Nan Enstad encouraged the board members to write their own blog posts to get a feel for the other side of publishing. The faculty advisor's guidance throughout the process is crucial and helps to reinforce the lessons of the collaborative atmosphere.

With this in mind, the 2017 editorial board contacted past editors of ARCHIVE in recognition of the 20th edition to see how the skills we were refining would transfer into the working world. We found that though the covers and content varied year to year, the editors shared similar memories. Many credited the class with helping them land jobs later in their careers. Tola Ewers, a board member in 2004, came to the class as an adult student with a background in publishing. "Working on ARCHIVE was perhaps the first time I had applied what I knew technically from the publishing industry to producing an academic artifact," Tola explains. Others, such as Gretchen Miron, remember the class as a catalyst for editing and reading skills learned as a history major. Gretchen considers the skills she learned in ARCHIVE applicable in all jobs she's had in her career, including her current one as coordinator of NCAA Eligibility Center communications.

As expected, however, the past editors remembered the friendships as the highlight of their ARCHIVE experience. Andrew O'Connor, an editor in 2009 and 2010, remembers the collaboration of the editors as his favorite memory. "It led to some heated yet entertaining discussions!" Andrew recalls. Colin Rohm, an advisor at UW-Madison, also remembers the class fondly. "Joining the ARCHIVE group allowed me to meet an incredibly diverse group of historians," he says.

To me, the friendships on the ARCHIVE board are different than any other bonds formed in classes at UW-Madison. Being on the board meant relying on others and having others rely on me. The motivation to do the work that needs to be done comes from the desire to do your part for the project rather than a grade, creating an atmosphere of hard work and respect that is difficult to replicate in other classes. As a sophomore who was still new to the history major, my time on the board allowed me to read the amazing research my peers were producing. My experience cemented the writing and analytical skills I was learning in my other classes. Perhaps most importantly, the board introduced me to intelligent and driven fellow students that turned into friends. And for that, I will be forever thankful.

Check out the 20th edition of ARCHIVE online at uwarchive.wordpress.com.

Maren Harris graduated in Spring 2017 and works for the Dean's Office in the School of Education.

History Welcomes New Faculty

This year, the History Department welcomes three new faculty to its ranks: Ashley Brown, Marie Hicks, and Patrick Iber. These scholars bring to the department new perspectives on history of sports and African-American studies; history of science, medicine, and technology; and Latin American and international history, respectively. We look forward to their contributions to our intellectual community!



Ashley Brown's research and teaching focus on African American history, women's history, and the history of sport. She believes that sport is intrinsic to American culture and history, carrying the potential to initiate critical discussions about race, gender, mass culture and media, and labor. Brown is particularly passionate about investigating the journeys of minority and female athletes in country club sports and is working on her first book, *"The Match of Her Life: Althea Gibson, Icon and Instrument of Integration,"* a critical biography of the first African American to win titles at Wimbledon and the U.S. Open, between 1956 and 1958. Brown will join the department in Fall 2018, upon completion of a post-doctoral fellowship at the James Weldon Johnson Institute for the Study of Race and Difference at Emory University.



Marie Hicks comes to UW from Illinois Institute of Technology. Her research focuses on how gender and sexuality bring hidden technological dynamics to light, and how the experiences of women and LGBTQI people change the core narratives of the history of technology in unexpected ways. Her book, *Programmed Inequality* (MIT Press, 2017), examines how the British lost their early lead in computing by discarding women computer workers. Her current projects include a book of biographies of women in math, and a monograph that will consider transgender Britons' interactions with the computerized systems of the British welfare state in the 20th century.



Patrick Iber is a historian of 20th century Latin America and U.S. foreign relations. His first book, *Neither Peace nor Freedom: The Cultural Cold War in Latin America* (Harvard University Press, 2015), examines how artists, writers, and intellectuals participated in and generated Cold War conflict. In addition to his scholarly work, he endeavors to write for a public audience. He is on the editorial board at *Dissent* and frequently contributes there; he has also written for *The New Republic*, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, *The Awl*, *Jacobin*, *Slate*, *The Baffler*, *The Nation*, *Letras Libres*, *Nexus*, and *Horizontal*. In general, his interests include the politics of culture and intellectuals, socialism and democracy, poverty and inequality, cultural diplomacy and imperialism, and the added value of transnational approaches to history.

Undergraduate Teaching: History 600, “Drunk History”



Schlitz Palm Garden. Photo compliments of Wisconsin Historical Society.

History 600 courses are required advanced seminars designed to hone students' historical research and writing skills through projects associated with a specific, often interdisciplinary theme. Past sections have included “History and Film,” “Marie-Antoinette and the French Revolution,” and the ever-popular “Baseball and Society since World War II” – to name only a few.

In Fall 2016, Professor Jim Sweet offered a section of History 600 titled “Drunk History.” Though many students may have been amused by the title alone, the course took a cross-cultural approach to the social history of alcohol production and consumption from 1500 to the present. After reading secondary scholarship on topics such as the breweries of Wisconsin, Prohibition, and the economic and social history of rum, students articulated a research question and then conducted research using a range of sources (including many primary materials available at the Wisconsin Historical Society). As the three samples presented below suggest, the projects students completed were complex and provocative, and offered new insight both on historical assumptions and current events.



David Clerkin, '17 - When I enrolled in Professor Sweet's “Drunk History” course, I was interested in the origins of Wisconsin's drinking culture. The state frequently ranks among the most enthusiastic for alcohol in the country, and my experience growing up and living in Wisconsin has reinforced these rankings. Beginning my preliminary research, I noticed many articles suggested the state's large German population as a possible source of this culture, before quickly dismissing the idea and saying too many

generations had passed. They argued that four As, the availability, affordability, attractiveness, and acceptability of drinking in the state, were the primary factors. Curious, I decided to look into the matter myself and see how much (or little) the German cultural heritage of many Wisconsinites had played in shaping the state's drinking culture. What I discovered was that, far from being too far in the past to have played a role, Germans and their culture were a consistent part of the story of Wisconsin drinking from their arrival until the present.

Looking historically at the four As, it is clear the state's German heritage has been a crucial factor in all of them. The availability of alcohol owes a debt to the state's huge brewing industry. Shortly after the founding of many communities across the state, Germans were quick to establish breweries, and as these consolidated or closed over the following century, the major breweries in Milwaukee (with names like Miller, Schlitz, and Pabst) continued to keep the state supplied with beer. The massive production of beer in the state has kept it affordable, with further help from Wisconsin's powerful Tavern League to secure a low beer tax. The attractiveness of alcohol was created through the relaxed atmosphere Germans brought with the beer garden and beer hall, staples of early Wisconsin drinking culture. The political and social life created therein further enhanced the appeal of drinking by tying it to civic life. This in turn made drinking more socially acceptable: because taverns were the cornerstone of social life in many communities, drinking was not seen as a problem but simply a part of socializing and community. The cultural acceptability has been further enhanced by the efforts of the Tavern League in creating laws accepting of alcohol and protecting the state's tavern industry. Beyond the four As, the claim that Wisconsin is too far removed from its German past is also belied by the continued popularity across the state of German festivals, German beers, and traditional drinking establishments like the beer garden and beer hall. German immigrants were among the first to settle the state and their involvement in the state's agriculture, industry, and culture laid the foundations upon which Wisconsin's current relationship to drinking is built.

Selena Handler, '16 - A ban on Muslim immigrants, a wall along the Mexican border, racially charged language and a disdain for American journalists. I tallied the offenses as I watched the Trump rallies of Fall 2016. I was marred by a feeling of helplessness against an impending doom. So I went through the motions. I joined the Planned Parenthood Action Fund. I went to the protests. I sat stunned as I listened to the increasingly hostile—and increasingly popular—voices against immigration. Finally I decided to look back on American history to find some precedence and subsequently some solace in the ebb and flow of America's immigrant history.

As I read a book by Daniel Okrent about Prohibition for my “Drunk History” class, I came across a small section about immigrants and how they were blamed for the alcohol related crime in the country in the 1910's and '20s. Prohibitionists inflated the issue by claiming 80% of saloons were owned by immigrants or the children of immigrants. The sting of familiarity around this immigrant-oriented fear mongering



was the spark I needed. I began to research how the KKK fed off of Prohibition to push their message of xenophobia and racism. I centered my research in Madison Wisconsin where I found the KKK, in Trump style, held rallies to garner local support for their cause with ostentatious parades and induction ceremonies. I found that the Madison chapter had infiltrated the police force and conducted a raid in the Greenbush neighborhood. Just blocks

from campus, KKK members entered the homes of Italian immigrants and arrested them on the suspicion that they had been involved in rum running and the homicides that occurred in the neighborhood.

But what I found most enriching was how Wisconsin fought back. With Governor Blaine at the helm, Wisconsin journalists and political insiders took on the Klan and Prohibition at the same time. Politicians used the unpopularity of Prohibition in Wisconsin to engender anger against the Klan who purported to enforce it. Journalists, especially from the *Capital Times*, took the KKK head on by mocking its lack of organization and its ideals of *100 Per Cent Americanism*. By 1926 the Klan's power was severely waning and by 1933 then-Senator Blaine pushed his Act through congress to repeal Prohibition. It was a success story from the early 20th century that gave me hope in 2016.

Kelli Wozniakowski, '16 - For the fall semester of 2016, I was fortunate enough to take a seminar on the history of alcohol with Professor Jim Sweet. As our final project, we were charged with the task of writing a research paper on any topic we chose, so long as it pertained to the subject of our course. Alcohol, as one can imagine, is an incredibly broad subject, and I don't fancy myself particularly creative. So, I chose to do a business history—a rather straightforward topic, or so I thought. My work on the Green Dragon Tavern of Boston turned out to be some of the most frustrating and rewarding work I did in my college career. When asked about my project, I tend to advertise it as a history of the Green Dragon with a Myth Busters twist. I originally chose the topic because it was frequently featured on lists of historic taverns and therein associated with the Sons of Liberty, the Freemasons, the Boston Tea Party, and other revolutionary escapades. The trouble was that, for the first time, I couldn't trust any secondary sources.

The problem that I frequently encountered in my research was that many secondary sources conflicted and even more lacked citations. For the creation of the social environment surrounding the tavern, they were invaluable. For the tavern itself, however, I had to rely almost entirely on deeds and accounts from 18th-19th century newspapers. Combing through and detangling fact from fiction was rather painstaking, but it's also what made this project so incredibly interesting and, at times, rather entertaining—for both myself and,

hopefully, the reader. Everything from the tavern's date of demolition to the rumors about Redcoats being overheard there (thus kick-starting Paul Revere's ride) had to be called into question. In the end, this paper consists of a history of the tavern itself and its role in Boston from its humble beginnings in the late 17th century to its demolition in the 19th century. Along the way, its contributions to the revolution are explored and put to the test.

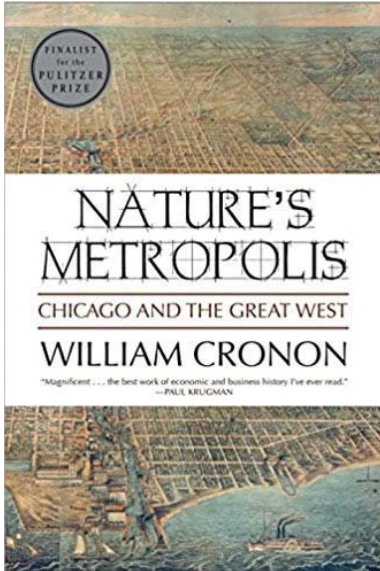
Unfortunately, though not entirely surprisingly, not all of the rumors about the tavern turned out to be true. For example, the aforementioned incident of eavesdropping is nothing more than an exciting tale suggested almost a century after the end of the Revolution. However, the notorious Freemasons did use the tavern as a lodge—in fact, it became the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, among other things. There is also evidence to suggest that the Sons of Liberty did indeed plan the Boston Tea Party at this rebellious hotspot. Furthermore, the more elite group of Mechanics that grew out of this organization even used the Green Dragon as their secret meeting place for a time. Though what was talked about and what smaller endeavors were planned there may never be known specifically, many great men who helped mobilize and shape the war effort walked those halls, including Paul Revere, Samuel Adams, and Dr. Joseph Warren.

The Green Dragon's more clandestine operations came to close early in the Revolution, but it continued to operate as a hospital throughout the war, like several other taverns. Its humble beginning belied the greatness that would be hatched in its later days, but it served as an important community gathering point throughout its existence.



Nature's Metropolis Turns 25: A Conversation with William Cronon

Nature's Metropolis, originally published in 1991, brought a new perspective to environmental history by exploring the linkages between the city of Chicago and the Great West that transformed both the American landscape and American culture in the nineteenth century. The text below is excerpted with permission from an interview initially conducted by Patrick T. Reardon in April 2017 for *Edge Effects*, the digital magazine of the Center for Culture, History, and the Environment. The full interview (with audio) can be found on the *Edge Effects* website at <http://edgeeffects.net/natures-metropolis/>.



Patrick Reardon:
How would you evaluate *Nature's Metropolis*? What has it accomplished?

William Cronon: I think it was part of a number of works that began to break down the boundaries between city-nature and rural, or wild, nature. I'm of the conviction that one of the wonders of environmental history is that it opens up a space of exploration where anything and everything in the human past can be looked at in terms of how human

actions are embedded in a material world that is only partly of human making, and that nature doesn't end at the Bob Marshall Wilderness. It doesn't end in a wheat field in southeastern Washington state. It's right here. It's right inside my body. *Nature's Metropolis* looks at the city-country, human-nature interface at a particular regional scale, which is both its strength and its weakness. There are almost no people in *Nature's Metropolis*. And almost no lived, textured reality of classed, gendered, raced people. They're just not in there. J.M.D. Burrows with his potatoes going down the Mississippi River is probably the most poignant human being in that entire book.

PR: How much did you go into your research not knowing the questions you were going to ask?

WC: I think I knew the big question: Is it possible to write the history of the West or the American frontier—whatever word you want to use—not out on [Frederick Jackson] Turner's frontier but sitting in the metropole? (Or, in the case of Chicago, the secondary metropole, because in many ways New York is the engine behind the story I tell in the book.) Is it possible to tell that story looking out from the city toward the hinterland, rewriting U.S. history in the style of Harold Innis?

That question was the beginning. So I started looking for things that are relevant to that question. I came to think of the research for this book as searching for what I called relational data. It's pretty easy to find statistics and documents about a particular place. It's easy to find

stuff about Chicago. It's not nearly so easy to look for documents and data that are connections. So I just went on a rummaging expedition for anything and everything that fit this description of relational stuff. I was surprisingly successful in some areas and completely unsuccessful in others. I wanted to do something on manufacturing that wasn't just pork-packing. I started looking for steel records. I wanted something on energy flows, and I just could not find anything adequately connecting Chicago with the Illinois coal fields to do that. So that just dropped out of the picture.

PR: How did you choose Chicago?

WC: I knew I wanted to do city-hinterlands, and the Canadians had already done Montreal, the grand kahuna for early Canadian history. I wanted to be a western historian, so the other obvious candidates were St. Louis or San Francisco. (The biggest candidate would have been New York City, but New York City would have been overwhelming because it's the whole continent in terms of that story.) And I grew up in Wisconsin, the hinterland of Chicago, and I had very complicated emotions about Chicago, as those opening pages tell you. So, in a way, although it is a book about Chicago, it's also very much a book about the Middle West. I was never in much doubt that Chicago is the obvious place.

One other thing to add is that the great British historian Asa Briggs used the term "shock city," saying that for any given historical period from the Enlightening forward, there are certain cities that stand as the shocking symbol of an emerging modernity that is unrecognizable to the period before. In the 18th century it's Manchester. In the early 19th century, Manchester and Birmingham. In the first half of the 21st century, it's Los Angeles. But for the second half of the 19th century, there's no question that it was Chicago. People who came to Chicago had that reaction—that they were seeing the future—and they were disturbed by the future they thought they were seeing.

I had an economic historian on my dissertation committee, a wonderful historian named Bill Parker, who said you really can't do just Chicago, you need to do six cities so you can compare them, because otherwise you can't make causal claims. You're only making narrative, descriptive claims. (And that was OK with me; I'm OK with narrative, descriptive claims.) But I was very conscious that the story I wanted to tell about Chicago has analogs all over the world today. So the idea that there is a city that is serving as the interface between a much larger globalizing economy, a kind of colonial outpost with a set of emerging connections with a periphery, and that city is coordinating the transformation of the periphery on behalf of capital

and power, that's the story of modernity. And Chicago is an amazing example. But it's not at all hard to see on the Pearl River Delta right now that story is unfolding. That story has unfolded in Brazil. It's unfolded in many, many other parts of the world.

PR: *Nature's Metropolis* makes it clear that there were many factors that came into play to make Chicago happen, including the commitment of eastern money. If it hadn't been Chicago, do you have any thoughts on where it would have been? An early Gary or Milwaukee?

WC: Although I'm an environmental historian to my core, I'm even more a historian. I'm fascinated by certain kinds of historical phenomena in the last quarter millennia of places where new technologies produce collective actions by human being, where thousands, hundreds of thousands, millions of people all make choices—they all have agency, it's not a determinism—and yet the collective decisions are so piled up that it's kind of hard to imagine how it might have been anyhow else.

So, clearly, the *deus ex machina* of the book is the railroad. Remember the railroad is not a technology, it's a cultural system. It's a set of human relations, a set of power relationships that get articulated through what seems like a machine but is in fact an enormous social system. So one answer to your question is you'd have to look for other places that had the potential, through the railroad, to control larger areas of hinterland space. And that did in fact happen: that's Atlanta. It emerges as the railroad hub of the American Southeast and had nothing like the significance prior to the railroad that it did after. In Canada, it's very clear to me that Winnipeg is the Chicago equivalent for Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In many ways, the Winnipeg story is the Chicago story for that very rich grain-producing region of Canada.

I don't think it would have been Milwaukee. It's too far up the lake. (Now I'm becoming a geographical determinist.) It would be other cities that were able to take advantage of the possibilities of the railroad. And the Twin Cities are a brilliant example. What they did to flour milling would have been inconceivable without the railroad.

PR: This isn't just a historical book. It's a moral book. Chicago and the whole American economy went to the bank of nature and just cashed in all the chips. Did you get pushback from other historians for making that moral claim?

WC: One of the things I actually love about the discipline of history is that historians are narrators. I honestly think we are the last explicitly narrative discipline left in the American academy (with the journalists, as well). Storytelling is no longer, in most disciplines, regarded as a serious undertaking. I believe that storytelling is inherently a moral activity. It's about organizing events and characters and landscapes and settings so that a series of events becomes explicable in the sequence of relationships that are unfolding over the course of the narrative. And almost always the narrative has some lesson in mind. One of the beauties of history is that, although there have been moments in which historians have argued with each other about

whether they are objective or not, objectivity is actually not the phrase most historians use to describe what they do. Our goal, it seems to me, is to be fair to the people whose lives we narrate. That means trying to see the world through their eyes.

One of my beliefs as a writer and a teacher is that if I'm going to argue against something, it's morally incumbent upon me to be able to articulate the thing I'm arguing against so that a person who holds that view recognizes that I've done justice to their point of view and could respond, "I couldn't have said that better myself." Then we can begin to enter into a dialogue about other ways of thinking.

My deepest moral project is to understand the world, which is a really complicated task, and my moral conviction is that rich understanding of the world leads to better, more responsible and just action in the world. We so often act on the basis of our own mythic conceptions; we believe our own lies, and we're forever lying to ourselves because we want the world to conform to our convictions. Not letting ourselves do that is part of acting morally in the world.

You say I'm a writer with a moral project, and I embrace that description with gratitude. The moral of *Nature's Metropolis*, which I try to articulate in its closing pages, is the paradox that at the very moment the world was becoming even more intimately and intricately interconnected to a degree never before seen in history, those interconnections were being rendered opaque by the people embedded within them, so that they could no longer see those relationships. For me, one of the paradoxes of modernity is that we are unbelievably interconnected in the world today and most of those interconnections most people don't see at all. How can you take moral and political responsibilities for the consequences of your own life if you don't know how your own actions are proliferating out into the world? I just don't know. I think that's a big chunk of what environmental history has always been about.



William Cronon. Photo credit: Hillary Fey Cronon

Wisconsin 101: A Progress Report



Le Maire Sundial, ca. 1750, found near Green Bay. Object courtesy of the Neville Public Museum of Brown County. Photo submitted by Wisconsin 101.

In the fall of 2014, *The Past in the Present* announced the debut of Wisconsin 101, a crowd-sourced public history website and the only statewide public humanities project sponsored by UW-Madison. Under the direction of Professors Sarah Thal and Tom Broman, Wisconsin 101 was originally envisioned as a way to give UW students a sense of the larger public role of history. To do this, Thal and Broman proposed that students learn to write the history of objects. In the process of writing these histories, Broman and Thal anticipated, students would discover that telling the histories of seemingly ordinary or insignificant objects—such as a soda bottle or a butterfat tester—would reveal and contextualize larger histories that bind disparate parts of the state together and to the world beyond. In consultation with key partners, including Erika Janik of Wisconsin Public Radio and David Driscoll of the Wisconsin Historical Society, Wisconsin 101 proposed to share these object-histories with audiences across the state through a website, classroom teaching, weekly radio broadcasts, and programming at historical societies and local museums.

In the spring of 2013, Broman piloted Wisconsin 101 in a one-credit honors course taught in connection with his undergraduate survey in the history of medicine. The following year, Broman expanded the pilot into a research-based course centered on Wisconsin 101. From those courses, object clusters researched and written by undergraduates (the cupping kit and the Cassel soda bottle) became two of the original six objects featured on the site when it went live in January of 2015.

So, what has happened since then? Well, quite a lot, we are proud to say.

The collection of objects on the web site (<http://www.wi101.org>) has grown from the original six to twenty-one as of July 2017, ranging from a bowling pin made by the Vulcan Corporation of Antigo, to Old Abe, the bald eagle that is commemorated in the Wisconsin State Assembly Chamber, to Lizzie Kander's *Settlement Cook Book* from Milwaukee. Once a month, an object from Wisconsin 101 is featured on one of Wisconsin Public Radio's *Wisconsin Life* segments. These segments can also be found on the web site and listened to there. Meanwhile, the suitability of Wisconsin 101 as a research project for college students has prompted it to be taught not just at UW-Madison, but also at UW-La Crosse, Stout, Oshkosh, and Eau Claire. Most recently, Professor John Hall had UW-Madison students prepare object histories when he taught History 201, "The Historian's Craft," last spring.

Wisconsin 101 offers a fresh twist on the UW's long-cherished "Wisconsin Idea." Instead of offering Madison-based expertise for the benefit of the rest of the state, Wisconsin 101 provides a meeting ground and focal point for sharing local stories that collectively make up the fabric of our history. The most important feature of Wisconsin 101, then, is that it continues to be "crowd-sourced," composed of posts proposed and written by Wisconsin readers rather than by the team that guides the project. This is highly unusual among public history efforts, and it represents a deliberate strategy. "In the beginning, someone said to me, 'Well, there you are in Madison, with all the resources of the State Historical Society at your disposal'," Broman recalls, "so why don't you just write all the stories about the objects yourselves?" And my answer was, 'because no one would be interested in that'." By placing the origin of its stories in localities all around the state, Thal and Broman deliberately designed Wisconsin 101 to overcome the cultural and social distance that is often perceived to exist between Madison and the rest of the state.

But the project's dependence on crowd-sourcing its material raised a problem—how to keep the pipeline filled with submission of new objects and stories? Interest in the website can only be sustained by posting new material on a regular schedule of one new object and related stories per month, which also keeps the pipeline of material for WPR's *Wisconsin Life* flowing at the same rate. This is a crucial consideration, because from the beginning it has been evident that the segments on *Wisconsin Life* provide an excellent vehicle for drawing attention to the project.

Thoughts about keeping the pipeline filled with submissions of new objects prompted Broman and former managing editors Sergio Gonzalez and Adam Mandelman to present talks about the project all around the state, everywhere from Wausau to Janesville and from Eau Claire to Milwaukee. Most recently, Broman presented a talk about Wisconsin 101 to a thoroughly engaged local chapter of the Wisconsin Alumni Association in Antigo, in the company of Joe Hermolin, a retired research scientist from UW-Madison and an avid historian who now lives in Antigo. Hermolin has authored clusters for three of the most popular objects on the site—the Vulcan bowling

pin, the CCC pillow sham and the Mepps fishing lure, the last of which includes the intriguing story of why even today drivers entering Antigo are met with a roadside sign proclaiming, "Squirrel Tails Wanted."

With two more years of committed funding and a core of enthusiastic partners and contributors across the state, Wisconsin 101 has begun to turn its attention to reaching new audiences. One important audience for the project is high-school teachers in American history classes. Although state history is taught in Wisconsin in the fourth grade, some high-school teachers have begun to use Wisconsin 101 in their US history classes. The challenge in increasing the project's audience among high-school teachers is that the content of their teaching is driven by specified teaching goals and learning outcomes. Wisconsin 101 is working with local high school teachers to develop sample units or workshops that would make use of object-histories from the website to support portions of the existing curriculum. For example, the format of Wisconsin 101 posts, emphasizing the ways material objects are contextualized within broader cultural and social histories, can provide a good model for the kind of critical-thinking and close-reading skills high schoolers learn in advanced history courses. We are also participating in Wisconsin's National History Day competition, a national historical writing and research competition for high-schoolers.

Wisconsin 101 does much more than connect different histories from across the state, though. To tell these histories, the website also mobilizes the resources of a broad network of local historical societies, historic houses, archives, volunteers, and museums. As a result, Wisconsin 101 helps to build public awareness of the historical resources and programs available around the state. For instance, our August 2017 post on a Migrant Worker's Cabin from Green Bay is being developed in connection with the Neville Museum's exhibit, "Estamos Aqui," about the history of migrant labor in Wisconsin.

We are very proud of the connections and partnerships Wisconsin 101 has been able to develop across the state so far, and in the coming years we plan to further expand our cooperative work with museums and local historical societies. One way to do this would be to develop a program that would allow undergraduates from the UW-Madison and other Wisconsin colleges and universities to work as interns in those museums and societies during the semester and summer. Working as interns would allow those students to do projects for the host institutions while also preparing an object for submission to Wisconsin 101. Best of all, if those internships could be paid, it would make the positions available to more students, and not just to those who can afford not to work during the summer.

For more information email Tom Broman (thbroman@wisc.edu), Sarah Thal (thal@wisc.edu), or wisconsin101@wisc.edu. Follow us on facebook and twitter @wisconsin101.



Mepps Aglia fishing lure, assembled in Antigo, WI. Photo submitted by Wisconsin 101.



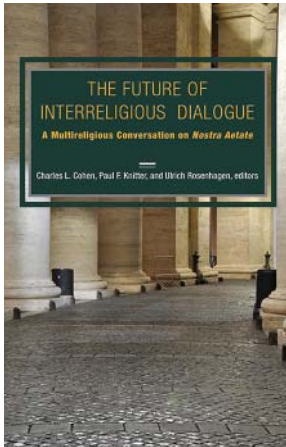
Civil War draft drum. Object courtesy of Wisconsin Historical Society. Photo submitted by Wisconsin 101.

Faculty and Emeriti News

Giuliana Chamedes received a fellowship from the American Council of Learned Societies for 2017-2018 and signed an advance contract with Harvard University Press for her book examining how the Vatican shaped European culture and politics from World War I through the Cold War.

Shelly Chan reached an important milestone last year: she was promoted to Associate Professor with tenure; her first book, *Diaspora's Homeland: Modern China in the Global Age of Migration*, will be out from Duke University Press in March 2018. Feeling great joy and relief, she looks forward to the new academic year in her other new roles as the Director of Center of East Asian Studies and Chair of the Program in Gender and Women's History. Her plans also include a new research project on the origins and fate of a Chinese diasporic cultural economy in twentieth-century Asia known as Nanyang (the "South Seas"). While this project, like the last one, would certainly take many years to finish, she would like to pause and thank the many colleagues who generously supported her since her first arrival in Madison.

Cindy I-Fen Cheng received the Chancellor's Inclusive Excellence Teaching Award for her contributions to developing a curriculum in Asian-American Studies. She also received a one-semester fellowship from the Institute for Research in the Humanities.



Charles L. Cohen's book, *The Future of Interreligious Dialogue: A Multi-Religious Conversation on Nostra Aetate*, authored with Paul F. Knitter and Ulrich Rosenhagen, was released in September by Orbis Books.

For **Bill Courtenay**, 2016-17 was a busy year: "It began with the Conway Lectures at Notre Dame on Religious Ritual and Prayers for the Dead in the Medieval University of Paris. The lectures have now been expanded into a five-chapter book to appear with Notre Dame Press in 2018. In July I gave the plenary address for the 700th anniversary of Trinity College, Cambridge. In actuality July 1317 is the date of the founding of King's Hall by Edward II, but since that college was incorporated into Henry VIII's creation of Trinity College in 1546, the latter prefers to claim the earlier date, making it the second oldest college at Cambridge. The big news for the year, however, is the preparation of Gaines Post's unpublished Harvard dissertation, "The Papacy and the Rise of the Universities," which will appear with Brill Press in mid September. Post was Professor of Medieval History at Wisconsin from 1935 to 1962. His move to Princeton created the opportunity for my coming to Madison. And most pleasant, a volume in my honor prepared by former students and grand-students appeared this summer: *Studies in Later Medieval Intellectual History* (Peeters Publishers, 2017)."

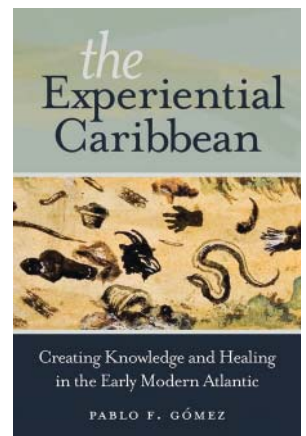
Bill Cronon has received a number of important awards in the past few months: honorary degrees from Ohio Wesleyan University and Amherst College; the Frederick Jackson Turner Award for Lifetime Achievement in Midwestern History from the Midwest History Association; and the Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr Award "for distinguished writing in American history of enduring public significance" from the Society of American Historians. He was also elected a Corresponding Fellow of the British Academy, the highest honor given by that organization to scholars who are not citizens of the United Kingdom.

Michael Cullinane won the 2017 Grant Goodman Prize in Historical Studies, awarded every two years by the Philippine Studies Group of the Association of Asian Studies-Southeast Asia Council for outstanding contributions to and innovation in Philippine historical studies.

Over the last five years, **Professor Emeritus James Donnelly** has been hard at work assembling a large electronic database that analyzes the political violence of the Irish War of independence (1919-21). The database, "Cork's War of Independence Fatality Register," launched in 2017 and was featured in a story from the Irish Examiner. The database is accessible to the public and can be found through The Irish Revolution website at theirishrevolution.ie.

Pablo Gómez published his book *The Experiential Caribbean: Creating Knowledge and Healing in the Early Modern Atlantic* with The University of North Carolina Press in April. The book explores belief making and the creation of evidence around the human body and the natural world in the early modern world. More specifically, the book examines how people of African descent in the seventeenth-century Caribbean created authoritative knowledge and truth about the natural world, particularly that of the body, during the long seventeenth century. During this year he gave invited lectures at Harvard, The University of Pennsylvania, George Washington University, and Princeton.

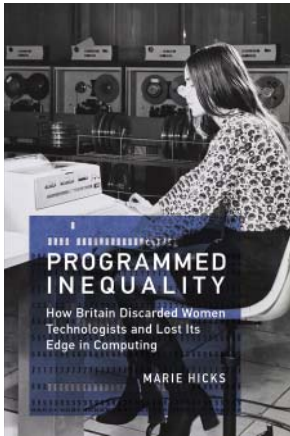
John Hall was elected Vice President of the Society for Military History and assumed office on April 2nd. In August, he was recalled to active duty and will spend the next year (or more) chronicling and writing the history of the United States' counterterrorism operations from within the Pentagon. He and Heidi have relocated to Old Town Alexandria and look forward to welcoming old friends and students as guests. During his leave from UW,



he will continue to serve on graduate student committees and co-chair the new War in Society and Culture Program with Lou Roberts.

April Haynes won the James H. Broussard Best First Book Prize from the Society for Historians of the Early American Republic for *Riotous Flesh: Women, Physiology, and the Solitary Vice in Nineteenth-Century America* (Chicago, 2015).

Elizabeth Hennessy has been awarded a one-semester fellowship from the Institute for Research in the Humanities.



Marie Hicks's new book, *Programmed Inequality: How Britain Discarded Women Technologists and Lost Its Edge in Computing* was published by MIT Press in 2017 and has since been featured in the *Guardian*, *The Times Higher Education Supplement*, on the BBC, and elsewhere. She also wrote an op-ed for the *Washington Post* about the now-infamous "Google memo," and a longer Creative Commons piece for *The Conversation* was reprinted by other news outlets. Hicks is working on a book about women in math and another book about trans people within the British welfare state, and is co-organizing a conference on intersectionality and computing to be held at the Computer History Museum in Silicon Valley in the spring.

Rogers Hollingsworth published two articles in 2017: "The Making of US Academia: The European Influence on US Research Universities That Began Some 150 Years Ago," *Nature* 541 (January 26, 2017) pp. 461–462 and "Institutional Environments and Organizational Performance in Basic Biomedical Science," in *Festschrift for Niko Toš* (Vienna: Echoraum, 2017), with Ellen Jane Hollingsworth and David Matthew Gear. He also gave the plenary lecture, "Innovation and Entrepreneurship in a Rapidly Changing Global Environment," at the Conference on Science, Entrepreneurship, and Innovation held at ShanghaiTech University in October 2016. He continues to be engaged in full-time research on his project on basic biomedical science in western Europe and North America

since 1900.

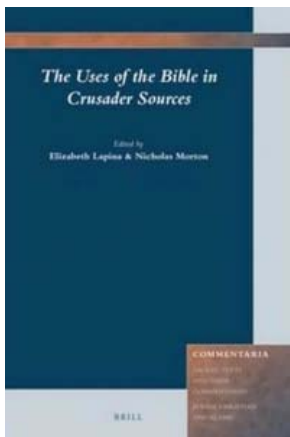
Susan Johnson was named a Newberry Consortium for American Indian Studies Faculty Fellow. Each year, the Newberry Library, an independent research library in Chicago, hosts approximately 10 long-term and 40 short-term residential fellows from around the world to engage in research on a wide range of topics in the humanities. The fellowship will support research for Johnson's project, *The Trail the Slaves Made*.

Steve Kantrowitz was awarded a Senior Fellowship at the Institute for Research in the Humanities.

Charles Kim earned tenure in 2017 and was awarded a Fulbright Fellowship to support research travel to Korea during Spring 2018.

Judd Kinzley's book, *Natural Resources and the New Frontier: Constructing Modern China's Borderlands*, will be published in spring 2018 by the University of Chicago Press. This past summer he did some preliminary research for his second book, which is focused on American military and industrial aid to China in the World War II and postwar periods. He worked in archives in Yunnan and Sichuan Provinces in China, did research in the British Library in London, and in July also presented some of his early findings at a conference on China and World War II at the University of Cambridge.

With the support of the UW-Madison's International Division and the Holtz Center for Science and Technology Studies, **Neil Kodesh**, Tony Goldberg (Pathobiological Sciences), and Josh Garoon (Community and Environmental Sociology) led a group of ten UW-Madison graduate students on the Wisconsin One Health Field Course. The three-week course, which took place in June at Kibale National Park in western Uganda, offered participants the opportunity to conduct ethnographic and archival research on the history and contemporary practice of biomedical research in the region. More information about the project can be found at <https://sts.wisc.edu/mapping-hot-spots/>



Elizabeth Lapina co-edited a volume of articles, *The Uses of the Bible in Crusader Sources* (Brill, 2017), and published one article, "Crusades, Memory and Visual Culture: Representations of the Miracle of Intervention of Saints in Battle," in *Remembering Crusades and Crusading* (Routledge, 2017). Her monograph, *Warfare and the Miraculous in the Chronicles of the First Crusade*, came out as a paperback (Penn State, 2015; paperback 2017). Elizabeth also won a Vilas Associate Award.

Sue Lederer was elected President of the American Association for the History of Medicine.

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Stay Connected

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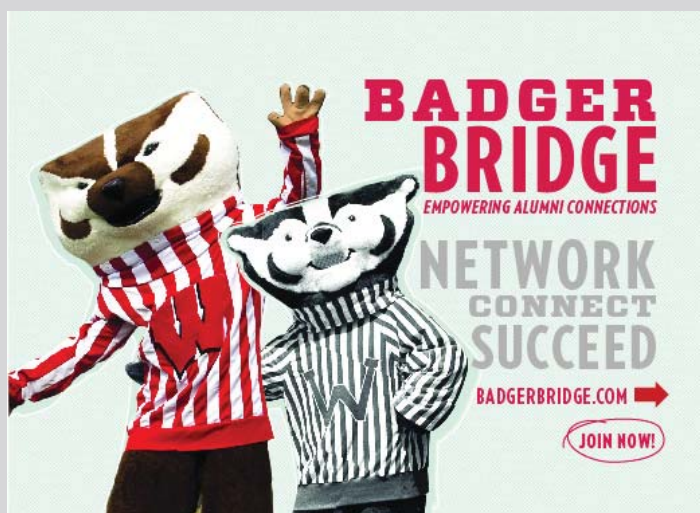
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Recent Gifts

Professor Emeritus Bill Courtenay has completed his gift to the William J. Courtenay Fellowship Fund. In future years, this will provide critical funding for graduate students in ancient, medieval, or early modern European history. The fund will support research abroad and enable graduate students to teach their own courses as they complete their degree.

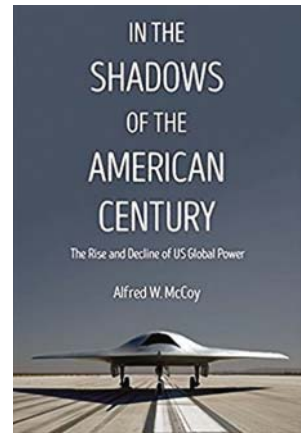
A generous gift from **Professor Emeritus Kemal Karpat** will support a new faculty position in Ottoman, Turkish or Middle East history. The search for this position is currently underway.

Generous donations from **Harry and Cindy Handler, Rick and Kristin Kalson, Greg and Marcie Sinaiko, and Dale and Allison Smith** allowed the Department to establish the new History Department Graduate Fellowship Fund. Their gift was augmented by the Nicholas Match – a 2015 donation by the late Albert "Ab" Nicholas and his wife, Nancy Nicholas, to encourage alumni and friends to support UW students.

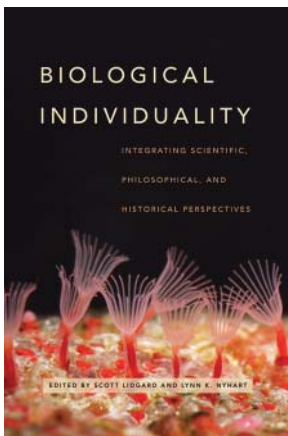
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Alfred McCoy has just published a new book titled *In the Shadows of the American Century: The Rise and Decline of U.S. Global Power* (Chicago: Haymarket, 2017). Promotional work for the new book started with an extensive interview with former UW-Madison History student and now journalist Jeremy Scahill on Scahill's "Intercept" news site.

David McDonald co-teaches what has become a regular seminar with Commissioner Emeritus Bud Selig on "Baseball and American Society since 1945," which has drawn enthusiastic evaluations, especially for Selig. In the spring of 2017, his essay "Sport History and the Historical Profession" appeared in the *Oxford Handbook of Sports History*. In addition, he continues his involvement as general editor for and a contributor to the international research project on Russia's Great War and Revolution, which will ultimately produce 25 books on this tumultuous period. Finally, he maintains an active speaking schedule for groups in Madison and around the country, most often on "Putin's Russia."



Gregg Mitman was one of thirty-five recipients of an Andrew Carnegie Fellowship. The fellowship will support his book project, *The World that Firestone Built: Capitalism, American Empire, and the Forgotten Promise of Liberia*.



Lynn Nyhart recently co-edited, with Scott Lidgard, *Biological Individuality: Integrating Scientific, Philosophical, and Historical Perspectives*, just out in May 2017 from University of Chicago Press. She notes, "Turns out it's hard to get historians, philosophers, and scientists to talk together in ways comprehensible to one another, even when they think they have something in common! But we hope we've made it work—and in the process, expanded biological individuality-talk beyond the standard Modern Evolutionary Synthesis perspectives adopted by so many philosophers and scientists. Let's hear it for history opening up new perspectives! In other news, Tom and I have moved from our Madison home of 28 years, where we held so many History of Science parties over the years, to a lovely spread in Barneveld, WI. No sheep yet; stay tuned."

Stanley Payne presented several lectures and participated in a conference in Gijon, Spain on "A Century of Victims." Two more of his books were published in Spanish: *La transición a la democracia en España* (URJC), a co-edited book; and *365 momentos clave de la historia de España*, an edited book that has had two printings.

Brenda Gayle Plummer has been appointed to a one-semester term as Association of Marquette University Women Women's Chair in Humanistic Studies. The purpose of the chair is to "help the University celebrate the humanities and the role of women in higher education by bringing to campus outstanding women scholars who are distinguished teachers and researchers."

Jennifer Ratner-Rosenhagen was named a Vilas Distinguished Achievement Professor and received a Romnes Faculty Fellowship, which is supported by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation and recognizes an exceptional faculty member who has earned tenure within the last four years.

In September **Norman Risjord** resumed his series of lectures on American History for retired persons. He has been doing this "volunteer" teaching for seventeen years and thoroughly enjoys it. He lectures for two hours one day a week for ten weeks, spring and fall. The course is entitled "A Leisurely Walk Through American History," and it takes him four years to get from the discovery of America to the Election of 2000. The audience numbers about a hundred, and classes are currently held in the auditorium of the Oakwood Village Retirement Community, where Risjord currently lives with his wife, Connie. The course is open to all and free of charge.

Lou Roberts took advantage of a sabbatical last spring to write four chapters of her ongoing book project "The Body of War." She published articles in *Gender and History* and the *Journal of the History of Sexuality*, and also contributed to the *Histoire de la guerre XIXe-XXIe siècles* published by Seuil in Paris. Among her several speaking engagements, she gave seminars at Sciences Po and the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique in Paris last January. In March she delivered the Margaret Morrison Distinguished Lecture in Women's History at Carnegie Mellon University.

Karl Shoemaker was elected President of the Association of the Study of Law, Culture and Humanities for 2017-2019.

Thomas Spear continues his work as Editor in Chief of the Oxford Research Encyclopedia in African History and Oxford Bibliographies in African Studies, two extensive on-line resources being developed by Oxford University Press. Oxford Bibliographies is a collection of over 200

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Linda and Stanley Sher Professorship Awarded



Lee Palmer Wandel at Stonehenge. Photo Submitted.

Professor Lee Palmer Wandel has been named the Linda and Stanley Sher Professor of History. The professorship, created through the generosity of Linda and Stanley Sher ('56), recognizes Wandel's accomplishments in both teaching and scholarly research.

Wandel specializes in early modern Europe (1492-1648), particularly early modern Christianity; her most recent book, *Reading Catechisms, Teaching Religion* (Brill, 2015) argues in part that the sixteenth century saw a fundamental transformation in how Christians conceptualized

the nature of knowledge of Christianity and how that knowledge was communicated. She has given a number of talks in the United States and in Europe in 2017 as part of the 500th anniversary celebrations in honor of Martin Luther's Ninety-Five Theses.

The Linda and Stanley Sher Professorship is not the first time that Wandel's commitment to teaching has been recognized by the University; her students and colleagues describe her as a dedicated and vibrant teacher who challenges and inspires her students to approach history with curiosity, wonder, and joy. In recognition of her dedication, she received the Chancellor's Distinguished Teaching Award in 2012 and the Dorothy and Hsin-Nung Yao Teaching Award in 2011.

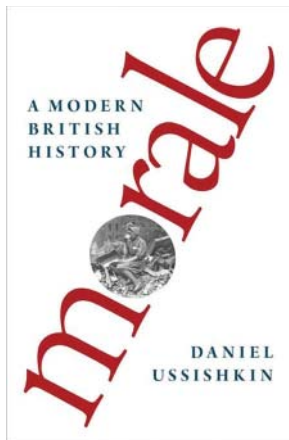
Stanley Sher graduated from the University of Wisconsin with a BS in History in 1956 and holds a law degree from Harvard. He is a founding partner of Sher & Blackwell, which joined Cozen O'Connor in 2010, and an expert in maritime law. Linda Sher attended the University of Chicago and Yale Law School and is retired from the National Labor Relations Board. The Shers endowed the professorship to honor and sustain the department's commitment to undergraduate teaching excellence.

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(and counting) authoritative critical reviews of the literature and scholarly debates on topics ranging from pre-colonial states, the slave trade, and colonial rule to Chinese influence in Africa, Boko Haram, and contemporary African writers intended to inform scholars, students and others of the rich and vibrant literature on Africa beyond Wikipedia. The Oxford Research Encyclopedia, currently under development, will consist of over 1,000 extended essays on topics ranging across African and Diaspora history, historiography, methods, and sources. He also continues to edit the UW Press series on Africa and the Diaspora.

James Sweet delivered the commencement address during our annual undergraduate graduation celebration on the recommendation of 2017's graduating History majors.

Claire Taylor earned tenure in 2017 and was awarded a Humboldt Fellowship to support two years of research in Münster, Germany.



Daniel Ussishkin earned tenure in 2017. His book *Morale: A Modern British History* was just published in Fall 2017 by Oxford University Press. Ussishkin is now working on two book-length projects: a history of the role of military culture in the making of the British imperial state during the century that spanned the Opium Wars and the Second World War, and a new cultural history of the final days of formal imperial rule in four British Asian former colonies. In addition, Ussishkin has been involved with a couple of campus-wide teaching innovations initiatives, including offering blended (online + face-to-face) classes and helping History graduate students develop online classes during the summer.

Lee Palmer Wandel was named the Linda and Stanley Sher Professor of History this spring. This summer, the Undergraduate History Group at the Catholic University of Eichstaett, the only Catholic University in Germany, invited her to give their Reformation lecture. They were delighted to learn that she had given a talk at the Catholic University of America in May and at one of the oldest Catholic universities in the world, at Leuven, in Belgium, this October. She will also be talking about the Reformation here in Madison, with the Wisconsin Conference of the United Church of Christ, at Ohio State, and at Emory University.

André Wink was named Hendrik Kern WARF Professor of History.

Department Milestones



Florencia E. Mallon

Florencia Mallon, Julieta Kirkwood Professor of History, retired in January 2017 after thirty-two years of teaching in the Department. Mallon specializes in Modern Latin American history, including ethnicity, gender, and class; indigenous history, and the histories of Mexico, Peru, and Chile. She has received the Bryce Wood Award for Best Book in Latin American Studies for *Peasant and Nation: The Making of Postcolonial Mexico and Peru* (California, 1995); and the Bolton-Johnson Prize for the Best Book in Latin American History for *Courage Tastes of Blood: The Mapuche Indigenous Community of Nicolás Ailio and the Chilean State, 1906-2000* (Duke, 2006). She is the recipient of several national fellowships, including a John Simon Guggenheim Fellowship, an NEH Fellowship, and a Fulbright Faculty Research Abroad Fellowship. Mallon is one of the founding editors of the Duke University Press Book Series "Narrating Native Histories." Her novel, *Beyond the Ties of Blood* (Pegasus, 2012), drew upon her expertise to tell the story of a woman and her life in the political aftermath of the 1973 Chilean coup; of the difference between writing history and writing fiction, Mallon noted, "I feel strongly that the truth is more emotional and has an intuitive quality that goes beyond the facts...Some stories can't be told through history." While at UW, Mallon was the first woman to serve as Chair of the History Department, a position she held from 2010 to 2013.



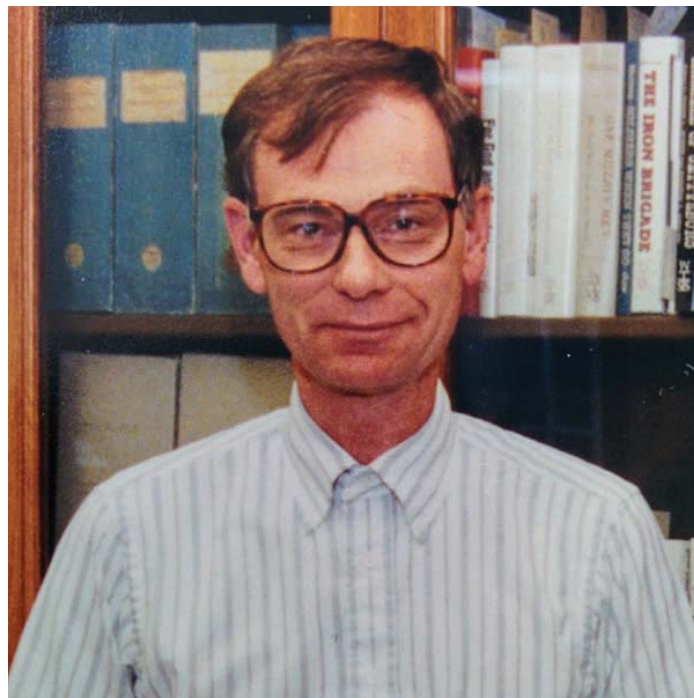
Steve J. Stern

After thirty-eight years on faculty, Steve Stern, Alberto Flores Galindo and Hildale Professor of History, retired in January 2017. Along with Florencia Mallon and Francisco Scarano, Stern founded and sustained one of the nation's top programs in Latin American History; his research and teaching interests have varied widely, but the ways in which people cope with problems of power and social conflict are prominent themes in his work. He notes that, "Since the mid-1990s, I've devoted most of my work to human rights, social repair and legacies of atrocity in Latin America"; three of his recent books, for example, addressed politics and collective memory related to Chilean dictator General Augusto Pinochet's legacy of human rights atrocities. His research has been honored with grants from the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation, the National Endowment for the Humanities, Fulbright-Hays, and the Social Science Research Council; in addition, *Battling for Hearts and Minds: Memory Struggles in Pinochet's Chile, 1973-1988* (Duke University Press, 2006) received the 2007 Bolton-Johnson Prize for best book in Latin American history from the Conference on Latin American History. He had previously received an honorable mention in 1983 for *Peru's Indian Peoples and the Challenge of Spanish Conquest: Huamanga to 1640* (University of Wisconsin Press, 1982). During his time at UW, Stern served as the Director of the Latin American and Iberian Studies Program, Department Chair and Director of Graduate Studies for the History Department, and, from 2008-2014, Vice-Provost for Faculty and Staff.



John Tortorice

John Tortorice directed the George L. Mosse Program in History from its inception in 2000 until 2017. In 2000, when John sat down with faculty from Madison and Jerusalem to draft the charter of the Mosse Program, they wrote that “through a set of mutually reinforcing activities, the George L. Mosse Program will perpetuate [Professor Mosse’s] legacy by promoting and enriching the study, teaching and research of history.” John has ensured that this mandate was followed by fostering scholarship at every level of campus life. He supported undergraduate education through the 34 Mosse Teaching Fellows and the creation of a paid undergraduate internship in digital and European history. As Director, he oversaw 88 Mosse Graduate Exchange Fellows, 8 Mosse LGBT History Fellows, 34 Mosse Teaching Fellows, and 20 Mosse Library Research Fellows. These fellows have gone on to careers around the world and have published influential books in Jewish, European, and LGBT history. He ensured that the Mosse Program enriched the campus life of both UW-Madison and the Hebrew University in Jerusalem by sponsoring 6 visiting scholars, 9 faculty exchange fellows, and 8 lecture series. John cooperated with the Institute for Research in the Humanities, UW Libraries, the Mosse/Weinstein Center for Jewish Studies, the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, and local museums to bring engaging speakers to both the Madison and Jerusalem campuses. Finally, as an editor for the George L. Mosse Press Series, John guided seventeen books to publication.



Charles H. Schoenleber

After thirty years of editing the history of the ratification of the U.S. Constitution in the History Department at the UW-Madison, Charles H. Schoenleber has retired. Born in Milwaukee, where his parents were public school teachers, Charles received his bachelor and master’s degrees from the UW-Milwaukee. Studying under the late Professor Allan G. Bogue, Charles received a Ph.D. in American history from the UW-Madison in 1986.

After a one-year visiting professorship at the University of Wyoming, Charles returned to Madison, where he became an NHPRC fellow for *The Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution*. For the next two years he served as an assistant editor on the Ratification Project, then twelve years as associate editor, and finally for fifteen years as co-editor. For the past eight years he has also been the project’s managing editor. Throughout these years, Charles assisted in publishing twenty-five volumes dealing with the ratification of the Constitution by eight different states.

Graduate Student Research: Jeanne Essame

Diaspora as Detour: Haitian émigrés during the Duvalier years, 1950s-1980s

My dissertation examines the Haitian educated elite's migration to Canada, Africa and the United States from the 1950s to the 1980s. In 1957, dictator François Duvalier, infamously known as Papa Doc, became the president of Haiti. Seven years later, he proclaimed himself president for life. The violence of his regime accelerated the continued worldwide dispersion of Haitians.

If we look at the scale of this migratory movement, the socio-economic status of the first people who left, and their destinations, we can argue that this historical moment anchored the formation of the Haitian diaspora in the well-known trope of catastrophic exile. However, my dissertation goes beyond this trope. I demonstrate how Haiti was constantly and purposefully refashioned and kept alive discursively, visually, and through pan-African practices in new re-imagined spaces.

Drawing on a variety of sources, including institutional records, oral history interviews, as well as textual and visual artworks, I looked at diaspora formation in Quebec, Haitian black internationalism in the post-colonial Congo (where Haitian education and health experts worked under the aegis of the U.N.), as well as the vibrant emergence of a transnational Haitian diasporic press that catered to the needs of a scattered community on the move. I found out that Haitians in exile created imagined and fluid Haitian (or black diasporic) spaces through heightened mobility and through literary and political collaborations both with fellow Haitians and locals of African descent.

I also explore how the educated elite organized transnationally to support refugees and developed strategies to cope with exile. In fact, as the Haitian community became larger and more visible and their immigrant status more precarious, the educated elite had to challenge notions of race, citizenship, class, and representation across national boundaries.

My research engages with diaspora scholarship by analyzing the processes by which such a mobile community subsisted throughout the Duvalier dictatorship as well as their response to a displacement first thought of as temporary. In addition, it uses micro-histories to highlight connections between Haitians and other people of African descent in different spatial, linguistic and cultural poles mapping the idea of "home."

Jeanne Essame is currently completing her dissertation in Madison as a Doris G. Quinn fellow. This project took her to several archival sites in France, Haiti, the U.S. and Canada with the support of LACIS, the History Department, and Vilas grants. Born and raised in Tours (France), Jeanne has completed degrees at the Université François Rabelais. She also holds an M.A. in Afro-American studies from the University of Wisconsin-Madison.



Le premier contingent des professeurs haïtiens en partance pour le Congo.
Dans *Haiti Sun* n° 18, Port-au-Prince, 5 mars 1961.

Photo Above: Haitian education experts en route to the Congo, 1961. Photo Submitted

Photo Left: Jeanne Essame in Lafond, near Jacmel, Haiti (south coast). Photo taken by Renold Laurent

Alumni Profile: Mike Beland, B.A. 2001



Mike Beland and family. Photo Submitted.

My study of history at the University of Wisconsin helped to shape my career and how I do my work. The training, the course of study, and two professors, in particular, not only propelled my career but also influenced my approach to fulfilling my duties as a citizen.

I came to the University of Wisconsin after growing up in Durham, New Hampshire. I remember my matriculation being driven by two factors: my desire to be a journalist and my father's encouragement to study in a different part of the country from the one in which I had grown up. I knew early in my freshman year that I wanted to be a history major focusing on American history. I enjoyed the professors, was passionate about the subject matter, and believed that the critical thinking and writing skills I would acquire could be translated into multiple disciplines.

As I reflect upon my time at the University, the impact of two professors especially influenced my thinking and gave me tools to enhance my career and contributions as citizen. The late Paul Boyer and James Baughman were larger than life figures to me. As a young undergraduate, my view of history was about political events. Professor Boyer thankfully destroyed this paradigm. His groundbreaking work in American intellectual history opened my eyes to understanding how people who were not in political institutions—writers, activists, movie stars, athletes—shaped the lives of their contemporaries, how our politics worked, and our lives today. He taught me how studying popular media could help us better understand the values and fears of society. That unique perspective helps me try to make sense of today's world. Professor Boyer made clear that any analysis—be it historical or legal—must account for as much of a totality of events as possible and cannot be based upon a narrow perspective.

Professor Baughman was my honors thesis advisor and that was an

unforgettable experience. My thesis focused on Congress' role in the Vietnam War through the lens of how two senators—Wayne Morse and Richard Russell—struggled to oppose the conflict. Our weekly conversations frequently focused on the efficacy of Congress, its interplay with the Executive Branch, and what we, as citizens, need to do to hold leaders accountable so we do not repeat the mistakes of the past. We need to challenge our leaders, be active voices leading up to and between elections, and recognize that self-government mandates our involvement to be successful. In my jobs on Capitol Hill and the Executive Branch, I regularly considered whether the advice I was giving reflected the lessons that Professor Baughman and I talked about so passionately over the course of that project. I am forever in his debt.

I like to think that my career is still in its early stages. I am a lawyer by training and, because the attacks of September 11, 2001 happened during my first week of law school (just a few months after I graduated from UW in the spring of 2001), my career is focused on the national security arena—and my study of history directly influences how I do that work.

My first job out of law school was working for John Kerry's presidential campaign in 2004 and, not long after that, working for the Governor of New Hampshire. I then became a lawyer for the Chairman of the Committee on Homeland Security in the U.S. House of Representatives and, following Barack Obama's election as President in 2008, was appointed by his administration to be a chief of staff and counselor in the part of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security focused on securing our nation's critical infrastructure. I now work at a global consulting firm, Deloitte and Touche, LLP, where I help clients navigate dynamic security risks. I also teach a course on Congress at the University of Maryland School of Law.

In each of these roles, the skills I acquired as a history major—questioning respectfully, writing concisely, researching effectively, communicating understandably—assist me daily. Beyond those skills, however, my studies gave me a living understanding of how the institutions I have worked in and around—Congress, the Executive Branch—have shaped peoples' lives and sought to learn lessons from the past. Importantly, my studies in the History Department encouraged me to be active in our politics. I have worked for and volunteered with a number of political campaigns—often bringing my young daughters with me—and I am the chair of the board of a non-profit organization in Maryland focused on educating the public about policies that will promote broad-based economic growth.

The perspective and skills I gained as a history major instilled confidence in me and have been key drivers in the success I have had in my career. But, more than anything, my study of history at UW taught me that, as a society, we are not guaranteed a happy ending. We need to work together to build the outcomes we seek to achieve and they are not preordained. That work requires effort, tolerance, and vigilance. In that regard, studying history at UW not only prepares us for our careers, but also for the most important position in government: citizen.

Combining Science and History: Genetic Genealogist John Vanek, B.S. 2008



I work as a genetic genealogist and family historian. I provide two or three distinct services, depending on how you look at it. In short, I help clients identify and learn about their ancestors. This includes adoptees searching for biological parents as well as individuals wanting to learn more generally about their heritage. I also help people write family history narratives.

While my bachelor's and master's degrees are both in history and form the basis of my skillset for traditional genealogical work, it is worth noting that I earned a Bachelor of Science degree in History from UW-Madison. Before I chose history as my major, I thought I wanted to work in one of the hard sciences. I took courses in mathematics and chemistry. In my spare time, I read the popular science classic *The Selfish Gene* by Richard Dawkins and a book about DNA replication.

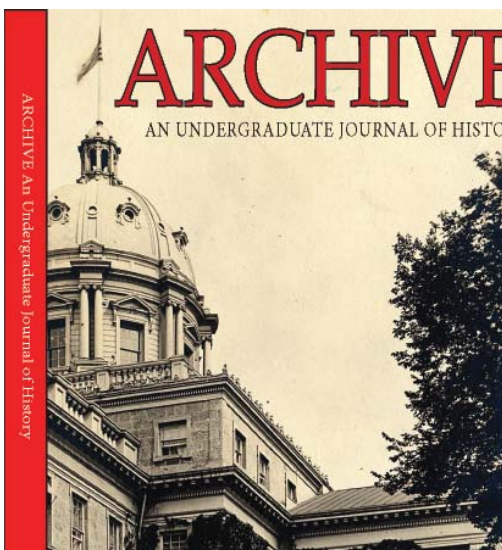
Now I use history and science in combination, and that's what I love most about my job.

Traditional genealogical research is just historical research by a different name. I spend lots of time with historical documents in archives both digital and physical. Government records, church records, business personnel files, historical maps and gazetteers,

newspapers, military muster rolls, and reports from private organizations: you name it, I've found clients' ancestors in it.

I call myself a genetic genealogist because I frequently use the results of commercial DNA tests as an additional research tool. Indeed, sometimes DNA testing is the primary tool. For example, I identified my own biological father (an anonymous sperm donor) by reconstructing the blank half of my family tree on the basis of DNA test results. There is an inherent logic to family relationships, in both the structure of family trees and patterns of DNA inheritance. By studying the family trees of genetic cousins who were identified through the DNA test, I was able to zero in on several clusters of shared ancestors born in Germany during the 1830s. It was then a matter of using traditional genealogical research to figure out where the different families came together more recently. DNA testing can also be used in other ways to answer different genealogical questions.

In my work, the science—DNA test results—is often meaningless without historical context. DNA alone cannot answer most genealogical questions. To use my own case as an example again, as soon as I identified one small group of probable ancestors, I made note of their ethnicity, religion, geographic points of origin, migration and settlement patterns, and habits of marriage and family (in-group vs. out-group marriage, family size, etc.) In short, I studied the ethno-cultural history of people who settled in a particular area. This helped me identify other possible ancestors on the basis of even less-certain genetic evidence. In similar ways, I put my broad knowledge of American and world history to use every single day for my clients.



ARCHIVE is UW-Madison's undergraduate journal of history. The newest edition of ARCHIVE is now available to read online (<https://uwarchive.wordpress.com/>). Here's a look at the contents:

- Hindenburg V. Schurz: How Wisconsin's German Americans Helped Defeat Nazism by Kyle Watter
- Baby or the Bottle: Effects of Social Movements on Fetal Alcohol Syndrome in the United States by Hannah Teller
- Theology as an Instrument for Change: Religious Revival and Abolitionist Sentiment in 18th Century Connecticut by Alexandra Aaron
- Since You Went Away: The Gendered Experience in World War II Letters by Emma Sayner
- Alcohol and Socialization in Slave Societies of the New World by Luke Voegeli
- How Stereotypes Shaped an Epidemic: The Co-Occurrence of HIV and Mental Illness by Marissa Korte
- Feeding on Empires: Piracy in the South China Sea at the Turn of the 19th Century by Lezhi Wang
- Baseball Behind a Mask: Jews, African Americans, and Identity On and Off the Baseball Field by Ben Pickman
- New York's Municipal Health Crisis: The Creation of the Health and Hospitals Corporation by Hanan Lane

Alumni Notes

Michael Beland (B.A. 2001) published an op-ed in the *Baltimore Sun* this past spring on the legacy of John F. Kennedy in honor of the centennial of his birth. Beland writes, "I am a consultant at Deloitte and Touche and am a member of the adjunct faculty at the University of Maryland School of Law. Prior to working in the private sector and working in academia, I was appointed by President Obama to be a chief of staff and senior counselor at the Department of Homeland Security. I also served as an attorney for the Committee on Homeland Security in the U.S. House of Representatives. I live in Bethesda, Maryland." (See Beland's longer piece on his Wisconsin experience earlier in this newsletter).

Joyce Bromley's book, *German Reunification: Unfinished Business* was published in April 2017 by Routledge. The volume reinterprets the lasting consequences of the Soviets' seizure of German farmlands in 1945 and the German government's mishandling of those lands and failure to restore them to their owners following reunification in 1990. Bromley (B.A. 1994, M.A. History of Science, 1997) is an independent scholar in Madison, WI.

Paul F. Grendler (Ph.D. 1964) was awarded the Paul Oskar Kristeller Lifetime Achievement Award of the Renaissance Society of America on April 1, 2017. It is awarded annually for "the highest standard of scholarship accompanied by outstanding achievement in Renaissance studies." This is the third lifetime achievement award for Grendler, who is Professor Emeritus of History of the University of Toronto and a member of the American Philosophical Society. He was editor-in-chief of *Encyclopedia of the Renaissance*, 6 vols. (New York, 1999) and has been president of three scholarly societies including the Renaissance Society of America. His tenth book, *The Jesuits and Italian Universities 1548-1773*, was published in July 2017 by The Catholic University of America Press.

Timothy K. Nenninger (M.A. 1968, Ph.D. 1974) was awarded the National Archives' Lifetime Achievement award "for 46 years of sustained professionalism and distinguished service to the National Archives and the field of military history."

Jonathan Pliska (B.A. 2003) won the Gold Benjamin Franklin Award from the Independent Book Publishers Association and a Next Generation Indie Book Award for *A Garden for the President: A History of the White House Grounds*, published in late 2016. The book explores the history of the White House grounds and their public/private uses from 1789 to the present. Pliska has served as a contractor for the National Park Service's Historic American Landscapes Survey and has written cultural landscape inventories and uncovered new information about the Civil War Defenses of Washington and Theodore Roosevelt Island, among other D.C. area sites. He holds a BA in History, Zoology, and Biological Aspects of Conservation with a minor in Environmental Studies from UW-Madison and a Masters in Historic Preservation from the University of Maryland-College Park.

Enduring Vietnam: An American Generation and its War, the latest book by **James Wright (M.A. 1966, Ph.D. 1969)**, was published by Thomas Dunne Books in early 2017. Using interviews with 160 veterans and family members of soldiers lost in the war, Wright emphasizes the experiences of the young Americans who served and the families that mourned their loss. He describes the book as seeking "to understand why America in the 1960s sent its young to war, to remember who the Vietnam generation was, how they had grown up, to reflect on why this generation served and sacrificed in a war that drifted in purpose and declined in public support. Finally, in this book I seek to remind of the human face, the human cost, of war." Wright is President Emeritus and Eleazar Wheelock Professor of History at Dartmouth College.



Master cheese-maker **Mike Matucheski (B.A. 1981)** received top honors at the 2017 U.S. Championship Cheese Contest and the 2017 World Dairy Expo, both of which named his Sartori Reserve Black Pepper BellaVitano the Grand Champion. In an interview with the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel, he noted, "For me, this whole thing has always been very emotional. How can it not be? I tell my boys there is no greater privilege than to provide somebody with food. I learned that growing up as a kid, that's what my grandmas taught me. There was always respect for the cooks." The full interview with Matucheski is available online at <http://www.jsonline.com/story/life/food/fork-spoon-life/2017/03/31/creator-nations-no-1-cheese-s-very-emotional/99466528/>.

Photo courtesy of Sartori Company

Undergraduate Theses, 2016-2017

McKenna Becker - "Racial Segregation in Housing in Madison, Wisconsin" (Prof. Nan Enstad)

Joe Camp - "The Red Ripper of Berlin: A Novel Exploring the Social Dynamics of Adolf Hitler's Rise to Power" (Profs. Rudy Koshar and Judith Claire Mitchell)

Jordan Craig - "Strong Enough to Bear the Children...Then Go Slay Some Dragons: How Femininity and Motherhood Shaped 1980s Japanese Role Playing Video Games" (Profs. Sarah Thal and Thomas Broman)

Samuel Gee - "Mystical Experience and the American Psychology of Religion, 1880-1930" (Prof. Jennifer Ratner-Rosenhagen)

Nolan Hall - "Exorcising the Specter: How Worldviews Impacted the American Decision to Intervene in the Early Cold War" (Prof. John Sharpless)

Samuel Hurwitz - "The Duality of Négritude: An Examination of Assimilation, Colonization, and Black Glorification" (Prof. Laird Boswell)

Benjamin Kuhlmann - "A Company in Crisis: An Analysis of the Underlying Causes of the Great 17th-century Split in the East India Company" (Prof. Johann Sommerville)

Brittany Legwold - "Better Divorced than Dead: Surviving a Failed Marriage to Henry VIII" (Prof. Johann Sommerville)

Connor Lynde - "The Limitations of Litigation: The Perpetuation of Housing Segregation in Post-Civil Rights Movement Chicago" (Prof. Brenda Gayle Plummer)

Michael Moran - "The Wausau Group: Lumbermen at the Cutting Edge of a Community's Development, 1880-1929" (Prof. John Sharpless)

Thomas Rademacher - "Wisconsin Sand and Gravel Mining: From 19th Century Gravel Pits to 21st Century Frac Sand Mines" (Prof. John Sharpless)

Malachy Schrobilgen - "Constructing the Windshield: Race, Class, and Gender in Early American Automobile Culture" (Prof. Susan Johnson)

Emma Wathen - "In Sickness and In Health? Wisconsin's Eugenic Marriage Law, 1913-1981" (Prof. Karl Shoemaker)

Xiaofei Xu - "Preaching Republicanism in a Royalist Fiefdom: An Analysis of Republican Propaganda Efforts in Late 19th-century Brittany" (Prof. Laird Boswell)

Undergraduate Awards, 2017

The History Department congratulates undergraduate majors who received awards from the Department, the College of Letters and Science, and/or the University in 2017.

Islam Aly - University League General Scholarship

David Bangs - Thomas W. Parker Scholarship

Joseph Camp - Adult Student Scholarship

Mackenzie Carroll - Jane Goddard Scholarship

Xi Chen - Davis/Gerstein Undergraduate Award

Peter Coutu - Thomas W. Parker Scholarship

Jordan Craig - Thomas W. Parker Scholarship

Mitchell Deitz - Margaret E. and Allard Smith Undergraduate Scholarship

Samuel Gee - Dean's Prize, UW Libraries Undergraduate Research Award, College of Letters and Science Iwanter Prize

Maren Harris - History Department Distinguished Service Award

Alex Heuer - Merlin E. Silverthorn Scholarship

Tristan Krause - Earl D. Johnson Endowed Scholarship

Courtney Rodriguez - Elizabeth and Troy Barnett Family Scholarship

Fernanda Martinez Rodriguez - Thomas W. Parker Scholarship

Emma Strenski - Davis/Gerstein Undergraduate Award

Graduate Student Awards

The History Department congratulates the following graduate students on their awards:

Nicholas Abbott - University of Wisconsin Nominee for 2017 Council of Graduate Schools & ProQuest Distinguished Dissertation Awards in the Humanities and Fine Arts.

Bailey Albrecht - Blakemore Freeman Fellowship for Advanced Asian Language Study

Grace Allen - College of Letters and Science Capstone Ph.D. Teaching Award

Joe Banin - Mosse Teaching Fellowship

James Barnes - ILS TA Excellence Award

John Boonstra - Mosse Teaching Fellowship

Philip Cerepak - UW-Madison Boren Fellowship for International Study

Melissa Charenko - Pre-doctoral fellowship, Max Planck Institute for the History of Science

Hye Eun Choi - UW Mellon Summer Dissertation Fellowship

Jeanne Essame - Doris G. Quinn Dissertation Completion Year Fellowship

Vicki Fama Daniel - First Honorable Mention, Richard H. Shryock Medal Essay Contest, American Association for the History of Medicine

Erin Faigin - Julie A. and Peter M. Weil Distinguished Fellowship

Sergio González - UW Mellon Summer Dissertation Fellowship

Jennifer Gramer - UW Mellon Summer Dissertation Fellowship

Spring Greeney - Smithsonian Pre-doctoral Fellowship; Lemelson Fellowship; Big Ten Academic Alliance Smithsonian Institution Fellowship

Michael Hayata - Fulbright Fellowship; Japan Foundation Fellowship

Chris Hommerding - Capstone Teaching Award

James Homsey - UW Mellon Summer Dissertation Fellowship; Capstone Teaching Award

Philip Janzen - American Council of Learned Societies Dissertation Completion Fellowship; UW Mellon Summer Dissertator Fellowship

Abby Lewis - Mosse Teaching Fellowship

Lin Li - Japan Foundation Fellowship

Catriona Miller - UW-Madison Boren Fellowship for International Study, Khmer Studies Fellowship

Billy Noseworthy - Capstone Teaching Award

Royce Novak - Fulbright Fellowship; SSRC Fellowship

Sam Porter - Japan Foundation Fellowship

Brett Reilly - UW Mellon Summer Dissertation Fellowship

Matthew Reiter - UW Mellon Summer Dissertation Fellowship

Cori Simon - Newberry Fellowship

Jillian Slight - College of Letters and Science Capstone Ph.D. Teaching Award

Nick Strohl - UW Mellon Summer Dissertation Fellowship

John Suval - UW Mellon Summer Dissertation Fellowship

Bridgette Werner - UW Mellon Summer Dissertation Fellowship

Kate Wersan - Huntington Library Fellowship

Ryan Wolfson-Ford - Library of Congress Moesen Fellowship

Nick Zeller - UW-Madison Boren Fellowship for International Study

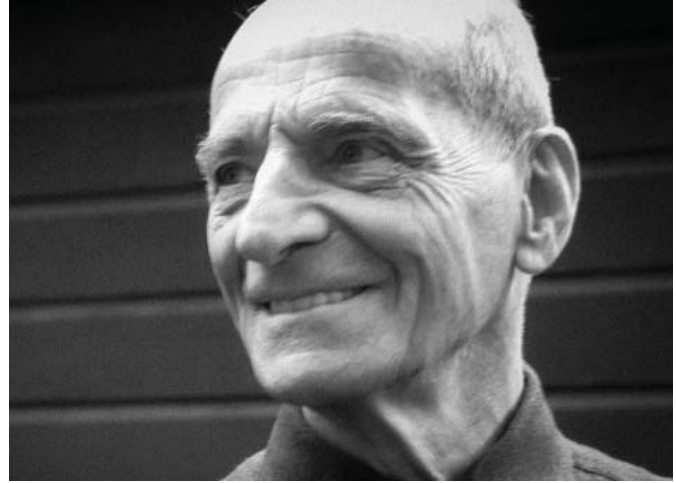
In addition, twelve graduate students received one-semester dissertator fellowships to assist in completing their degree, nine students received fellowships from various sources to support language study and/or summer travel and research, and nine received grants from the External Opportunities Fund (which provide support when external awards do not fully cover tuition, fees, and benefits).



2016-17 PhD Graduates and their Advisors.

In Memoriam

Jan Vansina (1929-2017)



Professor emeritus Jan Vansina, one of the world's foremost historians of Africa, died peacefully in Madison on Wednesday, February 8, 2017. He was surrounded by his wife, Claudine, and his son, Bruno. Diagnosed with lung cancer in the Fall of 2015, Vansina underwent chemotherapy for a few weeks and enjoyed a remission in the summer and early fall of 2016, during which he continued his tireless quest for understanding the past of Central Africa.

A pioneering figure in the study of Africa, Vansina is considered one of the founders of the field of African history in the 1950s and 1960s. His insistence that it was possible to study African history in the era prior to European contact, and his development of rigorous historical methods for doing so, played a major role in countering the then prevalent idea that cultures without texts had no history. He remained a trailblazer in the field for more than five decades.

Vansina's career was marked by daring and original choices. Born in 1929 in Antwerp, Belgium, he trained as a medievalist before accepting a position in 1952 as an anthropologist in the Belgian Congo, now the Democratic Republic of the Congo. He conducted field research among the Kuba and worked at the Institute for Scientific Research in Central Africa (IRSAC) in Butare, Rwanda before returning to Leuven to earn a licence (BA) in historical linguistics and to defend a Ph.D. on "The Historical Value of Oral Tradition: Application to Kuba History" (1957). He spent a few months at the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) in London, thus launching his many international collaborations and securing a role in publishing the UNESCO History of Africa (1981-1999), the first collective effort to establish a global, academic history of the continent.

At the invitation of Philip Curtin in 1960, Vansina accepted a position in the History Department at UW-Madison, where he spent much of his career. Together, Vansina and Curtin created the first program in African history in the United States and trained the first and second generation of specialists in the history of Africa and the African diaspora. Vansina brought immense energy and commitment to the scholarship and legacy of African history; he held his position for thirty-five years (1960-1994), advised more than 50 Ph.D. dissertations, and wrote over 200 articles and 20 books. Beginning with the publication of *La tradition orale* in 1960, his work led to the acceptance in the academic world of oral traditions as valid sources of history. *La tradition orale* appeared in English in 1965 and eventually translations in Spanish, Italian, Arabic, and Hungarian followed. In 1985, Vansina published *Oral Tradition as History*, a complete reworking of *La tradition orale* that became his most widely known book. Vansina also promoted the use of interdisciplinary tools, especially historical linguistics, archaeology, and art history, to recover the African past, establishing him as the preeminent authority on methods for the study of early Africa. Vansina was the first historian to tackle the challenge of reconstructing the past of societies in the rainforest over several millennia; the resultant book, *Paths in the Rainforest: Towards a History of Political Tradition in Equatorial Africa* (1990), covered more than two thousand years of history and traditions. Six other major books followed.

Vansina was committed throughout his professional life to promoting the writing of African history for African audiences. Some of his last thoughts concerned the younger generation of Central Africans, whom he hoped could read rich, updated and accessible histories of their region. He believed that a sense of pride in their past could help them to deal with the challenges of the present. Jan Vansina's love for Africa and Africans, his inextinguishable passion for knowledge and truth, and for making them abundantly available to all, marked everyone who had the privilege to meet him. The history of Central Africa, and the early history of Africa as a whole, could not be what it is today without his immense contributions.

Thank you to the 2016 members of our Giving Societies for their generous support!

Ilana F. Adelman & David Adelman
Brandon M. Applefield
Peter H. Argersinger & Jo Ann E. Argersinger
Dennis H. Asmus
Nancy J. Aumann
Andrew L. Bergman & Louise F. Bergman
David V. Bjelajac & Lou Dellaguzzo
Thomas Broman & Lynn Nyhart
Thomas R. Burney & Joy E. Burney
Steve Cantley & Sarah Thal
Patrick T. Conley & Gail Cahalan-Conley
William Courtenay
Harold A. & Kathleen Drake
Thomas A. Dubbs & Elizabeth Dubbs
Richard W. Dutrisac & Mary J. Dutrisac
Jeffrey A. & Katherine Carté Engel
Ron J. Feldman & Julie A. Hirsch
Frederick G. Freitag & Lynn N. Stegner
W. Emy Gartzke
Miles J. Gerstein & Susan E. Davis
William H. Gjetson & Jean M. Gjetson
Carol Gold
David Hall
Jon D. Hammes & Ann Hammes
Harry H. Handler & Cindy Handler
James W. Heegeman
David J. Hilmer & Dana S. Hilmer
Homer L. Ingle
Barbara S. Jaffe
Steven A. Jaffe
Jeffrey A. James
John G. Jartz & Kathy Reno
Roger T. & Linda Johnson
Patricia J. Kaeding
Sherry F. Kaiman
Richard D. Kalson & Kristin A. Kalson
John P. and Janice Kaminski
Kemal Karpat
Shelley S. Kehl & Jeffrey A. Kehl
Richard S. & Kathleen Kirkendall
Susan E. Kutner

Paulis I. Lazda
Philip G. Levy
Daniel Magaziner
Roberta B. & James A. Maish
Joseph B. McMullin
Christina D. Mead
Barry I. Medintz & Alison G. Medintz
David G. Meissner & Marion S. Meissner
Alice D. Mortenson
Roger L. Nichols
Keith W. and Marilyn Olson
Constantine A. Pagedas
Molly M. Perlich
Julie A. Peters
Ronald B. Phemister & Bonnie Phemister
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"Well Red," a sculpture by artist Douwe Blumberg of a studious-looking UW-Madison mascot Bucky Badger sitting atop a pile of books, is pictured at Alumni Park at the University of Wisconsin-Madison during the autumn morning of Oct. 8, 2017. In the background is One Alumni Park. The newly-opened park, part of the Wisconsin Alumni Association (WAA), is located between the Memorial Union and Red Gym (Armory and Gymnasium) overlooking the Lake Mendota shoreline. In the background is One Alumni Place. (Photo by Jeff Miller / UW-Madison)