

farmer/rural, periodicals, and international communities. Users can browse the categories as an online catalogue only. Making the materials electronically accessible to researchers would be beneficial.

Local and national links are available on *The Labor Project's* Resources page. These include labor studies centers at the University of Washington and Evergreen State College, the George Meany Center for Labor Studies, local and national labor archives, unions, councils, and federations. The website also links to the *Northwest Labor Press*, published bimonthly by the Oregon Labor Press Publishing Company, Inc., a nonprofit corporation owned by 20 AFL-CIO unions and councils, including the Oregon AFL-CIO.

Labor's heritage can be discerned in preserved buildings and stabilized ruins that tell the story of former industrial prowess and industrialists. Workers in the story of technology are often omitted. *The Labor Project* helps to balance the collective view of the past and support a fuller understanding of history. The story of labor is about class and the struggle for living wages and safe work places. It is also about the role of gender and race relations, and the conflict between labor and capital.

*The Labor Project's* inclusiveness serves as a model for other institutions that curate and protect this important part of our national heritage. The website will be useful to preservationists and cultural resource managers interested in labor history in the Pacific Northwest.

Paul A. Shackel  
*University of Maryland*

---

### *History E-Book Project*

<http://www.historybook.org>

Maintained by the American Council of Learned Societies, in conjunction with the Scholarly Publishing Office of the University of Michigan Library; accessed on January 18, April 4, 2005.

Leave it to a graduate student at New Jersey's Montclair State University to offer an accomplished professor at Princeton some unsolicited advice. Fresh from having read Robert Darnton's article, "A Historian of Books, Lost and Found in Cyberspace," in which Darnton acknowledged his fear of cyberspace and then introduced a concept for structuring electronic books, grad student "Carla" turned to an online discussion forum and posted some ideas of her own.<sup>1</sup> She writes—

*All of his concepts sound like a great idea to me, but, to me, it seems like this article was written about 10 years ago!... Nowadays, you can put music to go along with your web page, you can add links, you can put pictures up to illustrate better your subject matter. IT IS ALL THERE ROBERT, NOW stop being scared of this new technology, get yourself a tutor to guide you through the basics of constructing your 'e-book' and GET TO WORK!!!<sup>2</sup>*

Three months later, in June 1999, the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation awarded the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) and its partners a \$3 million, 5-year grant to establish the History E-Book (HEB) Project, an ambitious effort to encourage and assist historians (including Darnton himself) in constructing e-books.

Now in its sixth year, the ACLS's HEB Project boasts over 1,000 works of major importance to historical studies. Currently, 14 of those works carry the distinction of "frontlist title," a publishing term adapted by HEB to describe new e-books ostensibly constructed for the Web, but that up to now have been written and produced for dual publication in both print and electronic formats. HEB

anticipates adding several more frontlist titles over the next two years, alongside hundreds more backlist titles (previously published works that are scanned and then posted to the HEB site).

While HEB's current lists may be of limited value to historic preservationists, they include history classics such as Charles McLean Andrews's *The Colonial Period of American History*, Zeynep Celik's *Displaying the Orient: Architecture of Islam at Nineteenth-century World's Fairs*, other new classics, and even National Park Service publications, notably Carol Petravage's study of the Fordyce Bathhouse at Hot Springs National Park in Arkansas. Works related to heritage stewardship theory and practice are likely to appear on the lists as time and the project progress. The entire collection of e-books is available by annual subscription to HEB or by individual membership in the American Historical Association.

Few, if any, navigational surprises await the subscriber inside the HEB Project website. Users can browse or search the e-book lists by author, title, subject, or keyword. Arrows facilitate movement through individual e-books, and hyperlinks in the tables of contents provide direct lines to chapters and other sections within the publication. Working with the frontlist titles is more satisfying than the backlist titles, largely because of the flexibility that comes with having texts prepared expressly for the Web. Word searches within a frontlist title, for instance, generate results showing the word in highlight; frontlist titles also feature high-quality graphics that readers may enlarge for further study. HEB has made no provision for downloading or printing of entire works, but users may build, email, or download their own lists of citations.

Since its founding, the HEB Project's *raison d'être* has been to develop a viable and marketable standardized electronic publishing model for peer-reviewed, book-length historical studies that will neither bankrupt scholarly publishers and research libraries nor rob academicians of their

chances for promotion or tenure. The project follows closely on two earlier grant-funded electronic journal publishing projects. Project MUSE, launched in 1995 by the Johns Hopkins University Press, in collaboration with the university's Milton S. Eisenhower Library, endeavored to offer the current contents of its scholarly journals in full text via the Web. JSTOR, also launched in 1995, attempted to help address the space problems faced by research and other libraries carrying back issues of scholarly journals by providing the full run of a wide variety of journals in electronic format. HEB has basically applied JSTOR's previously published journal model and MUSE's full text, current contents model to books.

If the History E-Book Project is any indication, then time and experience with editing and typesetting manuscripts in myriad word-processing and desktop publishing applications—and then having to hammer them into a standardized electronic format for the Internet—have taught scholarly presses that the most effective way of producing e-books for the Web is by getting involved with the authors at the earliest stages of the writing process.

To that end, HEB has developed specifications for the submission of e-books that show how text files are to be encoded (in this case, in XML, or Extensible Markup Language). It also established a center at the ACLS offices in New York to guide both writers and their publishers through the construction of e-books. If all proceeds as planned with the project, HEB will not only have devised a successful strategy for retraining scholars of history and other disciplines to write for the Internet, it will also have helped tremendously in changing perceptions of electronic publications.

Ten years ago, few, if any, academicians would entertain the notion of assigning equal weight to electronic publications when it came to tenure and other important career-making decisions. Attitudes appear to be changing rapidly, however,

judging from the number of articles published, papers presented, and task forces convened in recent years on the topic. By supervising the process of constructing e-books from the beginning, subjecting them to peer review, and accommodating skeptical scholars and academic presses by allowing them to pursue print versions of the electronic, the HEB Project has made electronic publishing and the e-book concept more palatable to scholars.

Perhaps the best way of ensuring the future of history research and writing is for HEB and its partners in academe to expand their focus and teach history *students* how to construct e-books, so that

they will have those skills at their disposal when the time comes for them to make their lasting contributions to historical studies. Something tells me, though, that there will always be Carlas in the world to show HEB and others a trick or two.

Martin Perschler

*National Park Service*

1. Robert Darnton, "A Historian of Books, Lost and Found in Cyberspace," in *The Chronicle of Higher Education* (March 12, 1999), at <http://www.sul.stanford.edu/siliconbase/darnton.html>; accessed January 24, 2005.
2. Carla, "Robert Darnton's 'e-book,'" on "Current Theories of SLA" bulletin board, posted March 12, 1999, at [http://chss2.montclair.edu/sotillos/\\_theories/00000038.htm](http://chss2.montclair.edu/sotillos/_theories/00000038.htm); accessed January 24, 2005.

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior

National Center for Cultural Resources



# CRM: The Journal of Heritage Stewardship

Volume 2 Number 2 Summer 2005



*CRM: The Journal of Heritage Stewardship*  
Summer 2005  
ISSN 1068-4999

CRM = cultural resource management

*CRM: The Journal of Heritage Stewardship* is published twice each year by the National Park Service to address the history and development of and trends and emerging issues in cultural resource management in the United States and abroad. Its purpose is to broaden the intellectual foundation of the management of cultural resources. *CRM Journal* is edited in the offices of the National Center for Cultural Resources, National Park Service, in Washington, DC.

The online version of *CRM Journal* is available at [www.cr.nps.gov/CRMJournal](http://www.cr.nps.gov/CRMJournal). Back issues of *CRM* magazine (1978–2002) are available online at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/crm>.

Guidance for authors is available online at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/CRMJournal>.

Manuscripts, letters to the editor, and all questions and recommendations of an editorial nature should be addressed to Antoinette J. Lee, Editor, email [Toni\\_Lee@nps.gov](mailto:Toni_Lee@nps.gov), telephone (202) 354-2272, or fax (202) 371-2422. Incoming mail to the Federal Government is irradiated, which damages computer disks, CDs, and paper products. These materials should be sent by a commercial delivery service to Editor, *CRM Journal*, National Park Service, 1201 Eye Street, NW (2251), Washington, DC 20005.

Views and conclusions in *CRM Journal* are those of the authors and should not be interpreted as representing the opinions or policies of the U.S. Government. Acceptance of material for publication does not necessarily reflect an opinion or endorsement on the part of the *CRM Journal* staff or the National Park Service.

*CRM Journal* is produced under a cooperative agreement between the National Park Service and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers.

To subscribe to *CRM Journal*—

Online <http://www.cr.nps.gov/CRMJournal>  
email [NPS\\_CRMJournal@nps.gov](mailto:NPS_CRMJournal@nps.gov)  
Facsimile (202) 371-2422

U.S. Mail—  
*CRM Journal*  
National Park Service  
1849 C Street, NW (2251)  
Washington, DC 20240-0001