

AUTUMN 2019

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

# News



# News from Philosophical Hall

IT WAS A PRIVILEGE AND PLEASURE to work with APS Members, Friends, and staff as we celebrated the Society's 275th anniversary year. Many thanks to all for their ideas, service, and support. Last year, a record number of 130,000 individuals viewed the Museum's *In Franklin's Footsteps* exhibition, which highlighted the scientific and scholarly contributions of APS Members throughout the Society's history. This year's exhibition, *Mapping a Nation: Shaping the Early American Republic*, traces the creation and use of maps from the mid-18th century through 1816 to show how maps had political and social effects.

The Library sponsored a major research symposium on social networks in June, which was inspired by the networks of correspondence revealed in Benjamin Franklin's post office logs. The APS also completed the 3:1 match required by the National Endowment for the Humanities' \$500,000 challenge grant to endow the Library's Center for Native American and Indigenous Research. My heartfelt thanks to the many Members, Friends, and foundations who helped us surpass that ambitious fundraising goal.

In mid-June, the APS hosted an international symposium, "The Future of Learned Academies," which was co-sponsored by the National Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the American Council of Learned Societies. The symposium attracted leaders of 20 academies from every continent and featured a public keynote discussion of the state of research and scholarship in an era when the very notion of "fact" is under stress. The session was moderated by Mark Thompson (APS 2017), CEO of The New York Times Company, and was followed by a daylong working discussion of common issues, including membership, funding, communication, technology, and collaboration. One indication of success was a proposal from Antonio Loprieno, President of ALLEA, the European Federation of Academies of Sciences and Humanities, to sponsor a similar meeting in Europe during 2021.

Spurred by the retirement of Merrill Mason, who has ably directed the Society's Museum for the past several years, the Society formed a working group to assess the structure of the Museum in relation to the Library. The working group recommended integration of the Library and Museum into a single unit—the APS Library & Museum—an increasingly common institutional arrangement. As part of the reorganization, the roles of curators will be based on their substantive areas of expertise: early American history; history of science, technology, and medicine; and Native American languages and anthropology. Exhibition themes will rotate among these areas of expertise, and curators will play a larger role in planning future exhibitions. The merger will also increase resource-sharing and coordination between the Museum's education and outreach staff and relevant Library staff, including curators and staff of the Center for Digital Scholarship. Integration of the Library and Museum has been approved administratively, by the APS Council, and by vote of the Members.

Following several years of discussion, I am pleased to report that the Society has made a partnership agreement with the David Library of the American Revolution (DLAR) in Washington Crossing, PA. The relationship between the David Library and the Society began years ago with a friendship between APS Librarian Whitfield Bell (APS 1964) and Sol Feinstone, founder of the David Library. Its collections will join the APS Library at the end of this year and create the David Center for the American Revolution at the American Philosophical Society. The partnership, creating the first and only research center dedicated to the study of the American Revolution, will yield new resources for research by fellows and others, along with increased public outreach and education.

This year has seen active outreach to Members and current and former APS grant recipients, as well. "APS on the Road" featured visits to New York, Princeton, and Cambridge, and to Northern and Southern California. In addition, the Society continues to sponsor well-attended public lectures. During the past year, we have enjoyed many talks including Nick Bunker on the young Benjamin Franklin; Victoria Johnson on the life and times of David Hosack (APS 1810), the early 19th-century physician and creator of an influential botanical garden; APS President Emeritus Clyde F. Barker (APS 1997) on the complicated and controversial revolutionary and physician Benjamin Rush; and Jay Stiefel on the extraordinary account book of 18th-century Philadelphia furniture craftsman and entrepreneur, John Head. Stiefel's *The Cabinetmaker's Account* was published in December 2018 by the APS Press.

In sum, the state of the APS remains excellent. As ever, I hope to engage all of us, in and around the Society, to address new challenges and opportunities. Please let me know your thoughts and suggestions at any time: robert.hauser@amphilsoc.org.

**Robert M. Hauser**, *Executive Officer*



Surveyor's Compass, Edward Duffield, c. 1765. Brass, glass, and quartz. APS. This compass, made by a famous Philadelphia clockmaker and close friend of Benjamin Franklin, is one of many objects that reflect the skilled individuals involved in making maps, including local informants, surveyors, draughtsmen, engravers, and printers.

## News

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President: Linda Greenhouse  
Executive Officer: Robert M. Hauser

Please send comments to  
Alison Swety, Associate Editor,  
at [aswety@amphilsoc.org](mailto:aswety@amphilsoc.org).

## New Indigenous Community Research Fellowships

THE APS LIBRARY & MUSEUM is pleased to announce its 2020 Indigenous Community Research Fellowships. Made possible by generous donors and the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), these fellowships support research by Indigenous community members, elders, teachers, knowledge keepers, tribal officials, traditional leaders, museum and archive professionals, scholars, and others, regardless of academic background, seeking to examine materials at the APS Library & Museum in support of Indigenous community-based priorities.

The fellowships are open to individuals or may be used to enable a group of researchers to visit the APS in Philadelphia. Any community whose cultural heritage is represented in the APS Library & Museum's collections is encouraged to apply. University-based scholars and independent researchers working on projects in collaboration with Native communities are also eligible to apply. Archivists at the APS's Center for Native American and Indigenous Research

(CNAIR) will assist fellowship recipients with research support before and during the research visit.

The Indigenous Community Research Fellowships were announced at the third annual Native American Scholars Initiative (NASI) Digital Knowledge Sharing Workshop keynote event, funded by a grant from The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, which featured a conversation between Eric Hemmenway, Director of Archives and Records, Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians, and Brian Carpenter, Curator of Native American Materials at the APS. The event also celebrated the APS's successful completion of the matching requirements for a Challenge Grant from the NEH to endow CNAIR.

At the keynote event, Brian Carpenter announced that one of the new fellowships will be named in honor and in memory of Tim Powell, the founding head of CNAIR, in recognition of his dedicated service and commitment to encouraging a new genera-



Timothy Powell and Richard W. Hill, Sr. (Tuscarora, Beaver Clan) discussing wampum belt given to CNAIR in November 2014 by Deyohahá:ge: to initiate an ongoing, collaborative partnership with the American Philosophical Society. Photo by Diana Marsh. APS.

tion of Indigenous scholars to participate in advanced academic pursuits as well as cultural revitalization in tribal settings.

For additional information about the Indigenous Community Research Fellowships and for instructions on how to apply, please visit: <https://www.amphilsoc.org/grants/indigenous-community-research-fellowships>.

**Adrianna Link**, *Head of Scholarly Programs*  
**Brian Carpenter**, *Curator of Native American Materials*

## Support for the Next Generation

WITH THE GOAL OF HELPING scholars from poorly represented groups enter academia, in 2005 the APS launched its dissertation completion fellowship. Named in honor of APS Member John Hope Franklin (APS 1973), the John Hope Franklin Dissertation Fellowship was designed to allow a Ph.D. candidate in his or her final year to complete their dissertation without needing to devote that time toward earn-

ing a living. The stipend was initially set at \$20,000 and is currently \$25,000.

George Aumoithe, the 2016 John Hope Franklin Dissertation Fellow, used his fellowship to complete his dissertation, "Strange Bedfellows: Public Health and Welfare Politics in the United States, 1965–2000," which currently is being prepared for publication. His dissertation examines how the political economy of Medicaid and hospital provision shaped the social, political, and material response to the AIDS epidemic in the United States. A challenge to the notion that the AIDS epidemic was unforeseen and, thus, impossible to plan for, the study demonstrates how a series of purposeful decisions by presidential administrations, Congress, state legislatures, and city officials led to chronic underinvestment in public and voluntary hospitals that served poor people and people of color. Dr. Aumoithe shows how public health and welfare policies intertwined from the mid-1960s to the new millennium in ways that confounded

the United States' epidemic preparedness. A healthcare system focused on chronic disease in the 1960s and cost-cutting in the 1970s could not cope with an emergent infectious disease like AIDS.

Dr. Aumoithe's Ph.D. is from Columbia University, where he has also taught. He has received fellowship funding from the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation and the Consortium for History of Science, Technology, and Medicine and multiple awards from the Mellon Mays program at several stages of his academic career. Dr. Aumoithe has presented work at historical meetings such as the Organization of American Historians and the American Historical Association. He is currently a postdoctoral research associate at the Shelby Cullom Davis Center for Historical Studies in the Department of History at Princeton University.

Dr. Aumoithe is an excellent example for future John Hope Franklin Fellows, of whom we hope there will be many more!

**Linda Musumeci**,  
*Director of Grants and Fellowships*



Dr. George Aumoithe, the 2016 John Hope Franklin Dissertation Fellow.

# From the Librarian

The past year was one of celebration, growth, and change for the APS Library.

The Library, like the rest of the Society, commemorated the APS's distinguished history of advancing knowledge.

**T**HE LIBRARY often supports researchers who use its collections to learn about our shared past. But this year was different. The APS Library and its staff spent a large part of this year delving into the Society's own vast archives to learn more about the institution itself. Staff working on the project identified over 3,000 events of note! In November, the Library published a pared-down online timeline to showcase this history. We invite Members to check it out for themselves on our website, or at the kiosk in the Library when you next visit.

The highlight of the Society's 275th anniversary for the Library was the conference on "The Past, Present, and Future of Libraries." This gathering brought thought leaders from around the globe to the APS to discuss the historic and future role of libraries. Sarah Thomas (APS 2013) hosted the opening keynote conversation. The proceedings that followed included discussions among directors of public libraries, independent research libraries, and university libraries, along with presentations from practitioners about new trends and innovations. The conference attracted close to 200 people in person and over 5,000 online. The conference video continues to receive views online, and the Society will print the conference proceedings.

The Library also marked another, smaller anniversary this year: the 60th anniversary of the building of Library Hall. As part of the timeline project, Library staff researched the history of the Society's physical library and created a website that traces this history. Their research unearthed a convoluted story that involved a long record of moves and potential moves that never materialized. The twists and turns of the Library's collection gave us a greater appreciation for the wonderful building that the Society erected to solve a problem



Digital Humanities Fellow Serenity Sutherland presenting at the June 2019 symposium, "Networks: The Creation and Circulation of Knowledge from Franklin to Facebook." Each year, the Center for Digital Scholarship hosts two short-term digital humanities fellows to advance a digital component of an independent research project or to collaborate with a digital project already underway at the Library. Photo by Todd Schoenrock.

that had dogged the Society since the 18th century.

Of course, one of the historic factors that drove the uncertainty over the Library's location was the continued growth of the Library's remarkable manuscript collections. I am happy to report that this growth has continued. We made notable acquisitions in the last year and were the recipients of several important donations. One of these acquisitions is the papers of Jean Briggs, an anthropologist and linguist who worked with Inuit peoples throughout the Canadian Arctic and with the Siberian Yupik. This remarkable collection includes 80 linear feet of manuscripts, 4,000 slides, and hundreds of hours of audio that she recorded in the field. We expect this material will become a treasure trove for schol-

ars studying the Arctic and for Native communities living in the region.

We continue to see growth of a different sort in our digital library. We now have over 125,000 digital objects available online, and we have seen a dramatic increase in online users, with about 18,000 page views of the digital library each month.

The past year also saw several changes that will continue to shape the work of the Library in the years to come. Most significantly, the APS has entered into a collaborative agreement with the David Library of the American Revolution (DLAR) in Washington Crossing, PA. For decades, the DLAR housed their valuable manuscript collection at the APS Library. At their Washington Crossing location, meanwhile, they amassed one of the largest collections

of revolutionary-era sources by purchasing microfilm from over 60 archives around the globe. Several years ago, the APS and DLAR began discussing ways in which a partnership between the two institutions could allow both places to better serve their missions of supporting scholarship and advancing knowledge. After much thought and discussion, both the APS and DLAR agreed that a new, more robust collaboration could create a dynamic and powerful scholarly force. As part of the partnership, the David Library will bring their collections to the APS Library and fund the creation of a new center called "The David Center for the American Revolution." The partnership will provide the long-term care and protection of the David Library's collection, enable digitization of the documents, expand public access to the combined collection, enhance the current fellowship program, and facilitate public

education about the American Revolution. The David Center promises to become a vibrant place for scholarly exchange and public outreach, and the partnership is all the more timely given the upcoming 250th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence in 2026.

The other major change affecting the Library is the decision to integrate the APS Library and APS Museum. This integration, which is happening with increasing frequency throughout the country, reflects the complementary missions and increasing overlap of the work of both institutions. We hope that the new unit will allow curators, programming staff, and collection specialists to work together with greater efficiency to better serve the Society's mission.

And yet, amidst all this excitement for the future, there is one issue that the Library and Museum both face as we plan ahead:

the need for more space. The Library's robust acquisitions program means that the shelves are filling up fast. The Museum's collections also have been in storage that is far too small for such valuable and important material. Unfortunately, the problem of space is one that still follows the Society and probably will for as long as it remains an active collecting institution—which it should, so as not to become a relic of the past.

Confronting the space issue will be among the top priorities of the APS Library & Museum in the years to come. I am happy to report that engineers have confirmed that Library Hall can support compact shelving. We hope that with this information, we can adapt part of the APS campus to meet the Library & Museum's needs for the generations to come.

And as always, I welcome any ideas, comments, or suggestions. You can reach me at [librarian@amphilsoc.org](mailto:librarian@amphilsoc.org).

**Patrick Spero**, Librarian



Jean Briggs Papers, Inuk man fishing in Gjoa Haven, Nunavut, 1960s. APS. In 2018, the APS Library acquired the papers of Jean Briggs, an anthropologist and linguist who worked with Inuit peoples throughout the Canadian Arctic and with the Siberian Yupik.

## Conserving “Unite or Die”



The 1774 *Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser* after conservation treatment. Photo by Anisha Gupta.

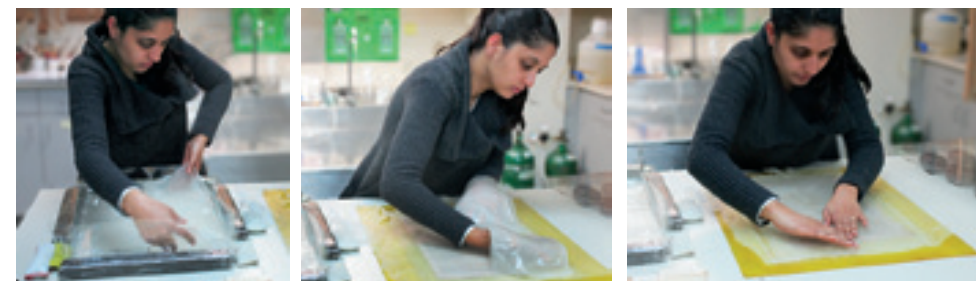
DO YOU REMEMBER this fantastic news item from late October 2018—“Goodwill workers in NJ find original 1774 ‘rebel’ newspaper”? The issue of the *Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser* that was found at a New Jersey Goodwill store featured Benjamin Franklin’s iconic “Unite or Die” political cartoon, and what a sensation that discovery was! This treasure ultimately found its way to the APS to be integrated into our extensive Early America collection. This transfer was made with much hoopla at the Society’s Benjamin Franklin birthday celebration in January that brought leaders from both Goodwill and the APS together.

Shortly after the transfer ceremony, Associate Director of Collections David Gary came to the Conservation Department to discuss possible conservation treatment for the fragile newspaper, which had become very acidic and was stained red from a water-soluble component of the red frame in which it had been housed.

Assistant Conservator for Archival Materials Anisha Gupta—a relatively new addition to the Conservation Department—rolled up her sleeves and got to work. There were many steps to undertake with care and precision. The first was to carefully remove the item that, for the purpose of being

able to be seen on both sides, had been sandwiched between two sheets of glass and then fit into the frame. Next came photographic and written documentation, followed by testing to ensure that none of the media would be soluble in water. A decision was made to wash the paper to reduce the acidity and staining, and to then mend the paper to return it to a state of usefulness.

The part of this treatment that truly captivated me was Anisha’s washing system. She used a relatively new method that gently introduces moisture to the acidic, stained newspaper and draws the acids and stains out. The scientific term for this method, which is essentially a vehicle for the conveyance of moisture, is called “a high molecular weight polysaccharide.” We informally call it gellan gum.



Assistant Conservator for Archival Materials Anisha Gupta washes the fragile newspaper with gellan gum.

Photos by Anne Downey.

Let me explain. Do you remember the DIY food oddity of the 1990s called “Jell-O Jigglers”? Jell-O Jigglers involved creating double-strength Jell-O, pouring the mixture into a pan, and letting it cool. When ready, one simply cut the cast sheet of semi-rigid Jell-O squares. You could pick it up in your hand and enjoy! Unlike Jell-O, gellan gum sheets have been used in the conservation field for several decades to clean the surface of paintings. And in 2010, gellan gum cleaning was introduced to the paper conservation community of North America by Italian conservators at the Central Institute for the Restoration and Conservation of Archival and Library Patrimony, who had been experimenting with the use of this material for washing paper since 2003.

Anisha’s next step was to sandwich the newspaper between two sheets of gellan gum to begin washing. The key aspect of this washing system is in the minimal disruption of the paper structure while providing effective washing. Additionally, the transparency of the gum allows for observation of the object being washed.

The washing was a huge success—the stains were removed, and the paper looks brighter in addition to being much stronger. Finally, after the losses were filled and the tears were mended, the newspaper is ready to be used by researchers who come to the APS Library & Museum. It may even find its way into an APS exhibition in the future.

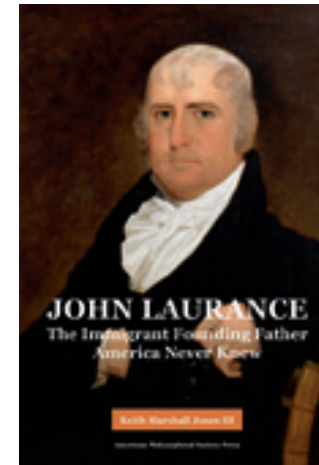
If you are a Friend of the APS at the Sustaining Circle level or above, you may request to see this APS Treasure as part of a tour that features a visit to the Conservation Laboratory in Franklin Hall. For details, please contact Alexis Anderson in the Friends of the APS office at [aanderson@amphilsoc.org](mailto:aanderson@amphilsoc.org) or 215-599-4303.

**Anne Downey**, *Head of Conservation*

AS WE LOOK toward the next 275 years (and more) of the American Philosophical Society, the Publications Department maintains Benjamin Franklin’s original promise and intent to “promote useful knowledge.” This year’s *Proceedings* issues, *Transactions* and *Memoirs* monographs, *Lightning Rod Press* volumes, and small *Special Publications* books offer scholars valuable information to be used and shared.

The past year featured three book launches of our recent publications. Jay Robert Stiefel gave a talk in December 2018 on *The Cabinetmaker’s Account: John Head’s Record of Craft and Commerce in Colonial Philadelphia, 1718–1753* (*Memoirs*, Volume 271). The event was very well attended, and Jay received high praise on both the book and the talk. Jay continues to give talks across the United States and United Kingdom. Equally successful was Renée Wolcott’s talk in July on *Art, Science, Invention: Conservation and the Peale–Sellers Family* (*Transactions*, Volume 108, Part 1). Renée, APS Associate Conservator for Library and Archival Materials, discussed Charles Willson Peale (APS 1786) as artist, museum curator, and conservator. She also shared how conservation treatment of Peale artifacts for the APS Museum exhibitions illustrates “some of the ways today’s conservators preserve the materials of the past for the sake of the future.” Anne Downey, APS Head of Conservation, contributed a wonderful foreword introducing Renée’s work. In September, Keith Jones introduced the audience to *John Laurance: The Immigrant Founding Father America Never Knew* (*Transactions*, Volume 108, Part 2). Keith made known the story of Laurance—“President Washington’s federal judge and President Adams’ ‘quasi-war’ Senate ally.” Keith’s book is the recipient of the 2019 John Frederick Lewis Award.

Mark Spencer’s book, *John Beale Bordley’s Necessaries: An American Enlightenment Pamphlet in Its Historical Contexts* (*Transactions*, Volume 108, Part 3), gives readers a new look at John Beale Bordley (APS 1783). With its history spanning colonial, revolutionary, and early national America, Bordley’s work provides an advantageous window from which to view some of the American Enlightenment’s



central debates as they played out on the ground. That *Necessaries* has been much neglected by modern scholars until now is unfortunate. Uncovering its historical contexts enriches understanding of the pamphlet as well as of its author and his enlightened, revolutionary, and increasingly republican times.

Jean-Pierre Cap offers scholars a close look at Jean-François de Bourgoing’s *Grand Mémoire* with his two-volume monograph, *Jean-François de Bourgoing’s Grand Mémoire on the War of American Independence* (*Lightning Rod Press*, Number 9). Bourgoing was a French patriot and a friend of Spain. From his unique vantage point, he recorded events related to the War of American Independence as they occurred, creating his *Grand Mémoire*.

This year’s other publications include two reprints. Laurence Tribe (APS 2010) contributed a new foreword to *A More Perfect Union: Essays on the Constitution* (*Transactions*, Volume 107, Part 4; originally published in *Proceedings*, Volume 131, Issue 3, in 1987). On the occasion of

**Left** Keith Jones’s biography, *John Laurance: The Immigrant Founding Father America Never Knew*, winner of the 2019 John Frederick Lewis Award.

**Center** Detail from English joiner John Head’s account book, the earliest and most complete to have survived from any cabinetmaker working in British North America or in Great Britain, on display at the *Cabinetmaker’s Account* book launch. Vaux Family Papers, 1701–1985, APS.

**Right** *Art, Science, Invention* by APS Associate Conservator for Library and Archival Materials Renée Wolcott.

the Society’s 275th anniversary, we reprinted *Celebration of the Hundredth Anniversary of the American Philosophical Society* (*Transactions*, Volume 107, Part 5; originally published in *Proceedings*, Volume 3, in 1843); APS Executive Officer Robert M. Hauser (APS 2005) wrote a new foreword to the volume.

The *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* continues to publish talks from the Spring and Fall Meetings of the Society, stand-alone articles sent to the Publications Department and accepted for publication by the Committee on Publications, and biographical memoirs of deceased Members. The journal is available electronically and in print. Recent issues of the *Proceedings* are located in the “Current Publications” section of the APS Publications site (<https://amphilsoc.org/publications>). Print issues mail to subscribers and to other scholarly institutions, as well as to Members who request print copies. *Proceedings* and *Transactions* also are available through JSTOR, the online scholarly library.

**Mary McDonald**,  
*Director of Publications*

### Proceedings Print Issues

The Publications Department mails print copies of the *Proceedings* journal to American Philosophical Society Members upon request. If you are a new Member of the Society, or if you are a Member not currently on the mailing list and wish to be, please contact the Publications Department ([mmcdonald@amphilsoc.org](mailto:mmcdonald@amphilsoc.org) or [aswety@amphilsoc.org](mailto:aswety@amphilsoc.org)) to have your name added to the Member mailing list. There is no cost.

# Mapping a Nation

## SHAPING THE EARLY AMERICAN REPUBLIC

“Indeed, what is the history of a country without maps?”—Sebastian Bauman (1782)

*Mapping a Nation: Shaping the Early American Republic* is on view at the APS Museum through December 29. This exhibition explores the creation and use of maps from the mid-18th century through the Early Republic to show how maps shaped the physical, political, and ideological boundaries of the new nation.

**I**N EARLY AMERICA, people used maps to define physical and political borders and to illustrate ideas about the world. As practical tools and works of art, maps of Early America reveal the competition for land and resources that defined the colonial period and continues to shape the United States today. Throughout the period, mapmakers—surveyors, draughtsmen, engravers, and printers—produced competing visions of the same landscapes, forcing users then and now to rethink their assumptions about the neutrality of these geographic representations. The 18th- and 19th-century maps of North America were battlegrounds on which European empires, Native American nations, and North American colonists fought for control of territory and resources.

After the American Revolution, maps became a critical part of the nation-building process, contributing to both the growth of regionalism and efforts to create a strong, centralized republic. Even as mapmakers—like printer Mathew Carey (APS 1821) and Deputy Postmaster Abraham Bradley, Jr.—sought to represent a connected and united

citizenry, maps reinforced the exclusion of many groups from full participation in the new nation. The United States imagined by these maps continued to displace Native peoples from their lands to create spaces for westward expansion. Maps from the Early Republic (c. 1780–1816) reveal just how complicated the process of nation-building was—and continues to be today.

The APS began collecting maps soon after its founding in 1743, and the exhibition draws on many of these, in addition to texts, objects, and scientific instruments from the Society’s collections. *Mapping a Nation* moves chronologically and thematically from the mid-18th century to 1816, when John Melish produced the first map to explicitly claim that the United States stretched from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. Alongside this history, the exhibition chronicles the process of creating maps, from surveying, to drawing, to engraving, to printing, and finally to their circulation.

*Plan of the city of Washington in the territory of Columbia.* Andrew Ellicott, 1792. APS.



### Breadth of the Streets.

THE grand-avenues, and such Streets as lead immediately to public places, are from 130 to 160 feet wide, and may be conveniently divided into feet ways, walks of trees, and a carriage way. The other Streets are from 90 to 110 feet wide.

IN order to execute this plan, Mr. ELLICOTT drew a true Meridional



Visitors view the *Mapping a Nation* exhibition at the APS Museum. Photo by Brent Wahl.

## EMPIRES IN MOTION

Throughout the 18th century, competing empires used maps to claim territories in North America. We wanted to use this section to emphasize that colonization was not just about controlling territory; it also involved commodifying the valuable resources within those territories. As curators, we felt strongly about destabilizing familiar Anglocentric perspectives on colonial North America to more fully convey the contest between various European empires and Native nations for control. Reports from surveyors, mapmakers, and Native American informants about the continent's peoples, lands, and resources became the foundation for maps created on both sides of the Atlantic as British, French, and Spanish officials sought intelligence about the continent's geography. The boundaries between empires—often just lines drawn on paper by distant officials—meant little to the people who lived within them, particularly the numerous Native nations whose claim to and knowledge of the land predated European settlement. Nonetheless, the knowledge that maps contained and the potential power

that maps represented made them important tools of colonization. By the end of the century, British colonists would use those same maps to contest imperial governance, defining the borders of a new nation.

This section of the exhibition highlights two collecting strengths of the APS since its founding: the work of naturalists, and surveying instruments, including a recently acquired compass made by David Rittenhouse in 1765. As scholars of Early America, we wanted to show how the processes that European nations relied on to create their North American empires—conflict with Native nations and one another to claim land, the cultivation of luxury crops like sugar, and the exploitation of enslaved people—destabilized those empires and eventually led to the American Revolution. Contrasting the invisibility of the slave trade on 18th-century maps, with the use of images of enslaved people and the torturous conditions of the Middle Passage to inspire the anti-slavery movement, reminds visitors how much maps hide. And including maps from the perspective of the French, Spanish, and Lenape challenges the view of North America produced by British maps. A particularly rare map included in the exhibition is from the minutes of the Treaty of Easton. It was originally

drawn by Lenape negotiator, Teedyuscung, on the treaty table in chalk and then copied into the minutes by his secretary. Few maps drawn by Native peoples have been preserved in archives for a variety of reasons, ranging from the deliberate use of impermanent materials like sand or chalk by Native peoples, to the way archives have privileged records produced by those who were white, male, or elite.

## CIVIC GEOGRAPHY

After the American Revolution, mapmakers fashioned a national identity for the United States and defined the new nation's place in the world. We wanted to draw attention to the way mapmakers advanced their politics through their maps. They revised existing maps and geographies, which portrayed North America as inferior to Europe, creating versions that not only included the United States, but focused completely on the new country's geography, borders, resources, and peoples. New maps of the states and geographic texts provided an American perspective on the territories that the United States claimed. Research for the exhibition revealed a collection of

hand-drawn maps used in the creation of the first American atlas in 1795 that were donated in 1805 by the atlas's publisher, Irish-born printer Mathew Carey, including the first known map of the state of Tennessee. That map was an important part of the territory's campaign for statehood, which they sought because federal recognition would mean support for white settlers who were trying to push several Native nations, particularly the Creek and Cherokee, off their land.

Forging a nation required uniting distant and disparate groups, and mapmakers sought to balance increasingly distinct regional identities with the development of a strong federal government. Geographic texts and maps sought to help citizens see the states as united, rather than separate. These same publications became a key part of preparing citizens to participate in the young republic, allowing them to learn about unfamiliar people and places that were nonetheless part of the new United States. Meanwhile, surveyors undertook national projects, like planning the federal capital and laying out new states and territories. The survey for the federal city of Washington, D.C. offers a glimpse into the variety of skilled labor that was required to do this work, and reveals inequalities in the way the work of mapping was compensated and credited through the experience of Benjamin Banneker. Banneker was a free African-American astronomer and mathematician hired by Andrew Ellicott (APS 1785) to assist with the survey along with five others, but he was paid less than the other surveyors and slept and ate separately from the other men. By creating new maps, educating citizens, and drawing borders, mapmakers gave shape to the nation—and made clear who did and did not count.

## FROM SEA TO SEA

The Society's map collection extends far beyond the period we chose to focus on, but we wanted to use the last section of the exhibition to explore the factors that eventually led to western expansion and the ideology of "Manifest Destiny." This is especially important because many of the era's great debates—about refugees, foreign intervention, public lands, and the dispossession of Native peoples—continue today. The Early Republic (c. 1780–1816) was a

chaotic period for the new nation as territorial expansion and a rapidly increasing population spurred the young nation to look westward. Foreign competition inspired exploratory expeditions and new settlements, leading to the growth of trade and demands for more and better infrastructure. Maps defined new postal and travel routes, and we chose to include two maps made just eight years apart by Abraham Bradley, Jr., who began as a clerk with the postal service and eventually became Assistant Postmaster General, that illustrate the rapid expansion of these networks. By making it possible for the U.S. government to determine who would receive government services—and who would not—maps illustrated explicitly who belonged to the nation and its intended path of expansion.

A number of international and domestic crises arose during the period, and maps helped U.S. citizens make sense of the rapidly shifting borders and spaces of conflict. The discovery of a large collection of hand-drawn maps of Saint-Domingue made by a white French surveyor and refugee in Philadelphia allowed us to talk about the impact of the Haitian Revolution on the United States. The uprising of enslaved people in the formerly French Caribbean colony led to the United States' first refugee crisis and intensified debates about the future of slavery. Northern states had begun to abolish slavery while Southern slaveholders advocated for slavery's expansion to the West. Land speculators like American diplomat Gilbert Imlay, who published several volumes about the extraordinary resources of Kentucky that included maps to help people visualize its geography, encouraged white settlers to move west in the hopes of making a profit.

Throughout this period, Native American nations remained sovereign, or self-governing, with their own institutions, citizens/members, social, economic, and religious practices. Explorers like Meriwether Lewis (APS 1803), William Clark, and Zebulon Pike relied on Native knowledge of geography during their expeditions, and collected information about the location and size of Native populations—largely because of its potential value as military intelligence. The maps from the Lewis and Clark expedition and others were engraved and printed alongside romanticized narrative accounts intended to inspire white settlers to move to western lands. The invasion by these white settlers displaced many

Native nations whose homelands had been stolen generations earlier. Some Native peoples, like Montgomery Montour of the Lenape, protested with varying degrees of success. Nevertheless, U.S. mapmakers continuously erased Native peoples from their lands to allow U.S. citizens to envision a connected transcontinental nation.

It became clear very early on in the planning process what the last object in the exhibition would be—the first map to explicitly claim that the United States reached from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific—and that ultimately helped us to settle on 1816 as our end date. In that year, mapmaker John Melish produced a giant map that envisioned the United States extending to the Pacific, despite numerous unresolved conflicts. He claimed that his view of the continent “shows at a glance the whole extent of the United States territory from sea to sea; and in tracing the probable expansion of the human race from east to west, the mind finds an agreeable resting place on its western limits. The view is complete, and leaves nothing to be wished for.” Melish's map—and his vision for the nation—was distorted, erasing Native nations that already lived there and exaggerating the size of the western part of the continent to give the impression that it was wide open for settlement. The effects of that vision, circulated through Melish's map and many others, reverberated throughout American history and continue to shape the nation today.

**Erin Holmes and Janine Boldt**, *Andrew W. Mellon Postdoctoral Curatorial Fellows*

As practical tools and works of art, maps of Early America reveal the competition for land and resources that defined the colonial period and continues to shape the United States today.

# Museum Programs & Outreach

Every year, as the APS Museum exhibition changes, the Education staff gets the opportunity to imagine a new slate of public programs.

OUR PROGRAMS are for local and tourist families or intergenerational audiences and adults. For the past few exhibitions, the staff (the Head of Education Programs, Museum Education Coordinator, and the Museum Guides and Managers) have planned and brought to fruition roughly 25 or more programs per year. These programs run between April and December, with January through March being our essential planning time.

*Mapping a Nation: Shaping the Early American Republic* brought with it the challenge and chance to discuss a variety of topics with our public audiences. The Education staff took this opportunity to bring topics ranging from gerrymandering to engraving to our new and returning program participants. In addition to covering these topics, we make sure to share the resources, expertise, and stories of the APS with the broader Philadelphia community through outreach programs. For those uninitiated into public programming jargon, “outreach” here refers to programs that are not hosted by or at the APS; rather, these programs are opportunities in which we are invited to participate. With the

“Education of Meriwether Lewis” event in the Jefferson Garden. Photo by Johanna Austin. Right Annual Garden Party in the Jefferson Garden. Photo by Johanna Austin.



APS name being known in scholarly and academic communities, we take our task of sharing the APS with the broader public seriously (while making sure to have fun). These outreach opportunities are balanced with many partnerships. For example, the gerrymandering program was hosted in partnership with “Draw the Lines PA,” a group dedicated to showcasing how political maps are drawn and creating a more informed citizenry.

Our stalwart and sturdy “Second Saturday” series of programs happens every (you guessed it) second Saturday of the month between May and September. These programs directly match the exhibition and are meant for a family/intergenerational audience. Free and with no registration requirement, the programs reach between 200 and 400 people per program. We offer crafts with an educational twist, and participants spend anywhere between 5 and 30 minutes with us. This year, the programs featured homemade compasses, astronomy punch cards, and invisible ink.

With the topics covered in *Mapping a Nation*, we found it appropriate to move some programs off the APS campus to highlight the connections we have with regional organizations. From Carpenters’ Hall to Cliveden, the APS Education team discussed the lasting impact of maps and surveying technology on the Philadelphia landscape. If the Education staff isn’t traveling for programs or outreach, we host programs in Philosophical Hall or the Jefferson Garden.

These programs happen alongside tours, other APS lectures, and many educational offerings. In addition to the approximately 3,500 people engaged through programs, the APS welcomes close to 1,000 students and educators per year through booked programs and engagements.

**Michael Madeja,**  
Head of Education Programs



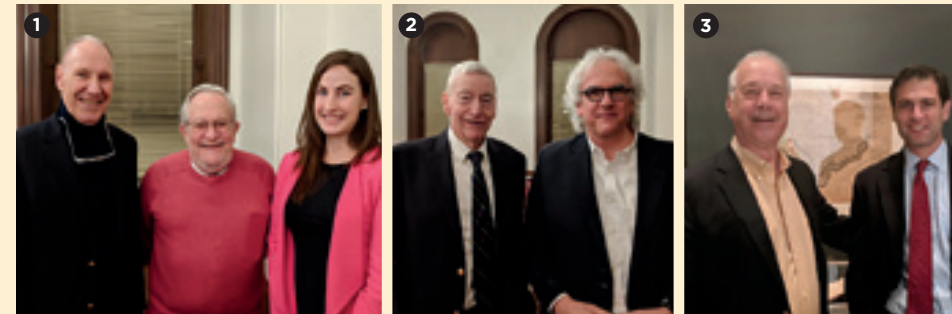
# Seen at the Society



**International Symposium on the Future of Learned Academies:** Recognizing a current public climate of disrespect for research, science, and knowledge, the APS organized a meeting of leaders from scientific and scholarly academies around the world for a symposium to discuss their research missions and opportunities for collaboration, and to consider pressing concerns that members of this diverse group share. The APS invited the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; the U.S. National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine; and the American Council of Learned Societies to share in hosting the meeting, which was held June 12-14, 2019, at the APS in Philadelphia.

THIS YEAR, THE APS WAS PLEASED TO HOST AN INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM WITH LEADERS FROM LEARNED ACADEMIES in more than 20 countries, which featured a public keynote discussion. Other public programs and events included Hanna Gray's (APS 1981) discussion of her memoir, *An Academic Life*; our Benjamin Franklin birthday celebration, where a 1774 newspaper was transferred to the APS; and the opening of the 2019 exhibition, *Mapping a Nation*. The APS hosted a program by the Raritan Players, which explored the music of composer and musician Anne-Louise Brillon de Jouy, whose letters and creative works are held at the APS. "APS on the Road" traveled to visit Members across the country, and the APS held regional, salon-style gatherings to connect with grant and fellowship alumni. The APS Press held public book launches for authors Jay Stiefel, Renée Wolcott, and Keith Jones, and President Emeritus Clyde Barker (APS 1997) gave the Susan O. Montgomery Lecture on Benjamin Rush.

Please keep an eye out for upcoming events noted in the monthly e-newsletter and on the APS website. We'd love to see you!



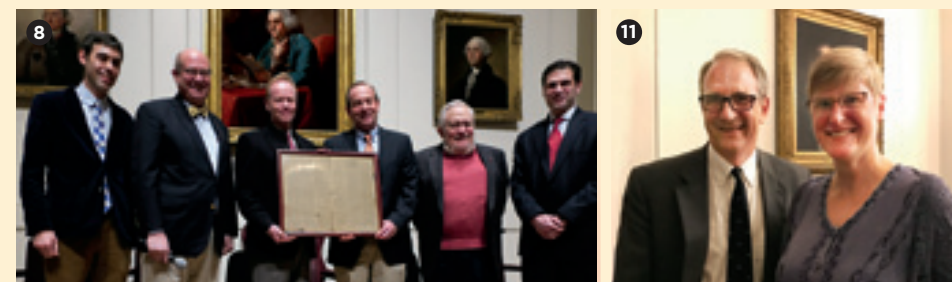
## Page 12: International Symposium

- 1 L-R: Mark Thompson, Marcia McNutt, James Liao, Antonio Loprieno, Mehmet Ali Alpar, Moneef Zou'bi
- 2 L-R: Esther Mwaikambo, Peggy Duckett
- 3 L-R: Roger Bagnall, Peter Gillgren
- 4 L-R: Linda Greenhouse, David Oxtoby
- 5 Pauline Yu  
Photos by Kelly & Massa.



## Page 13

- 1 Clyde Barker's Susan O. Montgomery Lecture  
L-R: Ned Montgomery, Robert Hauser, Erin Holmes  
Photo by Jessica Frankenfield.
- 2 Clyde Barker's Susan O. Montgomery Lecture  
L-R: Clyde Barker, Stephen Fried  
Photo by Jessica Frankenfield.
- 3 April 2019 *Mapping a Nation* Opening  
L-R: Joseph Evans, Patrick Spero  
Photo by Jessica Frankenfield.
- 4 Hanna Gray's *An Academic Life* Talk  
L-R: Hanna Gray, Robert Hauser  
Photo by Jessica Frankenfield.
- 5 Grant and Fellowship Alumni Salon in Cambridge, Massachusetts  
L-R: Richard Dunn, Anne A. Madden  
Photo by Alexis Anderson.
- 6 Grant and Fellowship Alumni Salon in Cambridge, Massachusetts  
L-R: Jude Nixon, Linda Musumeci  
Photo by Alexis Anderson.
- 7 Salon of Madame Brillon Performance  
L-R: Yi-heng Yang, Rebecca Cypess, Dongmyung Ahn  
Photo by Jessica Frankenfield.
- 8 "Unite or Die" Presentation at 2019 Franklin Celebration  
L-R: David Gary, Mark Boyd, Frank Schickling, Jr., Bob Legnini, Robert Hauser, Patrick Spero  
Photo by Jessica Frankenfield.



- 9 Presentation of the Benjamin Franklin Medal for Distinguished Achievement in the Sciences  
L-R: Linda Greenhouse, Mary-Claire King  
Photo by Kelly & Massa.



- 10 2019 Fellows End-of-Year Symposium  
L-R: Lauren Kapsalakis, Chris Green, Julie Fisher, Erin Holmes, Nicole Schroeder, Alexander Mazzaferro, Janine Boldt  
Photo by Jessica Frankenfield.
- 11 Renée Wolcott's *Art, Science, Invention* Book Launch  
L-R: Mortimer "Tim" Sellers, Renée Wolcott  
Photo by Alexis Anderson.



# MEMBERS ELECTED IN 2019

## Class 1: Mathematical and Physical Sciences

**David L. Donoho**, Anne T. and Robert M. Bass Professor in the Humanities and Sciences, Professor of Statistics, Stanford University

**Kerry Emanuel**, Cecil and Ida Green Professor of Atmospheric Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

**Fernando Pereira**, Vice President, Engineering Fellow, Google Inc.

**David A. Tirrell**, Provost, Carl and Shirley Larson Provostial Chair, Ross McCollum-William H. Corcoran Professor of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, California Institute of Technology

**Xiaowei Zhuang**, David B. Arnold Professor of Science, Harvard University; Investigator, Howard Hughes Medical Institute

## Class 2: Biological Sciences

**Catherine Dulac**, Higgins Professor of Molecular and Cellular Biology, Lee and Ezpeleta Professor of Arts and Sciences, Harvard University; Investigator, Howard Hughes Medical Institute

**Laurie H. Glimcher**, President, Chief Executive Officer, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute; Richard and Susan Smith Professor of Medicine, Harvard Medical School

**Erin K. O'Shea**, President, Howard Hughes Medical Institute

**Gary Ruvkun**, Professor of Genetics, Harvard Medical School, Massachusetts General Hospital

**Clifford J. Tabin**, George Jacob and Jacqueline Hazel Leder Professor, Chair, Department of Genetics, Harvard Medical School

## Class 3: Social Sciences

**Larry M. Bartels**, Professor of Political Science, May Werthan Shayne Chair of Public Policy and Social Science, Vanderbilt University

**Annette Gordon-Reed**, Charles Warren Professor of American Legal History, Harvard Law School, Professor of History, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Harvard University

**Martin Jay**, Sidney Hellman Ehrman Professor Emeritus, University of California, Berkeley

**Roger B. Myerson**, David L. Pearson Distinguished Service Professor of Global Conflict Studies, Harris School of Public Policy and Griffen Department of Economics, University of Chicago

**Philip Tetlock**, Annenberg University Professor, School of Arts and Sciences and Wharton, University of Pennsylvania

## Class 4: Humanities

**Kathy Eden**, Chavkin Family Professor of English, Professor of Classics, Columbia University

**Brian Joseph**, Distinguished University Professor of Linguistics, Kenneth E. Naylor Professor of South Slavic Linguistics, Professor of Linguistics, Ohio State University

**Jonathan Lear**, John U. Nef Distinguished Service Professor, Committee on Social Thought and Department of Philosophy, University of Chicago

**Naomi Oreskes**, Professor of the History of Science, Affiliated Professor of Earth and Planetary Science, Harvard University

**Judith Jarvis Thomson**, Professor of Philosophy Emeritus, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

## Class 5: The Arts, Professions, and Leaders in Public and Private Affairs

**S. James Anaya**, Dean, University Distinguished Professor, University of Colorado, Boulder

**William Drayton**, Founder, Chief Executive Officer, Ashoka: Innovators for the Public

**Jennifer Higdon**, Rock Chair of Composition, The Curtis Institute of Music

**John Lithgow**, Actor

**Nancy Weiss Malkiel**, Professor of History Emeritus, Princeton University

**David M. Rubenstein**, Co-Founder, Executive Chairman, The Carlyle Group

**Patrick Spero**, Librarian, American Philosophical Society

**Patricia J. Williams**, Professor of Law, Columbia University

## International Members

**Fabiola Gianotti**, Director-General, CERN

**Adi Shamir**, Paul and Marlene Borman Professorial Chair of Applied Mathematics, Department of Applied Mathematics, The Weizmann Institute of Science

**Kamaljit S. Bawa**, Distinguished Professor, University of Massachusetts; President, Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE), India

**Christopher Stringer**, Research Leader in Human Origins, Natural History Museum, London

**Karine Chemla**, Directrice de recherche classe exceptionnelle, CNRS

**Jean-Louis Ferrary**, Directeur d'études Emeritus, École Pratique des Hautes Études

**Romila Thapar**, Professor Emerita of Ancient Indian History, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

**David Cannadine**, President, British Academy; Dodge Professor of History, Princeton University



Detail of *A map of the British and French dominions in North America*, John Mitchell, 1755-1757. APS.

# 2019

## NEWS OF MEMBERS

The Helen Renwick Claremont Library received a \$100,000 Presidential Initiatives grant from The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation in honor of **Danielle S. Allen**. • **Frances H. Arnold** received the 2018 Nobel Prize in Chemistry. • **Frances H. Arnold** received the 2019 Bower Award and Prize for Achievement in Science. • **Roger S. Bagnall** was named Honorary President for Life of the American Society of Papyrologists. • **Jacqueline K. Barton** received the 2019 National Academy of Sciences Award in Chemical Sciences. • **Bonnie L. Bassler** was appointed to the Kaleido Biosciences Board of Directors. • **Bonnie L. Bassler** was inducted into Johns Hopkins University's Society of Scholars. • **Margaret Bent** received the International Musicological Society's Guido Adler Prize. • **May R. Berenbaum** was named editor-in-chief of the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. • **Donald M. Berwick** was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. • **Mina J. Bissell** was awarded the 2019 Jonathan E. Rhoads Medal for Distinguished Service to Medicine. • **Mina J. Bissell** received the 2019 Weizmann Women & Science Award. • **Ken Burns** received the 2019 Gerry Lenfest Spirit of the American Revolution Award from the Museum of the American Revolution. • **Judith Butler** was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. • **Michael Cook** was awarded the 2019 Balzan Prize for Islamic Studies. • **Cora Diamond** was the Humboldt Guest Professor for the Winter Semester at the Institute for Philosophy at the University of Leipzig. • **Drew Gilpin Faust** was named a University Professor at Harvard. • **Roger W. Ferguson** received the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences' Centennial Medal. • **Elaine Fuchs** was elected to the Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory board. • **Elaine Fuchs** was awarded the 59th AACR-G.H.A. Clowes Memorial Award by the American Association for Cancer Research. • **Fred H. Gage** was named ARCS 2018 Scientist of the Year. • **Fred H. Gage** was invited by the Salk Institute to extend his existing term as president through 2024. • **S. James Gates** was elected to the presidential line of the American Physical Society. • **Ruth Bader Ginsburg** was awarded the University of Chicago's 2019 Harris Dean's Award. • **Jeffrey I. Gordon** received a 2018 Luminary Award from the Precision Medicine World Conference. • **Jeffrey I. Gordon** was named a National Academy of Inventors Fellow. • **Carol J. Greenhouse** was transferred to emeritus status at Princeton University. • **Paul F. Grendler** received the George E. Ganss, S. J., Award from the Institute for Advanced Jesuit Studies of Boston College. • **Frantz Grenet** was awarded honorary citizenship of the city of Samarkand (Uzbekistan). • **Stephen C. Harrison** received the 48th Rosenstiel Award for Distinguished Work in Basic Medical Research. • **John J. Hopfield** received the 2019 Benjamin Franklin Medal in Physics. • **Shirley Ann Jackson** was invited to extend her existing term as president through 2022 by the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Board of Trustees. •

**Shirley Ann Jackson** was appointed to the Nature Conservancy Global Board of Directors. • **William Chester Jordan** was elected a corresponding fellow of the British Academy. • **Mary-Claire King** was awarded the Helen Dean King Award by the Wistar Institute. • **Gene E. Likens** received the 2019 Benjamin Franklin Medal in Earth and Environmental Science. • **Lewis Lockwood** received the International Musicological Society's Guido Adler Prize. • **Jane Lubchenco** received the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences' Centennial Medal. • **Sara McLanahan** was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. • **Margaret H. Marshall** was awarded a Yale Medal for her service to the university. • **Toni Morrison** received the Gold Medal for Fiction from the American Academy of Arts and Letters. • **William Nordhaus** received the 2018 Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences. • **Martha Nussbaum** won the 2018 Berggruen Prize for Philosophy and Culture. • **Tim Palmer** was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. • **Sarah B. Pomeroy** won a 2018 Moonbeam Children's Book Award. • **Michael C. J. Putnam** received the Paideia Institute for Humanistic Study's Arete Award. • **Robert D. Putnam** was elected a 2018–2019 Faculty Fellow of the Hagler Institute for Advanced Study at Texas A&M University. • **Rebecca Richards-Kortum** was inducted into the 2019 National Inventors Hall of Fame. • **Sabine Schmidtke** was elected to the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. • **Neil H. Shubin** received the 2019 Roy Chapman Andrews Society Distinguished Explorer Award. • **David Skorton** was selected as the next president and CEO of the Association of American Medical Colleges. • **Sarah E. Thomas** was elected to the OCLC Board of Trustees. • **Lonnie G. Thompson** was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. • **Michael S. Turner** was named Senior Strategic Advisor to the Kavli Foundation. • **Karen K. Uhlenbeck** was awarded the 2019 Abel Prize by the Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters. • **Bert Vogelstein** was awarded the 2019 Gruber Genetics Prize. • **Warren M. Washington** was awarded the 2019 Tyler Prize for Environmental Achievement. • Penn State has named a building in Innovation Park in honor of **Warren M. Washington**. • **Richard B. Worley** received a Lifetime Achievement Award from the Association of Fundraising Professionals.



Detail from *Plan of the boundary lines between the provinces of Maryland and the three lower counties of Delaware, with part of the parallel of latitude which is the boundary between the provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania*. [The line was run by Mason and Dixon. London: ca. 1768.] Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon. APS.

Design: SDYM

## AWARDS

### November 2018

Benjamin Franklin Medal for Distinguished Public Service: **Bryan Stevenson**, in recognition of his tireless advocacy on behalf of the most vulnerable in our society, from death row inmates to minors sentenced to life without parole; his pathbreaking efforts to combat racism and economic inequality in the criminal justice system as the director of the Equal Justice Initiative; his commitment to advancing the cause of truth and reconciliation by carefully documenting this nation's history of racial terror and lynching as founder of the National Memorial for Peace and Justice; and his dedication to educating and inspiring a new generation of lawyers as a Professor of Law at New York University. The American Philosophical Society honors Bryan Stevenson, a drum major for justice and mercy.

Thomas Jefferson Medal for Distinguished Achievement in the Arts, Humanities, or Social Sciences: **Toni Morrison**, in recognition of a distinguished lifetime of extraordinary contributions to American letters. With a unique gift of language and unbounded imagination, Toni Morrison's highly acclaimed works of fiction and non-fiction have served as reminders of the social realities of difference in American life, while serving also as timeless meditations on the human condition. Her literary genius is celebrated throughout the world. Her appeal spans the generations.

Karl Spencer Lashley Award: **Catherine Dulac**, in recognition of her incisive studies of the molecular and circuit basis of instinctive behaviors mediated through olfactory systems in the mammalian brain.

Judson Daland Prize for Achievement in Patient-oriented Clinical Research: **Kiran Musunuru**, in recognition of his work discovering and therapeutically targeting cardiovascular disease genes. Dr. Musunuru has discovered and characterized novel genes involved in coronary artery disease, including SORT1 and ANGPTL3, and has pioneered the use of genome-editing tools such as CRISPR-Cas9 to study these genes in human stem cells and to develop one-shot "vaccinations" against cardiovascular disease, the leading cause of death worldwide.

Jacques Barzun Prize in Cultural History: **Catherine Gallagher**, in recognition of her book *Telling It Like It Wasn't: The Counterfactual Imagination in History and Fiction*.

### April 2019

Benjamin Franklin Medal for Distinguished Achievement in the Sciences: **Mary-Claire King**, in recognition of her diverse works that include the demonstration that humans and chimpanzees are 99 percent genetically identical; her use of genomic sequencing to identify victims of human rights abuse in identifying children stolen from their families and illegally adopted under the military dictatorship in Argentina; her pioneering work in identifying a single gene, BRCA1, as a cause of inherited breast and ovarian cancer. Her meticulous and landmark studies empowered women to be tested for deleterious genes that predispose them to breast and/or ovarian cancer and thus providing options for prophylactic surgeries or earlier and more frequent screening.



Portrait of Montgomery Montour (previously identified as Sha-ha-ka), Charles Balthazar Julien Févret de Saint-Mémin, 1807. APS.

Magellanic Premium: **Sandra Faber**, in recognition of her contributions to the study of galaxy formation and evolution, which have transformed our understanding of these building blocks of the Universe and set the agenda for years to come. From the discovery of the Faber-Jackson relation to her fundamental contributions to the cold dark matter theory of galaxy formation, she has made galaxy formation and evolution a quantitative science.

John Frederick Lewis Award: **A. Mark Smith**, in recognition of his book *Optical Magic in the Late Renaissance: Giambattista Della Porta's De Refractione of 1593*.

Henry Allen Moe Prize in the Humanities: **Alexander Jones**, in recognition of his paper "Like Opening a Pyramid and Finding an Atomic Bomb": Derek de Solla Price and the Antikythera Mechanism" read at the American Philosophical Society's 2017 November Meeting and published in its *Proceedings* Volume 162, Number 3, September 2018.

# AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

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## Adopt a Book!

As part of the 2019–2023 strategic plan, the APS identified the Library’s acquisitions budget as an area that needed considerable attention. During the planning process, the Library compared its budget to peer institutions and discovered that it was well below the average.

With rich and deep collections in three separate core areas (early America, history of science, and Native American history and culture), the Library’s collection development purview is expansive—and each area is also among the most competitive areas in the private market. That makes the need for support all the more acute. The Library remains committed to building an active acquisition agenda of rare and unique material. If the Library cannot sustain its history of being a vibrant collecting institution, then it risks becoming an artifact itself.

In order to support its acquisitions program, the Library developed an online Adopt-a-Book program. APS Members and others can now view a selection of recent Library acquisitions online and adopt a rare book or manuscript to defray the cost of the purchase and any needed conservation. Best of all, purchases through our Adopt-a-Book platform are fully tax-deductible!

The Library also launched a Members’ biography and bibliography project that will guide some of its future acquisitions. For the past year, two postdoctoral fellows have been creating biographies of past APS Members and bibliographies of their work. We’ve discovered that, on average, we have only 33 percent of our Members’ publications. Our goal is to acquire all those that we are missing so we can create a Members’ library in our Reading Room that includes all major publications of APS Members from Franklin to the present. The Adopt-a-Book program will be essential to realizing this initiative. And, if you haven’t sent us any of your books or manuscripts yet, please consider doing so.

Please visit [www.amphilsoc.org/adopt-a-book](http://www.amphilsoc.org/adopt-a-book) to learn more and help the APS Library continue its long history of acquiring material!

## A Word about the Penrose Association

A planned gift offers a way for you to establish a lasting legacy at the American Philosophical Society through a substantial contribution that may not be possible during your lifetime. The Society gratefully recognizes those who have named us as a beneficiary in their wills, made us the beneficiary of a retirement account or insurance policy, or established a charitable trust or annuity as members of the Richard A. F. Penrose, Jr., Association. For more information about planned giving options and tax benefits, and to discuss how you would like your gift to be used, please contact Linda Jacobs at 215-440-3434 or [ljacobs@amphilsoc.org](mailto:ljacobs@amphilsoc.org).



Asa Gray's *United States Exploring Expedition. During the Years 1838–1842* reports on the botany of the Wilkes Expedition, including an illustrated folio atlas with 100 engraved plates of plants collected by the first scientific expedition conducted by the United States Navy. This and other works are part of the APS Adopt-a-Book program.

## Upcoming Meetings of the American Philosophical Society

Thursday–Saturday November 7–9, 2019	Thursday–Saturday April 23–25, 2020	Thursday–Saturday November 12–14, 2020
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