

Constitution Day to Climate Change: Engaging Students with Docs Displays in the Library

Dotty Ormes
Hannon Library
Southern Oregon University
Depository Library Conference
October 21, 2015

Why Focus on Displays?

They draw the



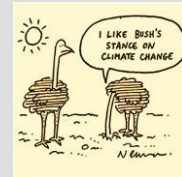
They are fun for staff
and students!



What to Display?

We design the display with the following in mind:

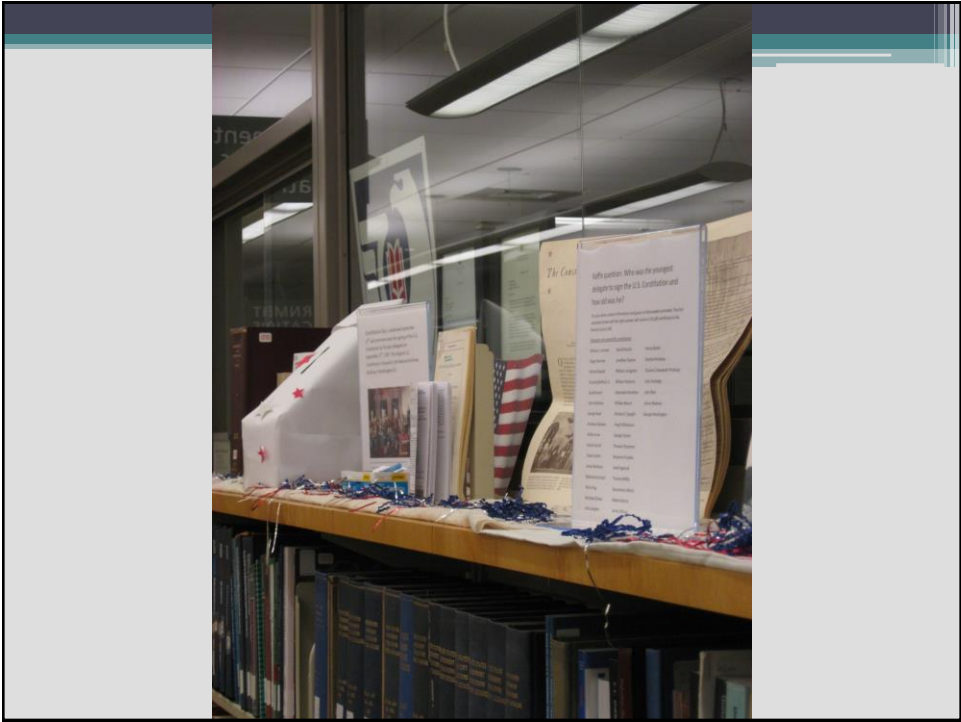
- Color
- Images
- Themes
- Historical Events
- Hot Issues
- Government Agencies
- Related books from the library stacks.
- Possibilities for interaction
- Work of other Gov Docs Librarians

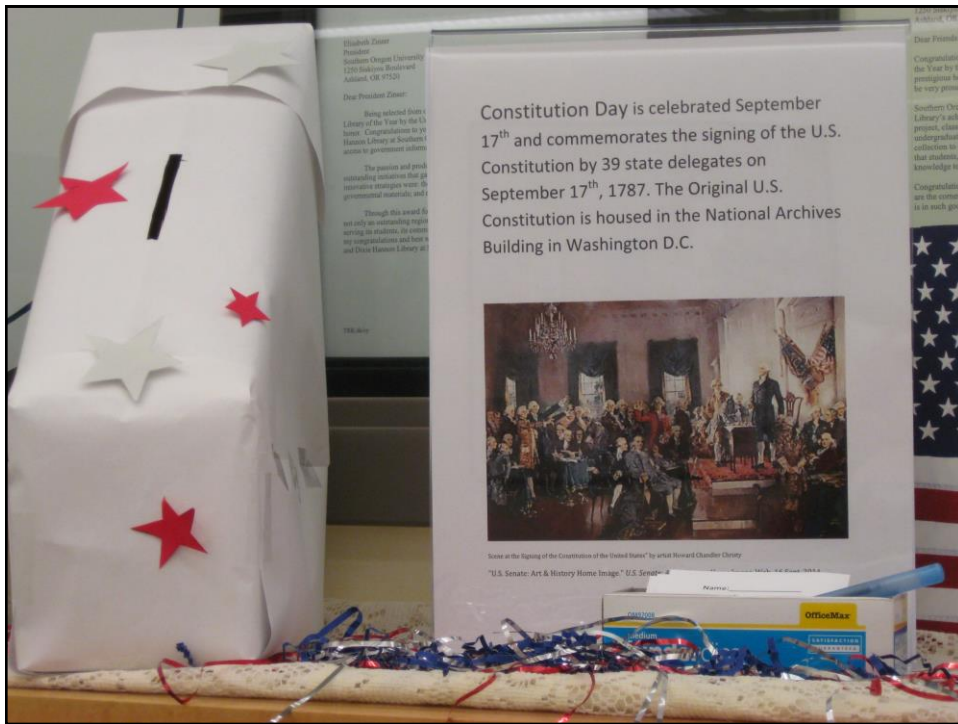


September 2014 - Constitution Day

- Drawing question: Who was the youngest delegate to sign the U.S. Constitution and how old was he?
- Number submitted – 5
- Winner received a \$15 gift certificate to the Hannon Library coffee shop.
- Big winner – a student worker from the library
- Her response – “It made my day!”

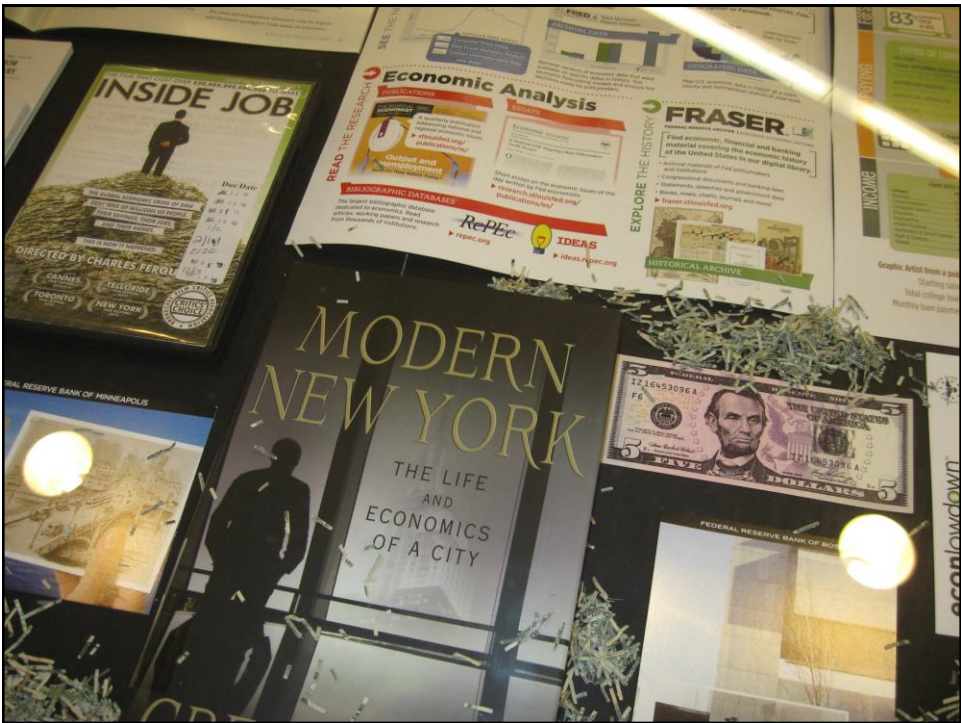






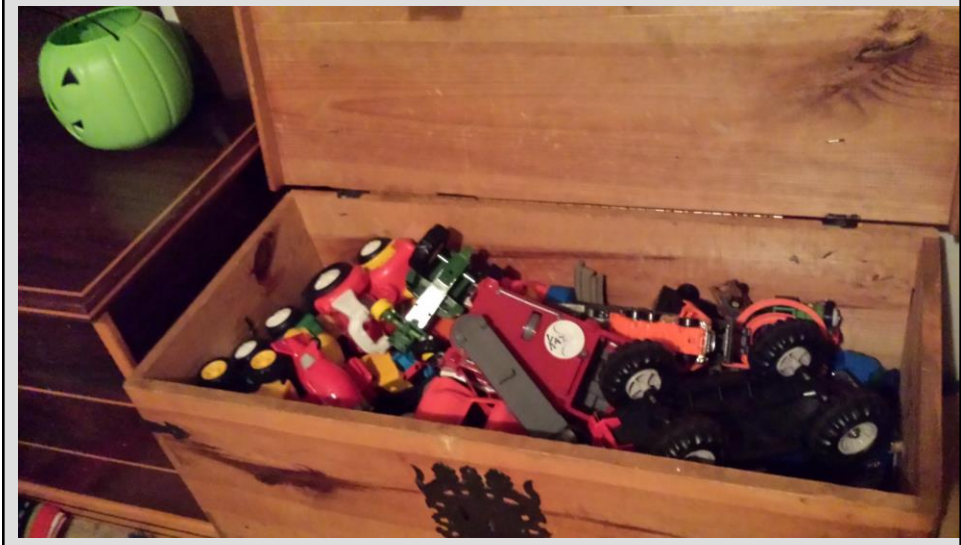
November 2014 - FED 100th

- In February 2014 Katrina Stierholz of the St. Louis Fed sent out an invitation to Docs librarians offering a Federal Reserve Centennial exhibit kit.
- I ordered the kit right away and we put it in the main exhibit case in early November 2014.
- Some items received: posters, a map, bags of shredded currency, CDs, DVDs, curriculum resources, historical postcards, a Federal Reserve education piggy bank made out of shredded money!





Raiding Malakai's Toy Box



So Many Enticing Possibilities

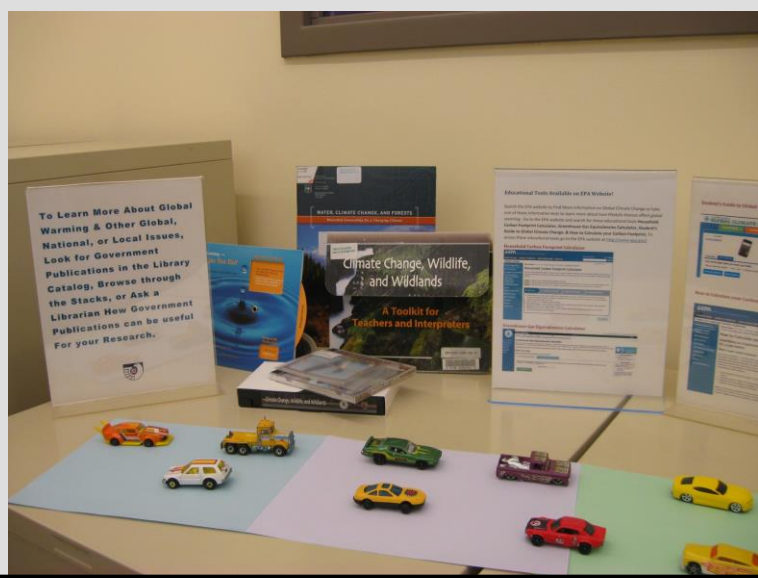


December 2014 - Global Warming





Related Exhibit - Climate Change



January 2015 - Notable Documents



February 2015 - Black History Month



Developed by Carlos Diaz, former Government Publications Librarian at Central Washington University, Ellensburg WA



The Sarah Whitby Site and African-American History



The Sarah Whitby Site and African-American History

Rock Creek Park
District of Columbia
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Sarah Whitby was an African American woman whose family lived in Rock Creek Park between 1870 and 1900. The remains of her house were discovered by archaeologists in 2001. In excavations of the Whitby house, old and documentary records show as part of the same project, have revealed a window into Washington's African American past.

The People of the Valley
Today Rock Creek Park is a wooded ridge within the crowded city of Washington, a place of recreation and relaxation. It is easy to imagine that the landscape is ancient, those trees a remnant of the pre-settled forest. But the park has a rich human history stretching back 10,000 years, when the park was established in 1892. The land was

not vacant, and dozens of people lived within its boundaries. The residents of the future park included property owners, farmers, tenants, and even a few pioneering suburbanites. The most prominent residents were the Shoemaker family, which owned Tucker Hill and took their fight against the Park Commission to the United States Supreme Court. Among the other residents were several African American tenants. During a four-year archaeological and historical study of the park, completed in 2002, three addresses African American families were a major focus of the research.

A Diverse Population
Many records were made when Rock Creek Park was established that help us learn about the people who lived there. Detailed descriptions were made of the properties purchased for the park, including the value of the buildings on them. Lists were also made of the tenants who lived on land in the park. A few of the houses on land bought for the park were torn down within a few years, but many survived and were rented out until at least 1900. By comparing the lists of owners and tenants with the U.S. Census, we can discover the ethnic identity and occupations of the park's residents.

The census shows that the tenant population of the park was racially diverse. Several families, including the Dickson, High and Smith families, and Hannah Williams were African American. Hugh McMillan was an immigrant from Ireland and James Logan was the son of Irish immigrants, while Moses Anderson and Isaac Lewis were white tenants from the District. One segment of the 1880 census could represent a list of tenant houses along Virginia Road. It lists, in order, Robert Cook, Augustus Johnson, and Thomas Skary, all

black, and then Hugh McMillan and Frank Piper, both white. African American migration to Washington

After the Civil War, many thousands of African Americans left the old Confederacy and moved north to Washington and other cities. Black Washington was booming in those

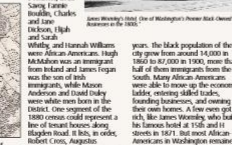
options limited by racism. Thousands of workers worked in domestic servants, many men as laborers.

Delaware Hill and Black Washington
Many of Washington's new African American residents settled around the fringes of the city, including the heights overlooking Rock Creek. One has a good idea of the kind of houses occupied by black migrants to Washington in the 1880s, because of a series of remarkable drawings by Delaney Call. Call was an artist with the Smithsonian Bureau of Geography, and his professional specialty was drawing city parks, houses, hogans, and other Indian structures from the northeast. That while he was in Washington, Call made at least a dozen studies of the houses occupied by black migrants,

The Sarah Whitby Site
Among the many African American families that moved to Washington were the Whitbys. In 1876, the Whitby family moved to a small parcel of land that had belonged to Isaac Shoemaker. According to the census, the family came from North Carolina. One part of the 1892 rental lists the family under the name High Whitby, but in the other part of the rental and in the 1900 census the family is headed by Sarah Whitby. Sarah Whitby probably lived in a modest house on the site of the Whitby site. She had two children, and although the property was small and included only one house, archaeologists thought it gave them a good chance to find the home of an identifiable African American family.



Rock Creek Park shows the site of the Whitby site, located on the ridge overlooking the city of Washington.



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The Sarah Whitby Site



Aerial view of the Sarah Whitby site.

Archaeologists also suspected that the Whitby house might be quite old. It was not small by the standards of the time, since it had two rooms, and a study, but its condition was listed as "poor" and it rested on the very small plot of 1/2 a month. Using the archaeological evidence from the excavation of the colts, the description of the house given in the rental ("two rooms"), and the Delaney Call drawings, an artist was able to reconstruct what the Whitby house may have looked like.

colts, a kind of pottery made by slaves before the Civil War. The discovery of these shards confirmed the guess that the Whitby house was quite old. It may have been built as far back as the early 1800s, and it was probably occupied by African Americans for many decades. More than 500 artifacts were found in the colts. One of the most interesting things about the collection was how many buttons were found. It is very unusual to find so many buttons in such a small excavation, and the buttons may be related to Sarah Whitby's work as a landlady. One of the buttons was inscribed "Sally Ann," the name of the landlady whose three tables were found in the colts. If the buttons really came from Sally Ann, then it shows that at least one of Sarah Whitby's clients was very well dressed indeed.

The Charles and Jane Dickson Site
Of all the property owners who sold land for the park, only two were African American: Jane Dickson and Charles Dickson. The two Dicksons live on one site

how they were related, owned nearly identical lots, each consisting of a quarter acre of land, a small house, and a garden. These properties caught the eye of historians because they represent the type of provision some slave owners made for freed slaves, and it was thought that they might represent old slave quarters sites, but the name Dickson does not appear among the slaves of the Treco Family, which owned the surrounding land. Though the chain of title for these properties is obscure, it seems that the Dicksons purchased these lots in the 1820s, since the park's property map gave nearly exact locations for these houses, archaeologists found them easily.

the Charles Dickson Site was a few hundred yards away from Jane Dickson's home. Five archaeologists found about nothing in their first shovel tests, probably because the area had been graded with heavy machinery when the park was built, but they noticed a small depression at the edge of the grumpy base, and a hole placed in the center of that depression produced two pieces and a handful of artifacts. The depression, like that of the Sarah Whitby site, turned out to be the surface sign of an old colt hole. That shovel test was expanded into a

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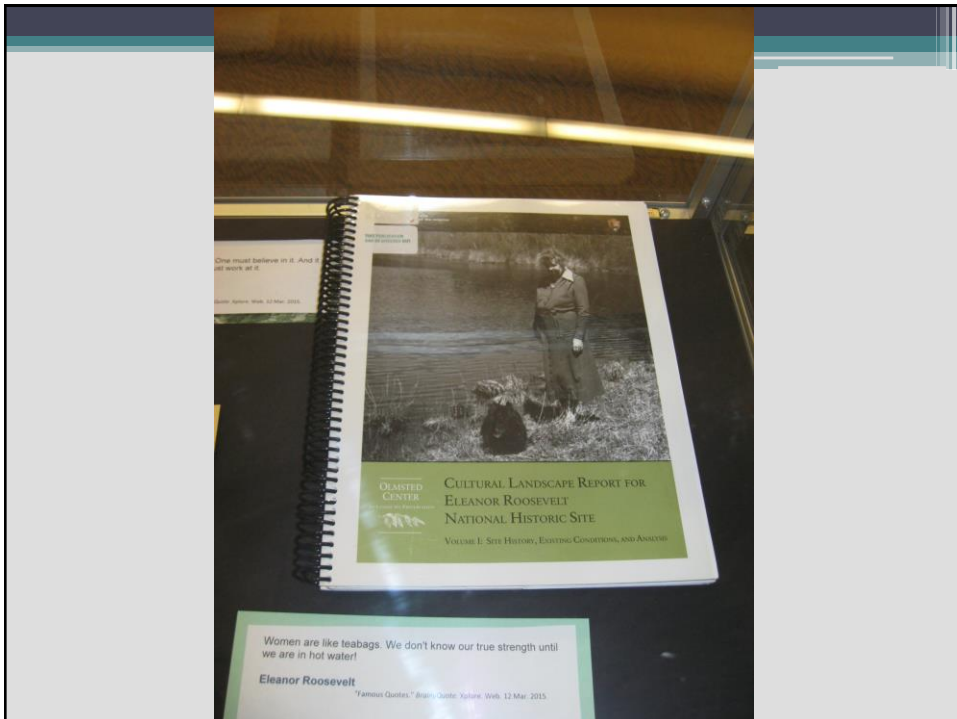
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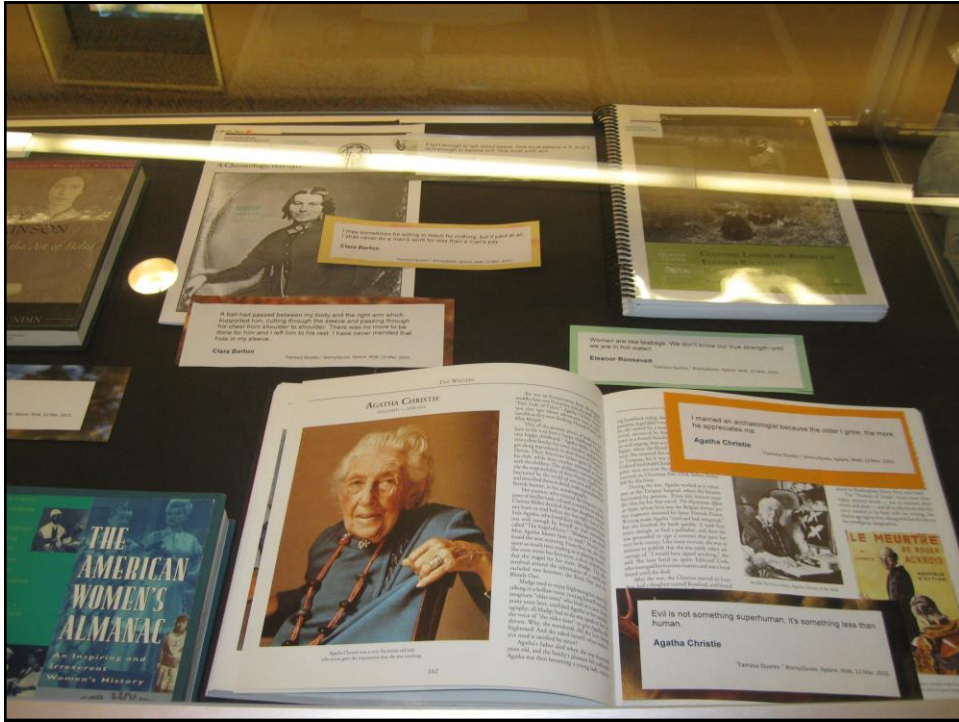
PROTECT OUR SITES

The Archaeological Resource Protection Act makes it a federal crime to damage archeological sites on federal lands or to remove artifacts from federal property. Unauthorized metal detecting and artifact collecting are strictly forbidden in the park and on all other federal property.

Report Crimes and Park Emergencies to 1.866.477.4277 Toll Free

March 2015 - Women's History Month







Women Serving in the 114th Congress 2015-17
 Total 100 (44D, 54R, 2I)
 Senate
 Women 20 (14D, 6R)
 Total House 435 (188D, 247R)
 Women 84 (62D, 22R), plus 4 (3D, 1R) Delegates

U. S. Senate 20 (14D, 6R)

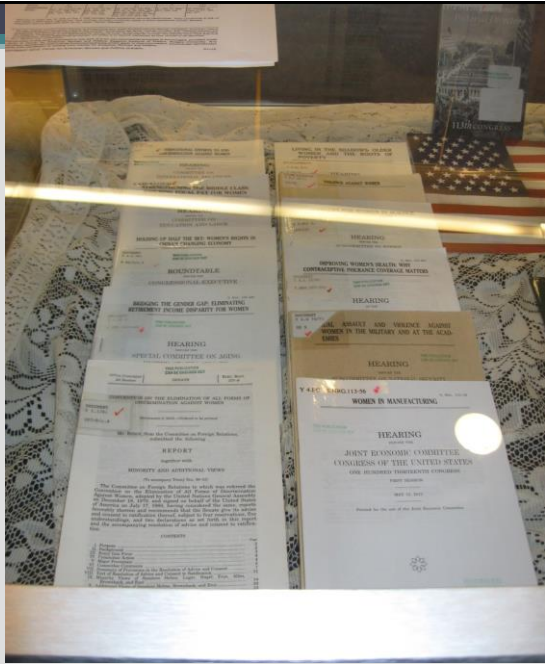
AK U.S. Sen.	Lisa Murkowski (R)
CA U.S. Sen.	Barbara Boxer (D)
CA U.S. Sen.	Dianne Feinstein (D)
HI U.S. Sen.	Mazie Hirono (D)
IA U.S. Sen.	Joni Ernst (R)
MA U.S. Sen.	Elizabeth Warren (D)
ME U.S. Sen.	Susan Collins (R)
MD U.S. Sen.	Barbara Mikulski (D)
MI U.S. Sen.	Debbie Stabenow (D)
MN U.S. Sen.	Amy Klobuchar (D)
MO U.S. Sen.	Claire McCaskill (D)
ND U.S. Sen.	Heidi Heitkamp (D)
NE U.S. Sen.	Deb Fischer (R)
NH U.S. Sen.	Kelley Ayotte (R)
NH U.S. Sen.	Jeanne Shaheen (D)
NV U.S. Sen.	Kirsten Gillibrand (D)
WA U.S. Sen.	Maria Cantwell (D)
WA U.S. Sen.	Patty Murray (D)
WI U.S. Sen.	Tammy Baldwin (D)
WV U.S. Sen.	Shelley Moore Capito (R)

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 Executive Director of Policy
 Research: The State University of New Jersey
 100 Bay Center Lane, New Brunswick, NJ 08901-8237
 (732) 932-9147 Fax: (732) 932-9174

CWAP **Fact Sheet**

WOMEN OF COLOR IN ELECTIVE OFFICE 2015*
 CONGRESS, STATELEGISLATURES

*2014 Data
 *2015 Data
 *2016 Data
 *2017 Data
 *2018 Data
 *2019 Data
 *2020 Data
 *2021 Data
 *2022 Data
 *2023 Data
 *2024 Data
 *2025 Data
 *2026 Data
 *2027 Data
 *2028 Data
 *2029 Data
 *2030 Data



Government Hearings about Women's Issues



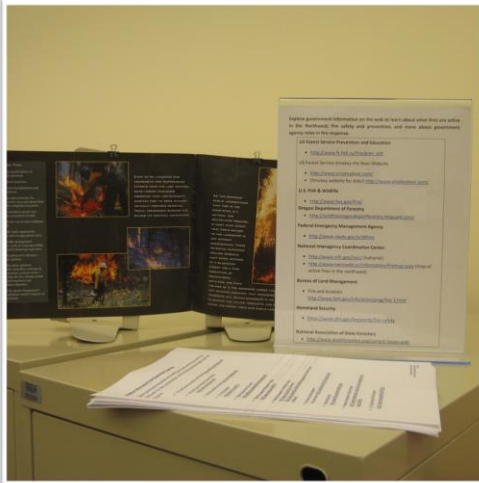
April 2015 - WILDFIRE

- Brings student focus to local issues.
- Over the summers of 2014 and of 2015 our valley faced the problem of significant smoke-filled air due to our close proximity to wildfires.
- This was a particularly good display for our Environmental Education program.
- Red tissue paper, sticks and stones make up a display campfire.
- An opportunity to display children's resources.

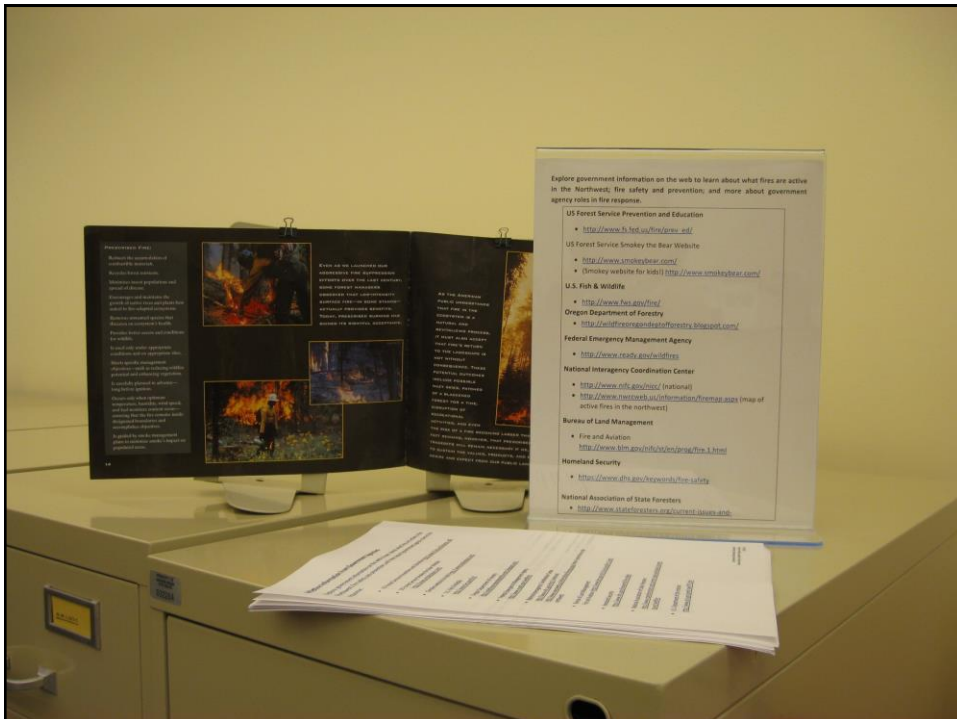




WILDFIRE



A teachable moment - near entrance to the Government Information Office.





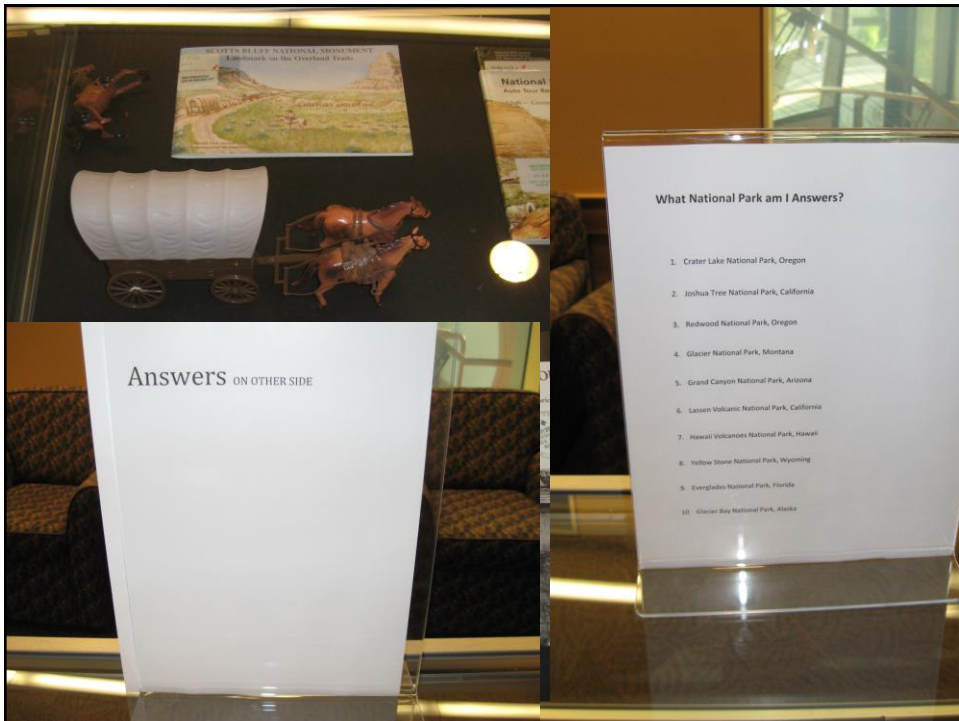
June 2015 - Criminal Justice

- When we don't choose a specific agency or theme, we highlight materials for a particular academic program. We have quite a few students in Criminal Justice who come in for instruction sessions in the Docs classroom area.



Engaging Students in New Ways

- During early registration in July 2015 one family of four were testing each other using our interactive materials from the National Parks Display.
- Notice the objects from Malakai's toy box used to enhance the display. Susie also added pinecones from a camping trip with her family.



What National Park am I Answers?

1. Crater Lake National Park, Oregon
2. Joshua Tree National Park, California
3. Redwood National Park, Oregon
4. Glacier National Park, Montana
5. Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona
6. Lassen Volcanic National Park, California
7. Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii
8. Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming
9. Everglades National Park, Florida
10. Glacier Bay National Park, Alaska

Answers ON OTHER SIDE



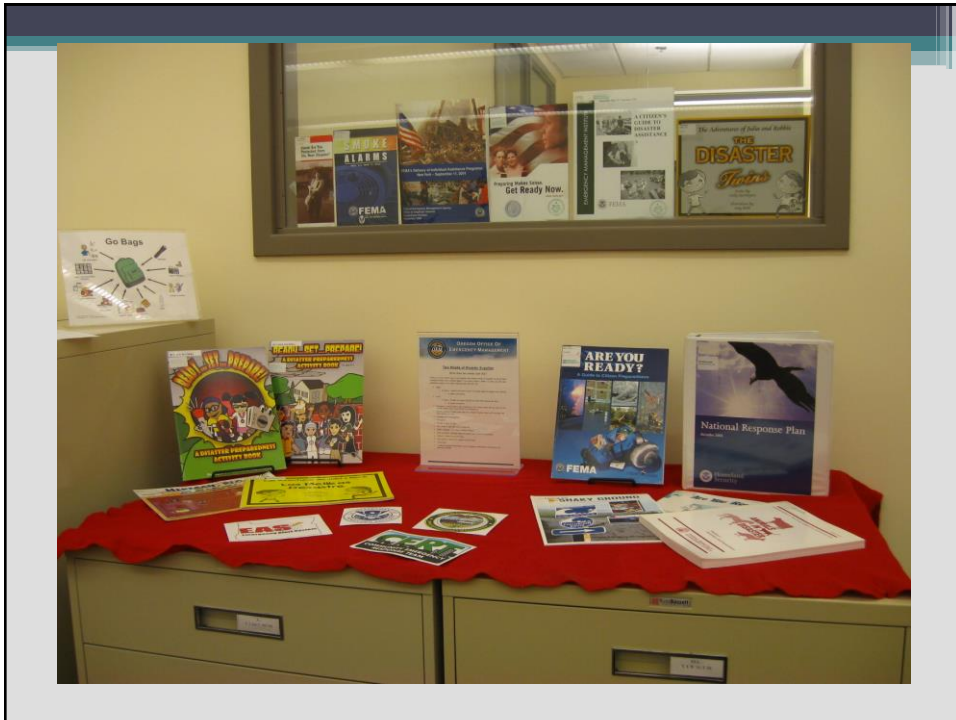
Government Information Specialist, in charge of displays, Susie O'Connor.

Susie's Comments

- When I don't have enough government documents for a display, I fill in with books from the general collection.
- I frequently select kids materials because they are educational and colorful providing basic explanations of things we should know but might not know.
- Short and sweet is best. Quick facts, interesting quizzes, flash cards that are concise and useful.

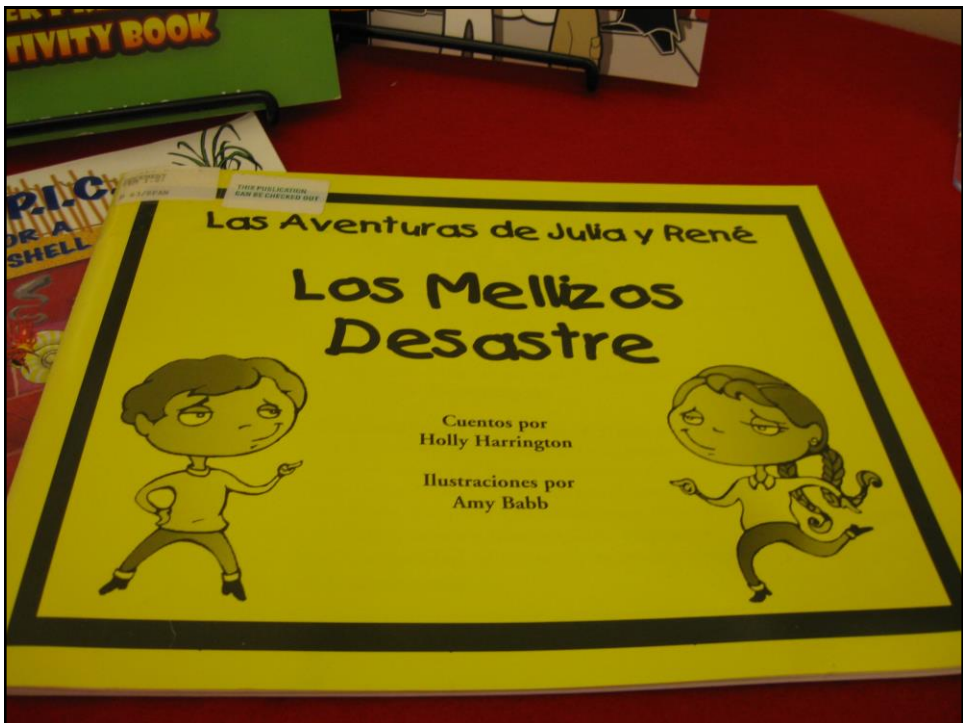
September 2015 - Emergency Management

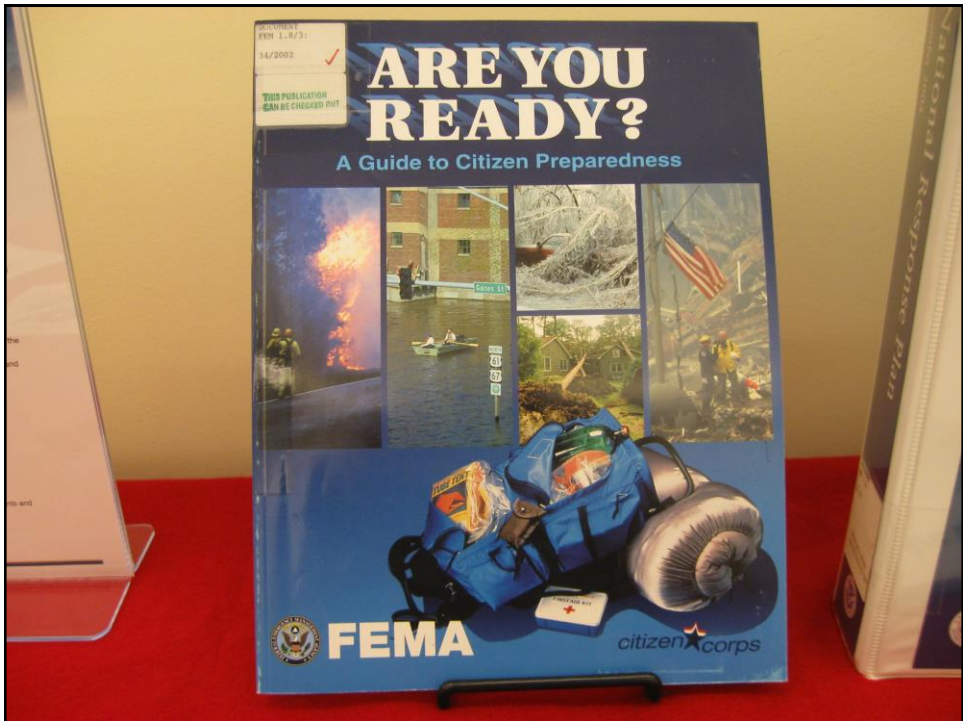
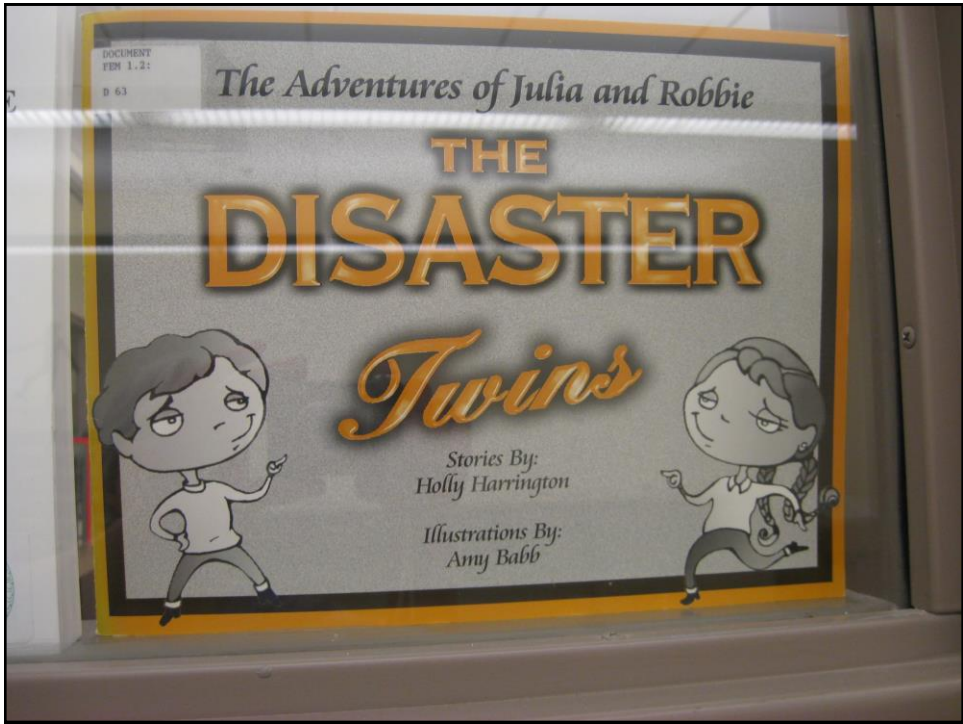
- This is currently a smaller display in response to concerns brought up in a recent New Yorker magazine about potential Earthquake disasters in the Pacific Northwest.
- Another opportunity to make students aware of local issues and highlight the government's involvement using both state and federal publications.

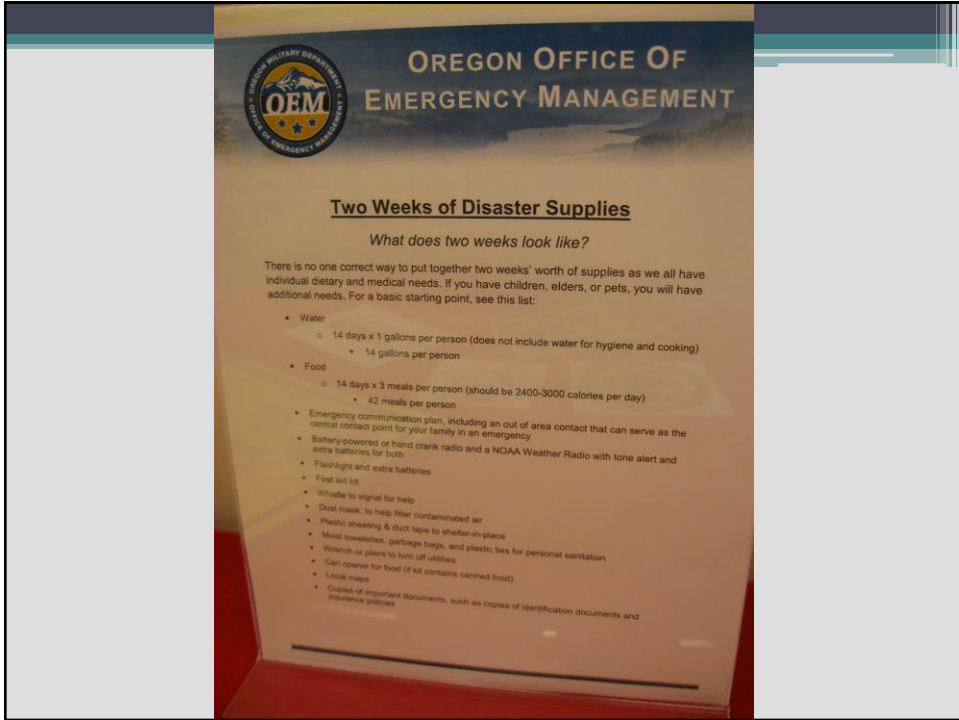


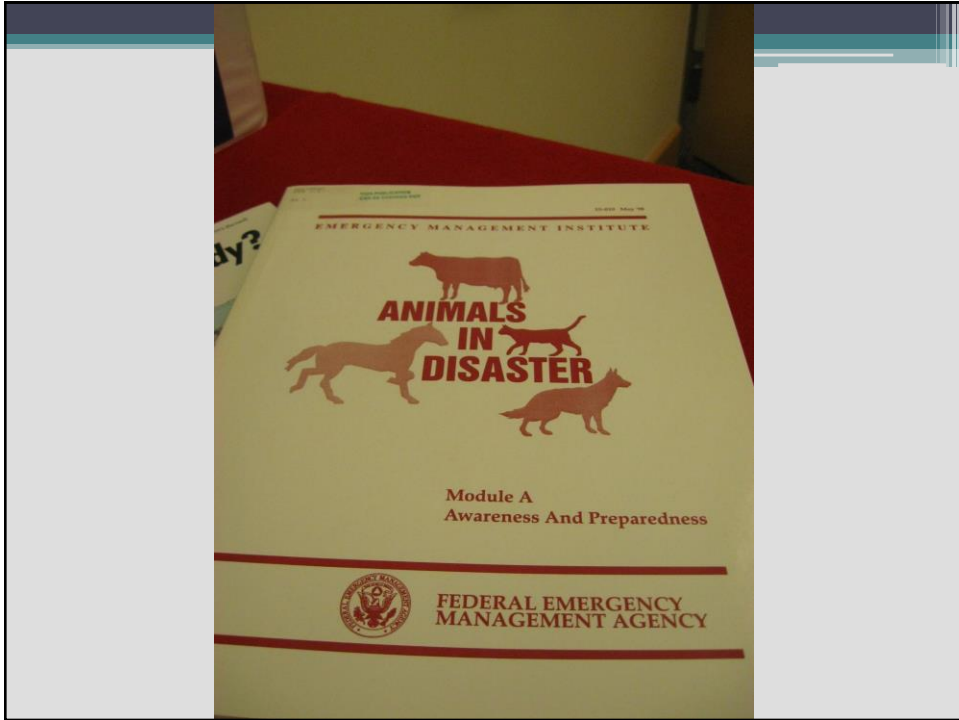
Variety of publications

- Docs for children.
- Federal agency docs.
- Oregon state docs.
- Spanish language docs.
- Addressing the needs of disabled.
- Addressing needs of animals.
- Instructive materials giving real solutions.









Disaster Preparedness for People Who Have Limited Speech: Taking Responsibility for Your Safety

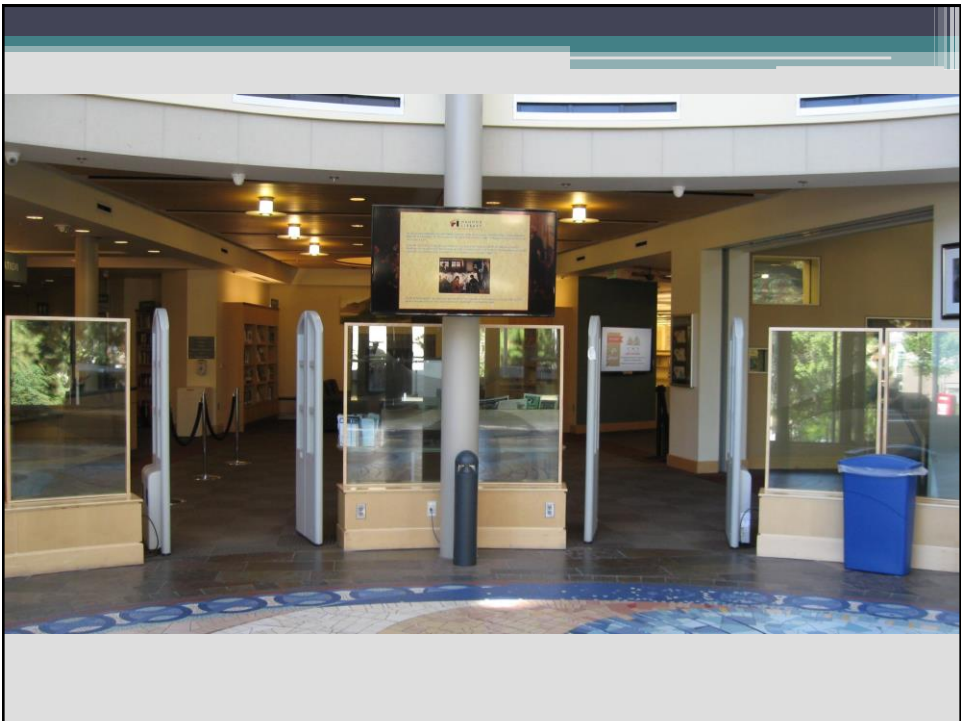
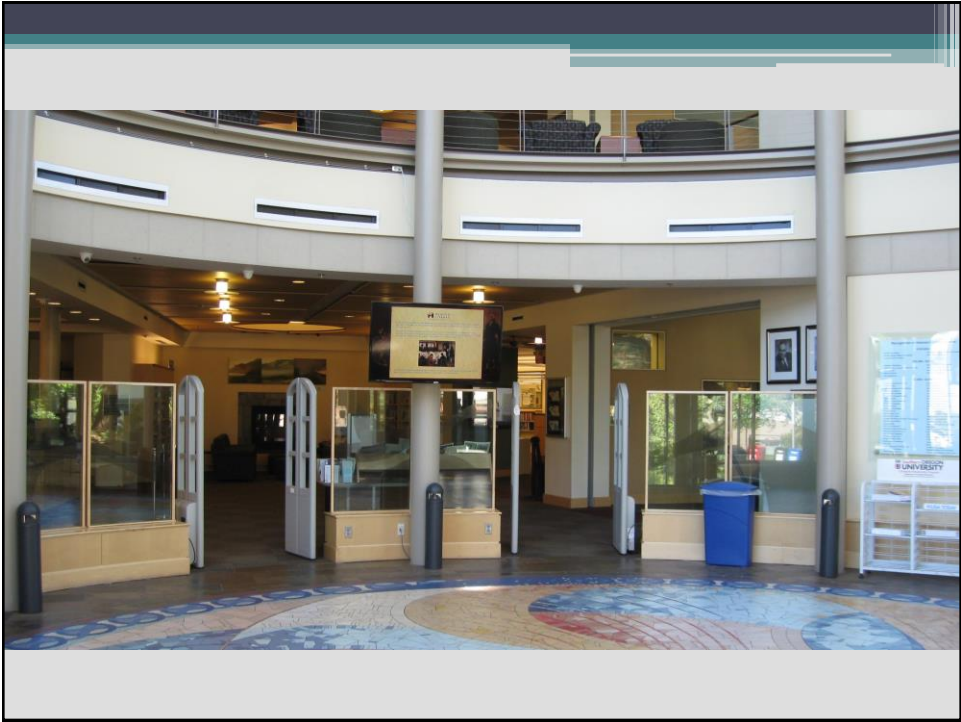
YES	NO	Check List for People with Limited Speech and Those Who Care About Them
		1. Do you have a support team? Does everyone know what to do?
		2. Do you have an evacuation plan in case you need to leave home or work in an emergency situation? Do you know: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Where you will go? b. How you will get there? c. Who will transport you/come with you? d. What you will take with you? e. What your rights are in a shelter?
		3. Is your "Go Bag" packed? (See "Go Bag" on page 3.)
		4. Do you have paper (laminated) communication display(s) with you at all times ? Do your displays include vocabulary for emergencies? Do you have written instructions about how to communicate with you at all times?

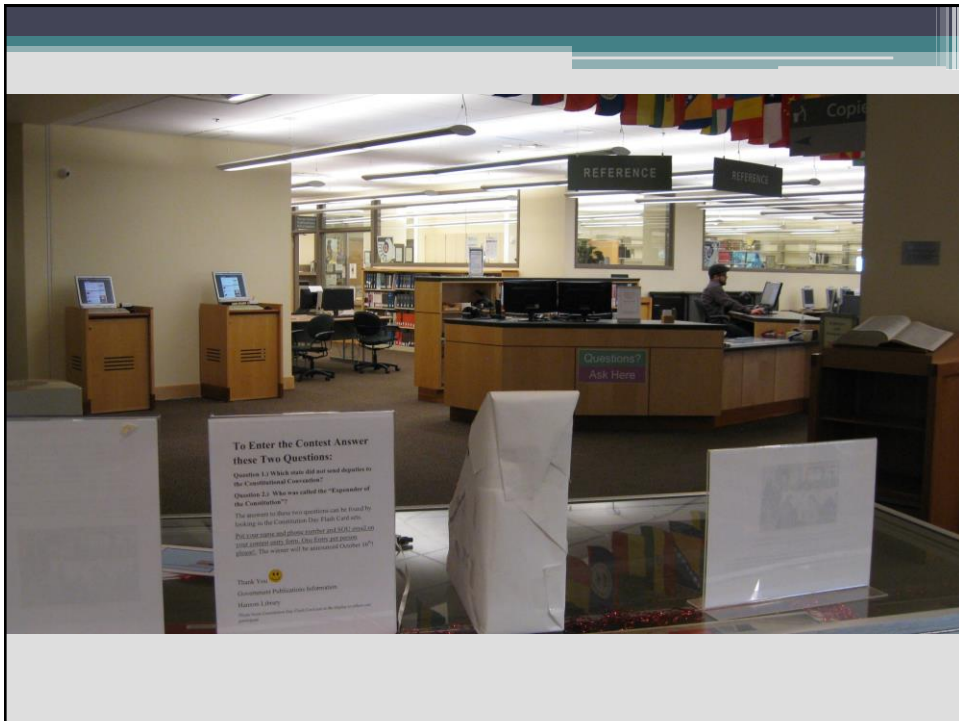
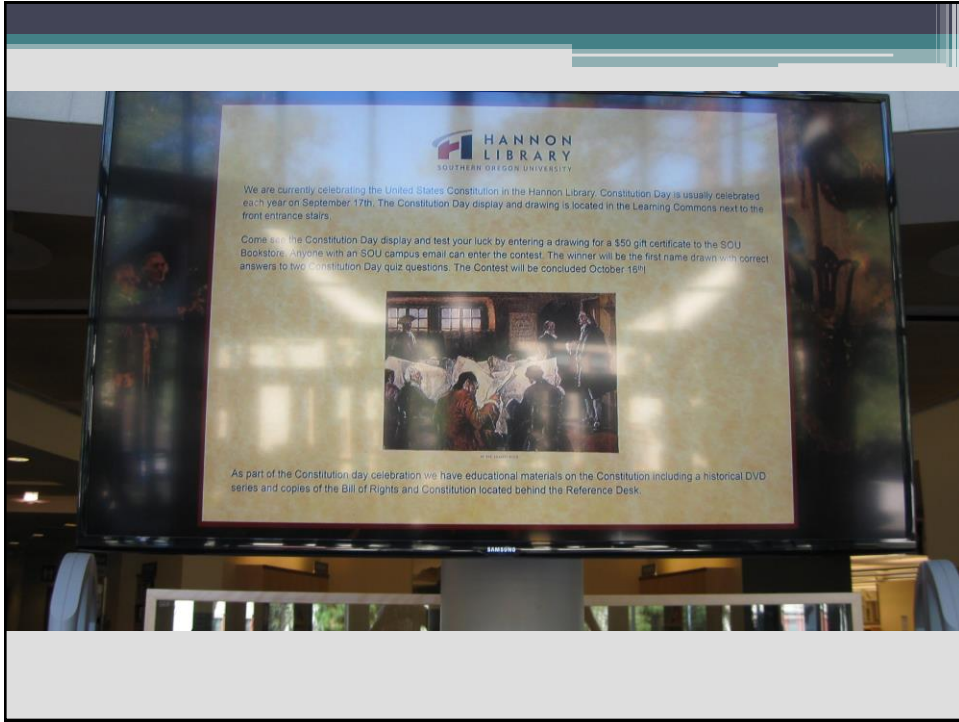
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September 2015 - Constitution Day

- Drawing questions:
 1. Which state did not send deputies to the Constitutional Convention?
 2. Who was called the “Expounder of the Constitution?”
- Number submitted – 19
- Winner receives \$50 gift to the SOU Bookstore.
- Big Winner: Library student assistant



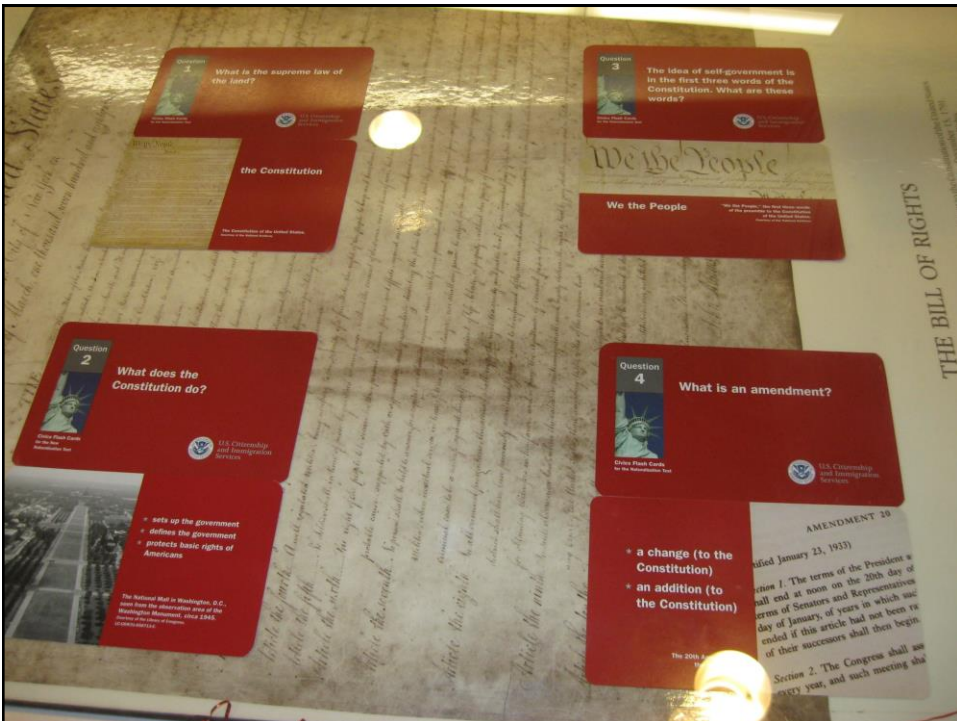


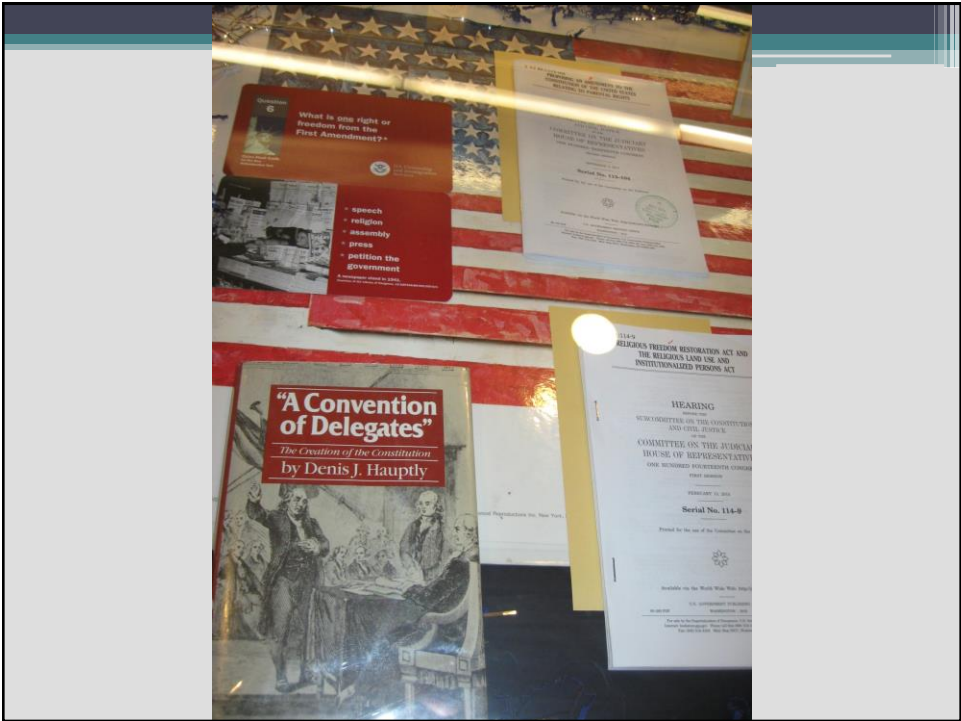
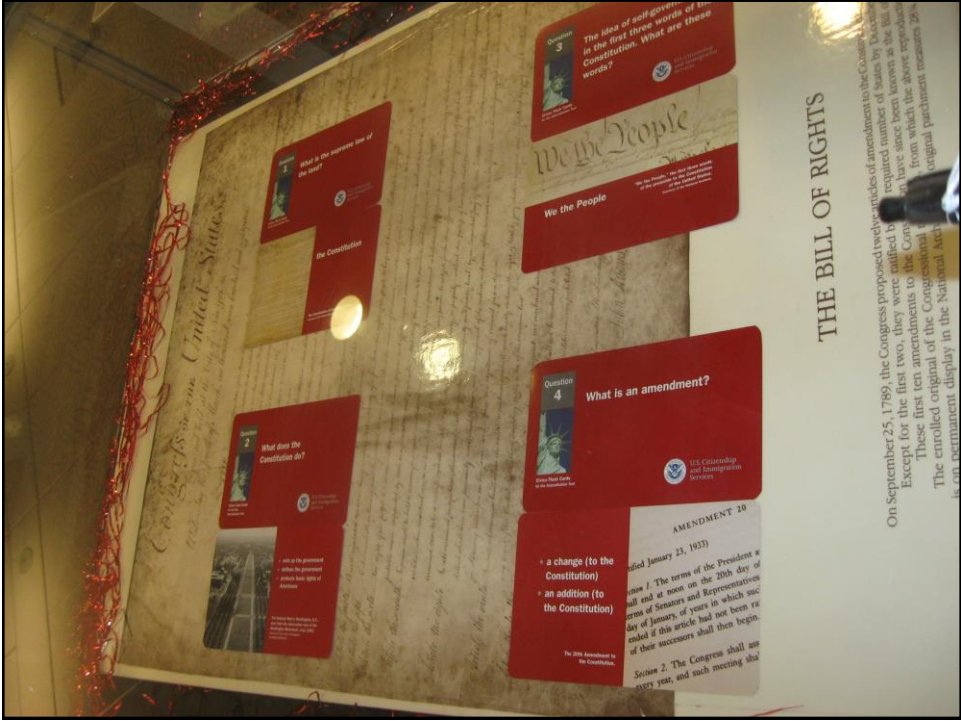


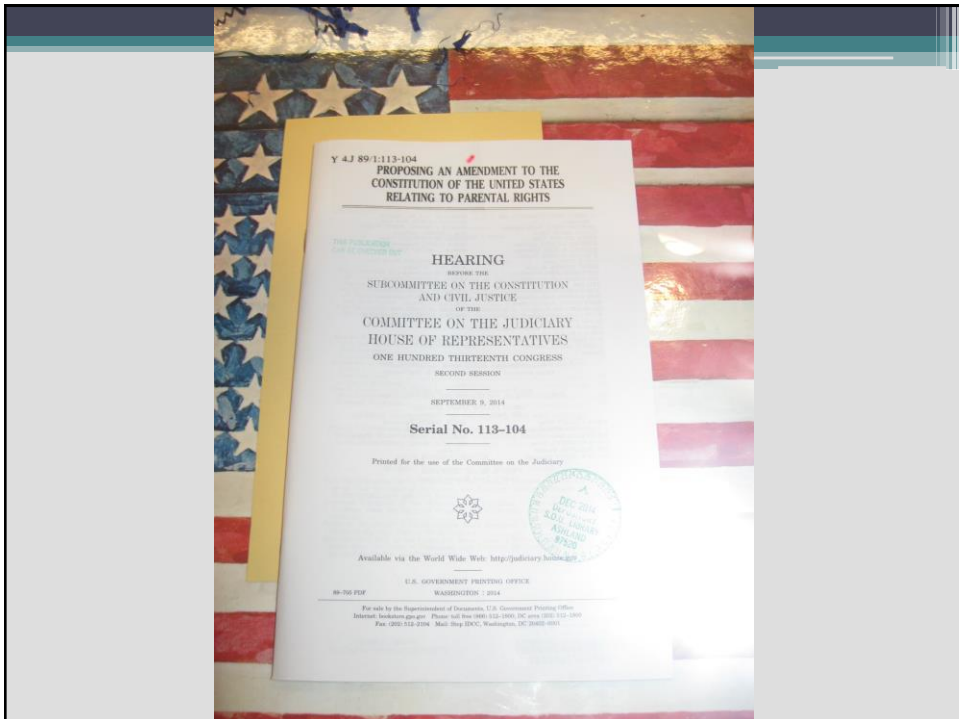
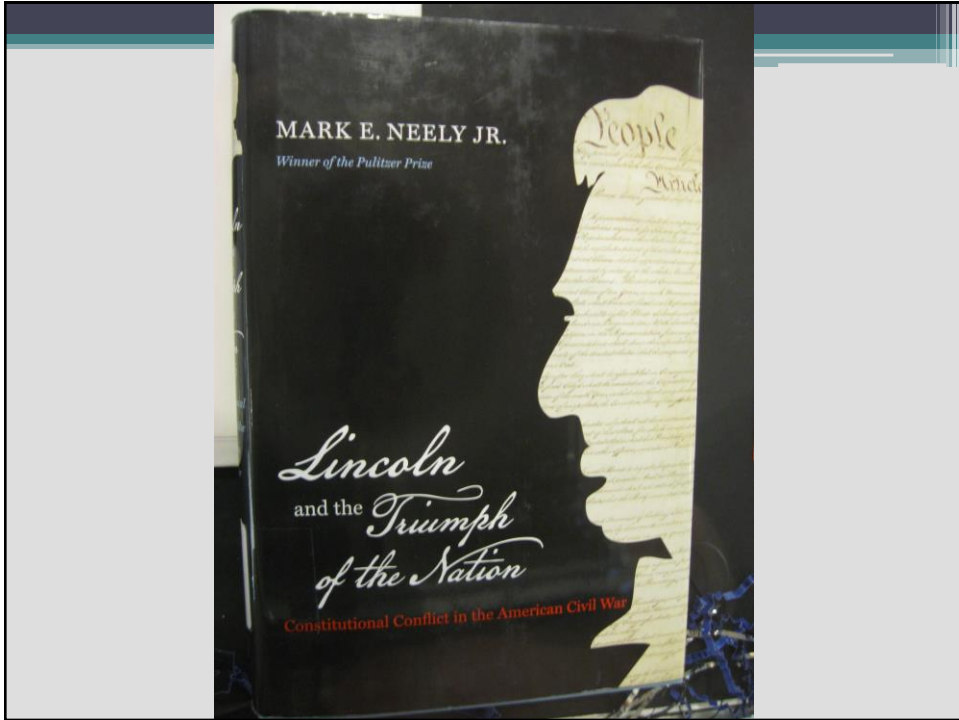




An elementary school teacher looking at the display got ideas for her class.









What do we have in store for November?

THE UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EN ESPAÑOL

HOME ABOUT AGENCIES BUSINESS RESOURCES NEWS CAREERS CONTACT

Home » Office of the Pardon Attorney

Office of the Pardon Attorney Home
About the Office
New Clemency Initiative
Meet the Pardon Attorney
Application Forms
Rules Governing Petitions for Executive Clemency
Standards for Consideration of Clemency Petitions
Clemency Statistics
Clemency Recipients
Frequently Asked Questions Concerning Executive Clemency
Pardon Attorney FOIA
Contact the Office
Sobre la Oficina del Abogado de Indultos

PARDON INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS

Information and Instructions on Pardons
Please read carefully before completing the pardon application

- 1. Submit the petition to the Office of the Pardon Attorney**
All petitions, except petitions relating to military offenses (see paragraph 6 below), should be forwarded to the [Office of the Pardon Attorney](#), Department of Justice. The completed pardon petition must be entirely legible; therefore, please type or print in ink. The form must be completed fully and accurately and notarized in order to be considered. You may attach to the petition additional pages and documents that amplify or clarify your answer to any question.
- 2. Federal convictions only**
Under the Constitution, only federal criminal convictions, such as those adjudicated in the United States District Courts, may be pardoned by the President. In addition, the President's pardon power extends to convictions adjudicated in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia and military court-martial proceedings. However, the President cannot pardon a state criminal offense. Accordingly, if you are seeking clemency for a state criminal conviction, you should not complete and submit this petition. Instead, you should contact the Governor or other appropriate authorities of the state where you reside or where the conviction occurred (such as the state board of pardons and paroles) to determine whether any relief is available to you under state law. If you have a federal conviction, information about the conviction may be obtained from the clerk of the federal court where you were convicted.
- 3. Five-year waiting period required**
Under the Department's rules governing petitions for executive clemency, 28 C.F.R. § 1.1 *et seq.*, an applicant must satisfy a minimum waiting period of five years before he becomes eligible to apply for a presidential pardon of his federal conviction. The waiting period, which is designed to afford the petitioner a reasonable period of time in which to demonstrate an ability to lead a responsible, productive and law-abiding life, begins on the date of the petitioner's release from confinement. Alternatively, if the conviction resulted in a sentence that did not include any form of confinement, including community or home confinement, the waiting period begins on the date of conviction.

HOME - BLOG

BRIEFING ROOM ISSUES THE ADMINISTRATION PARTICIPATE 1600 PENN

The Definitive History of the Presidential Turkey Pardon

NOVEMBER 23, 2011 AT 6:00 AM ET BY MEGAN SLACK

Summary: Throughout history, 22 have been pardoned at the White House, and today, President Obama will pardon one more.

President Obama Pardons Turkey

Watch President Obama grant pardon to 'Apple', the National Thanksgiving Turkey [here](#).

Each Thanksgiving, the President "pardons" a hand-selected turkey, sparing the bird from someone's dinner table and ensuring the rest of its days are spent roaming on a farm, doing whatever it is turkeys love to do. Twenty-two turkeys have been pardoned, and today, President

Where does Thanksgiving Dinner Grow?

Green Bean Production in the Continental United States

Acres Harvested

0 - 2,000
2,001 - 10,000
10,000 - 20,000
20,000 - 50,000
50,000 - 75,000
75,000 - 100,000

Carrot Production in the Continental United States

Acres Harvested

0 - 1,000
1,000 - 2,000
2,000 - 5,000
5,000 - 10,000
10,000 - 20,000
20,000 - 40,000

Celery Production in the Continental United States

Acres Harvested

0 - 100
100 - 500
500 - 1,000
1,000 - 2,000
2,000 - 5,000
5,000 - 10,000

Developed by Linda Zellmer, Government Information and Data Services Librarian,
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Thank You!

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