



## National Fire Heritage Center Newsletter

### Message from the President

Welcome to Newsletter Number 5. This one will be a little larger than ones in the past because we have so much to talk about. I hope you find some of this information useful and informative.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ronny J. Coleman".

Ronny J. Coleman  
President, National Fire Heritage Center

*Editor's note* – sources include the local library, museum, state museums and historical societies.



### John S. Hollinger, Vigilant Hose Company by Director Bill Killen

Celebrating Vigilant Hose Company's 125<sup>th</sup> Anniversary in October 2009, is John S. Hollinger, 79, born and reared in Emmitsburg, Maryland. John has been an active member of the Vigilant Hose Company for more than sixty-four years

and has served in every position from Firefighter to Fire Chief, including President and is currently a member of the Board of Directors. He has been designated as a life member. Four generations of Hollinger's have served in various capacities in the Vigilant Hose Company since 1929 when John's father, John J. Hollinger joined the company as a volunteer firefighter and remained an active member until his death in 1970.

John's Aunt and her husband started an automobile repair shop in Emmitsburg in 1923 and became a Ford dealer in 1927. John J. Hollinger went to work for his sister for three days in 1927 when the Model A Ford came out and stayed for the rest of his life.

When John's Uncle died, his aunt took John J and his son John S. into the dealership. The Ford dealership was turned over to John when his Aunt died in 1981. John Hollinger's 79 years is filled with experiences and memories as he observed the growth of Vigilant Hose Company, the Town of Emmitsburg, the coming of the National Fire Academy and the fifty plus thousand firefighters who have visited the Vigilant Hose Company located next door to the famous Ott House.

John and his father drove to Prospect, Ohio to pick up Vigilant Hose Company's 1929 Model AA Ford Prospect fire truck in 1930. John related there were a couple of telephones in Emmitsburg and whenever there was a fire, the call went to one of the two phones in Emmitsburg. Whoever answered first would rush to the fire station and pull the rope to ring the bell sounding the alarm for fire.

In 1951 John and his father went to the International Association of Fire Chiefs conference in Grand Rapids, Michigan where they picked up the 1951 Ford pumper Vigilant Hose Company purchased from the Glenn D. Culbert Company in College Park, Maryland.



## **Union Fire Company #2**

When our Board recently met in Emmitsburg a couple of us had the opportunity to visit one of the oldest continually operating fire department's in the country. The Union Fire Company in Carlisle Pennsylvania has been around since April 6<sup>th</sup>, 1789. On that date, according to a plaque in the fire museum; "A distinguished group of men of Carlisle (72 in all judging by the number

of signatures on the original Articles) met and formed the first fire company in Carlisle. Each member was required, at his own expense, to provide two "leathern" buckets and one bag. The purpose of the buckets was obvious – to transfer water in a bucket brigade. The purpose of the bag, "to be made of good, strong, course linen and contain at least three yards" was not specified, but we presume it was for carrying out goods from houses in danger. The Articles specified that in the event of a fire each member was required to "prepare there with his buckets and bag" and even levy the fine for failure to report with his buckets and bag.

The original Articles made several references to the "engine", however, it is not clear what kind of engine it was or how it was obtained. Robert H. Gibb in Souvenir History of Carlisle, 1924, states that "a group of firefighters used an engine which was common property of Carlisle prior to the formal organization of the union." On June 8<sup>th</sup>, 1789, a special meeting of the company was held to begin laying plans for a house to contain the engine. At a meeting of July 27, 1789, a motion was passed for erecting a firehouse-frame weather-boarded and painted, on the west side of the courthouse. (Note: at this time the original courthouse faced High Street). A meeting of January 25, 1790, reflects

that the “the house built to contain the engine was finished”. The clerk reported that the engine-deposited in the house for that purpose – and eight ladders provided and marked were all in good order. Apparently this first firehouse eventually got into disrepair because the minutes reflect that a meeting of December 1<sup>st</sup>, 1821 was adjourned to December 10<sup>th</sup> to meet at the new engine house for the purpose of removing the engine into the new building as well as a resolution that the thanks of the Union and Cumberland Fire Company be presented to the commissioners of Cumberland County and to the town counsel for the “judicious aid” they have afforded the company’s in erecting the engine houses and town hall. A lass, the Courthouse and Town Hall were destroyed by fire at 2:00 o’clock in the morning of March 24, 1845. A big event occurred in April of 1834 with the purchase of a new engine costing \$600.00. The amount was raised by subscription and by help from the County Commissioners (\$90), Town Counsel (\$100) and Carlisle Bank (\$35). When the new engine arrived, there were, unfortunately, costs (\$19) over and above the \$600 raised. The excess cost resulted from a box enclosing the engine (\$8) and hauling it from Philadelphia (\$11).

The Union’s next firehouse (on West Louther Street approximately across from his present location) was occupied in August of 1859. The present location at 35 West Louther Street was occupied in 1888. It was considerably expanded in 1976.

The plaque was signed by George B. Faller”.

### **Heritage Preservation; Preserving your Documents**

Some of you out there are starting to think about preserving your own collections. Here is an article that you might find useful in making that happen.

*These paper preservation hints were originally published under the title “Kim’s Tip of the Month” over several issues of the Antique Automobile Club of America’s (AACA) Antique Automobile magazine (November/December, 2006; July/August, 2007; September/October, 2007; November/December, 2007; and January/February, 2008), which is why you will find some linkage sentences below. The author is Kim Miller, the AACA Librarian.*

“Sales literature and manuals: Many times in the library I am asked about safe storage for “paper” – sales brochures, manuals, prints, etc. The best environment: moderate temperature, relative humidity and good air circulation. Do not store your treasured paper in the attic or the basement or near water sources (like your washing machine, water heater or bathroom). Also avoid storage near heat sources, direct sunlight or bright light of any kind.

Throwing your favorite sales brochure or book on the nearest window sill or radiator is not a good idea! If you want to save a noteworthy newspaper clipping, have it photocopied onto buffered paper – the copy will last a lot longer than the original. Store that original, unfolded, in a buffered folder. Do not use the regular manila folders that you find at office supply stores. They are a source of acids, which will lead to the item deteriorating. If you can’t find buffered folders, use a sheet of buffered paper at the front and back of the folder.

Keep in mind that the terms “archival quality” and “acid-free” can be misleading. Archival quality enclosures will not damage their contents chemically, will resist

deterioration and provide physical support. Preservation items for use in the home are low in lignin and buffered throughout. There are some photographs, drawings or blueprints that may be damaged by chemicals used as buffers. These should be stored in unbuffered, low-lignin paper enclosures. If using plastic enclosures, make sure they are either polyethylene or polypropylene, just as long as they don't contain plasticizers. Preservation-grade polyester, such as Mylar-D is excellent.

There are several companies that supply preservation products. Compare catalogs to make sure you find what you need at the best price. As always, questions and advice on preserving your paper should be directed to a professional conservator.

Books, Part 1: We've covered preservation of your sales literature and manuals, which is closely related to preserving your books. As you can imagine, I believe you can never have too many books and keeping them preserved for future generations is something we can all do.

A lot of what was discussed in preserving literature and manuals also apply to books. Light, temperature and humidity are the big three in book preservation. If at all possible, try to avoid exposing your books to excessive amounts of light, especially daylight and fluorescent light. Be aware of the daylight coming in through your windows and shining right on your bookshelves. If this is a problem, you may want to find some way to block the light. As with your photographs and literature, avoid storing your books in the attic or basement or any environment where there are changes or extremes in temperature. This includes storage near fireplaces or other heat sources. An ideal temperature in your "library" would be 70°F and the relative humidity should be 50% (so don't make the bathroom your library).

When shelving your books, they should be squarely upright and supported by neighboring books on stable bookends. Books that are stored on an angle (holding up your other books) will become deformed from the stress on the spine and joints. Do not pack your books tightly together. They could be damaged when trying to remove one. Large, coffee-table type books should be stored horizontally, no more than two or three high.

When handling your books, do so with clean hands. Most of the dirt that accumulates on books comes from oily fingerprints. You may not see the dirt at first, but it will become visible in time. It is also a good idea to use only paper bookmarks. Leather or metal bookmarks may tear or stain the pages. Do not use paper clips or sticky notes to mark the pages, either, and do not store newspaper clippings or other materials in your books. Storing other items in your books puts stress on the book's structure and can stain the pages. I know we all do it, but try not to eat or drink around your books.

Regular cleaning of your book collections should be done to remove accumulations of dust and dirt (and in my house – collie hair). When dusting your books, wipe away from the spine towards the fore edge. Dusting towards the spine knocks the dirt down the spine where it is trapped.

If you use a vacuum to remove the dirt and dust from your books, place cheesecloth or soft screening over the nozzle to help reduce the suction and catch any loose bits that might become dislodged.

If you have leather-bound books, it is best to contact a conservator for help in their preservation. The same goes for books with damage such as loose signatures, broken spines, loose or torn pages. Do not use adhesive tape to repair your books – that will just cause further damage.

If your books get wet, they need to be stabilized as quickly as possible. Mold growth is pretty much a given if the temperature is above 70° and humidity above 60% for more than 48 hours. Wrap books individually in paper, pack them spine down in a waterproof container or cardboard box lined with plastic and freeze them. The books can be thawed and dried at a later time.

Books may be air-dried by standing them up, with the pages fanned open. Use fans to help circulate the air and a dehumidifier to reduce humidity. When the books are dry, place them flat with a weight on top to minimize warping. There may be some residual staining and distortion. Stored correctly and handled with care, your books will last a long time.

**REMOVING FASTENERS FROM YOUR LITERATURE:** It probably seemed like a good idea at the time – “I’ll just staple/paper clip this stuff together until I can get to it.” Months (years) pass – oops, the staple/paper clip has rusted. Now what?

We don’t give much thought to it, but when we use fasteners such as paper clips or staples, we are damaging the very item that we are trying to preserve. Fasteners may cause physical damage such as tears or creases or chemical damage such as rust. If at all possible, fasteners should be removed before the item is placed in storage. If removing the fastener will further damage the item, leave it in place.

To remove paper clips that have not rusted (and which are on study paper) place the item so the long side of the clip is on a flat surface. Hold the long side down (through the paper) with one finger and gently pry up the short side of the clip. You can use your thumbnail or a small flat tool to get under the clip. If the clip has rusted or the paper is fragile, insert a piece of Mylar between the clip and the paper on both sides and then pry the clip open.

To remove staples, forget the staple remover! If the staple is not rusted, gently pry open the prongs and slip through the punched holes. Again, a flat tool such as a microspatula (available from conservation supplies) works best. For fragile pages or ones in which the staples have rusted, use a small piece of Mylar inserted between the staple and the paper on both sides and pry open carefully.

**STORING OVERSIZED LITERATURE:** How many times have you wished that all the literature for your car was the same size? I know we have often expressed that wish here in the library. Maps, posters, oversized prints and literature all create a storage problem, not just for libraries and museums, but also for the private collector. If they are not stored properly, damage can easily occur. In an ideal world, you would have large flat-files or archival boxes. But, given space and cost considerations, most of us cannot afford that luxury.

Usually, any object larger than 15 x 9” should be stored flat. If the item is smaller than 30 x 40”, it may be stored in an archival box, which is less expensive than a flat file. Ideally, the boxes should be lidded, buffered and lignin-free. For most of us, folders will

be the least expensive storage option. They should be made of lignin-free stock and should be somewhat larger than the item being stored. If you are storing more than one item in a folder, the items should be interleaved with a chemically stable paper. Do not overload the folder. Items should be able to be retrieved without any damage. If the item is fragile or brittle, it is recommended to use a sturdier material, such as 4-ply archival board. Folders should be stored flat. Label the folders with a pencil or water-proof ink. Self-adhesive labels are not a good idea, as the adhesive could migrate into the folder.

If your item is an object that is handled frequently, you may want to consider encapsulation in a clear flexible inert polyester film. The item is sandwiched between two pieces of film slightly larger than the object. If the item is acidic, do not encapsulate. Acidic objects will deteriorate faster in a closed environment.

For really large items, rolling around a tube is a common solution. This isn't really an ideal storage solution, but often is the only practical one. It is recommended to roll oversized materials around the outside of a lignin-free tube at least four inches in diameter. The tube should also be long enough to extend beyond the material by at least two inches at each end. Rolling of items is best for material that is flexible enough to withstand unrolling and rerolling and items that are seldom consulted. The item should be rolled facing inward, to protect it from light exposure. If possible, after rolling, the item should be wrapped in archival quality paper or polyester film to protect it from dust and abrasion. Tubes should be stored horizontally.

When you have questions, it is best to contact a professional conservator."

### **Fabulous Firsts**

It is not uncommon when going to conferences and workshops to hear someone stand up and say, "for the very first time our fire department has...!" Our organizations often take a great deal of pride in being the first to do any number of things. However, it may not be entirely true that they were the first. They may just be the first to have gotten recognition for it or the first to have actually documented it.

Yet, the reality is that somebody has to be the one who did it first. This got me to thinking the other day about how important it is for us to track down the provenance of such declarations. The following is a list of potential firsts for the American Fire Service. Anyone who thinks they know the answers to these questions please feel free to send me back an email at [ronny.coleman@esci.us](mailto:ronny.coleman@esci.us).

1. First fire department in the United States?
2. First department to use a steam fire apparatus?
3. First fire department to use an internal combustion engine to propel a fire apparatus?
4. First aerial apparatus?
5. First department to use a Hearst rescue tool?
6. First department to have an official training program?
7. First department to use breathing apparatus?
8. First department to have female firefighters (volunteer or paid)?
9. First department to have female firefighters fully paid?
10. First department to carry out emergency medical services?

11. First department to provide paramedic advanced life support services?
12. First department to have a hazardous materials team?
13. First department to have a search and rescue specialized team?
14. First department to adopt a fire code?
15. First use of aviation in the fire service?
16. First department to have a retirement system for firefighters?
17. First department to have a sprinkler ordinance?
18. First department to have a residential sprinkler ordinance?
19. First female fire chief?
20. First firefighter certified to meet NFPA Standards?
21. First African American Fire Chief?
22. First Mexican American Fire Chief?
23. First Asian American Fire Chief?
24. First municipal fire department to have a zero based sprinkler ordinance?
25. First countywide fire department to have a zero square foot based sprinkler ordinance?
26. First countywide fire dispatch center?

After you have reviewed this list, perhaps you have some other fabulous firsts that you think need to be recognized. As we compile this list of fabulous firsts, the most important thing is provenance. How can we establish the fact this truly was the first opportunity for this to have occurred? Documentation and specific support will be important in helping us define this.

I will be looking forward to hearing your opinions and contributions as they develop.



**Professor John Bryan, by Ronny J. Coleman**

As a result of marketing techniques used over the last couple of decades, superlatives don't mean much in our vocabulary anymore. When someone uses the word awesome it somehow or other takes on a connotation of being just a phrase and not recognition of how significant something is. Therefore, sometimes the greatest compliments are when we use words very subtly to describe something. From my perspective that is exactly what was going through my mind as I sat down and interviewed Dr. John Bryan, Professor. The words that came to my mind at the time were professional; thorough, precise, and learned. While these words are unlikely to be used in an advertising campaign, they epitomize the career of a man who has a tremendous influence on the fire service disciplines in this country.

Sitting in Dr. Bryan's den surrounded by plaques recognizing his professional achievements, and in the shadow of a huge library, that was neatly organized, I had the rare, unique opportunity of talking to Dr. Bryan about the milestones of his career. As noted in our mission statement, National Fire Heritage Center is interested in capturing

the knowledge of individuals such as he as they approach the end of their active years and the beginning of the memory of their legacy.

Dr. Bryan's career spans sixty years. Starting in the early 1950s he began as a fire inspector for an insurance company. Born in 1926, he was a highly motivated and simultaneously very curious 24 year old young man who began going in the field and inspected buildings for fire and life safety.

He recalls one experience that is actually part of the history of tragic losses in this country. He found himself visiting a building in which housed a war surplus store. As he was working his way through the building, he asked the property owner if they had ever experienced a fire. The man who owned the business shook his head no.

Yet, John in his thoroughness discovered some badly burned beams in the back of the store. According to his memory, he asked the individual, "how did those beams get burned", "was it from excessive sunlight?" While his attempts at humor probably did not motivate the property owner, it did result in him finding out that the building he was inspecting had formerly been a nightclub. That nightclub was called the "Rhythm Nightclub" and in 1947 had been the site of one of the most tragic losses of a single event up until that time.

The fire was known as the "Rhythm Fire". It resulted in the death of a 171 patrons that night.

John's career has provided him to be a witness to history many times. As a graduate from the Oklahoma State program, he became heavily involved in fire prevention activities.

But, he is mostly known as "the Professor". John points with pride the fact that he had over 670 fire protection engineering graduates that had gone through his program. It is hard to visualize a part of the United States that has not been affected by his students. Both in the public and private sector, his graduate students have gone on and multiplied John's philosophy many times over.

In preparation for conducting the interview with him I had had conversations with several of those graduates. All spoke with an almost reverent and extremely respectful fashion when they referred to John Bryan's influence over their lives. The common theme I picked up from those interviews was that many of these highly knowledgeable fire professionals regard their career as being most influenced by Dr. Bryan's mentorship at the early parts of their life.

The feeling is apparently reciprocal. When I asked Dr. Bryan what his most successful achievement was in his lifetime, he replied simply – "my graduates!"

Today Dr. Bryan is currently retired and living at his home in Frederick Maryland. He still maintains an active interest in many of the things that are going on in the fire profession but is somewhat limited in his ability to travel. Speaking for myself and for members of our board, the lifelong achievements of an individual such as Professor John Bryan are exactly what our organization exists to sustain. While individuals such as Dr. Bryan move from an active career into retirement, there is a tendency for a new generation coming in at the bottom to lose sight of their contributions.

It doesn't have to be that way.

Dr. Bryan, at the completion of the interview, expressed an interest in what we are attempting to accomplish on a national basis and has shared with me some of his thoughts about the archiving and retrieving of this sort of information.

To indicate his level of interest he joined as a Diamond Member and is now a proud Charter Member of our organization.

### **Jakey; What is it?**

If you have been around any of the really large metropolitan departments such as New York, Chicago and San Francisco, you may have heard the term "jakey" being used to refer to firefighters. (also known in some areas as "jakes") I know when I first heard it I thought it was a pseudonym for an apparatus operator and was based upon the idea of the Jake break. However, that translation was not accurate. In general it is used to describe all firefighters in these departments. The question is, where did it come from and what does it mean?

Fortunately for me I had several friends in these large metropolitan departments that were able to provide me with their version of where the word came from. I am curious to how well known the term is in the fire service and whether or not there is a consensus on how it came about. So, here is your opportunity to let us know part of your knowledge.

The first person who provides me with a definition of a jakey that is consistent with what I have been told from the past, we will acknowledge in the newsletter and provide a small prize.

### **Oral History and Interviewing Tips**

In a recent conversation with the NETC Librarian Ed Metz, it was noted that one of the best ways of preserving a department's history is to conduct interviews of senior or retired personnel.

The following is a brief narrative on how to perform that process:

1. Arrange for your visit before the actual interview by giving the person a few days or even weeks to think about what they want to say.
2. Limit your opening remarks to comments that will encourage the narrator to tell his story.
3. Ask questions that go beyond the simple yes and no answers into descriptive explanations.
4. Ask one question at a time.
5. Ask brief questions that are limited to a sentence or two.
6. Progress from the simple to the more involved and controversial questions as you learn to know the narrator.
7. Don't hurry or force the interview; relax with your subject.
8. Don't worry if your questions aren't beautifully phrased.
9. Don't interrupt your narrator with a question you just thought of, but instead jot it down for future reference.

10. If your narrator does stray into non-pertinent material, try to pull him back as quickly as possible.
11. Try to establish the relationship between the informant and his information to confirm its reliability. Are you getting primary or secondary information?
12. Don't challenge accounts you think may be inaccurate. Instead, try to develop as much information as possible that will flesh out the story.
13. Let the tape recorder on after the interview has begun so as not to call attention to the machine.
14. Pose your questions in a probing manner that invite an informative response.
15. Limit your interview to one person when possible.
16. Keep the microphone close to the participant.
17. Avoid background noises as much as possible. Try to keep interruptions to a minimum during the interview.

## Heritage Quilt

The lucky winner of our fire service quilt was Chief Jack McElfish of Sandy Spring's Georgia. The winning ticket was number 0288. Harry Hickey who picked the ticket is seen in the following photograph with Vice President Bill Killen.



## Annual Meeting of the NFHC

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors for the National Fire Heritage Center was held on Friday October 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2009. The location was at Vigilant Hose Company Emmitsburg Maryland. Minutes of the meeting will be posted to the website once they have been approved via teleconference.

## How Good is Your Latin?

In our last newsletter we threw out a challenge about a Latin term. I referenced the Woodland Community College Firefighter 1 Academy Graduation Ceremony. On their class graduation program they had a motto; "Ex Fuma In Flamma Lunctus".

I didn't get too many responses to this question but now I know why. The Commander of the Academy recently informed me that the printer used the wrong phrase. Not only that, they printed it wrong on the class t-shirt. The phrase should have been "in flamma ut unus". That stands for "into the flames as one".

## Fire Museum Network

The Fire Museum Network held its annual conference in conjunction with the Hall of Flame in Phoenix Arizona. The meeting was attended by 30 separate fire museums. A comprehensive review was held of techniques for managing the museum. The event also included an extensive tour of the Hall of Flame and selected stations in the Phoenix Fire Department. Much of the material provided by the speakers centered on appropriate archiving, cataloging and storage of materials. The information obtained in this workshop will be added to in the near future and sent out as part of the newsletter. The Heritage Center is now a member of the Fire Museum Network.

## Visit by British Archivist

Mick Kernan the Honorary Historian and Archivist of the Fire Service College recently terminated an eight week tour of the United States looking at fire museums. Kernan, a recipient of the Winston Churchill Memorial Trust Scholarship ([www.wcmt.or.uk](http://www.wcmt.or.uk)) will be producing a report of his findings in about two months. He has promised a copy to us. I am sure we will find it interesting and perhaps telling about the differences here in the colonies from the old country.

## Board of Directors

**Officers**

- Ronny J. Coleman, President
- William D. Killen, CFO, MiFirE, Vice President
- James C. “Robbie” Robertson, Secretary
- Gary Frederick, Assistant Secretary
- R. Wayne Powell, Treasurer

**Directors**

- Kenneth W. Dungan, P.E.
- Donald N. Briggs
- Paul R. “Bobby” Balta
- Rodney Slaughter
- David White

**Organizational Support**

- Clarence E. “Chip” Jewell, III, FCFRM Coordinator
- Dr. Harry E. Hickey, NFHC Founding Member
- Jim Golden, NFHC Webmaster

**Members**

- Institution of Fire Engineers
- Dr. Harry Carter
- Dr. Harry Hickey
- Robert Warren
- James C. Campbell
- Robbie Robertson
- Louis J. Amabili
- William Killen
- Ronny J. Coleman
- Town of Emmitsburg
- Mark S. Lawler
- Forrest Craig
- Dr. John L. Bryan
- Jim and Yvette Wenzel
- John and Nancy Hoglund
- Donald Briggs
- David White
- Jeff Johnson
- John S. Hollinger
- Michael Chiaramonte
- William W. Kehoe
- Wayne Powell
- Bobby Balta
- Chip Jewell
- Paul Martin
- Jim Tidwell
- William Austin
- Kim Borofka
- Cliff Jones
- James A. Schmitt

- Gary Frederick
- John Linstrom
- City of Fresno, CA
- J. Thomas Willis
- Fresno Fire Chiefs Foundation
- Billy Goldfeder
- David Haller (Town of Emmitsburg)
- James T. Ridgley
- James A. Burns
- L. Charles Smeby
- Donald N. Striejewske
- Ira Striejewske
- John T. McNeece
- John Sinclair
- Bruce Park
- Trixie Lohrke
- Brett Bingham
- Jim Linardos
- Mark Wallace
- John Lee Cook, Jr.
- Ed and Di Kaplan
- Jeffrey Lindsay
- Doug Brown
- Paul Rottenberg
- Ed Plaugher
- Kenneth Morgan
- Tim Rogers
- Harvey Eisner
- Bruce Moeller
- Dave Driscoll
- Vickie Pritchett
- David S. Becker
- Ray Russell
- Christian Jaehrling
- Robert A. Rosensteel, Sr.
- Chuck Brukell
- Randy Bruegman
- Rodney Slaughter
- Ken Dungan

### **NFHC Membership Meeting**

We have now reached a point in our organization where we need to meet with our general membership. At our last board meeting, the board opted to schedule our first general meeting at Fire Rescue International next year. We will be actively asking for a room, time and date. We need to pick a time and date when most of our members are likely to be present at FRI. As you can probably tell by looking at the membership list, this is not going to be easy.

We are an eclectic and diverse group. Nonetheless, we need to meet sometime. We need to start talking about processes and exchanging information among our members so that our museum concept will not just be a vision but a reality.

I have also developed a schedule of events that covers almost all of the other organizational meetings in the year 2010. It will be the second document that will be forwarded to you as part of your membership mailing. I would like to accomplish two things. The first is to have the membership review the calendar of events for national organizations and for each member to identify the top three locations that they believe they will be a likely participant.

The second objective is to find the dates, locations and contact numbers for all of the State Chiefs Associations that will meet next year. If you would each provide an email back to me regarding your state, my secretary will compile the most accurate calendar we can get.

### **Summary**

This newsletter is actually becoming a lot of fun to assemble. But it would be “funner” if I was able to incorporate more thoughts and ideas from all of you who are members. Please don’t hesitate to forward things to my attention. The game plan is to produce one of these newsletters about every month (give or take a few weeks).



## National Fire Heritage Center Application Form

Name:

Mailing Address:

Please do not use PO Boxes unless absolutely necessary. Some postal delivery systems will not deliver packages to these boxes.

City:

State:

Zip:

Country:

Phone:

Cell Phone:

Email Address:

Background, Resume or Experience in Field:

What area of interest do you have with regard to this topic:

- General Membership
- Committee Membership:
- Organizational Leadership

Date Membership Initiated \_\_\_\_\_

## National Fire Related Events

The following is a list of national meetings that will occur in 2010. It is estimated that our members will be likely participants in one or more of these events.

<b>EVENT</b>	<b>DATE (Month/Day)</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>CONTACT/TELEPHONE NO.</b>
FDSOA Apparatus Specification/Maintenance Symposium	01/17-20	FL - Orlando	Mary McCormack: 508-881-3114
Fire Rescue East	01/22-23	FL - Daytona Beach	
Southwest CAFS Seminar	02/11-14	TX - Rosenberg	
Industrial Fire World	02/22-26	LA - Baton Rouge	
Firehouse World	02/28 - 03/4 (Exhibits 2-4)	CA - San Diego	Mary Velline: 800-827-8009
EMS Today Conference & Expo	03/02-06	MD- Baltimore	800-875-7556
FAMA Spring Meeting	03/19-24	FL - Key West	
IAFC Wildland Urban Interface	03/28 - 04/011	NV - Reno	703-273-0911
Station Style Conference by Fire Chief Magazine	04/10-13	MO - Kansas City	
Saskatchewan Fire Chiefs	04/15-17	SA - Regina	
FDIC - Fire Department Instructors Conference	04/19-24 (Exhibits 22-24)	IN - Indianapolis	Lila or Nanci: 888-TEL-FDIC
FAMA Tech. Comm.	04/23	IN - Indianapolis	
CFSI Fire Caucus Dinner	04/28-29	DC - Washington	
IAFC Fire-Rescue Med. Conference	05/01-05	NV - Las Vegas	
Ontario Fire Chiefs	05/01-05	ONT - Toronto	
IAFC Eastern Division	05/13-15	PA - York	
Northwest Fire Rescue Expo	05/14-15	OR - Portland	
Metro Chiefs	05/14-20	TN - Memphis	
IAFC Hazmat Response Teams Conference	05/19-23	MD - Baltimore	703-273-0911
Penna. Fire Expo	05/21-23	PA - Harrisburg	Tina Alexander: 717-464-3291
Quebec Fire Chiefs	05/22-25	QUE - Quebec City	
Health, Fitness and Safety Symposium (Phoenix FD)	05/26-28	AZ - Phoenix	
BritishColumbia Fire Chief	06/06-10	BC - Penticton	
NFPA World Safety Conference	06/07-10	NV - Las Vegas	
Fire 2010 (New York Fire Chiefs)	06/09-12	NY - Verona	703-934-4700
Manitoba Fire Chiefs	06/10-12	MB - Winnipeg	
Alberta Fire Chiefs	06/19-23	ALB - Edmonton	
IAFC Southeastern Division	06/24-26	KY - Louisville	
New England Fire-Rescue/IAFC NE Division	06/25-27	MA - West Springfield	
Maritimes Fire Chiefs Conference	07/04-07	NS - Yarmouth	
IAFC Missouri Valley Division	07/07-09	CO - Colorado Springs	
Firehouse Expo	07/19-25 (Exhibits 22-24)	MD - Baltimore	Mary Velline: 800-827-8009

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Texas A & M Municipal School	07/25-31	TX - College Station	
I-Women Conference	08/23-24	IL - Chicago	
IAFC Fire-Rescue International	08/24-28 (Exhibits 27-28)	IL - Chicago	Carrie Abernathy: 703-273-0911
FAMA Tech. Meeting	08/28	IL - Chicago	
Incident Management Symposium (Phoenix FD)	09/08-10	AZ - Phoenix	
New Jersey Firefighters	09/17-18	NJ - Wildwood	
Fire-Rescue Canada	09/19-22	NB - Saint John	
Firehouse Central/EMS	09/27- 10-01	TX - Dallas	Mary Velline: 800-827-8009
IAFC Southwestern Division	09/TBD		
Pittsburgh Fire/Rescue & EMS	10/02-04	PA - Pittsburgh	Kelly Simon: 800-747-5599
FAMA/FEMSA Fall Meeting	10/06-09	TX - San Antonio	
FireShowsReno	10/26-27	NV - Reno	
FIERO Fire Station Design Symposium	10/31- 11/1-3	NC - Charlotte	
IAFC Volunteer & Combination Officers' Symposium	11/11-14	FL - Clearwater Beach	

