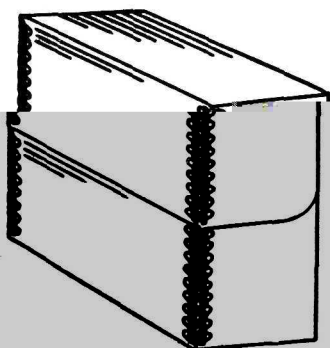


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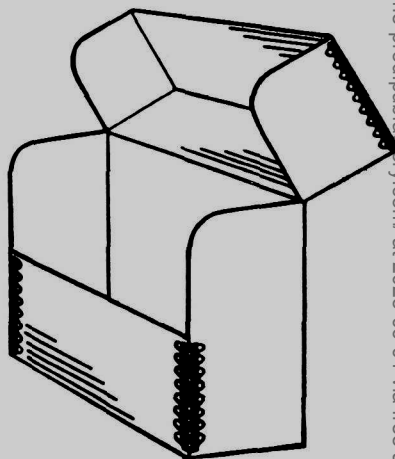
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*Plain Letters, C. S. A., 1861*

June 8th [1861].—This morning Col. Bledsoe came in with his letters, some fifty in number, looking haggard and worn. It was, indeed, a vast number. But with one of his humorous smiles, he said they were short. He asked me to look them over, and I found them mainly appropriate responses to the letters marked for answer, and pretty closely in accordance with the Secretary's dictation. In one or two instances, however, he had been unable to decipher the Secretary's most difficult chirography—for he had no idea of punctuation. In these instances he had wholly misconceived the meaning, and the replies were exactly the reverse of what they were intended to be. These he tore up, and wrote others before submitting any to the Secretary.

I had only written some thirty letters; but mine were longer—longer than there was any necessity for. I told the colonel that the Secretary had a partiality for "full" letters, especially when addressing any of his friends; and that Major Tyler, who had returned, and was then sitting with the Secretary, rarely dismissed one from his pen under less than three pages. The colonel smiled, and said when there was nothing further to say, it was economy to say nothing. He then carried his letters into the Secretary's office, clearing his throat according to custom on passing a door. I trembled for him; for I knew Mr. Walker had an aversion to signing his name to letters of merely two or three lines. He returned again immediately, saying the Secretary was busy. He left the letters, however.

Presently Major Tyler came out of the Secretary's room with several voluminous letters in his own handwriting, duly signed. . . .

The major soon left us and re-entered the Secretary's office; but returned immediately bearing the colonel's fifty letters, which he placed before him and then retired. The very first one the colonel's eye rested upon, brought the color to his face. Every line in it had been effaced, and quite a different answer substituted in pencil marks between the lines! "I wrote that," said the colonel, "according to his own dictation." And as every letter carried in its fold the one to which it was a reply, he exhibited the Secretary's words in pencil marks. The colonel was right. . . . About one-half the letters had to be written over again; and the colonel, smiling and groaning, and perspiring so extravagantly that he threw off his coat, and occupied himself several hours in preparing the answers in accordance with the Secretary's corrections. And when they were done, Mr. S. S. Scott, who was to copy them in the letter-book, complimented the colonel on their brevity. In response to this, the colonel said, unfortunately, he wished he, Scott, were the secretary. Scott abused everyone who wrote a long letter.

—J. B. Jones, *A Rebel War Clerk's Diary at the Confederate States Capital*, 1:49-50 (New York, 1935). Quoted by permission of the Old Hickory Bookshop, Brinklow, Md.

### ***A Bushel-Basketful of Applications***

During the spring of 1861 I was in charge of the appointment branch of the Adjutant-General's Department. Upon one occasion, when I was at the White House in the course of duty, the President, after disposing of the matter in hand, said:

"You are in charge of the Appointment Office. I have here a bushel-basketful of applications for offices in the Army. I have tried to examine them all, but they have increased so rapidly that I have got behind and may have neglected some. I will send them all to your office. Overhaul them, lay those that require further action before the Secretary of War, and file the others."

The bushel-basketful came, and the papers were overhauled. They were dotted with notes, comments, and queries by the President. One slip of paper — which I handed back to the President with the remark that I supposed he would not care to have it placed upon the official files — bore a memorandum in his own handwriting as follows:

"On this day Mrs. ——— called upon me. She is the wife of Major ——— of the Regular Army. She wants her husband made a Brigadier-General. She is a saucy little woman, and I think she will torment me till I have to do it. — A. L."

— James B. Fry, *Military Miscellanies*, p. 280 (New York, 1889).

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***Respecting the Absence of Certain Papers***

In answer to an enquiry respecting the absence of certain papers, from the volumes of the Washington papers, purchased by Congress and deposited in this Department, Col. Washington has communicated to me a copy of a letter from Mr. Jared Sparks, stating that, while those volumes were in his hands, certain papers were, agreeably to permission, given you by Judge Washington, withdrawn by you, and copies substituted in their places. As it is proper that this Department should be enabled to account for the absence of said papers, to authenticate the copies substituted, I have to request that you will transmit to me a list or description of those which were taken by you, under the permission referred to, and, if such permission was in writing that you will forward likewise, a certified copy of it to be placed upon the files of the Department.

— John Forsyth, Secretary of State, to the Rev. William B. Sprague of Albany, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1838. In *Domestic Letters of the Department of State*, vol. 30, p. 106.

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# Bargain Basement

By CHARLES E. DEWING \*

*National Archives*

ALTHOUGH the Lincoln Sesquicentennial has recently ended, it is perhaps fitting to take notice of a somewhat tenuous connection between Abraham Lincoln and the movement to establish a national archives. By the latter part of 1917 the work of the Lincoln Memorial Commission had been largely accomplished. Contemporary photographs show the superstructure of the Memorial substantially complete, rising above the snow-covered debris of the work on the approaches. The files of the Commission reveal that at this stage of its proceedings an archival perturbation mildly threatened its usual calm. On October 30, 1917, Gov. M. G. Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania, in a letter to Rep. J. Hampton Moore, called Moore's attention to the "necessity for quick and concerted action in providing quarters where the papers of the Government may be stored until the National Archives Building becomes available." The Governor stated that Col. William W. Harts, U. S. Army, a former executive and disbursing officer of the Public Buildings Commission, had "carefully considered the present emergency and suggested the use of the basement of the Lincoln Memorial Building as a temporary and safe storage space for the National Archives;" and the Governor requested that Representative Moore "be good enough to further this movement in any way in [his] power."

Representative Moore received other letters relating to the preservation of the national archives, among them a letter from James C. Stillwell, a Philadelphia attorney, who stated that he had "been informed that numerous records of the United States Government have lately been . . . committed to the dust-heap;" Mr. Stillwell also hoped to enlist Representative Moore's influence in obtaining the basement of the Lincoln Memorial Building for the temporary storage of the records.

The Brumbaugh and Stillwell recommendations were referred by

\* The author is a member of the Social and Economic Records Division, National Archives. All records cited in this paper are in vol. 9 of the records of the Office of the Resident Commissioner, Lincoln Memorial Commission, 1911-22, part of Record Group 42, Records of the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, in the National Archives.

Representative Moore to Rep. Joseph G. Cannon and Speaker Champ Clark, respectively, both members of the Lincoln Memorial Commission. They in turn forwarded them to J. C. S. Blackburn, the Special Resident Commissioner. Mr. Blackburn shortly afterwards requested Col. Clarence S. Ridley, U. S. Army, the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, and also the executive and disbursing officer of the Lincoln Memorial Commission, to inquire into the practicability of using the space under the Memorial for the purpose suggested. On January 3, 1918, Colonel Ridley reported that he had examined the site of the Memorial and had estimated that the space in question would accommodate about 300,000 cubic feet of records "if proper stacks or shelves are installed. As you know," he added, "the space is about 37 feet high and is cut up by about 88 concrete columns. To accommodate the records there would be required a series of strongly constructed shelves 37 feet high with platforms at various heights for access to the shelves." Colonel Ridley also made some suggestions as to heating, ventilation, and doorways, and indicated that he would like to have the opinions of the members of the Commission on this question. "It would seem that records of the Civil War might very appropriately be stored here," he stated, "but these are probably a fraction of the total archives. As you know, Congress has already acted in the matter of an archives building, and a commission has the question of building and site before it now."

On January 15, 1918, Mr. Blackburn sent copies of all of this correspondence to each member of the Lincoln Memorial Commission, requesting his opinion on the question of the use of the space under the Memorial for the temporary storage of the national archives. Without exception the Commission members replied, in effect, that they did not regard the proposal as in any way feasible or desirable. Ex-President Taft, for example, who at that time was Chairman of the Lincoln Memorial Commission, stated that the proposal was one of those "that comes from somebody in an hysterical state of mind, without a knowledge or sense of proportion enabling him to have a practical view;" Speaker Champ Clark answered that he was "teetotally opposed to turning any part of the Lincoln Memorial Building into a junk shop;" and Gov. S. W. McCall of Massachusetts stated that it seemed to him "rather strange that a panic should spring up at this time over the fear of destruction of records which have been in existence for so long a time."

Although not a member of the Lincoln Memorial Commission,

Henry Bacon, the architect of the building, expressed satisfaction that the Commission members were "opposed to using the basement of the Lincoln Memorial for storage purposes." This apparently concluded action on Governor Brumbaugh's proposal. And thus the Lincoln Memorial was saved from the fate of a junk shop, and perhaps the movement for a Federal archives building was imperceptibly accelerated.

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**"Monsieur, mon siege est fait"**

It is easy to say that prophecy is vain, and literary prophecy the most insecure of all. Twenty-two years before the French Revolution, David Hume declared that the writings of Rousseau had once for all been "consigned to perpetual neglect and oblivion." The same acute critic declared confidently that posterity would regard John Home's "Douglas" as the chief of English tragedies. But reluctant as any historical student must be to assume the totally different functions of the prophet, it is not difficult to show that, if it is his business to occupy himself chiefly with the raw materials of history, he must inevitably try to peer forward somewhat into the future of the historical art. He has no other course. The "Guide to the Materials for American History in the Public Record Office of Great Britain," of which we published a volume the other day, is not intended for the benefit of the historian whose book is published today or tomorrow. It comes too late for him. He will say of it as the Abbé de René Vertot, author of a once famous *History of the Siege of Malta*, said when new materials were shown him which upset his narrative before it was published, "Monsieur, mon siège est fait." Several years must pass before any considerable portion of the materials we have listed at the Public Record Office has been examined by historical students, still more years before the fresh facts in them have found their way into historical monographs or articles, still more before they are incorporated into the general histories.

—J. Franklin Jameson, "The Future Uses of History," a paper delivered before the trustees of the Carnegie Institution, Washington, D.C., on Dec. 12, 1912, as reprinted in *American Historical Review*, 65:61-71 (Oct. 1959). Quoted by permission of the managing editor of the *Review*.



# News Notes

DOROTHY HILL GERSACK, *Editor*

*National Archives*

## SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARCHIVISTS

Walter Muir Whitehill, director of the Boston Athenaeum, who is now making a study of historical societies on a grant from the Council of Library Resources, will report some of his findings in an address in New York City next December before the joint luncheon meeting of the American Historical Association and the Society of American Archivists.

### NEW MEMBERS

INDIVIDUAL: Marc Baker, Portland, Conn.; Margaret Bierschwale, Mason, Tex.; John L. Bonkoski, Washington, D. C.; the Very Rev. Jeremiah J. Brennan, Yonkers, N. Y.; Alan S. Brown, Kalamazoo, Mich.; James Card, Rochester, N. Y.; G. Glenn Clift, Frankfort, Ky.; the Rev. Lawrence E. Cotter, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Rose Friedland and Robert William Garrison, New York, N. Y.; the Rev. William F. Goetz, Dubuque, Iowa; Chester G. Holbrook, York Beach, Maine; Mrs. Herbert Hosmer, Concord, Mass.; Richard O. Jonas, Houston, Tex.; Dudley F. Judd and Dorothy E. Knight, New York, N. Y.; Arnold B. Larson, Los Angeles, Calif.; Jack Lilienfeld, Philadelphia, Pa.; James H. Mann, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Mary S. McDermott, Manville, N. J.; the Rev. Francis J. Moroney, Rockford, Ill.; Daniel R. Porter, York, Pa.; Mildred C. Portner, Washington, D. C.; Howard Presel, Providence, R. I.; Dr. Daniel J. Reed, Washington, D. C.; George C. Reeves, Greenbelt, Md.; Buford Rowland, Silver Spring, Md.; Mrs. Francis H. Rubright, Alexandria, Va.; E. W. Sommerfeldt, Falls Church, Va.; Marie Tongue, Austin, Tex.; Edward J. Wencek, New York, N. Y. INSTITUTIONAL: Bruce D. Carswell, Upper Montclair, N. J.; First National Bank of Boston, Boston, Mass.

### MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL

Chicago, December 29, 1959

The midwinter Council meeting was called to order on December 29, 1959, at 3:40 p.m. by President Mary Givens Bryan in her suite at the Hilton Hotel. All officers, the editor, and Council members Herman Kahn and W. Kaye Lamb were present. Council members Wayne C. Grover, Lucile Kane, and Thornton W. Mitchell were unable to attend.

Before taking up the regular order of business Mrs. Bryan requested that the Council hear oral reports from the 1960 Program Chairman Alice E. Smith and State Records Committee Chairman Robert M. Brown, the latter of whom was accompanied by committee members Bruce C. Harding and H. C. Jones. Miss Smith reviewed the development of suggestions for proposed formal program sessions at the 1960 meeting. She asked that her committee be relieved of responsibility for the October 5 session, which would be concerned with committee workshops and clinic or conference-type meetings.

Members of the Council expressed appreciation for the Program Committee's efforts and satisfaction with progress to date. Comments by various members urged that a reasonable balance be maintained as to time devoted to records management and other areas of interest. The October 5 sessions were assigned to the secretary, as in previous years, for planning in cooperation with interested committee chairmen. The State Records Committee members reported that an impasse had been reached on the question of details for the specific project proposal recommended for possible presentation to the Council on Library Resources. This assignment had been remanded to this committee by the Council at its October 6 meeting. The chairman asked for definite directives. After some discussion the committee was advised that the secretary would provide it with guidance materials.

At 4:40 p.m. the regular order of business was restored. On motion of Mr. Kahn, seconded by Mr. Lamb, it was voted to dispense with the reading of the October 8 Council minutes since they had been circulated and corrections or additions incorporated therein. The official minutes were thereupon signed by the secretary, verified by the president, and ordered printed in the *American Archivist*.

The secretary reported to the Council that of 509 replies to a questionnaire on the issuance of membership cards, 285 members were in favor of cards and 206 were not; 18 were noncommittal. On the question relating to the Fourth International Congress on Archives at Stockholm in August 1960, 38 members indicated their intention to attend. A list of these, prepared by the secretary, was then circulated for information.

Treasurer deValinger gave the quarterly financial report and commented on certain items of income and expense, specifically directing attention to the favorable financial results of the 1959 annual meeting. He especially commended Charles E. Hughes and members of his committee for the businesslike and satisfactory manner in which the finances were handled. The current operating fund balance, exclusive of savings funds, was reported as \$3,987.25. A detailed report was filed with the secretary for the record.

The treasurer next presented the Finance Committee's budget proposal for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1959, and ending June 30, 1960. He pointed out that the expense budget included the cost of publishing the index to the *American Archivist* but did not include the anticipated income from the sale of copies of the index. It is expected that these sales will result in a more favorable operating balance. Mrs. Renze moved adoption of the proposed budget, and Mr. Munden seconded the motion. Concurrence of the Council was voted.

The editor's report first reviewed progress on the index. The anticipated date of publication will be in mid-February. Announcement of its availability and solicitation for prepaid orders will appear in the January issue of the *American Archivist*. Mr. deValinger stated that the tentative \$5.00 sales price to members and \$7.50 to subscribers for the index would not cover costs, and Mr. Munden moved that the sales price be set at \$6.00 to members and \$8.00 to subscribers and others. Mr. Hamer seconded the motion, which was

then passed by Council. A proposal by Mr. Munden that the next index of the *American Archivist* cover Volumes 21 through 30, with a policy of publication of the index at ten-year intervals, was favorably received by the Council.

A possible publication program for the Society, in addition to the *American Archivist*, was briefly outlined by Mr. Munden. Copies of the prospectus had been distributed to the Council before the meeting so that discussion could proceed without delay. Projects favorably received by the Council were:

- (a) The manual being written by Philip C. Brooks, which was endorsed by the Council in its resolution of May 29, 1956. (See *American Archivist*, 19:372.) It was noted that Mr. Brooks has informed the editor that he is nearing completion of this work.
- (b) In lieu of a formal directory such as appeared several years ago, the secretary to issue annually, subsequent to June 30, 1960, a mimeographed or multi-graphed list of Society members.

Discussion of other publication projects was deferred.

The editor was commended on his enterprise and selection of material for proposed publication. The Council is of the opinion that plans as presented merit review and consideration at such time as the Society is better situated financially to extend its publication program. Mr. Munden was assured that his concentrated efforts on the *American Archivist* represent the best possible contribution to publication at this time.

The secretary introduced a report from Robert M. Brown, chairman of the State Records Committee, on the distribution of a questionnaire, at the request of the National Archives, relating to the area on which the National Archives will report at the Fourth International Congress on Archives. Since information relating to State and local archives has not been received sufficiently in advance to meet the deadline and since a reply must reach Stockholm by January 31, 1960, the secretary was authorized to prepare the report, with supporting data, and to forward it to the secretary general of the Congress.

The hour then being 7:15 p.m., a recess was taken until 8:00 p.m., at which time the Council designated delegates for the Fourth International Congress on Archives, Stockholm, 1960, as follows: Mary Givens Bryan and Ernst M. Posner. The alternate for Mrs. Bryan will be David C. Duniway and the alternate for Dr. Posner will be G. Philip Bauer. The secretary was directed to notify these individuals of their selection, and also to notify formally the officials of the International Congress. She was directed furthermore to prepare credentials for the Society's delegates as well as its greetings to the Congress.

A proposal was made by Mr. Munden that paragraph 23, under "Publications," in the Constitution be amended to stipulate that the terms of editorial board members coincide with the editor's term. On motion of Mr. Hamer, seconded by Mr. deValinger, the Council voted to have the secretary incorporate the proposal in the study of the revision of the Constitution, now under way.

A communication from Margaret C. Norton (retired), written as a past president of the Society and as a member of the Committee on Professional



Standards, offered for serious consideration by the Council the proposal that past presidents upon their retirement from active professional life be dropped as *voting* members of the Committee on Election of Fellows. A motion that the Council support such amendment to the Constitution (Article IV, paragraph 10), offered by Mrs. Renze and seconded by Mr. deValinger, failed to pass.

Mrs. Bryan, through the secretary, offered a motion that revision of the committee structure be made in order to transfer the Records Management Committee from the "technical advisory" category to the "special area" category. On vote of the Council, the current classification was sustained in the "technical advisory" category.

President Bryan announced that the Spring Council meeting would be held during the annual meeting of the National Microfilm Association at New York City in mid-April 1960.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 10:15 p.m.

DOLORES C. RENZE, *Secretary*

## GUIDE TO THE SOURCES OF LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY

The provisional committee of the International Council on Archives to study the possibility of preparing a guide to the sources of Latin American history and to recommend methods to be followed in realizing the project met in Paris, December 7-9, 1959. The *résultats*, communicated for publication to the *American Archivist* and other archival journals by Robert-Henri Bautier, the secretary of *Archivum*, are translated by Julia Ward Stickley of our editorial staff:

1. A guide to the sources of the history of Latin America from its discovery to the beginning of the First World War will be compiled under the auspices of the International Council on Archives.

2. This guide will include sources applicable to the following areas:

(a) For Latin American countries that are actually independent nations, the material will be divided into two sections: the period before independence and the period of independence.

(b) The French departments of Martinique, Guadeloupe, and Guiana, until 1914.

(c) The provinces originally Spanish, French, or Mexican that became States or areas of the U.S.A. (Arizona, California, Florida, Louisiana, New Mexico, Texas, etc.), until their annexation by the Federal government.

(d) Puerto Rico until 1898.

(e) Islands and territories originally Spanish, Portuguese, or French that were transferred to non-Latin European nations (Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados, Granada, Curaçao, etc.) until their annexation by these nations.

(f) Actual American possessions of non-Latin nations, including those mentioned in paragraph (e), from the point of view of their relations with Latin American territories. But to meet particular interests the inquiry probably will be extended to all of the sources for the histories of these possessions (in the Caribbean and Central American area) because of their historical and geographical bonds with Latin American territories.

(g) The Philippines until 1898.

The northern territories of America that were of Latin origin (old French Canada, Acadia, Newfoundland, St. Pierre, and Miquelon), as well as the Portuguese sources relative to Labrador, are excluded from the inquiry.

3. The sources considered will be those held in the archives and libraries of European nations and, as much as possible, those of their overseas territories.

Sources preserved in the archives and libraries of the United States could be examined eventually within the scope of this project if an agreement could be effected with appropriate North American organizations.

4. The inquiry will extend both to the central or provincial archives of the state and to the principal municipal, notarial, economic, religious, and private archives, as well as to manuscript and map sections of libraries and other institutions.

5. The inquiry will be conducted in accordance with archival principles: by country, by depository, by *fonds* or series.

The method to be followed is expected to give, by means of precise statements, a thorough guide for the searcher in the various *fonds* that may be of interest in the differing aspects of Latin American history, rather than to furnish more or less analytical catalogs or lists of dossiers or isolated documents.

6. Depositories for which there are available special detailed guides, or other working aids sufficiently detailed to permit easy consultation of *fonds* relative to Latin America, will be represented in the guide by summaries showing the list of *fonds*, the materials concerned, and the basic bibliography.

To avoid a disproportion that would result from the juxtaposition of such statements with those devoted to qualitatively and quantitatively less important *fonds*, but for which finding aids are not provided, the chapter devoted to each depository will be preceded with an introductory note underlining the value of its collections to Latin American research.

7. Printed and manuscript inventories descriptive of the *fonds* will be noted as much as possible, as well as the more important source publications.

8. The guide will be issued in separate fascicles, each devoted to a particular country (Spain, Portugal, Great Britain, France, Italy) or a group of countries (Benelux, Scandinavia, Central Europe, Eastern Europe).

9. With regard to religious archives, it is proposed that a special fascicle be devoted to the Vatican Archives, to the archives of Congregations of the Holy See, and to the central archives of religious orders having their headquarters at Rome. This fascicle will comprehend in addition the ecclesiastical archives of Italy.

Religious archives of other countries will be noted in the respective separate fascicles for countries or groups of countries.

10. The contributions from the different countries may be sent to the secretariat in the country's original language. But the contributors to this project are requested earnestly to submit their contributions in one of the working languages of the I.C.A. (French, English, Spanish, German, and Italian), in Portuguese, or in Russian.

Fascicles devoted to the sources of Spain, Portugal, Great Britain, France, and Italy will be published in the respective languages of these countries. Contributions from other countries will be published in Spanish, except that those essentially applicable to the sources of Brazil will be rendered in Portuguese.

11. To assure the maximum effectiveness of the inquiry contacts will be made with the International Committee of Historical Sciences and, by its intermediation, with the interested national committees of historical science; with the Pan American Institute of Geography and History; and with the F. I. A. B. and its Spanish-American Committee.

12. The officials of countries having a centralized archival structure are asked to proceed to inventory the sources by means of appropriate surveys or by the designation of responsible persons to gather the data.

In countries without centralized archival structure the national associations of archivists will be invited to assume charge of the organization of the project.

In certain cases, where materials may be located principally in libraries or in institutions other than archives, a special appeal might be sent out by the national committees of historical sciences.

13. A technical committee will be charged with the scientific direction of the guide

under the supervision of the International Council on Archives. This committee will be composed as follows:

*President:* The president of the I. C. A. or his representative.

*Vice President:* M. José de la Peña y Camara, Director of the General Archives of the Indies, Seville.

*Members:* M. Magalhaes Basto, Director of the State Archives of Porto; M. G. Batteli, secretary of the Commission on Ecclesiastical Archives, professor at the School of Paleography and Diplomatics of the Vatican (Vatican City); M. Pierre Chaunu, professor at the University of Caen and at the Institute for Advanced Study of Latin America (Paris); Mr. Robert Arthur Humphreys, professor of Latin American history at the University of London; Dr. Elio Lodolini, Director of the State Archives, Rome; Dr. Karl H. Schwebel, Director of the State Archives, Bremen.

*Secretariat:* The secretary of the Central Commission and his assistant will provide the secretariat of the committee.

*Advisers:* The technical committee will avail itself of the advice of Latin American experts chosen for their special competence in this field, notably: M. Silvio Zavala, president of the Commission on History of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, and MM. Ricardo Donoso (Chile), Onorio Rodriguez (Brazil), and Baron Castro (Salvador).

14. A Central Commission for the Sources of Latin American History will be formed from the membership of the International Council on Archives. This commission will be made up as follows:

*President:* The president of the I. C. A.

*Members:*

(a) Representatives of the I. C. A.: the secretary general, the assistant secretary general, the treasurer, and one member of the Executive Committee to be designated by the president.

(b) The editor in chief, the secretary, and the assistant secretary of *Archivum*.

(c) The Director General of the Archives and Libraries of Spain, the Chief Inspector of the Libraries and Archives of Portugal, the Keeper of the Records of England, the Director General of the Archives of France, the Director General of the State Archives of the U. S. S. R., the Archivist General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and one representative each of the Central Office of the State Archives of Italy, the National Association of Archivists and Librarians of Spain, the Commission on Ecclesiastical Archives, and the International Committee of Historical Sciences.

(d) The members of the technical committee mentioned above.

(e) Those persons or specialists, European or American, to be later invited by the president to sit with the commission.

Because of their special competence the president will be assisted in directing the work of the commission by MM. José Antonio García-Noblejas, Director General of the Libraries and Archives of Spain, Luis Silveira, Chief Inspector of the Archives and Libraries of Portugal, and Silvio Zavala, president of the Commission on History of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History.

The secretariat of the commission will be supplied by the secretary general of the I. C. A. (M. Gustave Vaucher, State Archivist of Geneva) assisted by the assistant secretary of *Archivum* (M. Charles Kecskeméti).

15. The technical committee will commence by studying and consolidating the written lists of *fonds* or depositories that will be submitted by Spanish, Portuguese, French, and eventually other representatives, at its first meeting, to be held as soon as possible in Madrid, either before or after the Fourth International Congress on Archives (Stockholm, August 1960).

16. The Central Commission will hold its first meeting at Stockholm in connection with the Fourth International Congress on Archives. As an exceptional measure, in order to launch this project, the president will invite representatives of the various interested countries to participate.

This meeting will be followed by a general meeting with the historians of Latin America, who will be holding their sessions at the Ibero-American Institute of Stock-

holm in connection with the International Congress of Historical Sciences, August 19, 1960.

17. The abundance of sources in certain countries, and more especially those of Spain and Portugal, will necessitate the selection of specialists to inventory and, as necessary, to classify the more important *fonds* destined to appear in the guide, under the direction of responsible officials designated by the national archives administration.

18. Estimates indicate that an annual sum of \$10,000 a year for four years would have to be considered as a minimum for assuring the preparation of the guide. Assistance has been requested of UNESCO, therefore, to finance the enterprise. It may be possible also to appeal to other sources.

19. As for publication, a certain number of the directorates of archives or other institutions might assume the cost of publishing the fascicles concerning their own countries, or they might contribute to it.

The international technical committee, at its first meeting (in Madrid, Apr. 18-20), took action to invite the United States to participate in the enterprise (through establishment of contact with the National Archives, the Society of American Archivists, and the Hispanic Foundation of the Library of Congress); to recommend the formation without delay of national commissions for the guide in all participating countries; and to invite librarians to collaborate on the project. The committee also reached further conclusions on technical problems in editing, the use of bibliographical data, and the treatment of notarial archives. The directorates of participating archival institutions have been invited to be represented at a meeting of the central commission for the guide, scheduled to be held in Stockholm in connection with the Fourth International Congress on Archives in August.

### LABOR ARCHIVES

As reported in *Labor History*, 1: 98-99 (Winter 1960), the A.F.L.-C.I.O. at its annual convention last September passed a resolution sponsored by a committee for the preservation of labor archives. The committee was constituted early in 1959 with a membership representing the New York Public Library, the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, and the Tamiment Institute. Robert W. Hill of the New York Public Library is chairman of the committee, which is an outgrowth of a conference of librarians, archivists, and historians sponsored in November 1958 by the Tamiment Institute. The text of the resolution, entitled "Labor Union Archives," follows:

Organized labor is justly proud of its long fight to improve the living standards of its members and of all American workers. Unfortunately, many of these union efforts have not been accorded their rightful recognition in American history.

Today there is an awakening interest in the study of the history of the organized labor movement with increasing need for the original records and papers, correspondence, minutes of meetings, convention proceedings, and constitutions from which the true and full history of organized labor's efforts can be obtained.

This interest in union history should be encouraged by organized labor, although it should be made clear that records and materials bearing on current or recent events cannot yet be made available to historians. Now therefore be it

*Resolved:* That the A.F.L.-C.I.O. recommends that all affiliated unions cooperate fully with responsible institutions such as historical societies, public and special libraries, universities and university libraries, engaged in the promotion of labor

history, with the objective of maintaining the aforementioned historical records, encouraging modern practices in their preservation and service, and arranging for their ultimate disposition when no longer current, in suitable institutions of learning.

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, in a greeting published in this inaugural issue of *Labor History*, refers to the long felt "need for a labor journal of unquestioned scholarship to present clearly and without bias the purposes and goals of the labor movement and to record its significant historical aspects and personalities." The Spring 1960 issue of the new journal will publish the first of a series of inventories of labor history materials held by the university, public, and special libraries throughout the country, prepared by Francis Gates of the University of California and his associates. This series "will give a bird's-eye view of major collections of materials relating to labor and thereby facilitate the work of historians in their research." Norman Jacobs is managing editor; subscriptions (\$4 a year) are available from *Labor History*, Tamiment Institute, 7 East 15th St., New York 3, N. Y.

## CONFERENCES

### *National Microfilm Association*

The association's ninth annual meeting, held in New York, April 19-21, included sessions on new equipment and materials, microfilm programs for libraries, technological factors, and applications of systems. Another session dealt with Department of Defense specifications of interest to the microfilm industry. Among the formal papers read in the course of the three-day meeting were those by Dolores Renze, secretary of the Society of American Archivists, on "Archival Microreproduction—Virtues and Vices," and Frank Bobb, Philadelphia Department of Records, on "Microfilm—Secret Agent." ¶ Readers and printers exhibited at the meeting included the Photostat Corporation's 19-lb. reader for viewing 16 mm. roll film and a filmcard reader that may be adapted for use of roll film; the "KalvaKard" printer (Kalvar Corp.), designed to contact-print microimages selectively to "KalvaKards"; the Thermo-Fax "Filmac 100" and "Filmac 200" (Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co.), the latter of which is suitable especially for enlarging microfilms of engineering drawings; the XeroX "Copyflo 1824," designed to produce microfilm enlargements on ordinary paper, vellum, or offset master material; and the XeroX "Copyflo 11," a continuous printer available in three models (reproducing respectively from roll microfilm, original documents, or both). ¶ In film-developing machines the EDL Company showed the DM-8, a versatile production machine for professional film laboratories; the DM-12, a compact accelerated machine for on-the-spot processing; and the DM-14, a single-strand, wide-film processor especially for photographic records. ¶ Cor-mac Chemical Corporation's "Unibath CC-7," a combination single-solution developer and fixer, was demonstrated as a means of eliminating the problems and uncertainties of conventional three-step developing techniques: it automatically processes negatives to the desired background density, saves developing and washing time, and eliminates the need for an elaborate darkroom. ¶ NB Jackets Corporation showed its protective acetate jacket (capacity 60

images) with die-cut index chamber for use in microfilm filing systems for personnel records and similar jackets for use in microfilm filing systems for purchase-order records and for research data and technical records. (Also shown were the "Micro-Master 105/35," which its manufacturer, the Keuffel & Esser Co., claims to be the only combination camera-projector for both 105 and 35 mm. film (shifting from camera work to projection in either dimension is possible within seconds); Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co.'s "Filmsort" hand mounter, with which roll microfilm can be converted quickly to aperture card form; and Microdealers' dry-process "Kalkard" developer, which with an attachment can make duplicates of original aperture cards.

### *Manuscript Society*

Princeton University was host to the thirteenth annual meeting, May 12-14. A "Manuscript Clinic" covered the care and preservation of manuscripts en masse as well as the repair and restoration of documents. Nathan Reingold, Brooke Hindle, and Denis Duveen participated in the panel discussion on "Science as a Neglected Area in Manuscript Collecting and Preservation." Talks on Arabic and Chinese manuscripts were given respectively by Farhat Ziadeh, associate professor of Oriental studies in Princeton University, and Shih-kang Tung, curator of the Gest Oriental Library, Princeton University.

### *Science Manuscripts*

A conference on science manuscripts was held in Washington, D. C., May 5-6. The first day was devoted to the roles of the scientist, archivist, librarian, historian, and editor, and the second day to solutions and activities—needed factfinding surveys and studies, collecting oral and written material, subject analysis, description, and publication. A report will be made to the conference on science manuscripts to be held in New York in December 1960.

### *Civil War Centennial Commission*

The third national assembly of the Commission, held in St. Louis, May 4-6, heard the report of the committee on historical activities, of which Bell I. Wiley is chairman, urging (1) the collection of privately held source materials to make them available to scholars and writers of the future and (2) the publication of a comprehensive guide to Civil War history, comparable in quality to the *Harvard Guide to American History*. The fourth national assembly is planned for December in Atlanta. The official centennial observance will begin January 8, 1961, and end five years later.

### *American Records Management Association*

The association will hold its annual convention and records management workshop in Milwaukee, October 19-22, at the Plankinton House. Featured will be a two-day "Hi-Fi Records" seminar presented by the Milwaukee chapter. Further information may be had from the annual meeting chairman, Mrs. Catherine Halladay, Johnson Service Company, 507 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee, 2, Wis.



## GRANTS AND AWARDS

Fellowships recently awarded by the American Council of Learned Societies include one to Van B. Burd, professor and chairman of the Department of English, State University Teachers College, Cortland, N. Y., for an edition of the *Winnington letters*: John Ruskin's correspondence with Margaret Alexis Bell, 1859-72. Grants-in-aid have been awarded to Eleanor M. Tilton, professor of English, Barnard College, Columbia University, for new letters of Ralph Waldo Emerson; and to Robert Warnock, professor of English, University of Connecticut, for completion of a critical edition of the journal, memoranda, letters, and miscellaneous papers of James Boswell. ¶ The Council on Library Resources, Inc., has granted \$11,550 to the Association of Research Libraries for a study of the bibliographical control of microforms, to be conducted by Wesley Simonton, University of Minnesota. The study is expected to be completed in mid-September; a report will be published. The Association of Research Libraries is sponsoring the project with the aid of the American Historical Association, the American Library Association, the National Microfilm Association, and the Society of American Archivists. ¶ At its third annual meeting the Board of Directors of the Harry S. Truman Library Institute for National and International Affairs approved an extension of the institute's grants-in-aid program. The usual grant is for less than \$1,000, to cover travel and living expenses for short periods of study at the Library on subjects related to the Truman administration. Applications for grants should be sent to the Director of the Library; they will be reviewed and awards will be made by a committee of the institute. ¶ Marion R. Tinning of National Archives has received a Guggenheim grant to collect and edit the letters and other writings of William Byrd II of Westover. ¶ The Special Libraries Association Translation Center (a depository for *unpublished* foreign and domestic translations of materials in all subject fields, especially science, medicine, technology, and engineering) has received two grants totaling \$58,105 from the National Science Foundation to support its activities.

## NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

*Unveiling of Portrait of Solon Justus Buck*

On April 8 Archivist of the United States Wayne C. Grover presided at the unveiling of a portrait of Solon Justus Buck, his predecessor, in the National Archives conference room. Present at the ceremonies were Dr. and Mrs. Buck; two of their three children, Roger and Mary; four grandchildren; the artist, Björn Egeli; and many friends and former colleagues of Dr. Buck. Little Elizabeth Lee Buck of Oberlin, Ohio, unveiled the portrait, presented to Dr. Grover for the Government by Elizabeth E. Hamer, chairman of a committee whose other members included Albert W. Atwood, Theodore C. Blegen, Julian P. Boyd, Guy Stanton Ford, Dr. Grover, Dan Lacy, Waldo Gifford Leland, Margaret C. Norton, Ernst Posner, Boyd C. Shafer, and Karl L. Trever (secretary-treasurer). Dr. Buck, Archivist of the United States from 1941 to 1948, was president of the Society of American Archivists



from 1945 to 1947. The two formal addresses on the occasion of the unveiling, by Dr. Blegen, Dean of the Graduate School of the University of Minnesota, and Dr. Posner, former Dean of the Graduate School of the American University, are published in this issue of the *American Archivist*. Dr. Buck replied informally to these addresses, approximately as follows:

I'm not going to make a speech, but I should like to tell a story—two stories—that seem appropriate to this occasion.

One of them comes from my Minnesota years.

Ole, a silent Swede, had been courting Hulda for some time. He would sit with her in the parlor, gazing at her with admiration but almost unable to speak. Finally one evening he burst out: "Hulda, vill you marry me?"

And Hulda replied, "Yes, Ole."

Then followed a long silence, with Ole still sitting in his chair across the room. Finally Hulda spoke. "Vy don't you say something, Ole?"

And Ole replied, "I tank too much ban said already!"

The other story was told me by Sir Hilary Jenkinson, now retired after many years as the leading archivist in England.

Two friends were going up the steps of the Athenaeum Club in London as a man was coming down.

The man stopped and said to one of them, "Aren't you Jones?"

"Yes," drawled Jones, "that happens to be my name."

"Aren't you Jones the poet?"

"Well, I *have* written a few jingles."

"A few jingles!—why, you are the greatest poet England has produced since Shakespeare!"

And with that the man dashed off.

The two friends entered the club and sat down together. Finally the other asked Jones, do *you* believe what that man said on the steps?"

"No," answered Jones, "I don't believe it, but I like it."

Of course I am honored and touched by the remarks of my good friends Ted Blegen and Ernst Posner, and I am grateful to the many friends who made this occasion possible and also to Björn Egeli, the portraitist, who patiently bore with my sitting only a quarter-hour at a time. (Secret: He used a photograph of 1943 for the face but had to paint the hands from life.)

I remember that when I came to the National Archives I realized that the scholarly world was not yet aware how much source material, largely unexploited and related to many varied subjects, had been gathered together in the National Archives, where it was readily accessible. After I became Archivist of the United States I made a good many trips to centers of learning, to talk to groups of scholars, trying to let them know that here in this building are many sources for their work.

In more recent years I have noticed in reading scholarly and particularly historical journals—which is about all I can do now—much evidence that the authors of articles in them have used pertinent material from the National Archives. I think that the work of letting scholars know of the material here, which of course has been carried on by others too, is beginning to bear fruit.

And I want to close by saying that the head of an institution inevitably gets the credit for its success. While the Archivist of the United States may deserve some credit if he has been discerning enough to choose for his staff the right people for the more important posts, the real credit for the success of the National Archives should go to the devoted and able staff members who stand ready to assist other Government agencies, scholars, and the general public to find the materials they need. I am sure that my predecessor and my successor would both agree with this statement. Thank you.

*National Archives*

Marcus W. Price, Chief Archivist of the Audio-Visual Records Division, retired on March 31, and Paul Lewinson, Chief Archivist of the Industrial Records Division, on April 30. Both had come to the staff of the National Archives in 1935, and both have been members of the Society of American Archivists since 1936. ¶ Carl L. Lokke, Archivist in Charge of the Foreign Affairs Branch, died on April 3. An obituary appears elsewhere in this issue.

¶ In the course of the past two years several organizational changes have been made in the National Archives. On July 1, 1958, the Military Records Branch of the Federal Records Center at Alexandria, Va., became the World War II Records Division of the National Archives, with an Army, Air Force, and Defense Branch; a Reference Branch; and a Special Collections Branch. The War Records Division now has Early Wars, Civil War, Navy, and World War I Branches as well as the Determinations Staff announced in our April issue. The Technical Records Division (combining the Motion Picture and Still Picture Branches of the Audio-Visual Records Division with the Cartographic Records Division) and the Social and Economic Records Division (combining the Industrial Records Division and the Natural Resources Records Division) were established on April 1. The Central Services Division now embraces General Reference, Exhibits and Publications, Territorial Papers, Photographic Laboratory, Document Restoration, and Archives Handling Branches; it also controls the Library and the security-classified records area. The remaining Division (General Records) continues to comprise the Fiscal, Foreign Affairs, Justice and Executive, and Legislative Branches. A Special Projects Staff and a specialist in scientific and technical records are attached directly to the office of the Assistant Archivist for the National Archives. ¶ The following preliminary inventories have been issued: no. 123, *Records of the Bureau of Naval Personnel*, compiled by Virgil E. Baugh; no. 124, *Records of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania*, compiled by Marion M. Johnson, Mary Jo Grotenrath, and Henry T. Ulasek; and no. 125, *Records of the Public Works Administration*, compiled by L. Evans Walker. The American Historical Association's Committee for the Study of War Documents has prepared and the National Archives has published another guide to German records micro-filmed at Alexandria, Va.: no. 15, *Records of Former German and Japanese Embassies and Consulates, 1890-1945*. ¶ Microfilm publications recently issued are Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs from one additional agency (33 rolls) and from miscellaneous sources (59 rolls); Population Schedules of the 1820 Census for the State of New Hampshire (3 rolls); Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at Boston, 1888-91 (10 rolls); Records of the Department of State, 1910-29, Relating to Internal Affairs of Mexico (242 rolls) and to Political Relations Between the United States and Mexico (29 rolls); and Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers who served in Organizations from the State of Mississippi (427 rolls).

*National Historical Publications Commission*

At its meeting on March 14, the Commission adopted a resolution recommending that the National Civil War Centennial Commission and associated

State commissions promote an extensive program of publishing historical documents, including the papers of both civil and military leaders and other papers important for an understanding of the Civil War period. Specific mention was made of the papers of Grant and Lee, and the hope was expressed that publication would not be confined to papers of the Civil War period but would cover prewar and postwar periods as well. ¶ "Men Who Made Our Nation What It Is," an article by Adrienne Koch in the New York Times *Book Review*, February 21, reviews the current program for the comprehensive publication of the papers of great American statesmen. Miss Koch names as the two men who have been "decisive in helping to turn this particular historical corner, from the stage of policy directive to that of operating reality," Julian P. Boyd, editor of the Jefferson papers, and Philip M. Hamer, Executive Director of the National Historical Publications Commission.

#### *Office of Records Management*

Records management handbooks, available from the Superintendent of Documents, are *Forms Analysis*, 40¢; *Agency Mail Operations*, 30¢; *Applying Records Schedules*, 20¢; and *Federal Records Centers*, 20¢. ¶ Over 148,000 Federal officials have attended one of the four records management workshops now being conducted nationwide. ¶ Sixteen records management surveys are being conducted in Federal agencies by Central Office personnel and 19 more are under way in the regions. The work for the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization has international implications. ¶ Six technical assistance projects are in various stages of completion: for the U. S. Senate's Government Operations Committee, the Navy Department, GSA, Internal Revenue Service, Bureau of Labor-Management Reports, and Bureau of Standards.

#### *Harry S. Truman Library*

The Harry S. Truman Library has acquired a small quantity of papers of former Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson and has added 2,600 items to the papers of Judge Samuel I. Rosenman. ¶ Sixteen historians and political scientists from nine midwestern universities, with Prof. Frank Freidel of Harvard as discussion leader, met in the Library's first conference of scholars on March 25 and 26. Information concerning the Library's resources was given, and important suggestions were made for stimulating research and building up the Library's holdings.

### LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

#### *Manuscript Division*

Notable new groups of papers received include a large first installment (145,000 items) of the papers of Associate Justice Harold H. Burton. Most of these consist of correspondence; but speeches, opinions, and a variety of printed matter are included, documenting Justice Burton's career as a practicing lawyer, member of the Ohio House of Representatives, mayor of Cleveland, and United States Senator and his initial years on the Supreme Court.

¶The papers of Wilbur J. Carr (about 5,000 items consisting of diaries, correspondence, speeches, articles, notes, and printed matter) document his 47 years of service in the State Department, 1892-1939. ¶The papers (about 12,000 pieces) of Ambrose W. Thompson (1810-82) include correspondence, legal and financial documents, and files relating to the Chiriqui Improvement Co. ¶The papers of Glenn L. Martin comprise chiefly personal and business correspondence (approximately 28,000 pieces) for the last 18 years of his life, including photographs of Martin-developed airplanes from 1908. ¶Some 200 papers of Everett Sanders, Congressman from Indiana (1917-25), secretary to President Calvin Coolidge (1925-29) and chairman of the Republican National Committee (1932-34), include correspondence, speeches, reading copies of President Coolidge's speeches, and articles written by Sanders about Coolidge. ¶About 3,000 more manuscripts received from James A. Michener are concerned in part with the Hungarian uprising; included are about 200 letters, 1956-59, pertaining to cultural and political relations of the United States with countries in Asia and Europe. ¶A register of the papers of Walter L. Fisher has been published and is for sale by the Library's Card Division for 30¢.

## OTHER FEDERAL NEWS

### *Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization*

The 94-page *Interim Statistical Report* of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, covering the progress of selected programs during the first half of the fiscal year 1960, as well as the 223-page *Annual Statistical Report* covering the fiscal year 1959, are available from OCDM's operational headquarters at Battle Creek, Mich. The latter publication contains a useful, concise statement about preservation of essential records. ¶A draft ordinance, now being prepared, that would enable cities, counties, and other local governments to prepare programs for managing and preserving "vital public records" against damage by nuclear attack will be based on recommendations made to OCDM by experts representing a number of professional organizations, including the Society of American Archivists. According to a statement of OCDM Director Leo A. Hoegh on June 6, "The draft ordinance will guide local governments in preparing the statutes needed to provide a system of managing and preserving vital records. Our rights as citizens rest upon the availability of these vital records, which must be preserved despite any conceivable kind of damage and destruction."

## STATE AND LOCAL NEWS

### *Colorado*

The State Historical Society, on February 19, gave State Archivist Dolores C. Renze a plaque in recognition of her years of service with the society. On July 1, 1959, the division of archives was separated from the society and

became the Division of State Archives and Public Records, an independent agency in the executive branch of the State government. The new division has moved from the historical area in the State Museum Building to the recently completed State Services Building, 1525 Sherman Street, Denver 3. ¶ On May 16 Dorothy K. Taylor accepted the position of Assistant State Archivist in charge of the records center, the central microfilm unit, and records management systems. ¶ A workshop on court records conservation was held in LaJunta at the new Otero County courthouse, on May 21. Dolores C. Renze, State Archivist, and Walter Bowman, clerk of the U. S. District Court in Denver, jointly conducted a program planned in cooperation with the newly organized District Court Clerks Association and the judicial administrator of Colorado, Clyde Martz. On May 23 Mrs. Renze held a conference workshop with the County Treasurer's Association of Colorado, which was in session at Boulder.

### *Delaware*

Leon deValinger, Jr. (P. O. Box 710, Dover, Del.), editor of the projected Letters of John Dickinson, is attempting to find and acquire photocopies of all letters by or to Dickinson, public or private. The costs of photoduplication and shipping will be paid by the project. If our readers have letters of John Dickinson or know of any, they are asked to communicate with Mr. deValinger.

### *District of Columbia*

The discovery by Helen Chatfield, archivist of American University, of a holographic letter written by George Washington on March 16, 1795, was reported in the *Washington Post* on February 21, 1960, in a feature article accompanied by a photograph of Miss Chatfield at her desk. ¶ The Interagency Records Administration Conference has recently discussed the following topics: the impact of automation on records management (Feb. 19), better management of directives and forms (Mar. 18), and machine searching (Apr. 15). IRAC's *Time Saver Idea* no. 3 relates to office identification cards, and no. 5 to the U. S. Coast Guard's "Rapidraft Letter."

### *Idaho*

The papers of Gov. James Henry Hawley are now in the Idaho Historical Society. They contain much material relating to the mining troubles of the Northwest around 1900 and include most of the transcript of the trial of I.W.W. organizer William D. Hayward.

### *Illinois*

John Gunther has arranged for the periodic transfer of his papers to the University of Chicago. ¶ Milner Library, Illinois State Normal University, has acquired a large circus miscellany of letters, photographs, posters, clippings, scrapbooks, and books dated from the late nineteenth century to the early 1950's. Much of the pictorial and biographical material relates to the troupes of flyers or aerialists, who wintered in nearby Bloomington. ¶ Icko Iben, archivist of the University of Illinois, reports that the archives

were officially recognized in 1946 by the appointment of an archivist, who was also newspaper librarian. At Illinois the institutional or university archives include:

All records retained by the various offices of the university, whether written, typed, printed, photographed, or otherwise multiplied, provided that they have not left official custody.

Records of alumni organizations, class organizations, honor societies, social organizations of students, and other organizations related in some way to the university.

Records of corporate bodies whose membership is largely composed of members of the faculty of the university, provided that the records are officially deposited in the library.

Records of those societies and corporate bodies that otherwise would be in danger of loss or inadequate care, provided that they are deposited officially in the library.

Since 1950 the problem of space for the newspaper collection has been solved by retiring 10,000 little-used volumes to the Midwest Interlibrary Center in Chicago, acquiring additional space in the new Law Building, and keeping current newspapers on microfilm. The university archives have not fared so well. A survey made in 1953 revealed that there were nearly 60,000 cu. ft. of such records, none of which were stored in fireproof or bombproof areas. Less than 1,500 cu. ft. of university archives are in the physical custody of the Archives Division; archival materials not officially deposited by the parent organizations but incorporated into the library are handled as historical manuscripts or materials. The Business Records Section contains records of all types of businesses, including a collection about banks and retail enterprises, active chiefly in Illinois since the Civil War, assembled under the guidance of a former dean of the College of Commerce.

### *Indiana*

The Rev. Thomas T. McAvoy, archivist of the University of Notre Dame, has announced the acquisition of the remaining papers of the late Frank C. Walker, former Postmaster General of the United States.

### *Louisiana*

Louisiana State University's Department of Archives and Manuscripts is one of "a select few" in the country to be named "an approved repository of North American forest history" by the Forest History Foundation, Inc., of St. Paul, Minn.

### *Massachusetts*

Belknap Press of Harvard University Press has published *The Letters and Journals of James Fenimore Cooper*, edited by James Beard (2 vols., \$20). These two volumes constitute the first part of a complete edition of Cooper's papers, withheld until now at his own request; they include his letters and journals, 1800-1833. ◀ Elmer H. Cutts, chairman of the department of history, Northeastern University, Boston, died on April 4. Dr. Cutts, an authority on the history, culture, and religion of India and the Orient, has contributed a number of reviews to the *American Archivist*, the last one in the January 1960 issue.

*Michigan*

Philip P. Mason, formerly with the Michigan Historical Commission Archives, Lansing, is now archivist at Wayne State University, Detroit.

*Minnesota*

Clodaugh M. Neiderheiser, former research associate to the director, Forest History Society, St. Paul, is now with the University Archives Division of the University of Minnesota Library in Minneapolis. Miss Neiderheiser had the major responsibility for compiling and editing *Forest History Sources of the United States and Canada*. ¶ *Forest History* (Winter 1960) reports that under a policy of sending to other institutions papers that do not properly belong in a Minnesota collection, the Minnesota Historical Society recently sent three volumes of records of the J. R. Hoffman Co., Fort Wayne, to the manuscripts collection of Indiana University. ¶ The Minnesota State Archives Commission, through its agency, the State Archives and Records Service, has designed an enlarged program to administer the public records of the State. The addition of a records center, now housed with the State Archives at 117 University Ave., St. Paul, provides an economical means of retaining quantities of records considered to be impermanent and having fixed retention periods.

*Missouri*

An Associated Press dispatch from St. Louis reports that the Missouri Historical Society has acquired 17 letters written by Walt Whitman to members of his family and other Whitman family papers. ¶ *The Notebook of a Colonial Clergyman* (Philadelphia, Muhlenburg Press, 1959; \$3.50) contains a selection of the papers published in *Journals of Henry Melchior Muhlenberg*, translated by Theodore G. Tappert and John W. Doberstein (3 vols., 1942-58). ¶ The Rev. Aug. R. Suelflow, chairman of the Society's Committee on Church Records, has been granted a leave of absence for two years from the Concordia Historical Institute, of which he is director, to serve as research secretary of the Synodical Survey Commission. The commission will survey and study the organizational structure of the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod.

*Montana*

At the State University Robert T. Turner has resigned as dean of the College of Arts and Sciences and will devote part of his time as acting director of the historical museum.

*New Jersey*

*The Woodrow Wilson Foundation Newsletter*, Spring 1960, issues a call for Wilson letters unknown to Wilson scholars. Arthur S. Link, editor for the Papers of Woodrow Wilson, 132 Third St., S.E., Washington 25, D. C. (after September 1960, Princeton University), will be pleased to receive information regarding letters that are in private hands, particularly those relating to Wilson's early career. The editors state that "no Wilson letter is unim-



portant." Dr. Link, Wilson biographer now at Northwestern University, will join the Princeton faculty this fall. Assisting him on the papers are John Wells Davidson and David W. Hirst, who are now examining material in the Library of Congress. Clifford P. Gehman of Denver is transcribing such Wilson documents as are in Graham shorthand. ¶ M. Halsey Thomas has been appointed archivist of Princeton University.

### *New Mexico*

On March 21 Joseph F. Halpin (former Records Manager, Air Matériel Command) became New Mexico's first Public Records Administrator, and Myra Ellen Jenkins, former archivist for the State Historical Society, was appointed Chief Archivist. Dr. Jenkins, who has had much experience in historical research and as expert witness for New Mexico Pueblo Indians before the Indian Claims Commission, writes us as follows:

The Public Records Administration secured a well-built warehouse . . . which has been remodeled and furnished to serve as a center. A fireproof vault is now being built to house priceless Spanish and Mexican archives. Reading-room facilities for researchers have been completed. Many current records have already been transferred to the new building and the archives now housed at the Museum of New Mexico will be moved as soon as the vault is completed. In the meantime, the Chief Archivist is still housed at the Palace of the Governors, the headquarters of the State Museum.

The Public Records Center is beginning a campaign of public relations designed to increase the holdings of archival materials and [is] making a special plea to New Mexico families, especially those of Spanish ancestry, to secure historical documents . . . in private hands and to recover some of the large bulk of official records which have been pilfered or lost from official custody. A strong replevin provision in the bill provides legal assistance for the recovery of official papers.

### *New York*

Two courses in family history (elementary, July 3-9; advanced, July 10-16) are offered this summer at Cooperstown under the chairmanship of Dorothy C. Barck, librarian of the New York State Historical Association. Both courses are part of the association's curriculum for its thirteenth annual seminars on American culture. ¶ The University Archives and the collection of regional history of Cornell University are to be housed in the new Research Library.

### *North Carolina*

The Division of Archives and Manuscripts has available for free distribution printed copies of laws governing the activities and functions of the State Department of Archives and History and two leaflets, *Genealogical Research in the North Carolina Department of Archives and History* (8 p.) and *Records Management in North Carolina* (12 p.). Copies may be had from the State Archivist, H. G. Jones, Box 1881, Raleigh. ¶ Two new volumes of papers have been published by the Department of Archives and History: vol. 2 of *The Papers of William A. Graham*, and *The John Gray Blount Papers*. The first volume of the Graham papers, published in 1957, covers the period 1825-37; vol. 2 covers 1838-44. The seven volumes of the Graham papers

are being edited by J. G. De Roulhac Hamilton of Chapel Hill, the three volumes of Blount papers by Alice B. Keith of Raleigh. Vol. 1, 1764-89, was published in 1952; vol. 2 contains letters and reports of the activities of John Gray and Thomas and William Blount, 1790-95. All of the volumes mentioned are for sale by the Department of Archives and History, Box 1881, Raleigh, at \$3 each. ¶ Public Records Examiner Alex M. Patterson and the State Archivist have edited *The County Records Manual*, for county officials. A few copies are available for distribution to interested State Archivists. ¶ Under the county records microfilming program, the filming of all permanently valuable records (deeds, wills, estate records, court minutes and judgment dockets, marriage records, and the like) in Wake and Chatham Counties has been completed. The records of Chowan and Wilson Counties are now being filmed. ¶ Archivists at the records center have completed inventories and schedules of records of the Commission for the Blind and the State Treasurer's Office. ¶ The University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill, has issued a leaflet, *The North Carolina Collection*, describing the holdings of the collection, including papers of Alexander Boyd Andrews, Kemp Plummer Battle, Bruce Cotten, John Sprunt Hill, Stephen B. Weeks, and Thomas Wolfe.

### Ohio

The appointment of Jesse H. Shera as director of the Western Reserve University Center for Documentation and Communication Research at Cleveland was announced on May 12. ¶ Information about most marriages in Ohio during the nineteenth century is now available at the Western Reserve Historical Society in the form of typed abstracts of marriage records in the county archives.

### Pennsylvania

A brief preliminary description of the manuscript holdings of the Longwood Library, Kennett Square, received from Director Charles W. David, shows that the collection consists of personal and business papers of the Du Pont family and of one of its members, Pierre Samuel du Pont, and the Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur collection of manuscripts, 1588-1957. By 1961 the Longwood Library will merge with the Hagley Museum Library to form the Eleutherian Mills Historical Library, which will occupy a new building near Greenville, Del.

### South Carolina

The South Carolina Archives Department entertained invited guests at an inspection tour and reception in its new building, 1430 Senate St., Columbia, on April 19. ¶ Clemson College has announced that it is to receive the papers of James F. Byrnes.

### Texas

The Southwest Collection of Texas Technological College has received 400 letters and other papers relating to the antislavery editor Elijah Parish Lovejoy. The letters of Lovejoy, close relatives, and associates contain new

information about religion and organized reform in the 1820's and 1830's and add considerably to sources for the antislavery movement and especially for Lovejoy's connection with it. ¶ The last issue of the *Librarian-Archivist* appeared in December 1959. This official publication of the Archives and State and Local History Division became a section in *Texas Libraries* with the January-February 1960 issue. Dorman H. Winfrey, State Archivist, is editor of the new section.

### Utah

Ralph W. Hansen, archivist at Brigham Young University, Provo, reports that the new university library, to be opened in September 1961, will have 400,000 sq. ft. of floor space and will contain modern facilities for the restoration and preservation of manuscripts. ¶ The historical and genealogical archives of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints will be housed in a new 12-story archives building, to be built across the street from the present Genealogical Society building. The new building, also with about 400,000 sq. ft. of floor space, will house the church historian's library and offices and the library and files of the Genealogical Society.

### Vermont

An act approved February 5 abolished the Public Records Commission and transferred its functions to the Public Records Division, one of six divisions in a new Department of Administration. Besides carrying out the former duties of the commission, the new division will maintain a records center for inactive departmental records for later disposition and will administer a central microfilming program. A public records advisory board, established to approve the disposition of public records, consists of the secretary of state and the auditor, the director of the Vermont Historical Society, and two members to be appointed by the Governor for terms of two years each. The Director of the Public Records Division, Olney W. Hill, reports that the reorganization will be effected gradually.

### Virginia

The James Monroe Memorial Foundation of Fredericksburg broke ground on April 25 for a James Monroe Memorial Library wing to adjoin the original law office of President Monroe. The Library will house much of Monroe's original correspondence, a collection of Monroe portraits and other representations, and 7,000 volumes concerning Monroe, the Monroe Doctrine, and United States diplomatic relations with Latin America from Monroe's era to the present. ¶ The one-volume edition of Civil War letters and telegrams of Gen. Robert E. Lee, under the editorship of Clifford Dowdey and Louis H. Manarin, will be released by Little, Brown & Co. on April 23, 1961, the centennial of Lee's acceptance of the command of the Virginia forces. Most of Lee's correspondence with his family is in the Library of Congress, but his military correspondence is scattered. The sponsor of the publication, the Virginia Civil War Commission, 914 Capitol St., Richmond 19, Va., in its request for information regarding original Lee letters, states: "The material

used in the *Official Records* is on deposit at the National Archives, but consists largely of letterbook copies. Upon comparison with some original letters the editors found inconsistencies in the contemporary copies." The commission will card information on all prewar and postwar letters discovered. This will facilitate the publication of the multivolume edition of all the Lee papers, urged by the National Historical Publications Commission.

### *Wisconsin*

The State Department of Administration has inaugurated in its Bureau of Management a records management program and placed Maynard Brichford in charge. The staff includes specialists Arvid Iverson, James W. Carey, Mary Foote, and Jack Hickcox. Thus far the new program has launched forms management, accepted responsibility for space-utilization analyses, participated in management audits and task force studies of State agencies and operations, sponsored meetings of records management representatives, prepared records disposal procedures for the Committee on Public Records, and begun revising retention periods for disposal schedules. ¶ In the past 13 years the Committee on Public Records has authorized the disposition (destruction or archival preservation) of 155,091 cu. ft. of records. In November 1959 Mr. Brichford succeeded J. E. Boell as executive secretary of the committee.

### *Wyoming*

Lola M. Homsher, Director, Wyoming State Archives and Historical Department, reports that the department obtained more space in the Wyoming State Office Building and the Supreme Court Building in the summer of 1959. By mid-April 1960, 30 of the State's departments had transferred about 3,100 ft. of records to the records center. Each department has appointed a records officer to work with the Archives and Records Division, and each county has appointed a committee to inventory and appraise records.

## FOREIGN NEWS

### *Canada*

The University of Toronto has announced the establishment of the Canadian Biographical Centre under a bequest of the late James Nicholson, a Toronto businessman. The Centre will house files of biographical information accumulated in connection with the publication of the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*. The D. C. B., edited by George W. Brown, will be issued in chronological volumes and alphabetically thereunder. ¶ The Prince Edward Island Historical Society, Halifax, Nova Scotia, is seeking the province's great silver seal. A special dispatch to the Boston Sunday *Herald* (Jan. 31, 1960) reports that the great seal vanished during a raid made on Charlottetown in 1775 by privateers Lynch and Franklyn.

### *Colombia*

Vicenta Cortés Alonso, formerly of the National Archives in Bogotá, who is now on leave from the Universidad de los Andes, began a six-month study

program in December 1959 in the National Archives and the Library of Congress under a fellowship granted her by the Organization of American States.

### *Hungary*

The Hungarian Academy of Sciences has published a *Microcard Catalogue* (Budapest, 1958, 80 p.) containing a list of the ancient manuscripts and books that have been reproduced on microfilm from the Kaufmann collection in the Academy's Oriental Library. This list is for sale for \$1.20 by the Oriental Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Akademia utca 2, Budapest V.

### *Israel*

The Historical Society of Israel in its quarterly *Zion* (no. 1, 1960) summarizes, in English, additions made to the Jewish Historical General Archives in Jerusalem. When the Hamburg community archives (documents and microfilm) are transferred to Jerusalem under an agreement signed February 18, 1960, the rescue of the remains of Jewish archives from Germany will be virtually complete. Over the last 10 years the society has received community archives from Vienna (5,000 files, 1812-1944), minute books of the Poznan community beginning at the end of the sixteenth century (the only part of the Gesamtarchiv der Deutschen Juden not transferred to eastern Germany during the war), Bavarian archives covering about 350 years, archives of the old Worms community containing the charters of the German Emperors beginning with 1551, the Koenigsberg community archives, the Bamberg and Bayreuth community archives, and records of hundreds of communities in Hesse, among them the important archives of the Darmstadt community. Important collections from other European countries are identified briefly. ¶ In April Israeli archaeologists discovered in the Judean desert at least seven letters of Bar Kochba, the leader of the Jewish rebellion against the Romans from A. D. 132 to 135. Six are written on papyrus, the other on wood.

### *Italy*

An article concerning recent innovations at the Archivio di Stato in Milan appeared in *L'Informatore Moderno*, a weekly, on January 17. The author interviewed the director, Alfio Natale, who revealed that the 25 kilometers of metal shelving installed in the postwar reconstruction of the Palazzo del Senato, which the Archivio occupies, accommodate approximately 500,000 archival units weighing about 2½ million kilos. The renovation of the 350-year-old building has been chiefly to repair damages sustained during the aerial bombardment of Milan in 1943. The archives, which fortunately were removed from the city during the war, include those of the Dukedom and the State of Milan from the Longobardian era. The institution is the first in Italy to have established a microfilming laboratory for archival purposes. It cooperates with the Scuola di Paleografia, Diplomatica e Archivistica at Milan in offering a two-year course in archival science. ¶ In a special dispatch to the *New York Times* (Feb. 15, 1960), Arnaldo Cortesi reports from Rome on severe damage by termites. Menaced are the Vatican in Rome, the Basilica

of St. Mark and the Doge's Palace in Venice, and lesser monuments from the Alps to Sicily. The termites devour cellulose in all forms—wood, both living and dry, and paper, parchment, and canvas. The village of Oriago, 10 miles west of Venice, has been wrecked by termites; most of its houses and trees have collapsed. The invading insects are being fought mainly by chemical means, but the possibility of encouraging the growth of colonies of types of red ants known to be hostile to termites is being studied.

### *Mexico*

The Sociedad Mexicana de Archivistas has elected Enrique L. Morales Rosas, chief of the Departamento de Control de Correspondencia y Archivo, as its Director General for the biennium 1960-61, and Norberto Ramírez Monroy, chief of the Oficina de Correspondencia y Archivo of the Dirección General de Telecomunicaciones, as its Subdirector General. The Director de Relaciones y Publicidad is Carlos García Zubieta, chief of the Departamento de Correspondencia y Archivo of the Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social. The Society may be addressed at Calle Balderas 94, Mexico 1, D. F.

### *Union of South Africa*

The Archives of the Union of South Africa issued the first number of the *S. A. Argieblad/S. A. Archives Journal* in 1959, to commemorate the appointment 40 years before of its first chief archivist. Articles are in Dutch or English.

### *United Kingdom*

According to a UPI dispatch from London on January 27 the collected letters of George Bernard Shaw will be published simultaneously in 1962 in the United States and England. Dodd, Mead, and Co. will issue the collection in the United States and Max Reinhardt, Ltd., which published Shaw's letters to Ellen Terry in 1948, will be the British publisher. ¶A project sponsored by the General Theological Seminary of New York City plans to classify and catalog the Fulham papers, now housed in Lambeth Palace Library, London. William W. Manross has been appointed to undertake the work. Preserved until recent times at Fulham Palace, residence of the Bishops of London, the papers contain the letters sent by colonial clergymen. Since the Bishop of London had authority over all Church of England ministers in the New World, the collection includes files of correspondence from every colony, extending back for more than a century before the American Revolution. ¶The Bodleian Library of Oxford has acquired John Locke's seventeenth-century weather diary, 11 manuscripts, and an important part of his private library (800 books) as the gift of Paul Mellon. The manuscripts go to the Bodleian at once but Mr. Mellon will retain the books during his lifetime. ¶The British Museum has added a large group of original manuscripts of the major works of George Bernard Shaw, many of them in Shaw's personal shorthand, to its previous collection of about 5,000 Shaw items. ¶An exhibition of business archives, organized by the National Book League and the Business Archives Coun-

London, March 23 to April 6. ¶ A limited number of copies of *The Indexer*, official publication of the Society of Indexers, London, may be obtained free from John Askling, American representative of the society, 78 West 48th St., New York City. ¶ Volumes 1 and 2 of Giuseppi's *Guide to the Public Records* (1923 and 1924) have long been out of print. In 1948 a plan for issuing a new guide in several sections was announced. Part 1, designed to introduce readers to the Public Record Office and its organization rather than its contents, was issued in 1949 (reviewed in the *American Archivist*, 13: 293, July 1950). While the detailed sections are in preparation the gap will be filled by a revised edition of the *Guide*, now nearly complete. It will note particularly the large accruals of documentary material in the Public Record Office during the past 35 years and will make necessary corrections in the existing text. ¶ The Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, which includes the National Register of Archives (about which an article appears in this issue), has moved from the Public Record Office to Quality House, Quality Court, Chancery Lane, London, W. C. 2.

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### ***On the Publication of Private Letters***

Here is another thing I must say. Madame du Deffand has kept a great many of my letters, and, as she is very old, I am in pain about them. I have written to her to beg she will deliver them up to you to bring back to me, and I trust she will. If she does, be so good to take great care of them. If she does not mention them, tell her just before you come away, that I begged you to bring them; and if she hesitates, convince her how it would hurt me to have letters, written in very bad French, and mentioning several people in both French and English, fall into bad hands, and perhaps be printed.

—Horace Walpole to H. S. Conway, Sept. 28, 1774, in *The Best Letters of Horace Walpole*, ed. by Anna B. McMahan, p. 145-146 (Chicago, 1890).

... I condemn exceedingly all publications of private letters in which living persons are named. I thought it scandalous to print Lord Chesterfield's and President Montesquieu's letters. It is cruel to the writers, cruel to the persons named, and is a practice that would destroy private intercourse in a great measure. What father could venture to warn his son against the company of such or such a person if it were likely that a Curll or a Mrs. Stanhope would print his letter with the names at length! I detained my own fourth volume of "Painters" for nine years, though there is certainly no abuse in it, lest it should not satisfy the children of some of those artists.

—Horace Walpole to Dr. Joseph Warton, Dec. 9, 1784, *ibid.*, p. 252-253.

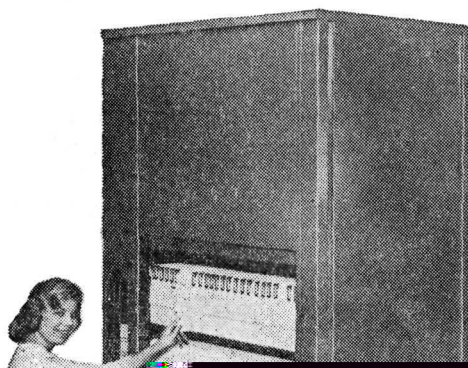


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