Reviews

EDWARD E. HILL, *Editor*

The Assault on Privacy: Computers, Data Banks, and Dossiers, by Arthur R. Miller. (Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press, 1971. xi, 333 p.)

Personal privacy is important to man. He needs to preserve part of his person as his very own—to have a secret and personal part of himself. Invasion of privacy is as ancient as the need for privacy, but it may date in modern form from the invention of printing. Printing greatly increased man's ability to disseminate information, including personal information about other men. In our day, new electronic devices pose much greater threats to privacy than ever existed before. Plans for cable television, for example, remind us of the telescreen of *Brave New World.* The greatest present threat to privacy is the increasing use of computer-manipulated information about persons. We are inundated with information, and information about us is accumulated in increasing quantities and distributed ever more widely.

The computer's threat to privacy derives from its capacity to accept, manipulate, and transmit information. The information need not be new in depth of personal detail, but in the computer it is more accessible than in manual systems, and it can be correlated with other information more easily. For example, library checkout records, airline reservation records, and records of telephone calls are innocuous enough, but when combined can produce a circumstantial record of one's thoughts and personal associations. Moreover, increased violations of privacy destroy man's sensitivity, debasing him to the point that he denies a need for privacy.

Although the topic of computer control of information about persons is complex, several critical areas come to mind. One is the problem of determining validity and context when information is removed from its original form and placed in categories which eliminate qualifications and source references. Another problem derives from the existence of large data banks with many users, where information is stored in ways which make access control difficult. Perhaps the greatest problem of all is the very existence of computer capabilities; because we have the ability to

Books for review and related communications should be sent to Edward E. Hill, General Archives Division, Washington National Records Center Washington, D.C. 20409.

accept and manipulate tremendous quantities of data, we are under great pressure to do so.

Arthur R. Miller's *Assault on Privacy* is an attempt to cope through law with computerized privacy invasion. Miller, a professor at the University of Michigan Law School, has been active in Congressional hearings in the cause of privacy; much of *Assault on Privacy* appeared in 1969 in the *Michigan Law Review*. In his writings and his public activities, Miller does us a great service by describing the threats to privacy from an information-mad society. He pinpoints pertinent areas of computer technology, especially problems of access to data banks, and generally provides a provocative and reasoned statement of the problem.

But Miller's book, useful though it is for identifying the problem to a wide public, is disappointing. It is disappointing because there are no solutions, or even hopeful approaches to solutions. A considerable part of the book is devoted to demonstrating the weakness of common law and constitutional law as protections against computerized privacy invasion. This discussion, though doubtless fascinating to lawyers, seems fruitless to me. Miller also considers legislation, and arrives at the hardly reassuring conclusion that the best solution to privacy invasion is a new Federal agency to regulate the computer industry.

Miller's book fails to suggest solutions because the threat to privacy is too profound to be resolved by superficial Federal legislation and regulation. Computers, like most of our technology, can be used for humane purposes or for dehumanizing purposes. Man must devise ways of determining and implementing humane applications of technology. Miller recognizes the problem and he states it explicitly more than once, but, in common with the rest of us, he does not know where to start. So he takes the lawyer's way out by searching blind alleys of common and constitutional law.

A great impediment to a humane technology is the belief that any given technological change is inevitable, whether it be a new mousetrap or the SST. It is the belief that "if it can be done, it will be done." Perhaps historians are responsible for this axiom of conventional wisdom, which in its simplest form assumes that a technological improvement is one which makes a product or service cheaper, and therefore is inevitably introduced for economic reasons. I think that historians are responsible, because whenever someone tries to take exception to the axiom he is labeled a Luddite. There are many reasons why this doctrine of conventional wisdom is invalid in a society where "needs" are often created and technological change has acquired such momentum that new technologies are adopted for their own sakes. A beginning can be made toward a humane technology by rejecting the inevitability argument in its dogmatic and comprehensive form, thus questioning assumptions which support much of our technology. I do not know how to go beyond this beginning in coping with our problems, any more than Miller does. Perhaps we will look back some day to find that Lewis Mumford gave us the foundations for building a humane technology.

Assault on Privacy was keenly disappointing to me for another reason: Miller overlooks the archival and records management profession. He occasionally talks about data processing personnel, but he never talks about archivists or records managers. I hope that my reaction represents more than wounded professional pride. How can a book be written about problems of information use in our society without discussing information management and information managers? Are not techniques of information management at least as relevant as visions of data banks and problems of common law? In all fairness to Miller, my disappointment is mostly that no archivist or records manager has shown the ethical concern for the problem that Miller has. Arthur Miller has made an invaluable contribution by describing the problem succinctly and carefully. Archivists could make contributions which are more relevant to the problem.

Members of the archival profession do have invaluable experience in protecting privacy; I am thinking, for example, of the fine record of the Bureau of the Census, or the work done by Federal records managers with Government personnel records. Individuals could make contributions to general understanding of how privacy has been protected, and where the weaknesses are; but individual action is not enough. The archival profession, through the Society, should make a collective contribution toward a humane standard for data collection and dissemination. The experience of archivists and records managers should be communicated to the Congress through the Society of American Archivists. Will the Society, led by principles of the Committee of the Seventies, take up this responsibility? Will archivists expand their concern for ethics even beyond searchroom integrity to this profound public issue?

Smithsonian Institution RICHARD H. LYTLE

Finance and Economic Development in the Old South: Louisiana Banking, 1804–1861, by George D. Green. (Stanford, Calif., Stanford University Press, 1972. xiii, 268 p., appendix, bibliography, index. $8.75.)

The appearance of a book on Louisiana banking in the review columns of the *American Archivist* is probably unusual. However, with the increasing application of the interdisciplinary approach to many areas of study, a review of an historian's use of documents may be of interest to archivists, many of whom are also trained historians. Finding historical documents is a task which has, fortunately, been assumed by the professional archivist. Few historians today would care to engage in extensive personal searches for documents, as did Bancroft and many other 19th-century writers, or be forced to rely on booksellers and oral interviews, like the Jacksonian biographer, James Parton. On the other hand, historians who collect their own research material may prove to be poor archivists. The Louisiana State University Department of Archives has only recently completed the difficult task of rearranging various segments

of the extensive David F. Boyd collection which Boyd's son-in-law, historian Walter Lynwood Fleming, separated for his own research purposes. While some library-minded historians, unaware of the principle of *provenance,* may still fault the archivist for his organization of materials and for failing to prepare elaborate finding aids, particularly card indexes and calendars, in anticipation of each special research problem, most researchers undoubtedly rejoice that the professional has taken over the collection, organization, and preservation of historical documents.

For his book on Louisiana banking, Professor George D. Green of the University of Wisconsin found most of his research material in manuscript collections and Government documents. Two archives, the Tulane University Library and the L.S.U. Department of Archives, yielded important material on banks along with the "papers of ante-bellum planters, merchants, and other businessmen." The National Archives provided Green with the Records of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Library of Congress supplied on microfilm the valuable papers of the House of Baring. In addition, State and Federal Government documents, contemporary periodicals, and selected newspapers were indispensible in preparing the book. No complete set of banking records exists for the whole period. The records of the Citizens' Bank, the most complete and useful collection according to Green, covered with some gaps the years from 1830 to 1863. This and the other available banking materials consist mostly of Minutebooks; correspondence, including some between banks and their branches; and Letterbooks. Louisiana government documents, including the legislative *Acts,* House and Senate *Journals,* and various legislative reports were all useful, particularly the reports of committees which from time to time looked into the affairs of the banks in the later ante-bellum period. Among United States Government documents, Green apparently found the General Records of the Department of the Treasury (RG 56) most useful, especially the "correspondence with deposit banks during the 1830's and 1840's." The United States Census records and a considerable number of House and Senate documents and reports complete the list of Federal records used.

From these varied sources and from the important contemporary periodical, *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine,* Green assembled a twenty-two-page appendix consisting of statistical material on banks, specie, Federal deposits, and population. From several secondary sources, Green estimated Louisiana's income during the period. These data provide much of the evidence for the text. However, Green also searched diligently for additional scraps of information on economic conditions in family papers such as those of the Butler, Tureaud, and Johnson families, all at L.S.U., and the De La Vergne and Smith-Hubbard papers at Tulane. In an extensive bibliography with a somewhat unorthodox alphabetical listing-together of primary and secondary materials, Green provides useful descriptions of much of the manuscript material used in his history.

Unfortunately, as archivists undoubtedly already know, the documentary record for the ante-bellum period remains incomplete. The

absence of statistical data has been a serious handicap to the economic historian. As Green points out, "for ante-bellum Louisiana, the data are insufficient to permit any rigorous analysis." Absence of data has forced some economists and historians to attempt estimates for various sectors of the economy. In his study Green has to rely on imprecise, impressionistic evidence which enables him "to raise some disturbing questions" not wholly answerable given the lack of data.

Green's book is an excellent piece of work. He handles the historian's craft with skill and also employs economic theory and banking theory to challenge some of the previously held assumptions and conclusions about Louisiana's economy during the 1830's and 1840's. Sometimes historians ignore certain types of documents, particularly such documents as the Records of District Courts of the United States (RG 21). To this reviewer's knowledge few, if any, historians, including Green, have examined the cases arising from the Federal Bankruptcy Act of 1841. These case records contain a wealth of information on individuals forced into insolvency during the Panic of 1837 and eventually relieved of some of their burdens by the Bankruptcy Act. An examination of the bankruptcy cases might also provide insight into the allocation of credit and resources, especially in the absence of complete banking records.

Green's conclusions about resource allocation are not unlike those of many other post-Keynesian writers who tend to uphold the free market system. "Our discussion seems to justify the general conclusion," writes Green, "that Louisiana bankers, planters, merchants, and other entrepreneurs made fairly rational private and political economic decisions within the context of their resources and economic structure. . . . [As] entrepreneurs of limited vision and power, facing the constraints of an existing economic and social structure, they chose reasonably well."

Georgia State University MERL E. REED

The Papers of Jefferson Davis, vol. 1, 1808–1840, edited by Haskell M. Monroe, Jr., and James T. McIntosh. (Baton Rouge, Louisiana State University Press, 1971. xci, 594 p. Illustrations, appendixes, index. $15.)

This is the first volume in a project that is certain to take many years and many volumes to complete. The project is sponsored by Rice University; and when it is completed all the photoduplicates from which the editors have worked are to be deposited in the Rice Library and made available to anybody who may want to use them.

It was Dunbar Rowland, director of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, who first collected and published Jefferson Davis's papers in ten volumes in 1923. Whereas he published only four items covering the years 1808–1840, the editors of the new project have published 535. Dr. Rowland was not ignorant of most of the items now published in this new work—he simply had to be rigorously selective. Messrs.

Monroe and McIntosh, on the other hand, have published everything they could find relating to Davis's early life, even including letters and documents that mentioned Davis but of which he was neither sender nor recipient. For example, the editors of the new work have drawn 112 of their items from muster rolls, conduct reports, orders, and proceedings at West Point during the years 1824–1828 when Davis was a cadet there. These include the dull proceedings of a court martial in 1825, when Davis was charged with misconduct (and was acquitted), and the even more tedious proceedings of a court of inquiry in 1827, when Davis was questioned about an illicit eggnog party on Christmas morning, 1826, in the quarters of some cadets who were his friends.

Davis's first assignment after graduation from West Point was as assistant quartermaster at Fort Winnebago in Michigan Territory (now Wisconsin). He served there from 1828 to 1831; and the routine correspondence and reports of that period, encompassing more than 200 documents, make even drearier reading than the records from West Point. Before resigning from the Army in 1835, Davis served also at frontier posts in what is now Wisconsin, Missouri, and Oklahoma; and that phase of his life is reflected in about 150 items, nearly all of them routine and none of them suggesting that this was a man of uncommon qualities or promise. Only rarely (as in documents 205, 211, 454–458) do any of Davis's personal characteristics—such as his prickly pride and his stubborn adherence to points of honor and independence—emerge from a great mass of trivia. Among the most interesting letters in this volume are the few relating to Sarah Knox Taylor, who, three months after she and Davis were married in 1835, died of malaria at the age of twenty-one. Only one of Davis's letters to her survives—a warm, romantic one written in December 1834; and only two written by her survive, both to her mother and both revealing a girl of unusual good sense, charm, and intelligence.

In method, the editors of this volume have followed closely the practices and standards of Julian Boyd and his associates in editing the *Papers of Thomas Jefferson*. They have treated every item as an entity in itself and have identified everything in it with descriptive and explanatory notes that are almost smotheringly complete.

Emory University JAMES RABUN

The Children of Pride: A True Story of Georgia and the Civil War, edited by Robert Manson Myers. (New Haven and London, Yale University Press, 1972. xxv, 1,845 p., index. $19.95.)

The Rev. Charles Colcock Jones of Liberty County, Georgia, the members of his family, and many friends kept in close touch by means of lengthy, detailed correspondence. The Joneses were savers, and though the family scattered, most of their correspondence was preserved by various descendants. Robert Manson Myers has collected a sampling of the extant letters (1,200 of 6,000) covering the crucial period 1854–68 and

has done a skillful job of editing them and adding pertinent information. This enormous book has been likened by the author and some readers to a novel. The comparison is accurate, for through the letters of the Jones family a fascinating family chronicle and very personal but educated views of the Civil War years unfold.

This volume holds special interest for scholars, who will also enjoy the index, the "Who's Who," and the prologue. Myers' prefatory account of his 17 years of research, his travels, his use of library and archival resources throughout the South, and his description of the letters' distribution, their contents, and the methods he employed in editing them while retaining the integrity of the originals is especially fascinating.

Myers found the letters in three major groups. One collection of about 5,000 items, mostly letters, had been given to Tulane University. A smaller collection of more personal papers remains in the family and forms the Waller Collection of Augusta, Georgia, and about 1,300 items were given to the University of Georgia, Athens. Myers used all three collections extensively, weaving them together frequently, and he also explored such sources as the National Archives, the Library of Congress, Federal censuses, many State and local historical societies in the South, and public and private collections. He interviewed at length individuals connected with these sources or with the family.

To preserve the family-chronicle nature of the volume, Myers uses superior characters instead of footnotes to indicate the source of each letter —a useful but unobtrusive key for the reader. In addition to the huge number of edited letters, Myers has compiled extensive reader aids, including a brief list of principal characters at the beginning of the book and a 289-page "Who's Who" following the letters. The "Who's Who" includes a fairly detailed biographical sketch of each white person mentioned in the text. From family acquaintance Sarah Jane Aborn through Abraham Lincoln to Charles C. A. Zimmerman, a neighbor of the Joneses for two years when they lived in Columbia, South Carolina, it encompasses relatives, Government officials, Union soldiers, and scores of casual acquaintances. But, perhaps because there are no records, it does not include the servants and slaves mentioned in the letters. They, instead, are listed in a division of the index.

Major topics in the index are limited to names of individuals, although activities and place names are detailed in subtopics. The index is divided into two categories, "The Free" and "The Slaves." Names of slaves and the owners (when known) are given before the subdivisions under the names. As a final aid for the attentive reader, the end papers of the book are maps of the northern and southern halves of the State of Georgia, 1860.

Read alone as a family narrative or as social history, these letters hold interest for the casual reader. But the historian, the student of literature, and the archivist can learn much from observing the care with which Myers has meshed the letters, assembled biographical material, and compiled a minutely detailed index. Myers has struck a fine balance between

over- and under-editing the correspondence. His primary editorial work in the letters themselves consists of inserting the superior letters referring to the depository, standardizing dates, omitting (with ellipses) extraneous or repetitious material, and selecting specific letters for inclusion. But he has employed elaborate cross-references for those who care to probe the final or initial pages of the book, in the "Who's Who," the index, and the earlier preface discussing his research methods. Those who consider an editorial undertaking should refer to the methods used in this book; they are inconspicuous but informative.

Arlington, Va. JANE POWERS WELDON

Mapping the Frontier: Charles Wilson's Diary of the Survey of the 49th Parallel, 1858–1862, While Secretary of the British Boundary Commission, edited by George F. G. Stanley. (Seattle, University of Washington Press, 1971. x, 182 p. $7.95.)

Charles Wilson was a British army officer in the Royal Engineers. For more than thirty years he was engaged in surveying and mapping various parts of the Middle East, North America, and Great Britain. In addition to the survey of the 49th parallel, between British Columbia and the United States, he participated in the survey of Jerusalem and the Sinai Peninsula, the Ordnance Survey of Scotland, Ireland, and England, and the demarcation of the Serbian boundary after the Treaty of Berlin. His distinguished military–scientific reputation was somewhat marred in 1885 when he became the scapegoat for the unsuccessful British effort to save the ill-starred General Gordon at Khartoum. Although his rank as major general was later confirmed and he was knighted by Queen Victoria, Wilson's career in the army came to an end. He spent most of his remaining years of service as Director General of the Ordnance Survey in the United Kingdom.

Like many nineteenth-century army surveyors both in the United States and in England, Wilson was interested primarily in geography and exploration, and he enjoyed writing about what he saw and what he did. This diary, now housed in the Provincial Archives in Victoria, was the first of his many detailed accounts. Concisely, it covers the four-year period he served as secretary to the British Boundary Commission that surveyed the 49th parallel from the Strait of Georgia to the Selkirk Mountains. Despite its title, however, this work seldom mentions the mapping activities of the survey. The editor makes clear in a short but thorough introduction that Wilson's diary was not intended as a serious scientific study, but rather as a daily journal for the entertainment of his sister. The emphasis of the diary, therefore, is on personal rather than on professional activities. There are many references to visits with Indians, to social events, and to leading personages of the Pacific Northwest. Wilson was a good observer. His descriptions of the social life in mid-nineteenth-century towns and forts on both sides of the international

boundary and of the physical difficulties encountered by surveying parties in the field provide a first-hand contemporary account of the various social, cultural, and physical forces at work in a frontier environment. His comments about Indians are generally sympathetic and contrast sharply with the hostile view of Indians held by most contemporary Americans.

The editing is competent but not always consistent. Some contemporary place names, for example, are identified by their modern names while others are not. The maps of the region surveyed would better complement the text by the inclusion of additional place names and the route followed by Wilson. These minor criticisms, however, should not detract from the overall usefulness of Wilson's diary. While the specialist may have to look elsewhere for information on mapping and surveying, the social and cultural historian should find in this diary much of interest.

National Archives RALPH E. EHRENBERG

South Carolina Department of Archives and History. *Journals of the General Assembly and House of Representatives, 1776–1780,* edited by William Edwin Hemphill, Wylma Anne Wates, and R. Nicholas Olsberg. (*The State Records of South Carolina;* Columbia, University of South Carolina Press, 1970. xvi, 371 p. $20.)

———. *Journals of the Privy Council, 1783–1789,* edited by Adele Stanton Edwards. (*The State Records of South Carolina;* Columbia, University of South Carolina Press, 1971. xxv, 274 p. $20.)

These two volumes are the most recent additions to the published *State Records of South Carolina,* and, together with the *Extracts from the Journals of the Provincial Congresses, 1775–1776* (Columbia, University of South Carolina Press, 1960), reproduce those records which bear most directly upon South Carolina's early experiments in State government. Both volumes continue the high standards of scholarship and editing which marked earlier releases in this excellent series of documentary publications.

The *Journals of the General Assembly and House of Representatives* are the journals of four scattered sessions of the lower house of the South Carolina legislature held between March 1776, when the first State constitution was approved, and February 1780, when the British occupied Charleston. The journals cover the life of the first general assembly, which sat in the spring and fall of 1776 as the lower house of the new State legislature, as well as part of the second and all of the third sessions of the first house of representatives, which replaced the general assembly under the constitution of 1778.

While the journals are not complete and do not, therefore, report in their entirety the proceedings of the lower house during the Revolutionary period, what is reported, in the form of motions, bills and resolutions,

messages from the governor, and petitions, presents a highly informative picture of the legislative process during a most crucial period in the State's history. In truth, the journals are indispensable to an understanding of the work of the legislature during the Revolution, since no journals of the upper house before 1782 have survived.

The Journals of the Privy Council report the proceedings during the Confederation period of the Governor's advisory board, created by the constitution of 1776 partly to act in an advisory capacity to the Governor and partly, since its members were appointed by the legislature, to serve as a check upon the executive. The Privy Council was also a tie with South Carolina's colonial past, since it was, in form at least, the lineal heir of the colonial Governor's council.

While the Privy Council existed from 1776 until it was abolished by the constitution of 1790, the only records of its proceedings which have survived are those reported in the journals reviewed here, which cover the period from February 11, 1783, to January 13, 1789. It is fortunate, however, that these journals have survived, since they cover the period during which the Privy Council's influence reached its peak. It was during these chaotic years immediately following the end of the Revolution that the council went beyond its explicit powers, becoming virtually an informal committee of the legislature, particularly in financial matters. It was during this period that the council, in addition to advising the Governor on all business of importance, assisted the legislature in the settlement of Revolutionary accounts, took advantage of its emergency and judicial powers to maintain public order and lay embargoes, and decided the status of British merchants, flags of truce, and loyalists' estates.

The journals are made even more useful to the historian by virtue of the incorporation of other papers into the proceedings of the council. Of particular interest are the testimony taken by the council while acting as a court of inquiry into the loss of the frigate *South Carolina* and a rather bitter correspondence between Governor Benjamin Guerard and General Nathanael Greene on the relative rights of the State and National Government in receiving flags of truce. Other papers included deal with disputed boundaries in the West, evidence taken by the council in its efforts to suppress the political riots of July 1784, and protests from slave traders putting into port after the Negro traffic was suspended in 1787.

Both volumes have been enhanced by the inclusion of excellent introductions and usable indexes as well as timely explanatory notes. Readers should also find useful, in the *Journals of the General Assembly and House of Representatives,* membership rosters of both houses of the legislature for the period covered by the journals, and, in the *Journals of the Privy Council,* a list of members for the entire life of the council.

National Archives WILLIAM FRALEY

Georgia Department of Archives and History. *Addresses of Lester Garfield Maddox, Governor of Georgia, 1967–1971,* edited by Frank Daniel. (Atlanta, 1971. xxxvi, 538 p., illus. $10.)

North Carolina State Department of Archives and History. *Messages, Addresses, and Public Papers of Daniel Killian Moore, Governor of North Carolina, 1965–1969,* edited by Memory F. Mitchell. (Raleigh, 1971. xxxv, 875 p., illus.)

The editors of these volumes seek to make the public documents of two State governors readily available to scholars. Although both succeed in their main purpose, there are differences in the arrangement and content of the two volumes which make the North Carolina volume of Governor Moore's papers stand out as a model for this type of publication.

Both volumes begin with prefaces summarizing the scope of the project and with biographies of the Governors. The Maddox volume has a half-page biography from the *Georgia Official and Statistical Register* and a four-page article from the *Atlanta Constitution* describing the governor's election, while the Moore volume has a seventeen-page article written by a former member of the Governor's staff, providing biographical material and a fairly detailed evaluation of the Governor's term of office. Perhaps the balance is to be found somewhere between these two approaches.

The addresses of the Maddox administration are arranged in chronological order, reproducing state of the State and budget messages together with such speeches as those given at Macon Junior College and at a meeting of the Citizens Councils of Florida. The date is included for each address, but some place names are omitted. In length the speeches range from a few lines to several pages, and many of the speeches are repetitious. It would have been better merely to list some of them. There is no index, unfortunately. The volume is illustrated not only with photographs but also with political cartoons.

The papers of the Moore administration are listed chronologically by type, such as messages to the General Assembly, public addresses, and proclamations. Many public addresses are merely summarized, some are only listed, and others are printed in full, accompanied by a sketch of the background of the occasion. Date and place names are always included, and issues and persons mentioned are explained in ample footnotes. A list of appointments and a useful and detailed index complete the volume. Throughout, the Moore volume reflects careful and experienced editing. A fairly complete history of the State of North Carolina during this period could be written using it as the only source.

Washington, D.C. ELIZABETH L. HILL

A Guide to Source Materials for the Study of Barbados History, 1627–1834, by Jerome S. Handler. (Carbondale, Ill., Southern Illinois University Press, 1971. xvi, 205 p. $12.50.)

This *Guide* is a product of the extensive research done by Professor Handler for the extensive anthropological study he has planned of the social and cultural life of Africans and their descendants in Barbados. During the course of that research he has found several hundred printed sources containing documentation of Barbados history, as well as numerous manuscript collections. These are described in the *Guide.*

The first settlement by Europeans in Barbados occurred in 1627, the year Professor Handler chose for beginning the listings, and the documents described continue until 1834 when the African slaves were "nominally freed." The focus of this work, therefore, is on the period of the slave society, and the *Guide* becomes significant for its contribution to an understanding of the materials relating to the story of the West Indian society. Barbados was both the first and the richest of Britain's Caribbean possessions, and although it later became of lesser concern to colonial policy, it has a special place in the arena of Caribbean history, more so today because of the rising interest in black history and in the history of early settlements and slavery in the New World.

The *Guide* consists of five parts and an excellent index. First appear citations to Printed Books, Pamphlets, and Broadsheets from 1630–1968; then appear Parliamentary Papers; Newspapers; Prints; and Manuscripts from Barbados, the West Indies, England, Ireland, Scotland, Europe, and the United States. Citations are generally confined to items that mention Barbados in their titles or that deal with the island in their contents. Also included are works published in Barbados and those written by Barbadians or other residents. Each published entry consists of the author's name and title, if known, place and date of publication, and the number of volumes or pages. Professor Handler has avoided the pitfalls of other guides and has noted by each entry the name of at least one institution where the item is to be found, if he has that information. Sadly, he also notes that some interesting items could not be located, but citations are still included for those intrepid scholars who wish to carry on the hunt for them.

This is an outstanding work that has drawn together hundreds of citations to materials useful in the study of the history of Barbados. Scholars working in that area can gain ready access to documentation on their topics and to the location of pertinent materials. I only regret not finding citations to the records of the Danish Government of the Virgin Islands, 1672–1917, and to the Spanish Governors of Puerto Rico, 1754–1898, in the National Archives. Both of these foreign language record groups include virtually unused original government documents relating to the Caribbean in general and to many of the islands of the Caribbean specifically, including Barbados.

National Archives RICHARD S. MAXWELL

U.S. National Archives. *Cartographic Records Relating to the Territory of Wisconsin, 1836–1848,* compiled by Laura E. Kelsay and Charlotte M. Ashby. (Special List No. 23; Washington, 1970. vii, 41 p.)

———. *Aerial Photographs in the National Archives,* compiled by Charles E. Taylor and Richard E. Spurr. (Special List No. 25; Washington, 1971. vii, 106 p.)

———. *Pre-Federal Maps in the National Archives: an Annotated List,* compiled by Patrick D. McLaughlin. (Special List No. 26; Washington, 1971. ix, 42 p.)

———. *Cartographic Records Relating to the Territory of Iowa, 1838–1846,* compiled by Laura E. Kelsay and Frederick W. Pernell. (Special List No. 27; Washington, 1971. vii, 27 p.)

———. *Cartographic Records of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics,* compiled by William J. Heynen. (Special List No. 28; Washington, 1971. viii, 110 p.)

These Special Lists are published by the National Archives as part of its records description program. The five paperback publications describe in detail the contents of selected records in the Cartographic Archives Division, National Archives and Records Service. The holdings of this division are distributed among 135 record groups. Cartographic records described in the publications may be examined in the research room of the Cartographic Division of the National Archives. Also, photocopies of the records may be obtained from the division.

Cartographic Records Relating to the Territory of Wisconsin, 1836–1848, includes material from six record groups, with more than half the maps described in this list selected from the Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers (RG 77). The other record groups from which records are described are the United States Senate (RG 46), the United States House of Representatives (RG 233), the Post Office Department (RG 28), the Bureau of Indian Affairs (RG 75), and the Bureau of Land Management (RG 49). Most of the entries describe maps, but some describe field notes, township diagrams, and township plats. The information usually given in each entry includes map title; name of surveyor, compiler, draftsman, or originating Federal agency; dates; scale; and a brief description of the map's contents. When appropriate, cross-references to related entries are included. The cartographic records and descriptions in this list have been reproduced on rolls 121 and 122 of National Archives Microfilm Publication M–236.

Aerial Photographs in the National Archives contains selections from five record groups. Most of the photographs are selected from surveys made by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, a predecessor of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (RG 145). The surveys, made between 1935 and 1942, show most of the agricultural areas as well as adjoining urban areas of the United States. Filming was done on a county basis. The Soil Conservation (RG 114) film described in this

book was taken in the 1930's, primarily in the southwestern United States. The coverage includes watersheds, soil erosion districts, and other areas where projects relating to soil conservation were carried out. Most of the Forest Service (RG 95) film, also described herein, taken during the period 1934–1938, covers national forests of the western United States. Film surveys were made by the Service's Division of Engineering to obtain information needed to administer and to map the national forests. The Geological Survey (RG 57) film, taken during the late 1930's and early 1940's, covers widely distributed project areas with emphasis on New England. The Bureau of Reclamation (RG 115) aerial photographs, dated between 1938 and 1942, provide coverage of several river systems, mostly in Arizona, Idaho, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming.

Pre-Federal Maps in the National Archives: an Annotated List describes 156 maps in the custody of the Cartographic Archives Division. They can be identified as having originated before 1790, as being copies or facsimiles of pre-1790 maps, or as being later maps that portray areas or events from the pre-1790 period. The list is divided into three parts. Part I names the maps in three special atlases: the U.S. Constitution Sesquicentennial, the Washington, and the Faden Atlases; Part II comprises maps covering the entire United States or two or more States or colonies. Part III comprises maps relating to specific States or colonies.

Cartographic Records Relating to the Territory of Iowa, 1838–1846 has been selected from seven record groups. Most of the maps in this list are from the Records of the Bureau of Land Management (RG 49) and relate to the survey and disposal of public lands in Iowa Territory. Most of the maps and plats are of small areas in Iowa Territory, but some cover the United States or large areas that include all or part of the Territory. Graphic indexes indicate the townships for which plats and field notes are available. Information for each entry includes map title; name of surveyor, compiler, draftsman, or originating Federal agency; dates; scale; and brief description of the area shown on the map. The cartographic records and descriptions in this list have been microfilmed on rolls 31–40 of National Archives Microfilm Publication M–325.

Cartographic Records of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics describes the map files of the Bureau (RG 83), created in 1922 by a merger of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates and the Office of Farm Management and Farm Economics. The list consists of 4,361 items, including maps, atlases, and graphs, but represents only a part of the cartographic work of the BAE. Included is a subject–name index and a geographic index to maps.

Texas State Archives JOHN M. KINNEY

Québec. Ministère des Affaires Culturelles. *Rapport des Archives du Québec, 1969* (Tome 47), (Québec, 1970. xv, 300 p.).

———. *Rapport des Archives Nationales du Québec, 1970* (Tome 48), (Québec, 1971. 377 p.).

The first of these two large volumes consists of a section of the calendar of correspondence of Msgr. Bourget (Bishop of Montreal from 1840 to 1876) and an inventory of documents relating to Canada in the archives of Saint-Sulpice at Paris. The second contains a brief history of the National Archives of Quebec (p. 13–25), an article based on the correspondence of an early Quebec merchant, Jacques Perrault (p. 27–82), another on the history of Anticosti based on recently deposited records (p. 83–95), an inventory of Canadian documents in part of the Archives Nationales in Paris (p. 97–111), and a long list of emigrants from Rochelle to Canada (p. 113–367). This list of contents is of some importance to readers, because the review copy of volume 48 has no *Table des Matières* at either end. Especially unfortunate for this volume is that its index did not seem to be particularly reliable, either. The volume records two important events in the history of Quebec and its Archives—the quatercentenary of the birth of Champlain and the Jubilee of the foundation of the Archives.

Despite the care which has always been taken to preserve the records of Quebec, they have suffered more serious losses than have most European archives. Therefore, no doubt, the development of Quebec's Archives has tended to follow a different course from those in the rest of Canada. Fires in 1640 and 1713 destroyed many official papers, and the capitulation of Montreal led to the transfer to France of many others. The nineteenth century saw the amalgamation of many records with those of Upper Canada and further losses, usually by fire. On the establishment of the Public Archives of Canada in 1872, many records were transferred which might in other circumstances have stayed in Quebec City. The Province of Quebec did not follow the example of Nova Scotia and appoint a Commissioner of Public Records.

However, in 1868 Quebec did establish a General Archives under the superintendence of the Provincial Secretary and some work of preservation was done. The official date for the foundation of a Provincial Archives is 1920, when the *Bureau des Archives* was created. In its jubilee year the *Bureau* was restructured and became the *Archives Nationales du Québec*. In 1923 the *Bulletin des Recherches Historiques* became the official organ of the Archives and since that time Quebec has been noted for the extent and quality of its publications. With the exception of the errors noted above, these two volumes maintain that tradition. Their contents will be valuable to everyone working on the history of Quebec. They also follow another local tradition by being devoted largely to records which are not in the *Archives Nationales*. Only in the very brief introductions to each volume are there tantalising references to its own

records. It would be helpful for readers living elsewhere if some of these could be treated in the same scholarly fashion.

University of Ottawa EDWIN WELCH

France. Archives Nationales. *Inventaire de la Série AJ*[37]. Tome Premier, by Elisabeth Dunan. Paris Imprimerie Nationale, 1971. (liii, 197 p., illus.)

This inventory, organized according to classical (i.e., "classified") French principles, describes the records of French national conservatories of music and drama, predecessors, offshoots, and "field establishments," from 1784 to 1925, and is, apparently, Part I of a continuing inventory that will in future be kept progressively up to date. It covers, for a period of 141 years, scarcely 120 linear feet of records (p. xxi: *"à peine une quarantaine de mètres de rayonnage"*), and it achieves its declared objective of "guiding the searcher with exactitude," in spite of formidable difficulties.

The history of the French state's formal and institutional support of music and the dramatic arts, both through education and performance, is a long one; it covers one major social and political revolution and several only slightly lesser ones, many changes of political climate, and successive periods of centralization and decentralization. The arts themselves in France (music and drama included), have had a rich and complex history over the years between Grètry and Milhaud, Beaumarchais and Claudel, and have evoked controversy of an intensity second only to political partisanship. As emerges from the excellent historical introduction to this volume, historical facts alone tend to complicate the archival heritage left by an institution both official and aesthetic. Thus, the formation of the *Conservatoire* archival *fonds* has suffered from a confusion at various times between archival and library concepts, from difficulties in bringing together materials originating in a series of successor agencies or in provincial sister-agencies, from thoughtless disposal, and from pilferage.

But, in addition, there is another factor specific to the archival situation in France that has complicated Mme. Dunan's task. This is the French practice of "classifying" archival material, a heritage from the post-Revolutionary period. On this point we can do no better than to quote from her introduction (p. xxviii): " . . . it will never be possible to prevent losses of the sort that have been noted here until legislation permits us effectively to combat the outdated and erroneous methods and procedures of the nineteenth century that are still, here and now, employed . . . . Indeed, it is the natural principle of archival *respect des fonds* that best serves the interests of the searcher."

The inventory is by brief title "classified" according to an outline given on p. xxix, with footnotes calling attention to notable persons and subjects dealt with in the entries. It is carefully indexed by persons and subjects. There is, in addition to the introduction, a guide to related materials to be found in depositories other than the *Archives Nationales,* a bibliography, and twelve plates of reproductions and illustrations.

The volume will be of interest to archival libraries both as a model of its species and as a caution against "classification," and it should also be in any library concerned with musicology or dramatics or with French cultural history.

Arlington, Va. PAUL LEWINSON

Great Britain. Lord Chancellor's Office. *The Eleventh Annual Report of the Keeper of Public Records on the Work of the Public Records Office and the Eleventh Report of the Advisory Council on Public Records 1969.* (London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1970. 30 p. 4s [20p.] net); *The Twelfth Annual Report . . . 1970.* (London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1971. 40 p. 30p. net.)

Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts. *Report of the Secretary to the Commissioners 1968–1969.* (London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1969. 171 p. From British Information Services, 845 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022, $3.)

The first two reports are summaries of the activities of the Public Record Office for the years 1969 and 1970, bringing users up to date on new accessions, changed procedures, and additional accommodations. As in the past, much of each report is a statistical review of the year covered and a comparison with former years. For historians, genealogists, and other users this detailed information can have great value. Of particular interest is accelerated release of World War II records. A foremost consideration today, under pressure of sheer quantity of records produced, is records management. The report stresses, for the same reasons, the need for more storage space and reader accommodations. Progress on a second Public Record Office, being built at Kew, is shown in both reports, and the results of a reader survey concerning it are given in a 1970 appendix. Investigations are being made of computers and computer methods for the storage of some statistical data. Lists, calendars, and other reference compilations published within each year are enumerated; appendices mention new accessions in some detail (alphabetically by office) and lists records transferred or destroyed.

The 1970 report has an organization chart of the Public Record Office. There is increasing concern with the need for reproduction of records by means of tape recorders, typewriters, electrostatic copiers, and photoduplication, and with the problems of copyright, space, and fees which accompany this need. The reports of the Advisory Council are concerned mainly with policies and the future use of records.

The Report of the Secretary to the Commissioners is the first in this form, incorporating much information formerly published in *The Report of the Commission to the Crown* and the *Bulletin* of the National Register of Archives and much more. The county-arranged summaries of National Register of Archives Reports and a dozen descriptive articles on some of the Archive accumulations hold a particular interest. A section

also lists reports added, with filing numbers, short titles, and location. Current (1969) county honorary secretaries, county reports, information on manorial and tithe documents and on records of scientific and technological research, transport records, publications, and exhibits are also included. An alphabetical listing of persons and papers would be useful, but will probably be compiled as part of the next *Guide to the Reports of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts.*

Cleveland Public Library MARGARET H. ARNOLD

Document Repair, by D. B. Wardle. (London, Society of Archivists, 1971. ix, 84 p., illus., $4.50. Available from G. F. Osborn, Room 74, Public Library, Marylebone Road, London NW1 5PS.)

Faced with ever increasing deterioration and ever rising costs, keepers of documents must have much necessary repair and restoration performed on their own premises. Responsible custodians are aware of the desirability of having on their staffs conservators fully qualified for their work by virtue of formal training at university level or by lengthy apprenticeship to a recognized paper restorer. Although there are far too few highly trained craftsmen, this lack does not preclude the practice of preventive conservation (environment control, deacidification, etc.) and simple repairs to damaged materials by less experienced people if such work is done according to accepted techniques and using approved materials. Such guidance is now available in this brief volume, the first of a series of professional handbooks by the Society of Archivists.

Working on the premise that repair involves risks, but that without it decay will continue until documents are beyond salvage, the author describes all the repair techniques used in England today and offers the book as a management aid for archivists, another source of information for craftsmen, and a learning aid for beginners. Throughout the text he wisely differentiates between documents requiring great skill for repair and those requiring only routine treatment; stresses the importance of reversibility; and warns against concealment of repairs, "touching up," and attempts to replace what is presumed to have been lost.

Although the emphasis is placed on traditional methods, deacidification followed by lamination is recognized as an important process available for the salvage of documents in an advanced stage of decay. However, Wardle is optimistic about the solvent method for lamination with cellulose acetate as a substitute for the heat process and does not sufficiently stress the toxicity of acetone used in the solvent technique. Of much significance is the importance attributed to deacidification as a preservation measure short of repair. Here he describes at length the Barrow process, the British Museum's barium hydroxide process, and Langwell's magnesium acetate and cyclohexylamine carbonate deacidifiers, but he does not mention Richard Smith's now widely accepted "Chicago Process" using magnesium methoxide as a nonaqueous deacidifier and buffering agent.

The amount of useful and time-tested information assembled in this important book is surprising. Beginning with a review of materials, the author goes on to discuss causes for damage, workshop equipment, stock control, recordkeeping, paper repair, parchment restoration, repair of maps and seals, preparing of material for exhibition, and "make up" after repair (i.e., returning documents to storage in as near to their orginal form as possible). The book has a good table of contents, it is well indexed, and it has an appendix listing suppliers of tools and materials all of which, however, are in the United Kingdom.

Boston Athenæum GEORGE M. CUNHA

Conservation of Library Materials: A Manual and Bibliography on the Care, Repair and Restoration of Library Materials, 2d ed., vol. 1, by George Martin Cunha and Dorothy Grant Cunha. (Metuchen, N.J., Scarecrow Press, 1971. xvi, 406 p., illus. $11.)

Archivists in the latter half of the twentieth century may very well preside over the destruction of the last five millennia of man's recorded past. The twin enemies of contracting budgets and increasing air pollution confront the contemporary recordkeeper. Having survived several centuries of natural disasters, much of our past may now fall to the indifference of twentieth-century technological man. In 1967, George Martin Cunha wrote a revealing monograph [reviewed in the *American Archivist,* 31:2 (April 1968)—ED.] outlining this destruction and made a plea for the preservation of existing and future archival materials. His study made a substantial impact in the field of conservation and restoration, but few outside this area have read, much less heeded, his warnings. Even today the Morgan Library fastens its incunabula together with rubber bands. Many manuscript collections are housed in wooden "historical" firetraps. Microfilm records stored in damp basements and papyrus leaves kept in vaults where the temperature rises to over 90° are additional examples of contemporary archival practice.

Mr. and Mrs. Cunha, in this second edition of the *Conservation of Library Materials,* state that the techniques available for the preservation of books and manuscripts have undergone dramatic advancement since 1967. The Florentine floods of 1968 have provided an ideal opportunity for the development and testing of many new techniques. The authors point to regional restoration centers, formal courses in conservation, and advances in the use of durable paper as additional evidence of a new "renaissance" in restoration. While the Cunhas are correct in assessing a change in the technology of restoration, there has not been a corresponding increase in the day-to-day application of that knowledge. Most of us are still using nineteenth-century technology to solve contemporary problems.

Written both for the novice and the experienced professional, the volume is a bible of conservation practice. After introducing the reader

to the physical nature of archival material, the authors proceed to describe the various "enemies" of these materials. They divide these enemies into various classes, citing "People, The Air We Breathe, Light, Heat, Moisture, Vermin, Fungi, and Acids" as examples of destroyers of archival material. Some of the foes are described in a somewhat pedantic, but nonetheless accurate manner. After describing the causes of deterioration, the authors recommend specific methods for decay prevention and in the next section describe methods used in restoring damaged documents and books. The Cunhas approach contemporary conservation problems from three fronts: analysis, prevention, and restoration.

New to this second edition is an excellent section called "When Disaster Strikes." Written after the Florentine floods of 1968, this chapter describes the techniques used in the restoration of large numbers of damaged books and manuscripts. As is characteristic of the entire volume, Mr. and Mrs. Cunha do not speak in vague generalities, but instead offer practical advice. This new section should be on the desk of every archivist and librarian.

The authors provide also several excellent appendixes: for example, a useful directory of research centers and professional associations engaged in conservation work. In addition, they supply a number of frequently used formulas (paste, leather dressings, sizes, solvents, etc.) for things extremely helpful to the archivist. This reviewer uses the appendix "Some Suppliers of Materials" as a ready reference source to manufacturers in this field; the section describes many useful gadgets and materials. One could easily use the entire volume as a combination encyclopedia and textbook.

The volume suffers, unfortunately, from the rather poor and mundane typography that is characteristic of the Scarecrow Press. A companion volume, which will consist of a classed bibliography on the conservation of library materials, is promised for the summer of 1972. It appears that the second volume will be an expansion of the bibliographies found at the end of each chapter in the present volume.

Continued work, however, needs to be done in both the records retention and records conservation fields. There are still many unanswered questions. Are we saving the most important of our records? Can we produce a low-cost method of saving the vast quantities of material we have on pulp paper? These are becoming almost "classic" problems for the archivist. We have faced them now for decades. Individuals like the Cunhas will continue to search for the answers, but unless their present recommendations are put into practice, future archivists may very well have nothing of the past left to conserve. We have made some progress toward improved conservation techniques. Let us hope that they will receive wider application in the years to come.

East Carolina University RALPH L. SCOTT

NOTES

An article by Maynard Brichford, "The Relationship of Records Management Activities to the Field of Business History," appears in the Summer 1972 issue of the *Business History Review* on pages 220–232.

The 1972 *Guide to Microforms in Print* (viii, 161 p.) is available. It may be purchased for $6 from NCR/Microcards Editions, 901 26th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20037.

Also available is the eighth edition of *Library and Reference Facilities in the Area of the District of Columbia,* edited by Mildred Benton. (Washington, The Joint Venture, 1971. v, 217 p. $5.95 from the Joint Venture, 2001 S Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20009.) This directory gives the address, telephone number, name of director, hours, regulations, and a brief indication of resources of more than 400 facilities.

REQUEST TO BE INCLUDED ON LIST OF BOOK REVIEWERS FOR *AMERICAN ARCHIVIST*

DETACH (OR USE A FACSIMILE) AND MAIL TO: Edward E. Hill, Reviews Editor, *American Archivist,* General Archives Division, Washington National Records Center, Washington, D.C. 20409.

Special areas of interest:

- ☐ History and administration of archives
- ☐ Archival theory
- ☐ Records management
- ☐ Finding aids
- ☐ Bibliographies
- ☐ Documentary publications
- ☐ Microfilming
- ☐ Automatic data processing
- ☐ Buildings and equipment
- ☐ Repair and preservation
- ☐ Sound recordings
- ☐ Cartographic records
- ☐ Motion pictures
- ☐ Still pictures
- ☐ Business archives
- ☐ Church archives
- ☐ College and university archives
- ☐ Science/technical archives
- ☐ Manuscript collections; private papers
- ☐ _____

Special interest in particular areas:

- ☐ U.S. history (general)
- ☐ U.S. history, _____ period
- ☐ Other _____

Knowledge of foreign languages:

_____

_____

_____

NAME: _____

INSTITUTIONAL OR HOME ADDRESS: _____

_____

(CITY) (STATE) (ZIP CODE)