

Reviews

EDWARD E. HILL, MARILLA B. GUPTIL,
and EDWARD C. PAPENFUSE, *Editors*

Archives of American Art: A Directory of Resources, by Garnett McCoy.
(New York: R. R. Bowker, 1972. ix, 163 pp. \$20.00.)

In 1954, E. P. Richardson, then director of the Detroit Institute of Arts, and Lawrence Fleischman, an art collector, organized the Archives of American Art. The archives was established to collect material for studying American artists, art collectors and dealers, and art-related institutions. Preliminary guides to the collections of this archives were published in the *Journal of the Archives of American Art* (vol. 5, no. 1, January 1965 and vol. 7, no. 1, January 1967). The recent publication of *Archives of American Art: A Directory of Resources* significantly contributes to the continuing effort of making the documentation available in these collections accessible to scholars and writers. The new *Directory* increases the number of collections described from the total of 242 in the two previous publications to 555.

The *Directory of Resources* is organized simply and is easy to use. It contains descriptive entries for collections acquired or microfilmed by the Archives of American Art. Entries are arranged alphabetically by collection title or artist's surname and are numbered sequentially. Descriptions include the names of the owners or donors of the material, the forms of documents included, the approximate numbers of items involved, dates of the material, and a statement of each collection's content. A name index of fifteen pages assists the users of this guide.

Unfortunately, inaccuracies and omissions mar this worthwhile effort. The volume is entitled *A Directory of Resources*; however, it overlooks many useful resources of the Archives of American Art. Lists of tape-recorded interviews with prominent art figures and other individuals, conducted under the auspices of the archives and included in the earlier preliminary guides to the collections, are neither listed nor described in the current volume. Further, such useful resources as the microfilm of art auction catalogs compiled by the archives do not appear in this publication. A guide can be purposely limited to one type of collection. Titling such a guide a "Directory of Resources," though, and failing to

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discuss its limited scope are likely to mislead the researcher into overlooking valuable material.

More serious, perhaps, is the bias of the descriptions in this guide toward individuals and subjects overtly connected with the art world to the exclusion of other significant figures and subjects represented in the collections. That the entry for the correspondence of art critic Clement Greenberg mentions lesser-known figures of the art world such as F. R. Leavis and Clyfford Still, while omitting such notable correspondents as W. H. Auden and Marianne Moore, suggests this fault. Such bias can be extremely misleading, as is clearly shown in the entry for the minutes of the Municipal Art Society of New York, 1901-60. The Municipal Art Society was primarily concerned with the urban environment of New York, including slum clearance and the maintenance and appearance of public buildings and other public places. The *Directory of Resources*, however, describes only the society's interest in "providing adequate sculptural and pictorial decorations for the public buildings and parks in the city of New York," and promoting "the beautifying of its streets and public places." The *Directory* includes no hint of the broader goals of the urban organization. Such a limited point of view is a disservice to art historians attempting to place artists within their proper cultural context as well as to students interested in individuals or phenomena represented in the collections but omitted from the descriptions in this guide.

Regrettably, the bound format of this *Directory of Resources* assures that the volume cannot be updated regularly. Also unfortunate is the exorbitant price of the book—\$20.00—which places it beyond the means of most individual art historians and other scholars.

National Archives and Records Service

MAYGENE F. DANIELS

Bibliographic Control of Microforms, by Felix Reichmann and Josephine Tharpe. (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1972. 256 pp. Appendixes. \$12.50.)

Although microfilm, microfiche, and microprints have become increasingly important parts of the holdings of most libraries and archives, the difficulties associated with the development of bibliographical tools for microforms of all types have provoked much discussion and few solutions. There is no point in purchasing microforms if no one uses them, and no one can use them unless he knows that they are available. Given the current growth of micropublishing, it seems that libraries and archives are certainly buying more microforms than ever before, making Reichmann and Tharpe's study a timely one. The book is an outgrowth of a project funded by the Office of Education for the purpose of determining the elements of an effective system of microform control that would guide librarians and archivists in the selection, cataloging, and classification of microforms while enabling them to assist researchers in making the most

effective use of available holdings. The book is divided into two parts: text and appendixes.

The text itself is quite short, consisting of a brief description of the study's scope, method of investigation, findings, and conclusions. The authors found that local bibliographic controls are unsatisfactory, national bibliographic controls are promising but limited in scope, and international bibliographic controls are nonexistent. Descriptions of prevailing cataloging techniques and problems will prove of greater interest to librarians than archivists, but pages 12 and 13 contain some interesting information and observations about archival control of microforms. The authors contend that librarians can learn a lot from archivists. Archives annually produce about 25 million negative exposures and 150 million positive copies in several microformats. Archival microforms are generally superior in quality to microforms produced for libraries. The microfilming committee of the International Council on Archives has developed sound rules for archival microphotography and urges member nations to disseminate lists of master negative microforms that are free of legal restrictions governing use. Except for the excellent National Register of Microform Masters, librarians have not moved so far with such good guidance, and the authors support cooperation between the Association of Research Libraries and the International Council on Archives, two groups that share a common goal, the development of an efficient tool for the scholarly community.

The first and third appendixes provide information about the micro-publishing activities of the federal government and the micropublishing plans of fourteen American university presses and hold only passing interest. The second appendix, prepared by Henriette D. Avram and Harry Gochman, describes a possible method of developing a machine-readable index to information contained in microforms, using a computer and associated hardware. The opening paragraph provides an appropriate caveat concerning the number of variables affecting the cost and, consequently, the feasibility of such a project.

Appendix four deserves special attention. It presents a preliminary, but extensive and useful, listing of catalogs, collections, archival materials, and reference books available in microform. Four hundred and ninety-three entries provide information about the nature and availability of a wide range of important scholarly materials. Until a more complete listing is published, this part of the book will prove to be of considerable value to archivists and librarians responsible for the acquisition of microforms.

Bibliographic control will not solve all of the problems associated with the use of microforms in libraries and archives, and the authors are aware of that. In many ways, the failure of librarians and archivists to develop effective controls is a symptom of an attitude that relegates microforms to the status of "second-class citizens." Although the history of microfilm applications in the area of active office records proves that miniaturized information can be retrieved, displayed, and read quickly, easily,

and comfortably, most librarians and archivists prefer paper to film. The preference is understandable, but it has resulted in the unfortunate neglect of important scholarly resources that can only be disseminated widely in nonpaper form.

Wayne State University

WILLIAM SAFFADY

Das schweizerische Bundesarchiv von 1798 bis zur Gegenwart, by Walter Meyrat. (Bern: Bundesarchiv, 1972. v, 172 pp. Fr. 7.50.)

This history of the Swiss Federal Archives in Bern served as a *Festgabe* to the Association of Swiss Archivists on the occasion of its October 1972 meeting, which I had the honor to attend. It should be of considerable interest to those, among them archivists of the United States, exploring aspects of archival organization under a system of federal government.

The Bundesarchiv was founded in 1798 when France forced a strongly unitarian constitution on the loose confederation of Swiss cantons and when soon the new government began to concern itself not only with the records it created but also with the pre-1798 records of a federal character. Such records were to be found in the capital cities of various cantons—Zurich, Lucerne, Solothurn, Aargau, and Thurgau—where the Diet, little more than a congress of ambassadors, had met or whose authorities had handled federal business, sending copies of the pertinent correspondence to the other cantons. The state archives of Zurich, for instance, has in its custody the most important documents of Swiss foreign policy from 1385. We did not have to face the problem of records of national origin and significance that were in the hands of the states when the federal government came into existence. The Swiss had to cope with this problem in 1798 and approached it in a sensible fashion: instead of concentrating the pre-1798 federal records, they insisted on the records' careful preservation and accessibility to the central government as well as their inspection by representatives of the newly established Federal Archives.

This inspection right disappeared as Switzerland returned to a system of federal union that, under the constitution of 1848, closely resembled that of the United States. Also a federal inspection right was not needed because in most cantons public records are well taken care of. An itinerant archivist need only go to Schwyz, capital of the Canton of Schwyz, to see there the compacts between the cantons admirably displayed in the Bundesbriefarciv, beginning with the original compact of 1291.

The internal history of the Swiss Federal Archives also deserves our attention because it reflects certain trends of archival development discernible in other parts of the Western world. During the first fifty-odd years, the Federal Archives was headed by administrative practitioners who, on the whole, observed a principle of provenance as their guiding tenet. A change occurred when in 1856 the well-known historian Meyer von Knonau, state archivist of Zurich, proposed in his plan for the orga-

nization of the Federal Archives: "As soon as records are transferred to the Archives, there must be adopted a scientific procedure, and that is based on the arrangement of records according to subject matter." This signaled the transition to a scholarly rather than a practical approach to archival arrangement; and in the next one hundred years the Federal Archives, headed by men with training in historical work, functioned as an institution oriented toward the needs of research, as did archival agencies in other European and American countries.

The appointment to the position of federal archivist of Leonard Haas in 1954 inaugurated a period of drastic change, characterized by the adoption of a modern concept of archives administration in line with worldwide developments. New regulations have assured and expedited the transfer of permanently valuable records to the Federal Archives; a records center has been approved; for the arrangement of records the principle of provenance has been adopted, and old provenances, obscured by subject arrangement, have been reconstructed on paper; the Federal Archives has assumed its rightful place in international archival affairs; members of the staff have profited from the training facilities in Marburg and Paris; and last but not least the problem of automated records is being confronted. This is indeed a long list of achievements, soon, it is hoped, to be crowned by the construction of a new building, which is badly needed.

All these developments have been lucidly dealt with by the author, Walter Meyrat. A member of the archives staff since 1945, he has lived through the period of change that has made the Bundesarchiv a modern archival establishment. And he obviously has an intimate knowledge of its holdings, borne out by ample footnotes. The usefulness of the book is further enhanced by a bibliography, a list of publications of the Federal Archives, and a detailed chronological table of events. The Bundesarchiv has every reason to be proud of so excellent a history of its genesis and evolution.

Zug, Switzerland

ERNST POSNER

Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Library of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, 3 vols., edited by J. Conway Davies. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1972. xviii, 1577 pp. Appendixes. \$120.00.)

The Inner Temple is one of the four Inns of Court in London, where English barristers have trained and resided since the Middle Ages. The library is first mentioned in the records before 1500; after the unfortunate refusal in 1654 of John Selden's proffered collection (now partly in the Bodleian), the acceptance of William Petyt's handsome bequest of 386 manuscript volumes in 1707 marked the beginning of a fine manuscript library. Petyt was Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London as well as Treasurer of Inner Temple; his library included not only original manuscripts he had bought but also an important series of transcripts

of public and privately owned records. Some of these original records have since disappeared (such as Sir Robert Cotton's manuscripts burnt in the fire of 1731) or have become hard to locate among the massive holdings of the Public Record Office. Later gifts and additions have brought the manuscripts to a total of 772 volumes (p. 1, but misprinted as 722 on page vi), to make it the largest manuscript collection in any of the four Inns of Court; it is still growing. Ranging in date from the twelfth century to the twentieth, the manuscripts are mainly historical and legal in content, and occasionally of literary interest. A comprehensive catalogue of these resources is very much to be welcomed.

James Conway Davies spent the last decade of his life cataloguing these manuscripts (he died aged 79 in 1971 and unfortunately was unable to see his work through the press). The resulting three volumes form an impressive *Catalogue*, pleasantly readable in type design, layout, and manner of presentation. The volumes also contain an interesting 167-page history of the collection, its donors, and its librarians; useful appendixes of lists and technical matters; and, eminently practical, the rules governing the use of manuscript material (including the hours of admission) are printed on pp. xv-xvi. The manuscripts have the advantages of an old-fashioned catalogue, following the fine traditions set by M. R. James. The content descriptions are amazingly detailed, listing and identifying each individual document copied in the transcript volumes. Other volumes are fully calendared, and there are long quotations. Such detailed cataloguing means, for example, that fifty-six composite volumes fill 235 large pages of the *Catalogue*. This generosity, together with a full index (226 pages) of names, places, and subjects, enables the scholar-at-a-distance to tell whether or not he need visit the Inner Temple or the Xerox-user to select particular pages for copying.

Despite the full content description, there are other aspects of a manuscript catalogue which some specialists may look for. Codicologists will find nothing about the make-up or structure of the medieval manuscripts. Palaeographers may find that comments such as that on Petyt MS. 511.5, "The hand is moderate, the parchment reasonable, and the ink satisfactory for its period" do not give adequate definition. A sentence like "The manuscript may be safely dated to the first decades of the fifteenth century" is more readable than N. R. Ker's succinct "s. xv²" about the same manuscript, but it gives no more information, and it may explain why the *Catalogue* runs to three large volumes and is so expensive. Art historians have no way of locating illuminated manuscripts in the index or elsewhere; there is no hint, for example, that Petyt MS. 511.10 (Macrobius' Commentary on Somnium Scipionis) is used as a plate in C. R. Dodwell's *Canterbury Illumination* (1954) where it is listed among the manuscripts illuminated at Canterbury between 1090 and 1120. Paleographers would not even know it is a Canterbury manuscript, for Conway Davies also ignores Neil Ker's discussion of its Christ Church Canterbury associations in his *Medieval Manuscripts in British Libraries*, vol. 1 (1969), p. 88. There are curious omissions in a full description of the earliest

manuscript in the Inner Temple Library, for which Conway Davies himself suggests a date "of perhaps the mid twelfth century." Ker's brief two pages can still usefully supplement the medieval section of the new *Catalogue*.

The strength of the Inner Temple manuscripts lies in the post-medieval period, where these criticisms do not apply. It is for the legal and historical manuscripts, both original and transcript, of the seventeenth century that most people will go to the Inner Temple, and these are very thoroughly described. Although it may be disappointing that Coke and Littleton, both members of Inner Temple, are so thinly represented among the manuscripts, there is still a good deal to tempt the historian of English history generally and the legal historian in particular. Conway Davies' ample *Catalogue* should open the doors of the Inner Temple Library to many new readers and act as an excellent guide to any scholar this side of the Atlantic who can afford it. Unlike many recent catalogues that are full of abbreviations and codes, this is a more spacious one, with felicitous phrasing, that can also be recommended for enjoyable browsing.

Huntington Library

JEAN F. PRESTON

A Catalog of Manuscripts in Lambeth Palace Library, MSS. 1222-1860, by E. G. W. Bill. (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1972. xiii, 442 pp. \$40.00.)

Lambeth Palace, situated on the Thames River opposite Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament, is the London residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, head of the Church of England. Its oldest portion dates from the thirteenth century; the name Lollards' Tower, given to one part, commemorates the fact that a group of these religious reformers was imprisoned there during the fourteenth century. Its great hall, measuring ninety-three feet long and thirty-eight feet wide and having an elaborate, hammerbeam roof, houses the library.

This collection of books, manuscripts, and papers was begun by the seventy-third archbishop, John Whitgift (1583-1604). In 1647 the collection was moved to Cambridge but was returned in 1664 after the Restoration. During the air battles over London in the second World War, damage was inflicted upon the library as a result of the destruction of portions of the palace.

This catalogue continues the numerical series terminated in the first published list at MS 1221: *Catalogue of the Archiepiscopal Manuscripts in the Library at Lambeth Palace, London, 1812*, by H. J. Todd. This account is a supplement to Todd's volume and, since it deals primarily with medieval manuscripts, even more particularly to M. R. James's *Descriptive Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the Library of Lambeth Palace, 1932*.

The descriptions of MSS 1229-41, 1681, have been written by N. R. Ker, as was the account by Archbishop William Sancroft (1678-91) of the rearrangement of the manuscripts in the library in his time.

The major portion of the book concerns the catalogue which follows Ker's account of Sancroft's rearrangement. The latter third consists of the index and a three-page list of owners and donors. The publication of the volume was made possible by assistance from the Friends of the Lambeth Palace Library, the British Academy, the Greater London Council, the Corporation of London, and the Kent County Council.

The main series of official papers of the Archbishops of Canterbury, beginning with Archbishop Charles Longley (1864-68), is not included, nor are the various archives deposited at the Palace.

The Carlyle MSS, which are in the Todd volume, were the only sizable acquisitions during the nineteenth century; indeed, few manuscripts were acquired during this period. It should, however, be noted that the dates of accession of much of the catalogued material are unknown, no doubt due to the blitz destruction of library records. Since 1953, when the library was restored, the quantity of acquisitions has increased. Papers relating to the history of the Church of England, or supplementing older collections, have been acquired by gift or purchase.

Not only are papers preserved which have a definite bearing on ecclesiastical matters, but, like so many collections of divers private papers, there are personal letters, pictures, speeches given in parliament, genealogical records, school class lists, leases to property, appeals for funds, and various memoranda of all sorts. It is this feature which makes catalogues such as Bill's a virtual necessity.

Newburyport, Massachusetts

RUTH E. WALTON

A Guide to the Manuscript Collections of the Bancroft Library, vol. 2, Manuscripts Relating Chiefly to Mexico and Central America, edited by George P. Hammond. (Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1972. ix, 294 pp. \$20.00.)

About 1950 the Bancroft Library began the preparation of a guide to its manuscript collections. The first volume, on Pacific and Western manuscripts, was arranged by areas and states and appeared in 1963. Volume II describes materials, in addition to Mexico and Central America, relating to French and Spanish Louisiana, other parts of Latin America, Quebec, the Danish West Indies, Korea, and the United States, including items on the Mexican War and American filibusters. The collections range in date from the sixteenth to the twentieth centuries and include manuscripts, printed documents, photocopies, transcripts, typescripts, and microfilm.

The entries are arranged in alphabetical order by name of author, government agency, writer, title, subject, or collector (in capital letters).

They show a brief title or description, name of place, dates, quantity (pages, folders, volumes, cartons, boxes), kind of document, size in centimeters, additional description, and the repository classification. Some items are marked with the initials HHB indicating that they were acquired by Hubert Howe Bancroft, the San Francisco collector whose acquisitions were purchased by the University of California in 1905 and form the nucleus of the Bancroft Library. The dates of the birth and death of authors are sometimes given. The availability of calendars of collections is indicated. To save the costs of additional research and publication, only general descriptions of the collections are given, and no effort has been made to ascertain what manuscripts have been published, though this information is sometimes included. The provenance of the collections has been indicated only for reproductions for which the names of the repositories are given. Lists of the names of correspondents are sometimes included in the entry descriptions, but the names are not indexed.

This volume is particularly welcome because of the quantity and importance of the Bancroft Library's holdings and because no data regarding them have appeared in the *National Union Catalog of Manuscripts*. Entries that consist only of titles in Spanish might have been accompanied by translations. The fact that some holdings are on microfilm available for loan might have been indicated. Some unrelated items in the same entries might have been separated and given their own dates. As there is little identification of authors and writers and their correspondents, users of this guide will have to be familiar with their subjects or have library facilities at hand. The analytical index is helpful but not as comprehensive as might be wished; more place-names could have been indexed. Some inconsistencies in spelling were noted: Arispe, Arizpe; Mange, Manje; Sedelmayer for Sedelmayr. With this further evidence of the importance of the Bancroft Library's collections, the historical profession can wish only for a prompt appearance of the third volume on California manuscripts.

Arlington, Va.

HENRY P. BEERS

Preliminary Guide to the Smithsonian Archives. (Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1971. 72 pp.)

Balita mula Maynila, by Thomas Powers. Michigan Historical Collections Bulletin No. 19. (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1971. 40 pp. Illustrations.)

James Kerr Pollock: His Life and Letters, by Dennis Anderson. Michigan Historical Collections Bulletin No. 21. (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1972. 34 pp. Illustrations.)

Catherine May: An Indexed Register of Her Congressional Papers, 1959-

1970, in the Washington State University Library. (Pullman: Washington State University, 1972. 32 pp. Illustrations.)

Archives and Manuscript Collections of Dickinson College, compiled by Charles Coleman Sellers and Martha Calvert Slotten assisted by Roberta Adams Vincett. (Carlisle, Pa.: Friends of Dickinson College Library, 1972. iii, 67 pp. \$5.00 membership in the Friends.)

The First One Hundred: A Catalog of Manuscripts and Special Collections [in the John C. Pace Library]. (Pensacola: University of West Florida, 1972. iii, 18 pp.)

An Inventory of the Papers of Dennis J. Roberts in the Phillips Memorial Library of Providence College, compiled by Matthew J. Smith. (Providence, R.I.: Providence College, 1972. vi, 34 pp. \$3.00.)

The *Preliminary Guide to the Smithsonian Archives* is the first in a planned series of guides and finding aids to the archival holdings of the Smithsonian Institution. The Smithsonian's archives as reported here consist of sixty-nine groups, including board of regents, secretarial, assistant secretarial, and other records, as well as special materials. Exclusive of several extensive card indexes, these occupy approximately 800 cubic feet of space. Of this total, nearly 30 percent, including secretarial records (1949-64) and National Zoological Park records (1889-1955), are closed to research, for they are not yet "prepared for use." The forty-nine manuscripts collections which are also described consist primarily of personal papers of prominent scientists and men who were affiliated with the Smithsonian. Throughout this guide, the descriptions are concise and informative; a useful note on the arrangement and the availability of a finding aid follows each description. Potential users should write before visiting, since the arrangement of various of these groups will be further refined, some records (particularly financial) are subject to disposal, and the Smithsonian Archives is open to persons "with *bona fide* research objectives."

The preparation of *Balita mula Maynila* (News from Manila) was undertaken to bring the manuscripts collections relating to Philippine history in the University of Michigan Graduate Library and the Michigan Historical Collections to the attention of scholars. Of the approximately forty collections described herein, only the [Dean C.] Worcester Philippine Collection, Joseph Ralston Hayden Papers, and Frank Murphy Papers occupy more than five feet of shelf space, and many consist of less than five items. In addition to being a boon to students of Philippine history, this small but well-written and handsomely printed pamphlet should prove to be a wonderful public relations tool for the institutions whose holdings are herein reported, particularly since "an unusual number of University of Michigan alumni and citizens of the state served in the Philippines."

Do not be misled by *James Kerr Pollock: His Life and Letters*. This pamphlet does not contain the letters or writings of this distinguished teacher and prolific author who served on the political science faculty of

the University of Michigan from 1925 to 1968. What it does contain is an interesting account of the life of Pollock prepared from the 111 boxes of his papers in the Michigan Historical Collections. Throughout this essay, the author points out research subjects referred to in the Pollock papers, including Michigan's civil service system, the Republican Party, Germany from the rise of Hitler to post-World War II occupation, and the Hoover Commission. Anderson mentions that a 72-page finding aid, which consists of descriptions of the contents of each box and folder in the Pollock collection, does exist.

The Washington State University Library appears to have found a satisfactory procedure for handling the voluminous files of a contemporary political figure. The *Catherine May* register is particularly noteworthy since it was published the year following receipt of the papers from May, U.S. Representative from the Fourth Congressional District in Washington from 1959 to 1970. Admittedly, the library received the 558 containers in fairly good order, necessitating only slight refinements. The nine series and the index to the folder inventory provide a workable reference tool in the true sense of the phrase. The biographer as well as the researcher interested in a given subject, even as specific as "Agricultural research: onion white rot," will be well served by this register.

Manuscript Collections of Dickinson College is divided into two parts: archives and manuscripts collection, although the manuscripts given by the Moyerman family are grouped under a separate heading. The total of 124 archival groups listed on thirteen pages reflects the brevity of the descriptions. The archives also include some personal and professional papers of the college's founders, faculty members, and alumni dating as far back as 1760. The 166 manuscripts collections are reported in alphabetical order. Although ranging from the eighteenth to the twentieth centuries, most of these collections deal with nineteenth-century scientists, educators, lawyers, authors, and political figures, most of whom were Pennsylvanians. The lengthy lists of correspondents as well as the index to this guide will be of great help to researchers, particularly those pursuing biographical studies.

The First One Hundred describes the collections of manuscripts and historical documents amassed by the John C. Pace Library from 1968 to 1972. With few exceptions the collections, which represent a significant beginning, deal in general with greater west Florida history, specifically that in the Pensacola area. This guide frequently includes mention of books, pamphlets, maps, photographs, postcards, and other non-manuscript items, which tends to inflate the size of the holdings. The descriptions include comments on the scope of each collection, the exact number of items, and restrictions when applicable. Donors are appropriately acknowledged, assuring that the next one hundred collections might arrive in less than five years.

The papers of Dennis J. Roberts relate to his political career as a Rhode Island democrat, particularly while mayor of Providence (1941-50) and governor (1951-58). The papers are arranged in four series: Personal

and Political Correspondence, 1949-63 (9 boxes); Rhode Island State Government Files, 1953-58 (4 boxes); Subject Files, 1948-58 (8 boxes); and Speeches, Talks, and Press Releases, 1941-69 (21 boxes). These series are not mutually exclusive; i.e., the correspondence series includes printed material, clippings, press releases, and pictures. Within each series, folders are arranged in alphabetical order. After a short introduction, series description, and biographical outline, the *Inventory* consists of short folder titles, with no further description. Topical researchers will have to dig. Unfortunately, while the introduction indicates that this collection is "open to qualified researchers with restrictions . . .," the restricted material is not identified in the inventory.

The Western Reserve Historical Society

KERMIT J. PIKE

The American Film Heritage: Impressions from the American Film Institute Archives, by Tom Shales et al. (Washington: Acropolis Press, 1972. 184 pp. Illustrations. Cloth \$17.50, paper \$4.95.)

One might think that the history of motion pictures is divided into time periods by an earth-shaking event like the Great Depression or World War II or by the introduction of a prevalent style of filmmaking. Instead, it is divided by a slightly mundane event that occurred about 1950. At this time the motion picture industry switched from using dangerous, unstable nitrate film stock to a more reliable safety film. The year 1950 is a pivotal one for archivists concerned with the preservation of motion pictures and to a great extent explains the American Film Institute's emphasis on rescuing and preserving films from the pre-1950 years. Over half the films produced in the United States before 1950 no longer exist in any form, according to the AFI. Does this mean that the other half will be preserved? Not necessarily. Many films survive only in worn and abused 16mm print versions that all too frequently have little relationship to the quality of their 35mm originals. And only those films actually selected for conversion to safety film will survive the hazards of deterioration.

This AFI publication discusses nitrate-period films that have already become part of the AFI collection, housed and serviced by the Motion Picture Section of the Library of Congress. Although most of its articles are movie-buff oriented in the extreme—for example, in exhuming from obscure depths director William de Mille, brother of well-known Cecil B.—there are several items of interest to archivists.

The introduction by Sam Kula describes the AFI's "archive" program: to secure and preserve "significant American films which represent the growth, development, and maturity of an important art form." Lower in priority but important nevertheless are films whose content offer "value as sociological and historical records." One is pleased to see that, despite their lower priority, nonfiction or actuality films, potentially a greater source of historical evidence, will be included in the AFI efforts. Most

of the articles, however, deal more with the entertainment-as-art value of these rescued films rather than with their sociological or historical value.

Perhaps the terms "archive" and "records" are used figuratively throughout this book. "Archives," regardless of the medium, are a plural entity referring to records serially produced by institutions and methodically set aside for their special value to be preserved within the institution or without. The AFI is only seeking specific items that fall within the scope of its collection policy. To the purist the AFI is building up collections of museum or library materials rather than accessioning true archives. Nor are these films "records" in the sense of documentation. A film studio's production and distribution records are indeed records of facts and transactions, but to call what is largely entertainment film an "historical record" is stretching the meaning of the term.

Probably no one but David Parker remembers "Kellycolor" and "Gaspar-color." His tongue-in-cheek account of the technical development of color film is as amusing as it is informative. He traces these changes from the hand-painted Edison films of the 1890's to Eastman color. This is the high point of the publication that definitely makes it worth buying.

David Shepard narrates his experience in searching out original negatives and production records of the Thomas H. Ince Corporation. Under Ince's leadership this company not only produced memorable westerns but by 1918 "had reduced the making and distribution of pictures to a science. . . ." Shepard's story is not untypical of the detective-like work required to hunt down the would-be treasures of an industry which, except for an occasional burst of nostalgia, has not given much regard for its past. Lawrence Karr's discussion of early sound methods is also worth noting.

The remaining articles largely extol the virtues of Hollywood esoterica represented in the collection. Directors Frank Capra and Michael Curtiz (the latter reputed to have produced "masterpieces in a variety of genres"), westerns, musicals, and Mary Pickford all get their due and then some. Only the most hardened Hollywood buff may find these articles of interest, but one suspects that they were written with the noble intention of attracting others to the research possibilities offered by the rescued films. Kula aptly describes the publication as a "sampler" and "idiosyncratic." This reviewer would add "uneven." In any case, it is richly illustrated and shows the utter reverence in which old movies are held.

National Archives and Records Service

WILLIAM T. MURPHY

Documentary History of the First Federal Congress, March 4, 1789–March 3, 1791, vol. 1, *Senate Legislative Journal*, edited by Linda Grant De Pauw. (Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1972. xxiv, 774 pp. Glossary, notes. \$22.50.)

This volume is the first of eighteen intended to make documents and papers relating to the First Federal Congress more accessible to scholars.

According to the plan for the project, the material will be organized into two major categories: official documents, comprising petitions, reports, bills and resolutions as well as the official journals of the two houses of Congress; and unofficial papers, including correspondence, diary entries, shorthand transcriptions of debates, and newspaper accounts. Requirements peculiar to each volume will dictate the nature and quantity of editorial aids, such as notes, glossaries, biographies, tables, and maps. These aids will be fewer in the volumes containing official documents than in those consisting of unofficial papers, since the latter are supposed to serve as a gloss upon the former.

Several editorial aids are in the present volume. A concise introduction discusses the significance of the First Federal Congress, the textual history of the Senate Legislative Journal, and the editorial treatment of the journal. A glossary of congressional terminology follows the introduction. At the rear of the volume is a List of Bills submitted to both houses of the First Congress. The list gives the short title, the long title, the date introduced, and the date each bill was signed by the president. The index at the end, thankfully, is thorough enough to be useful. Finally, the notes, set at the bottom of each page, are intended to supply variant versions of a passage, the locations of relevant documents, and cross-references to enable a researcher to trace the action on any particular subject through all three sessions and both houses without consulting the index.

Little if anything can be said against this volume. Lester Cappon has written that the two fundamental responsibilities of an historical editor are, first, to transmit authentic and accurate texts of all extant papers relevant to a project and, second, to render the texts intelligible. De Pauw, whose expertise lies in the federal period, has discharged those responsibilities well. Her overall conception of the project is sensible; the editorial policy in particular is judicious. This achievement is all the more commendable considering the current confusion and controversy over the proper subject matter and form of documentary publications. A sign of the care that has been taken in this project is the absence of typographical and spelling errors, both of which seem to appear with increasing frequency these days. Some scholars might wish that there were subject side heads to complement the chronological running heads. Probably more scholars will regret that De Pauw chose to publish the Senate volumes first, since the House was the more important of the two bodies at the time. The House took the initiative in most legislative matters and was the focal point of debates on national policy.

Quibbles aside, historians will be delighted to have the first fruit of this series and will anticipate having the succeeding volumes, of equal quality, at regular intervals in the future.

The Letterbook of Robert Pringle, 2 vols., edited by Walter B. Edgar.
(Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1972. xxix, ix, 905
pp. \$35.00.)

Robert Pringle was a successful member of that fascinating group of largely Scottish merchants who handled the foreign trade of the southern colonies before the American Revolution. He settled in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1725 and entered business as a factor or commission merchant. By 1751 he was one of the recognized leaders of the commercial community, and in 1761 he started a new career as assistant judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Despite his lack of formal legal training, he earned high regard for his judicial abilities before his removal in 1770 for political reasons.

As a factor Pringle served as Charleston agent for other British and American merchants. He sold their cargoes and purchased for them local products to fill the holds of the returning vessels. He also arranged for the repair and resupply of those craft for the return voyage. Frequently he disposed of the cargoes entrusted to him through smaller traders scattered in Charleston's hinterland. Because they collected the mass of small shipments offered by local merchants and individual planters into shipload lots and reversed the process for incoming shipments, Pringle and other factors were a critical element in the economic life of the plantation colonies. The plantation economy could not have functioned without them, for few planters were large enough, and fewer knowledgeable enough, to handle their own trade.

One of Pringle's business letterbooks has survived. It covers the dates April 2, 1737, through April 29, 1745, a period when the merchant was midway into his climb to riches. Publication of the letterbook is jointly sponsored by South Carolina's Historical Society and Tricentennial Commission. The letterbook is the earliest known collection of Charleston business papers. Not only do the letters provide a wealth of new information about the commercial life of Charleston, but they include fascinating vignettes of the activities of the writer and his city. Pringle's letters contain frequent, and often pungent, comments on the political and social life of the South Carolina port. They contain excellent material on the very important Indian trade, but perhaps even more significant is that relating to the outfitting and support of General James Oglethorpe's Florida Expedition of 1740. The letters hold valuable information for the maritime historian on mid-eighteenth-century colonial shipping and its rates, while for the naval historian the activities of the Royal Navy's squadron in American waters are well described. The importance of the letters does not cease there, for they are a gold mine of material for social historians.

Walter B. Edgar's editing is clear, concise, and unobstructive. What more can we ask of an editor? His introduction is both an appreciation of Pringle and a summary of what little we know about him. It is through the letters, however, that we can see why Pringle was a successful

merchant who earned the high regard of his contemporaries. They are the writings of a keen-eyed observer and sharp businessman who retained a humane outlook.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

K. JACK BAUER

Invisible Immigrants: The Adaptation of English and Scottish Immigrants in Nineteenth-Century America, by Charlotte Erickson. (Coral Gables: University of Miami Press, 1972. vi, 531 pp. Illustrations. \$17.50.)

In this book, Charlotte Erickson, senior lecturer in economic history at the London School of Economics and secretary of the British Association for American Studies, has made visible the general adaptation process (accommodation, conflict, assimilation) of English and Scottish immigrants in nineteenth-century America by presenting the letters of twenty-five families, each family constituting, in the terminology of the manuscript curator, a series. The twenty-five series make more visible and intelligible the individual and social experience of one of the great population movements in history—the nineteenth-century emigration to America. Though the letters are the primary source material for her study, the author has drawn on other studies of nineteenth-century Britain and of American population movements. Similarly, she has searched and analyzed genealogical sources on both sides of the Atlantic to track the immigrants both before and after they emigrated and to provide vignettes of their life styles, careers, and occupations. In editing and utilizing the letters and in the before-and-after analysis, the author appears to be engaged in an experiment in microhistory as well as in model building. She suggests how manuscript material in general and personal letters in particular can become valuable data in such areas of study and research as stratification, sociocultural change, status mobility, and cultural-shock theory, to mention a few.

The book is divided into three main parts. Part I is called "The Safety Valve: English and Scottish Immigrants in American Agriculture"; Part II, "Tramping Artisans: Immigrants in Industry"; and Part III, "The Uprooted: Immigrants in Professional, Commercial and Clerical Occupations."

Part I consists of five chapters and those series from immigrants in American agriculture. The chapters analyze and describe the representative character of the letterwriters, motives for emigration, network of distribution, economic adjustment in agriculture, and social adjustment. In editing the letters of these ordinary people, the author has cut some passages but has indicated the nature of the material omitted. All original spellings have been retained, and, to increase readability paragraphs were introduced, minimal punctuation made, and excessive capitalization removed. The "purist" may question this tampering with the original! Before each letter series a biographical sketch is given of the family.

The family letter series are Birket, Corlett, Fisher, Wozencraft, Morris, Butterworth, Whittaker, Smith, Griffiths, Bishop, and Grayson-Bond.

Part II also consists of five chapters and the series from immigrants in industry. As in Part I, analysis and descriptions of typicalness, motives for emigration, networks of migration, economic adjustment, and social adjustment are presented. The family letter series are Phillips, Martin, Stephenson, Hails, Roberts, Crawshaw, Laing, Ronaldson, and Lister.

Part III has two chapters and the series from immigrants in professional, commercial, and clerical occupations. The first chapter describes background to emigration; the second, economic and social adjustment of the immigrants. The family letter series are Haley, Hesketh, Petingale, Quine, and Reid.

In addition to the three parts, the book has an introduction, notes, index, and eight pages of plates. The illustrations represent people, places, and activities in the period of the letter writing. The physical format of the book is highly creditable, combining both beauty and accuracy in an admirable way.

Middle Tennessee State University

WOODROW W. WASSON

World Guide to Technical Information and Documentation Services, by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. (Paris and New York: UNIPUB, 1969. 287 pp. Appendixes. \$6.00.)

This volume in the UNESCO series, "Documentation and Terminology of Science," lists and describes some 273 organizations in 73 countries and territories which act as clearinghouses for technical literature. A separate volume published in 1965 describes sources of science information. The editors note in the introduction that they did not intend an exhaustive work (such works already exist), but rather "a small selection of the principal centres operating, in particular, in the developed countries." *World Guide* is arranged alphabetically by country, with an introductory section on international centers. The descriptive material, reported in English and in French, includes a history of the organization, its address, staff, subject coverage, library facilities, information services available, publications, and methods of payment. A subject index, a list of the directories referred to in the text, and a facsimile of the four-page questionnaire sent to the centres are included.

World Guide covers a wide range of technical subjects. A number of centers concentrate their efforts in the areas of agriculture, architecture, building, engineering, electronics, forestry, medicine, metallurgy, nuclear energy, textiles, town planning, and water. A smaller number specialize in technical information basic to a particular region's economy, such as clocks and clock making, peat development, and oil palm research. Documentation services vary from center to center. In the well-established ones, bibliographies are compiled and literature searches carried out in-

dependently and on request; translations are routinely made from several languages; abstracts and bibliographies of articles are systematically prepared and published; and finally, some form of document copying is available to researchers.

Where this volume breaks new ground is in including organizations too new to be listed elsewhere; in some instances, the countries themselves are still feeling their way in the field of technical documentation. The guide deserves a wide audience. The price is modest, the entry specifics are laid out with economy, and the current state of information husbandry as practiced on a global scale is unambiguously defined.

California Institute of Technology

JUDITH R. GOODSTEIN

Rapport des Archives Nationales du Québec, 1971, vol. 49. (Quebec: Ministère der Affaires Culturelles, 1972. xviii, 473 pp. \$5.00.)

This fiftieth anniversary volume both documents the institution's most recent changes and presents detailed inventories of some colonial court records in the custody of the Quebec Archives. Both books and private manuscripts are joined with public records in this establishment. Its report shows new policies, new services, and rapid growth and reflects current nationalism.

André Vachon, who took charge in mid-1971, had previously directed the Laval University Press. Gilles Héon's new classification of maps, however, acknowledges derivation from the system used in the Public Archives of Canada and uses its division into "Canadian," "Quebec," and "Foreign" maps. As has been usual since Pierre-Georges Roy's first report in 1921, the emphasis is on New France, which is also Vachon's field as a historian.

Although present totals are not given, the statistics of growth are impressive. Added in 1971 were 4,500 linear feet of public and private manuscripts and 1,854 volumes of books. Over half of the "collections" have been inventoried. A regional repository for records of the registry of the ministry of justice before 1850 (mainly before 1760) was opened in Montreal.

At Quebec, new space has been found and new rules established with new, generous hours (until 11 P.M.). There are several new department heads for the staff of twenty-nine, a new microfilm service, and a new emphasis on maintaining accurate statistics.

Archivist Vachon has ambitious plans: to develop under his jurisdiction half a dozen more regional repositories, to publish a new guide to Quebec archives and more inventories, to intensify the collection of private manuscripts, to inaugurate a records management program, and to enlarge a microfilming program.

The first inventory by Lucile Labrègue gives brief summaries of each rare fragment surviving from eight seigneurial courts, as well as of the unbound papers of the royal courts of Montreal and Trois Rivières.

The principal list, prepared by Labreque and Hubert Letourneau, pp. 53-413, deals with the unbound records of the provostship of Quebec, a sort of seigneurial court of the French West India Company, 1667-75, and thereafter a royal court of appeals from the Quebec seigneurial courts, as well as an admiralty court until 1719. These inventories should generate increased use of the Quebec Archives by historians of New France. Many an exciting capsule tale lies buried here, e.g., about the Indian and liquor, 1666 (p. 28), or Charles McCarty, sea captain to the Guinea coast, 1745 (p. 284).

The printing is good; the binding is weak; the index is thorough; and the editing careful.

University of Vermont

T. D. SEYMOUR BASSETT

Briefly Noted

The *Drexel Library Quarterly* has published as its October 1972 issue the transcript of a panel presentation and discussion on copyright held at the Ninth Information Retrieval Colloquium in Philadelphia in May 1972. In addition the *Quarterly* carries as appendixes to the issue portions of the United States Court of Claims Commissioner's report in the case of *Williams and Wilkins v. National Library of Medicine*, together with selected *amicus curiae* briefs filed by various interest groups. The commissioner's report concludes that the copying service of the National Library of Medicine is a violation of the publisher's copyright and not defensible on the basis of "fair use." The commissioner's report, while not the *pro forma* decision of the Court of Claims, is usually the basis for final court action. This case has obvious and very serious implications for the photocopying policies and practices of all libraries and archival depositories.

The Spring 1973 issue of *Georgia Archive*, published by the Society of Georgia Archivists, contains the following articles: "The Georgia Records Act and Its Implementation," by Monroe M. King; "Georgia Manuscripts in the Mississippi Department of Archives and History," by Thomas W. Henderson; "The Archives of the Coca-Cola Company—Preserving 'The Real Thing,'" by Linda M. Matthews; and "The Regional Archives System and Its East Point Branch," by Gayle Peters. Correspondence about membership in the society or subscription to the new journal, published semiannually, should be to David B. Gracy II, Editor, *Georgia Archive*, Box 261, Georgia State University, 33 Gilmer St. S.E., Atlanta, Ga. 30303.

A new 28-page "primer," *Introduction to Micrographics*, is available for \$1.00 from the National Microfilm Association, 8728 Colesville Road,

Silver Spring, Md. 20910. Well designed and illustrated, this booklet quickly takes the beginner from roll microfilm to sophisticated storage and retrieval systems and contains a useful glossary of terms. It would be even more useful had it spelled out the limitations, as well as the advantages, of the many different forms in which microfilm is made, stored, and used.

The National Archives and Records Service has published four special lists: (a) *List of Selected Maps of States and Territories*, compiled by Janet L. Hargett (Special List No. 29; Washington, 1971. viii, 113 pp.), describes about 900 maps selected from the holdings of the Cartographic Archives Division of the National Archives and is intended primarily for use by researchers seeking general maps of states and territories; (b) *Title Papers of the Public Buildings Service* was compiled by W. Lane Van Neste and Virgil E. Baugh and revised by Stanley W. Brown (Special List No. 30; Washington, 1972. viii, 66 pp.); dating from 1838 to 1968, the papers document the purchase or other acquisition of buildings and sites for buildings and other structures throughout the United States, and this list of them is a revision of one prepared in 1958 as an appendix to *Records of the Public Buildings Service*, National Archives Preliminary Inventory No. 110; (c) *List of Pre-1840 Federal District and Circuit Court Records*, compiled by R. Michael McReynolds (Special List No. 31; Washington, 1972. viii, 11 pp.), describes records selected for microfilming in accordance with the "Report on Evaluation and Procedure for Project to Microfilm Pre-1840 Federal Court Records," by Irwin S. Rhodes, a plan to microfilm these records initiated by Rhodes and Savioe Lottinville, co-directors of the Irwin S. and Elizabeth F. Rhodes Legal History Collection of the University of Oklahoma, and the National Archives and Records Service, whose records for the Circuit Court (and most of those of the District Court) for the Southern District of New York are already available as National Archives microfilm publications; and (d) *Hearings in the Records of the U.S. Senate and Joint Committees of Congress*, compiled by Charles E. South and James C. Brown (Special List No. 32; Washington, 1972. viii, 91 pp.), lists published and unpublished hearings found in the records of the 38th through 78th Congresses, 1863-1945; no earlier hearings were discovered.

The Commission on Archives and History of the Baltimore Conference of the United Methodist Church has published *Those Incredible Methodists: A History of the Baltimore Conference of the United Methodist Church*, edited by Gordon Pratt Baker. (Baltimore, 1972. ix, 597 pp. \$6.95.) Seventeen persons contributed chapters or sections of chapters. Copies are available from the United Methodist Historical Society, Lovely Lane Museum, 2200 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md. 21218.

The Presidency of Rutherford B. Hayes, by Kenneth E. Davison (*Contributions in American Studies* No. 3; Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press,

1972. xvii, 266 pp. Illustrations. \$12.50), is based primarily on the holdings of the Rutherford B. Hayes Library in Fremont, Ohio.

Calvin Coolidge Says, a collection of 313 syndicated newspaper columns written by former President Coolidge in 1930-31, with an introduction by Edward Connery Lathem, has been published by the Coolidge Memorial Foundation of Woodstock, Vermont (cloth \$7.50, paper \$5.00). Issued on July 4, 1972, the centenary of Mr. Coolidge's birth, the volume presents facsimile reproductions of the *New York Herald Tribune* dispatches, drawn from the clipping files of the Forbes Library of Northampton, Massachusetts.

The *Family Letters of Robert and Elinor Frost*, edited by Arnold Grade (Albany: State University of New York Press, 1972. xxi, 293 pp. Illustrations. \$9.95), holds more general than archival or literary interest. The letters have been edited very little; brief omissions occur in the interest of people still living. Although many well-known literary figures are mentioned, the letters mainly record the often tragic, sometimes happy years of an affectionate, famous family.

The October 1972 *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress* (vol. 29, no. 4) is devoted primarily to the history of the buildings housing the library. A journal kept by a construction superintendent is the basis of a diary of the construction of the seventy-five-year-old main building. Excellent photographs, some in color, accompany the narrative, which explains much of the interior detail, and also form an "Album," a sampling of a series of photographs made for the architects and engineers. A chronology of the buildings and an article about the controversy over architectural plans for the first structure complete the portion of the issue devoted to the library's construction.

The issue includes a report on recent acquisitions of the manuscript division, with descriptions of selections from more than one million manuscripts and 1,000 reels of microfilm accessioned during 1971. All principal accessions are described in a classified list appended to the report.

Articles on children's literature and on the Golden Bull of Hungary conclude this issue. The *Quarterly Journal* is available for 65 cents a copy from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

"Photographs and Photography in the Archives of American Art," a well-illustrated discussion of over 100,000 photographs of artists, works of art, and art exhibitions, is the theme of the *Archives of American Art Journal* (vol. 12, no. 3, 1972). The issue also describes collections acquired by the archives during the second quarter of 1972.