

Reviews

MARILLA B. GUPTIL *and*
JAN S. DANIS, *Editors*

Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the USSR, Moscow and Leningrad, by Patricia Kennedy Grimsted. (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1972. 436 pp. \$22.50.)

Since the Soviet Union in 1958 opened its borders, its libraries in Moscow and Leningrad, and many of its archives in these two cities to Western scholars through a series of cultural exchange agreements, perhaps as many as 3,000 foreign scholars, interested mainly in Russian history, literature, or government, have been able to carry on research in some of the Soviet Union's principal collections of research materials. This considerable advance has helped increase American knowledge and understanding of the Soviet Union. Conditions for research even in Moscow and Leningrad are of course not so convenient for Western scholars as are those to which they are accustomed in their own countries, and most Western scholars estimate that living and working in Moscow reduce their productive efficiency by at least 50 percent. However, the wealth of the library and archival resources and the opportunity to learn about the Soviet Union from living there and from meeting Soviet scholars overcome the reluctance of scholars from the West.

Our lack of clear and coherent information about Soviet libraries and archives has constituted a special handicap. Soviet libraries often do not catalog or make available even to respected Soviet scholars many books, journals, and newspapers central to understanding the past one hundred years of Russian political, economic, and intellectual life. Most Soviet archives from 1938 until 1960 were grouped in the Central Archival Administration of the dreaded MVD, or Ministry of the Interior. Even when this administration became the Main Archival Administration under the Council of Ministers, most of the officials remained in their posts, and the restrictive spirit was unchanged.

Some archival collections are very well organized, in part because of the skill and dedication of professional archivists and in part because

many competent Soviet scholars, deprived of the opportunity to teach, devoted their lives to arranging archival materials so that others might use them. Excellent guides to some of these archives have been published. However, many of these guides are old, materials have often been shifted from one archives to another, the names of the institutions have often changed, and the varieties of organization and procedures are great. Western scholars, baffled by the complexities of the archival arrangements, often have not even been able to find the correct name and location of the Soviet collection, even in the most meticulous and up-to-date Western catalog.

Patricia Grimsted, research associate in the Russian Institute at Columbia University, has met an important scholarly need and earned the warm thanks of her fellow scholars by this impressive and most useful book. She became aware of the problem because of the complexities she encountered in 1964, when she did research in Moscow and Leningrad on the foreign policies and foreign ministers of Alexander I. In fact, her book derives considerable benefit from her own experiences.

Basically, her book is a directory or guide to archival and other manuscript collections in Moscow and Leningrad, as of 1970. Its format is precisely designed to provide the historical and organizational description that any scholar would need of Soviet archival administration in these two cities. Then, for each of more than seventy-five archives, Grimsted provides a brief history, a clear description of its holdings, the names and organizations under which it was identified earlier, a listing of its published guides or catalogs, and practical information concerning access, conditions of work, and professional procedures. She has verified her own research by obtaining information from Western scholars who have also used Soviet archives, and she was helped by Soviet archivists and scholars when she worked there in the fall of 1969 and the summer of 1970. She has verified the completeness and accuracy of her information so far as that has been possible, and she is candid on the inevitable omissions and absences of critical information. Finally, she has provided a glossary of terms, an annotated bibliography of archival reference aids (with the Library of Congress main entry, author, and full title), and the catalog number for those publications in the Widener Library, the Library of Congress, and, on occasion, other American libraries.

In short, this is a remarkably useful guide. Western scholars planning research in Moscow and Leningrad will use it heavily, and every major American library will find it most valuable. In fact, a number of libraries will no doubt seek to obtain xerox or microfilm copies of many of the reference aids she lists.

Fortunately, Grimsted is now completing a directory to archives in the western areas of the Soviet Union, with assistance from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Council on Library Resources. The directory should assist Western scholars in the same ways as does this book. Her volume must prove immensely useful also to Soviet archivists and scholars and may stimulate them to prepare other guides.

It should also help to persuade them of the scholarly character and high quality of Western interest in Russia, perhaps in this way helping to open Soviet archives further for us.

Indiana University

ROBERT F. BYRNES

The Peripatetic University: Cambridge Local Lectures, 1873-1973, by Edwin Welch. (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1973. x, 229 pp. \$12.50.)

Everything you had always wanted to know about the founding of the university extension movement and were afraid to ask might have been a second subtitle for Edwin Welch's slim but fact-packed book. For this is indeed an extraordinary distillation of raw material carefully preserved in the archives of the Board of Extra-Mural Studies at Cambridge University, though the reader is often left breathless by the clutter of facts and the general lack of narrative grace. In his preface Welch notes that as he sorted the archives in the basement of Stuart House, headquarters of the "Syndicate," "it became clear that all the papers had been kept—often in multiple copies—and that they formed a unique record of the origins and development of university extension." He observes also how surprising it was to discover that few at Cambridge knew of the origins of the extension movement within their own university.

The Peripatetic University is, for the practicing archivist and historian, a fine example of institutional history which in its fondness for detail reflects that aspect of the human condition defined as a passion for organization and which in its failure to arouse excitement reflects the aridity of didacticism. Published in time to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the establishment of university extension lectures under the auspices of James Stuart, "a Scot of remarkably varied talents who combined an academic and a political career with his interests in engineering, newspapers and radical reforms," Welch's book carries the story up to the late 1960's. The volume should have interest not only for the extension specialist, but also for the university historian, for out of the extension centers at Nottingham and Exeter grew the present universities in those cities, and other centers encouraged the growth of other institutions. Too, the blossoming women's movement will find much relating to the then-revolutionary program of classes for ladies in a country which had all but ignored higher education for nonmale students. One such student, Miss H. S. Cheetham, reminisced in 1909:

To many an ambitious girl, touched with the enthusiasm of the new movement, whose heart ached with hopeless desire for a University career, and whom stern Circumstance held in a groove of hard work and soul-breaking drudgery, University Extension came as a gift from the gods. To some of us who felt the first glow of this New Learning for Women, the change from the old system of study to the new was like stepping out of a dark and rocky gorge of the difficult hill of knowledge on to a wide and sunlit upland. . . . We hurried over our meals . . . to get back to the beloved books.

Almost from the very first the demand for lecturers was not confined to Britain; in 1884, the "Syndicate" in charge of the extramural program accepted a request for a course in Valparaiso, Chile, and courses were organized on the Riviera in 1897. Today the Cambridge University extension operates in Malta and Cyprus. Foreign students were attracted, likewise, to England, and in the summer of 1929 the first American Students' Course was held at Cambridge.

The supporting structure of reference notes, covering double columns on twelve pages, is indeed impressive; and the index, covering double columns on twenty-one pages, is intelligently organized and marvelously complete. One might quibble over certain points left unclear in the text itself. This reader would like to know, for example, when it was that T. S. Eliot lectured for the "Syndicate," since the references on pages 120 and 121 leave him in a temporal limbo. Although the book obviously will not have the broad reader interest that a general university history might have—and one thinks of such a book as Verne Stadtman's *The University of California 1868-1968*, solidly based on the voluminous University of California Archives and yet written with a dramatic flair—it should certainly be found useful in an academic library collection.

The Bancroft Library

J. R. K. KANTOR

League of Nations Documents, 1919-1946: A Descriptive Guide and Key to the Microfilm Collection, vol. 1, *Subject Categories IA-IV*, by Edward A. Reno, Jr. (New Haven: Research Publications, Inc., 1973. . xxi, 282 pp. \$200.00.)

"Guide of the Archives of the League of Nations," by Yves Pérotin. Mimeographed. (Geneva: United Nations Library, 1971(?); also in French, 1969.)

The "bad reputation" earned by League of Nations publications—and recognized by the league librarian as early as 1930—has persisted until today among librarians and scholars who have had to try to understand their relationships and use them for research. In spite of two exemplary guides and several valiant official explanations and lists, it remains true that only a part of the vast documentation is readily accessible to scholars; many important items were never distributed, and all are encumbered with a confused and imperfect numbering and symbol system (actually five systems). The archives of the League of Nations, too, have constituted a major challenge to researchers, partly, again, because of their complicated organization and file classification. For this reason and because of the sensitive nature of some of their contents, the records have until recently been available only to a few privileged scholars on a severely restricted basis.

In spite of these difficulties, important historical studies have, of course,

been published; but most have been based on limited official documentation, personal recollections, and foreign-office publications and files. Only by careful and exhaustive study of the total body of the documents and the archives can the lessons of the league be adequately understood and a comprehensive history be written of its struggle—often relatively successful in today's perspective—to deal with the manifold political, social, and economic problems following a great war and a great depression. Help is at hand in the two publications reviewed here.

The microfilm publication of the documents is a majestic undertaking in itself. When completed in 1974 it will contain the official journals and other important serial publications as well as some twenty-five thousand documents, many of them never before published. The editors have dealt well with their major problem, to present the materials in such a way that they can be readily identified, located on the film, and used. Serials, most of which have their own indexes, have been filmed separately, each, of course, in chronological sequence. The "documents" have been grouped in the league's own eighteen major subject-classes and arranged by "provenance" (Assembly, Council, Circular Letter) and thereunder chronologically. A purchaser may thus obtain the subject class he needs without buying the entire collection.

As with any large micropublication project, an essential element is the guide to the use of the film. Here, the *Descriptive Guide and Key* (the first of three volumes is now available) is not only an effective index to the film, but itself constitutes a reference tool of major importance. Handsomely presented in highly legible format, the first volume consists of a twenty-one-page introduction explaining the structure of the film publication and of the guide and describing (in tedious but useful detail) the several document numbering and symbol systems followed by a complete listing of the documents in the order in which they appear on the film, with reel numbers indicated. This volume covers documents in the first six major classes, IA through IV (Administrative Commissions, Minorities, Health, and Financial, Economic, and Social Questions). A consolidated symbol index is at the end.

The guide is notable first because it covers far more documents than the most useful previous guides; Marie Carroll (*Key to League of Nations Documents Placed on Public Sale*, New York, 1930-38) listed only sales publications, and Hans Aufricht (*Guide to League of Nations Publications*, New York, 1951) listed only a selection of principal items. On "Minorities," for example, the present guide describes some eleven hundred items through 1934, while Carroll listed thirteen documents and Aufricht three (though the latter included a dozen or more International Court opinions, pamphlets, and journal issues).

Of greater importance, perhaps, is the fact that the Reno guide includes descriptive abstracts to supplement the symbol, title, and date of each document. The documents' short titles themselves seldom convey an adequate idea of the origin and content, and they often fail to distinguish one document from another. The carefully prepared abstracts

add greatly to the usefulness of the guide and should vastly facilitate the research use of the film.

There are things to criticize, of course. It would be helpful if the list told us which documents were reproduced in the journal or elsewhere, but it is perhaps unreasonable to ask for this major editorial chore in the face of the bounty which has been given us. One does wonder, however, why it was decided not to indicate the number of pages in each document.

The decision to omit the substantial preliminary documentation of the committees and commissions (except on mandates) can be understood in light of its bulk and the fact that much of the material is reproduced in later documents and filmed serials. One nevertheless awaits with interest the Carnegie Endowment's projected publication of a complete, indexed repertory of the documentation, which promises to provide a description of them all. When that appears, it should constitute an invaluable additional guide to the microfilmed documents in the present magnificent publication as well as to the still unpublished documents remaining in the archives and the former league library, both now in the Library of the United Nations European Office at Geneva.

The archives of the league, amounting to some 6,500 linear feet of registry files, "section files," and other materials, were until 1970 available for use only with the greatest difficulty: few guides and indexes existed, restrictions were severe and their administration awkward, physical facilities were poor. Late in 1969, after completion of a three-year project described by its director, Yves Pérotin, in the January 1972 *American Archivist*, the records were opened for use subject to specific access rules (basically, when forty years old), a comprehensive guide and repertory were made available, and a small reading room was provided. The *Guide* under review (available to the reviewer only in the original French version) is "provisional" and not for sale but may be obtained from the Library of the United Nations at Geneva.

After an introduction describing the general characteristics of the archives and recounting their history, the guide contains descriptions of the major subgroups or fonds: Secretariat (registry files and "section files"), Nansen Office and other refugee files, "Exterior" fonds (Saar, Danzig, mixed commissions, etc.), "Collections," and "fonds privés" of individuals and related organizations. The rules of access are included, and several pages are devoted to the finding aids and their use, principally in the General Repertory. Annexes include a useful concordance of registry file group symbols with corresponding secretariat offices, a glossary, illustrative examples of research approaches, and a guide to documents and publications (now largely superseded by the introduction to the Reno book mentioned above).

The author of the guide (Pérotin) intended it as a manual for researchers in the league archives, an essential first step to research, he urged, even though it might appear too detailed or too technical. It may indeed appear so, but those who have struggled with the league

archives will agree that it can smooth the way. One hopes that a definitive version of this useful manual will soon become available.

Connecticut State Library

ROBERT CLAUS

A Calendar of Rochambeau Papers at the University of Florida Libraries, compiled by Laura V. Monti. (Gainesville: University of Florida Libraries, 1972. ix, 329 pp. Paper \$5.00.)

The French Revolution and Napoleon Collection at Florida State University: A Bibliographical Guide, by Donald D. Horward. (Tallahassee: Friends of the Florida State University Library, 1973. xvii, 462 pp. \$12.50.)

Since the title page of Laura V. Monti's *Calendar* might mislead the casual browser, it should be pointed out at once that the Rochambeau here mentioned is not the Comte de Rochambeau (1725-1807) who commanded the French expeditionary forces in America during the American Revolution, but the General's less well-known son, the Vicomte de Rochambeau (1755-1813). Nor do the papers at Gainesville constitute the complete papers of the vicomte. The younger Rochambeau did indeed accompany his father to America in 1780-82 (his journal for this period has been published); during the French Revolution he served in the West Indies; in 1802-3 he participated in the Leclerc expedition sent by Bonaparte to reestablish French rule in Saint Domingue (Haiti). The papers calendared are primarily concerned with this later episode in his career and thus represent only a fragment of his personal archive. The Vicomte de Rochambeau was second in command of the expedition and, upon Leclerc's death (November 1802), became commander of the military forces as well as "captain general" of the expiring French colony. A year later (November 1803) he surrendered to the English. Rochambeau *fils* spent several years as a prisoner of war in England, was subsequently exchanged (1811), and eventually lost his life in the Battle of the Nations at Leipzig.

The substantial group of Rochambeau papers in the University of Florida Library at Gainesville will therefore be of interest to historians of the Caribbean area, especially to those concerned with the state of affairs in Haiti at the time final attempts were being made to establish white supremacy there. Monti's *Calendar* provides a succinct summary in English of each of the 2,300 or so items (mainly in French), which are arranged in strictly chronological order (with undated documents at the end). An index of names and the occasional cross-references are assistance for following a thread or theme. Although a few of the documents (probably those gathered for information purposes) refer to an earlier period, the chief focus is on the years 1802-03. Most of the correspondence is "incoming mail," that is, letters received by Rocham-

beau, Leclerc, or other staff officials. Replies, or abstracts of them in the form of letter-books, are apparently not a part of this collection. Despite these lacunae it is worth careful perusal. There is much to be gleaned about relations with Toussaint L'Ouverture and Dessalines, about troop movements, fortifications, food supply, finance, health, petitions for promotion, civil appointments, property changes, and local conditions. The *Calendar* alone suggests the drama and desperation of a crumbling colonial regime.

The papers at Gainesville obviously need to be studied in connection with the official papers preserved in the Archives Nationales in Paris and with other fragments of Rochambeau's personal papers that have migrated elsewhere. Miss Monti in her introduction (pp. 4-5) notes that efforts are currently being made to add microfilm copies of such complementary material to the Florida collection. Historians and archivists can only deplore the breaking up and dispersal of the personal papers of significant figures like the Vicomte de Rochambeau. The corrective to such fragmentation lies in the publication of surveys or calendars of the fragments, thus enabling the scholar at a distance to put the pieces together again. Monti and the University of Florida Libraries, in sponsoring the publication of her calendar, have performed a useful and worthwhile service to historians here in America and abroad.

Unfortunately, as much cannot be said of the second publication under review here, Donald D. Horward's "Bibliographical Guide" to the French Revolution and Napoleon Collection in the Library of Florida State University at Tallahassee. This "guide" is primarily an alphabetical listing by author of printed books acquired by the library over the past twelve years—little more than a list of recent acquisitions (with a supplement and addendum). Other than listing the library's holdings in a particular field, it provides no real guidance to the beginning student or the more advanced scholar. Basic reference works, scholarly studies, biographies, memoirs, popularizations, even an occasional juvenile, are indiscriminately recorded, with no evaluation or descriptive comment, either historical or bibliographical. The same information is presumably available in the library's general card catalog.

Acquiring the books has evidently been a pleasurable and stimulating project for those involved and has resulted in a respectable and useful accumulation. The majority of the books are nineteenth or twentieth-century works; there are comparatively few contemporary publications such as Revolutionary pamphlets. Of the twenty-one items listed under "Manuscripts," only four appear to be original manuscripts; even these are inadequately described. The rest are microfilm copies of archival material. The bare list of "Medallions of the Napoleonic Period" gives no information as to designer and date of issue, nor does it state whether or not they are restrikes or copies.

Despite the claims made for this "Collection," equally strong or better collections can be found in any number of other American libraries. The "Guide" was no doubt conceived as an encouragement to historical

studies at Tallahassee and as such deserves commendation. It will be helpful to users of the library there and to regional interlibrary loan clerks. Historians elsewhere can, to be sure, find out from it what books are available in the Florida State University Library and may enjoy scanning it much as they would a good bookseller's catalog. Beyond that, its usefulness as a general reference work is slight.

Brattleboro, Vermont

HOWARD C. RICE, JR.

The Papers of James Madison, vol. 8, 10 March 1784–28 March 1786, edited by Robert A. Rutland and William M. E. Rachal. (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1973. xxviii, 560 pp. \$20.00.)

As editorial projects proliferate, an increasing amount of skepticism has been voiced in learned journals about the wisdom of tying up scholarly resources in such ventures. Cost is the most oft-mentioned objection. There is no gainsaying the fact that printed editions are more expensive than microfilm versions; *The Papers of Henry Laurens* are a case in point. Applying funds for microfilm projects exclusively, it has been argued, would increase significantly the number of sources available. Objections have frequently been registered about editorial method. *The Papers of Henry Clay*, for example, has been faulted for lack of annotation, while it has been alleged that the editorial apparatus is swallowing *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*. It has been noted also that projects drag on interminably; almost without exception the editorial time necessary to publish a collection has been seriously underestimated.

The Papers of James Madison have had their share of difficulties. In preparation since October 1956, the first fruits of the effort appeared in 1962. Now, eleven years later, the eighth volume is being published. What was to have been a twenty-two-volume undertaking will probably finish with at least forty to forty-five volumes. (Volume eight ends in March 1786, and Madison's most important contributions and fifty years of his life remain to be covered.) It is anyone's guess how costly the project will be and how many years will elapse until completion. Meanwhile, sharp criticisms have been directed at earlier volumes: charges were made that the editors (then William T. Hutchinson and William M. E. Rachal) were being excessively pedantic in identifying irrelevant data and often seemed incapable of distinguishing the trivial from the significant.

Volume eight, however, is the work of a new editorial team. Most notably, Robert A. Rutland (who edited *The Papers of George Mason*) has joined William Rachal in the new Charlottesville, Virginia, headquarters of the Madison enterprise. Although Rutland's role in producing the latest volume is not clear, certain differences are evident. Volume eight covers two years, whereas volume six spanned only four months and volume seven covered ten months. Of course, much material was pre-

sented in volumes six and seven, but volume eight contains even more; in this reviewer's opinion, the reason is that the editors have instituted changes designed to speed up publication of *The Papers of James Madison*. For example, they have curtailed earlier zeal for annotation; events and people are explained in relatively brief compass compared to the extensive annotation found in previous volumes. Editorial notes contain helpful information but do not overwhelm documents, as happened before. Important material is treated as such and is not neglected in favor of less significant items. Finally, the editors now place manuscript identification details at the end of each document instead of at the beginning as done heretofore. Thus users will find a competently edited, but less cluttered, work with more content than previous volumes.

Over 250 documents are presented, one-fifth being acts, resolutions, and vouchers; the remaining four-fifths are letters to and from Madison. Thomas Jefferson and James Monroe were Madison's most frequent correspondents, but there are letters to and from George Washington, Richard Henry Lee, William Grayson, Edmund Randolph, George Mason, John Francis Mercer, and others. These men were interested in a variety of topics: relief for the impoverished polemicist Tom Paine, Anglo-American relations (debt collection by Britain, compensation for slaves lost during the Revolution), Lafayette in America, land speculation, trade with China, separation of church and state, navigation of the Mississippi, Virginia politics, and government under the Articles of Confederation.

Madison emerges from these pages as a dedicated, tireless politico who worked closely with other members of the Virginia dynasty. Using some of the letters from volume eight, one could build a case that Madison was a quasi-human, methodical scrivener. Yet there are other letters that indicate that the Virginian was a normal mortal. Writing to Jefferson, for example, he vented his dislike of Lafayette; he was convinced that the Frenchman was a vain and foppish glory seeker. Many years later, embarrassed by his youthful indiscretion, Madison tried to alter those passages relating to Lafayette. In exposing Madison's attempt to rewrite history, the editors unwittingly buttress the case for letterpress editions because few microfilm readers either will or could compare extant difficult-to-read texts.

Volume eight demonstrates that a change in editorial personnel can be successfully accomplished. Let us hope that future volumes will appear soon and will be as well edited as volume eight.

University of Houston

CLIFFORD L. EGAN

The Papers of William Alexander Graham, vol. 5, 1857-1863, edited by Max R. Williams and J. G. deRoulhac Hamilton. (Raleigh: North Carolina Office of Archives and History, 1973. xxiii, 591 pp. \$15.00.)

Max R. Williams shows that he can continue ably the work of J. G. deRoulhac Hamilton in this fifth volume of a projected eight-volume series of the papers of William Alexander Graham.

Graham, described by Hamilton in the first volume of the series as "the most distinguished figure in the history of North Carolina," served as governor, secretary of the navy under Millard Fillmore, Whig candidate for vice president on a ticket with Winfield Scott in 1852, delegate to the North Carolina secession convention, and senator in the Confederate Congress. The papers in this volume cover the last efforts of the Constitutional Union Party to avoid secession, its failure, and the first few years of the war. Although most of his correspondents were North Carolinians, there are letters from others, such as John J. Crittenden, Winfield Scott, Matthew Fontaine Maury, and two sons of Alexander Hamilton, James Alexander Hamilton and John Church Hamilton. The overseers of three of Graham's plantations reported on affairs relating to the health of the slaves, crops, and equipment and supply needs. Five of his sons served in the Confederate Army and wrote very interesting letters about skirmishes in which they were involved, politics in the army, their desires for action and advancement, and casualties. As a member of the Confederate Senate, Graham received solicitations for office and aid. As a well-known Whig and Unionist, his views and advice were sought by politicians, by editors, and by North Carolina Governor Zebulon B. Vance. Perhaps the most interesting aspect of the book is the revelation of the depth of feeling on the part of many North Carolinians against the secessionists both before and during the war.

The majority of the papers are from several collections of the Department of Archives and History and the Southern Historical Collection of the University of North Carolina, but some are from the Duke Manuscript Department and at least one from the Lincoln Papers in the Library of Congress.

The first four volumes of this series, published from 1957 to 1961, were edited by Hamilton, who also selected most of the letters included in this volume. Max Williams completed the editorial work, and his footnotes, for the most part, are models. He identifies fully, yet succinctly, almost all individuals, events, and, when necessary, places. In a very few cases, however, he fails to identify a person the first time he is mentioned. Hamilton did not identify a person who had been mentioned in previous volumes. Williams does; it is hoped that he will continue to do so. The letters appear to have been left much as they were written, misspellings included. The letters from the various overseers, most of whom were practically illiterate, are printed with enough space between sentences so that the complete absence of punctuation and the erratic capitalization does not hamper reading to any great extent. Unlike the

previous volumes, this volume contains photographs, including portraits of some members of the Graham family, and maps of battles discussed in the letters. Somewhat strangely, Williams includes a photograph of Graham's seventh son, Augustus W. Graham, which was taken near the time of his death in 1936. Perhaps it should have been used in a later volume, if at all.

An unanswered question remains at the end of the book. The Rev. R. J. Graves, one of Graham's clients, was seized at his home in Orange County, North Carolina, taken by Confederate authorities to Richmond, and charged with treason. The states rights and civil liberties aspects of his case are discussed at length, but no final decision is noted. We shall have to await volume six to see if we can find out what happened to poor old Graves.

An excellent and useful book throughout.

Washington, D.C.

ELIZABETH L. HILL

Sketches of a Tour to the Lakes, of the Character and Customs of the Chippeway Indians, and of Incidents Connected with the Treaty of Fond du Lac, by Thomas L. McKenney, with a foreword by Herman Viola. (1827; reprint edition, Barre, Mass.: Imprint Society, 1972. xx, 414 pp. \$40.00.)

Journey Through a Part of the United States of North America in the Years 1844 to 1846, by Albert C. Koch. Edited and translated by Ernst A. Stadler. (Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press, 1972. vii, 177 pp. \$12.50.)

During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries hundreds of travel narratives were written and published by European and American authors, describing the vast American continent, especially the areas occupied by the early frontier settlers and the Indians. The domestic manners of Americans, the conditions and modes of transportation, the Indians, and the resources and beauty of the new nation were topics of special interest to the travelers and their readers. Because of the value of these travel narratives as a "mirror" to life in the United States and because of the rarity of the original editions, many of them have been reprinted in recent years. Two such accounts, one written by an official of the United States government who supervised Indian affairs and the other by a German paleontologist, are the subject of this review.

Thomas L. McKenney was the head of the U.S. War Department's Indian Bureau in 1826 when he journeyed from Washington, D.C., to the head of Lake Superior to negotiate a treaty with the Chippewa Indians. The following year an account of his trip and the treaty negotiations with the Indians was published as *Sketches of a Tour to the Lakes*. . . . In it, McKenney described his journey from the capital to Fond du Lac, now Duluth, Minnesota, via upstate New York, Detroit,

and Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. Although the account is effusive and contains much gossip about the persons he met and visited on the expedition, it also contains a wealth of firsthand material on frontier life in the Lake Superior region, describing in particular United States policy toward the Indian. The volume provides appendixes with the "Journal of Proceedings under the Treaty of Fond du Lac" and a "Vocabulary of the Algonic or Chippeway Language." Numerous illustrations of scenes and Indians visited have also been included.

The Imprint Society edition contains an excellent introduction by Herman Viola who places the expedition in its proper context and gives the details of the original publishing venture. It is unfortunate that the reprint does not contain annotations by Viola, who is an authority on the career of McKenney and this expedition. This edition contains a number of illustrations, some in color, which were not included in the 1827 edition. Despite its cost, the reprint of McKenney's *Sketches* is a major contribution to Americana.

In 1844 Albert C. Koch, a relatively unknown scientist, began a two-year journey through the eastern part of the United States from New York City to southern New England, to the Midwest, and down the Mississippi River to New Orleans and on to Alabama. Unlike other European travelers who flocked to the United States by the hundreds in the early nineteenth century, Koch was not primarily concerned with the American character, the experiment in democracy, or the native American Indians. Koch's journey was a search for prehistoric fossil remains and skeletons. One of his main objectives was the search for remains of a gigantic prehistoric sea serpent named *Zeuglodon*.

The record of his trip was published in Germany in 1847 and appears in this book, translated into English and edited by Ernst A. Stadler. Koch's detailed narrative is important for his colorful description of American life in the mid-nineteenth century as well as for his report on his important scientific explorations. He described in detail conditions of travel, including a stormy transatlantic voyage and steamboat trips on the Ohio, Missouri, and Mississippi Rivers. Koch included in his narrative his observations of the customs and manners of people and of the conditions of hotels and taverns. In the field of science, he described the exhibition in several American cities of his fossil and skeletal finds, and he cited examples of the interest of American paleontologists and scientists in his work.

This edition contains extensive notes, a bibliography, an index, and an excellent introduction. Numerous illustrations of sites visited by Koch, taken from contemporary prints, and also photographs add to the value of the edited version. Ernst Stadler and Southern Illinois University Press have made available a rare and valuable travel narrative.

Wayne State University

PHILIP P. MASON

Frederick Jackson Turner: Historian, Scholar, Teacher, by Ray Allen Billington. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1973. xii, 599 pp. \$17.50.)

Biographer and subject have rarely been so happily mated as in the present example. This is Billington at his best, giving us a readable, penetrating, sympathetic, but judicious portrait of one of the giants of the American historical profession. It will be, as it should be, required reading in historiography courses for a long time—by virtue of not only the subject but also the author's craftsmanship.

Frederick Jackson Turner's identification with the Frontier Thesis is amply developed in this study, providing a demonstration of the old problem of a man dealing very effectively with his enemies but being ill-used by the enthusiasm and misunderstanding of his friends. Lesser historians, whether in years or capacity or both, have in many instances tried to inflate their professional reputations by taking bites out of Turner's hide, but commonly have misrepresented him in the process. Balancing this, it is only fair to note that Turner was in some ways his own worst enemy. In speeches to nonhistorian audiences and in some published utterances he did permit himself hyperbole, generalization, and colorful expression which are not found in his scholarly work. Reading of the financial pressures upon Turner, however, and of the nineteenth-century teachings and beliefs in history against which he was thrusting, one can hardly help but arrive at a sympathetic conclusion. Turner's failings were "human," not the result of any lack of high purpose or good will; and his considered good judgment, scholarship, and intent were manifest in so many ways as to force recognition of his proper place as one of the greatest, most influential American historians.

Many students of American history will be impressed to learn from Billington of Turner's accomplishments in the fields of sectionalism and diplomacy, and especially of the high regard in which his contemporaries in the latter field held him. As to the sectional concept in American studies, Billington gives us the impression that in major ways Turner did not quite bring it off. He was "advanced" in his devotion to the interdisciplinary analysis of sections but did not entirely overcome the somewhat limiting background of his own education and inherited viewpoints. In diplomatic history he did important work and probably could have pursued this field for a very distinguished career. But he consciously chose not to do so, in favor of frontier and sectional history. Still, he could certainly take pride in having been the mentor of several notable diplomatic historians, including Samuel Flagg Bemis. The catalog of his students and their divergent fields, including immigration history, is truly impressive. Usually not very effective with undergraduates, he was without superior, perhaps without peer, as an instructor, advisor, and inspirer of graduate students.

Historians and those who work with them will read this book and ponder the changes that have come about in academia now compared to the conditions which Turner met as student and professor. He left the

University of Wisconsin for Harvard University reluctantly, as a form of protest. He hoped to shake up the Wisconsin regents, who were meddling, he thought, with departmental and internal university affairs, including, of course, academic freedom. Such acts as Turner's have not been unknown recently but certainly are more common on the part of junior rather than senior scholars, and the reward has not often been an Ivy League appointment. Add to the portrait, among other features, Turner's important work as a departmental administrator at Wisconsin, his devotion to university extension work, and his leadership in the trying fight against "King Football." Well, some things change while others do not, but surely there is always need for Turners to lead and inspire us.

These and other points are developed by Billington not only in the main body of this book, which contains a generally chronological account of Turner's life, but especially in the concluding three chapters: (17) "A Portrait of the Man," (18) "The Persistence of a Theory: The Frontier and Sectional Hypotheses," and (19) "The Significance of Frederick Jackson Turner in American History." Someone rushed for time should read at least these chapters which are an admirable service by the author in summarizing thoughtfully the most important results of his research and, indeed, many insights derived from his life's work to date. The book's documentation is seemingly exhaustive, not only from the Turner papers (a massive and valuable collection at the Henry E. Huntington Library) but also from every other possible repository and publication, and from oral history. There are sixty-five pages of end-notes, a model product of the author's energy, will, ingenuity, and insight. It is enough to suggest humility for an archivist or manuscripts curator in the face of a possible temptation to say that a scholar need look no further than in a rich collection immediately at hand.

National Archives and Records Service

JOHN PORTER BLOOM

Grassroots of America—A Computerized Index to the American State Papers: Land Grants and Claims (1789-1837) with Other Aids To Research, edited by Phillip W. McMullin. (Salt Lake City: Gendata Corporation, 1972. xxvii, 489 pp. \$6.95.)

Federal Land Series: A Calendar of Archival Materials on the Land Patents Issued by the United States Government, with Subject, Tract, and Name Indexes, vol. 1, 1788-1810, by Clifford Neal Smith. (Chicago: American Library Association, 1972. xxvii, 338 pp. Maps. \$20.); vol. 2, 1799-1835, *Federal Bounty-Land Warrants of the American Revolution*, by Clifford Neal Smith. (Chicago: American Library Association, 1973. xxiii, 391 pp. \$20.)

These publications are intended to aid research on land disposal by the federal government. *Grassroots of America* is a rather grandiose title for a prosaic, although useful, computer-produced name index to

part of the Gales and Seaton edition of the *American State Papers*, the eight volumes concerning public lands and one volume concerning claims. The original publication has indexes only in the individual volumes; and they are far from complete, including primarily names of persons with private land claims, the term used for claims by individuals to land based on grant, purchase, or settlement, before the United States assumed sovereignty in an area. These indexes include subjects and places, however, and the new volume is limited to names of persons. The intention seems to have been to cite every personal name that appears, although a few omissions were noted in a random sampling. The introductory material is misleading, implying that the volumes indexed relate almost entirely to land claims. The claims volume relates to a wide variety of claims presented to Congress, including ones for property destroyed or seized, illegal capture, services rendered, and pensions; there are few that have anything to do with land. The volumes concerning public lands contain reports and other documents submitted to Congress on many subjects other than land claims, and any name appearing in any of them appears to have been considered suitable for inclusion, including even those of notaries public testifying to the authenticity of documents. President James Monroe rates an entry for a letter transmitting copies of some contracts for land surveys. Members of Congress who reported on petitions are indexed, but, as identified in the volumes, by last name only. This may be acceptable, but why are there entries for presumably the same persons with and without title (e.g. Vinton and Mr. Vinton)? Other discrepancies include entries for persons named Ste. Marie under St. Marie as well as the correct name.

The "other aids to research" cited in the subtitle include a preface; notes on the origins of the *American State Papers*, private land claims in the individual states, and miscellaneous claims; several maps and charts; and a glossary of terms. Some of these, although useful for other purposes, have little to do with private land claims; for example, there are lists of district land offices in 1840.

We may expect that the chief use of the book will be by genealogists and others interested in private land claims. The introductory material does not make clear that the documents published in the *American State Papers* are only a small part of those concerning private land claims in state and federal depositories, including records of the boards established to settle the claims (they seldom succeeded), court records, and records of the General Land Office. If someone could undertake to locate and identify all of these records, it would be a truly significant accomplishment. *Grassroots of America* is only a step in the right direction.

Federal Land Series is an attempt to do something like this for records in various depositories concerning disposal of public lands by the United States. It is a series of calendars and indexes to selected records, with the emphasis on documentation of the issuance of patents, the documents that transferred title from the United States to another party. A ques-

tionable criterion for inclusion is that the documents must be microfilmed, thus establishing a permanent arrangement for them. The General Land Office record copies of the patents themselves have not been microfilmed but are in bound volumes fixing their arrangement. The land entry papers, the documents that established entitlement to a patent, form a mammoth body of records in the National Archives unlikely to be microfilmed on a large scale anytime soon, but they have a fixed order that is unlikely to be changed.

Most of the first volume is devoted to miscellaneous letters sent by the General Land Office, 1796-1810. The volume is divided into letters relating mainly to the transmission of patents and cash receipts and letters about general policies in the administration of public lands. Other sources included are letters sent to Surveyors General; letters sent by the Secretary of the Treasury relating to public lands; selected records of the Continental Congress and the Constitutional Convention; a register of a 1796 land sale at Pittsburgh; two compilations of laws, treaties, and other documents; and lists of Canadian and Nova Scotian refugee grants in the Richard Clough Anderson Collection at the University of Illinois.

The second volume deals principally with one segment of the land entry papers of the General Land Office that has been microfilmed, the military bounty land warrants which could be used to acquire land in the U.S. Military District of Ohio and were issued by the United States to veterans of the Revolutionary War. The calendar is of registers of the warrants rather than the actual warrants. The roll of microfilm on which these registers are reproduced, it may be noted, is considerably cheaper than the book. The compiler's emphasis on the use of microfilm is carried to such an extent that, when the writing is unclear on the film, he merely suggests that perhaps the National Archives can read it from the original.

The entries in the books are professedly cryptic, and often they are meaningless when copied out of context. The members of the National Archives staff who answer reference inquiries about land entries are finding the work indispensable because so many persons simply copy without further explanation the entry for the person in whom they are interested. County recorders of deeds, it appears, are facing similar situations. Another problem that will increase as more volumes are published is one that *Grassroots of America* solves for the *American State Papers* and that is encountered with the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections*. As each volume appears, there is one more index to be checked.

In the long run, a more useful project than the *Federal Land Series* might be to resume the indexing of the land entry papers as was done for several states during the 1930's as a WPA project.

Subject Retrieval in the Seventies, edited by Hans Wellisch and Thomas D. Wilson. (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1972. 180 pp.)

The third publication in the University of Maryland's "Contributions in Librarianship and Information Science" is the proceedings of a May 14-15, 1971, international symposium on "Subject Retrieval in the Seventies—New Directions." It presents a rough, state-of-the-art report with ample bibliographic citations. About 75 percent of the participants were from the Washington area, the majority federal employees. Five of the nine speakers were Europeans. While the conference addressed itself to the problems of "large national, academic and public libraries," the largest academic libraries were not represented among the speakers and participants. "Faceted" toward librarians, these information retrieval essays are heavily laden with jargon.

The opening speaker, Hans Wellisch, noted that only 30 percent of subject searches of library catalogs are successful. He implied that special libraries have abandoned "traditional methods of subject retrieval." Wellisch stated that students are "provided with . . . reading lists compiled by their professors and are rarely encouraged to do their own search in a certain subject field." This serious indictment of higher education should be supported by empirical evidence. Wellisch contended that the Library of Congress and Dewey Decimal subject-indexing systems are not specific enough for modern documentation. He favored augmentation of subject headings by using thesauri containing more specific terms.

In discussing recent research trends in the field of information retrieval languages, Eric de Grolier of the Technological Institute at Tours listed the principal discoveries of recent years as a definition of the field of information retrieval language; the lack of a unified terminology; the lack of a good, logical typology; the objective study of information retrieval language efficiency; and experimental work on new systems. Dagobert Soergel of Maryland presented an extensively diagrammed paper on concept coordination and hierarchy, and retrieval based on entry concepts. Reporting on the work of the British Classification Research Group, T. D. Wilson noted that librarians seek stable, brief, notational systems and that information retrieval requires specificity, long notations, and change. The group concluded that classification theory "could not offer a basis for an unequivocal single sequence of classes" and that it "was of little use for determining an order for abstract ideas (mentefacts) or artifacts."

Jean Aitchison's paper on "Thesaurofacet, a New Concept in Subject Retrieval Schemes," covered an English classification system for engineering subjects, which is combined with a thesaurus. In "The PRECIS System for Computer Generated Indexes and its Use in the British National Bibliography," Derek Austin considered classification from the viewpoints of shelf-order classifications and machine-based retrieval systems. Austin noted that the principal function of a documentary classification is to organize libraries as collections of physical objects and

doubted that "we shall ever be able to design a completely successful scheme which will serve . . . for both library organization and for the retrieval of specific concepts from a machine-held file." In the Preserved Context Index System (PRECIS), classification involved subject analysis and the translation of thesaurus terms into "pieces of notation," determining the listing order of the strings of significant "terms suitable for machine manipulation," and a final step in which the strings "would be keyboarded and input to a machine-held file." Stored subject information is located by SINS—subject index numbers. The PRECIS system of subject organization is "based on whatever logic is invested in language."

Essays by Geoffrey Lloyd and Malcolm Rigby discuss the Universal Decimal Classification as an international switching language and its use in mechanized subject information. Both speakers were optimistic about the usefulness of UDC and its advantages over other available systems. The final paper by Richard Angell deals with the Library of Congress's list of subject headings and sets forth a proposal for its analytic review.

Librarians are a dedicated band of preconceivers. They organize the whole and fit the particular to the preconceived system. Unlike archivists, who design their information retrieval systems to fit or capitalize upon the nature of the documentation, librarians are "programmed" to produce systems which cope with all knowledge. The archivist's phobia about decimal classification systems and his rejection of preconceived schemes of subject organization is balanced by his interest in well-organized filing systems and his concern for the efficient retrieval of information from archival sources for administrative and research uses. Archivists have been following the development of the field of information retrieval since the appearance of *American Documentation* in 1950. The papers read at the Maryland symposium present archivists with a general view of the recent activity of information retrieval specialists and its impact upon librarians.

University of Illinois

MAYNARD BRICHFORD

The Oral History Collection of Columbia University, edited by Elizabeth B. Mason and Louis M. Starr. (New York: Oral History Research Office, 1973. xvii, 460 pp. Cloth \$12.50, paper \$7.50.)

The Oral History Collection of Columbia University, Louis M. Starr, Director. (New York: Oral History Research Office, 1964. 181 pp. \$3.00.)

Oral History 25th Anniversary Report, Louis M. Starr, Director. (New York: Oral History Research Office, 1973. 12 pp.)

At a time when a recent survey of the Oral History Committee of the Society of American Archivists indicated that 72 percent of the respon-

dents felt that their oral history holdings were not being used as much as possible by researchers, Columbia has produced an admirable new guide to their vast collections. It will assure Butler Library's place in the well-utilized 28 percent for a long while to come.

More than twice the size of the last catalog, published in 1964, the present edition is evidence of the prodigious accomplishment of Starr, Mason, the late Allan Nevins, et al., which, in total transcribed pages, is nearly as large as the product of all other oral history projects in the United States listed in the recent directory of the Oral History Association. The 2,697 persons interviewed are represented by some 360,000 pages of transcript. An individual, alphabetized entry is provided for each person, whether the memoir is lengthy or simply a brief contribution to a special project. Typically, individual entries include birth and death dates, occupation, length of interview, access restrictions, the name of the sponsor, the year of the concluding interview, and, most important, a terse description of the contents of the interview.

A comparison of entries in the 1964 and 1973 catalogs indicates that occupational designations and interview descriptions have occasionally been revised and/or that new restrictions have been imposed on use long after interviews were completed. One 1960 memorist, listed as an industrialist-conservationist in 1964, became simply a conservationist by 1973. Listed as a statesman in 1964, the former governor of New York became a government official in 1973. A 1956 interview with a playwright who died in 1959 was open without qualification in 1964; in the current catalog it appears in the "permission required to cite or quote" category. This change, certainly no boon to researchers, may have been necessitated in some way by the micropublication of a portion of Columbia's collection by the *New York Times*. On the other hand, scholars will applaud the significant number of interviews whose restrictions have been eased in the past nine years. Although the format of entries has not changed from the 1964 catalog, the new edition's type was set by computer tape. This typesetting will facilitate the addition of new accessions to subsequent catalogs and could provide the basis for a badly needed comprehensive index to interview contents.

A new feature of this third edition of Columbia's catalog is a two-part index. The first section provides twenty subject-groupings, from agriculture to urban development, under which memorists are listed. Omitted, however, are obvious headings such as politics and public affairs. The number of persons to have been listed thereunder would have been so large as to make these categories not useful. There is, unquestionably, some merit to these limited topical divisions, but twenty categories for 360,000 pages of transcript are not sufficient for the needs of most researchers. The second section of the index lists those persons who are mentioned in the catalog entries of other persons' interviews. For example, John Bailey, former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, not himself a Columbia memorist, was listed in the descrip-

tion of the contents of Dorothy Stebbins Bowles's interview and is thereby indexed. As a supplement to this highly selective index, the Columbia office maintains an in-house master biographical card-index to the entire collection.

Columbia is fully aware of the need for a more satisfactory finding aid to the contents of interviews and is now preparing a multiple-access name, subject, and topical index to that portion of the collection filmed by the *New York Times*. It is hoped that this project will be expanded to cover all interviews available for research.

The volume is enlivened by a sixteen-page photographic review of the first twenty-five years of Columbia oral history. With justifiable pride, the final plate features T. Harry Williams' *Huey Long*, Joseph Lash's *Eleanor and Franklin*, and James MacGregor Burns's *Roosevelt: The Soldier of Freedom*, recent Pulitzer Prize winners which made use of the Columbia collection.

The above citations are a reminder that the elitist emphasis of oral history inquiry in the United States has been the object of considerable criticism in some quarters. The critics will not be assuaged by the overall pattern of Columbia's interviews to date, although one new memoir chronicles New Haven's May Day 1970 disturbance.

Other oral history projects, however, devote all energies to grassroots documentation, the history in the lives of plain men and women. In many cases these projects have not published finding aids.

But what if they did? One is forced to picture the frustration of the scholar faced with the prospect of consulting innumerable guides in order to isolate oral history material of interest to him. *The National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections* is now accepting submissions from oral history collections which meet its criteria. Many Columbia interviews can be grouped into NUCMC's requisite collections—i.e. Eisenhower Administration, Columbiana, and New York Election of 1949—and are so listed. These NUCMC entries include both a description of the topics covered in the collection of interviews and the names of persons interviewed. However, hundreds of Columbia's individual interviews must be grouped in NUCMC under the catchall listing of "Biographical Oral History Collection." The names of memorists are not listed in this case. It might be argued, however, that one substantial oral history interview often equals or exceeds the research value of many small manuscript collections which are given separate NUCMC listings. If NUCMC's regulations for entries could be somewhat relaxed, this approach to a union listing for oral history could be the solution to the potential proliferation of guides to individual projects.

In the meantime, the Columbia catalog, a valuable guide to unique source material, merits a place in every research library and at the elbow of any scholar concerned with recent history.

Briefly noted

The American Bibliographical Center-Clio Press announces publication of *The Fingerhut Guide: Sources in American History*. A bibliography of bibliographies, the *Guide* lists and describes basic references and bibliographies that researchers can find in most university and metropolitan research libraries. It groups bibliographies under topical and geographical subheadings, provides instructions on how to research a topic, supplies sample research-paper worksheets, and includes an author index for the works listed. In a separate section, the *Guide* lists key general bibliographies, catalogs, indexes, guides, and abstracts publications. If interested in this \$3.25 paperback, contact Lloyd W. Garrison, American Bibliographical Center-Clio Press, Riviera Campus, 2040 Alameda Padre Serra, Santa Barbara, Calif. 93103.

The Manuscripts and Archives Division of the Yale University Library recently published the *Guide to a Microfilm Edition of the Papers of Henry Lewis Stimson (not including the Diaries) in the Yale University Library* (included with the complete set or for purchase separately). The guide is edited by Diane Ellen Kaplan and has an introduction by Herman Kahn. The initial pages of the paperback volume contain a biographical sketch of Stimson, a history of the Stimson papers in the Yale University Library, and general information about their use. Following brief series descriptions, the remainder, and the greater part of the book, is taken up by the editor's commentary on the contents of the individual rolls. Kaplan has chosen, no doubt due to the size of the collection, to summarize the main themes documented on each roll rather than list in register or calendar format the some 170,000 manuscript pages they contain. [Thomas F. Gedosch]

UNESCO has published *Draft Model Law on Archives: Description and Text*, by Salvatore Carbone and Raoul Guêze (Paris: Unesco, 1972. 243 pp. \$4.50; £1.35; 18 F.). This first volume in UNESCO's series on "Documentation, Libraries and Archives: Studies and Research," discusses a draft model law to promote efficient national archives and records management systems appropriate for nations in various developmental stages. The book considers production and right of access, expropriation of documentary sources, state documents, gifts and bequests, and inspection and destruction of documents. To order, contact Unipub, Inc., Box 433, Murray Hill Station, New York, N.Y. 10016.

The Irish University Press has announced publication of the first three volumes of *Documents of the American Revolution, 1770-1783*. K. G. Davies, professor of history at the University of Bristol and at one time assistant keeper of the public records, is editing the series of eighteen or twenty volumes selected from Colonial Office records in the

Public Record Office, the principal documentation of the American Revolution from the British point of view. In a pattern that will be continued through the series, volume one is a *Calendar* of every letter that has survived in Colonial Office records for the period 1770-71; volumes two and three present full *Transcripts* of documents of outstanding interest for the same period. Inquiries about the series may be addressed to Irish University Press, Inc., 485 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Ober Park Associates, Inc., has just issued the first two volumes of its series, *Historic Buildings of the United States*. The series is based on an extensive compilation of documents by the Historic American Buildings Survey of the Department of the Interior. HABS has been photographing, measuring, and gathering data on the historic architecture of the United States for fifty years. This information, now stored in the Library of Congress, will be made available through this series. The first volume, *Historic Buildings of Ohio*, by Walter Kidney, contains almost 200 photographs, as does the second volume, *Historic Buildings of Washington, D.C.*, by Diane Maddex. In addition to the photographs, both volumes contain selected measured drawings. Both books may be purchased from Ober Park Associates, Inc., 701 Allegheny Square West, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15212, the book on Ohio for \$17.95 and the one on Washington, D.C., for \$17.50.

Arms for Empire, A Military History of the British Colonies in North America, by Douglas Edward Leach (\$14.95), 1973, is the eighth published volume in the Macmillan series, *Wars of the United States*. (There are eleven additional volumes in preparation, all under the general editorship of Louis Morton.) The thorough research underlying this history is evidenced by the detailed footnotes at the end of each chapter, which are repeated, with additions, in a 32-page bibliography. Here the author recommends a helpful guide to document collections and to other bibliographies. His own sources include material in various state archives, British collections, documentary histories, and personal papers and diaries. In addition to the 510 pages of text, this handsome volume also includes a good index, a brief glossary of military and naval terms, and two 16-page signatures of illustrations on special stock. Unhappily, the eleven maps are too few and too simplistic. Many readers might also wish for a livelier, more varied style of writing. [David Eggenberger]

An article in *The History Teacher*, February 1973, summarizes several panel discussions held at the Conference on the Use of Audiovisual Archives as Original Source Materials, part of the National Archives conference series. The University of Delaware's History Department co-sponsored the conference on November 9-10, 1972, at Newark, Delaware. Discussions about audiovisual archives as historical evidence, documen-

tation of social change, and as a mirror of government policy will, it is hoped, advertise a neglected archival resource. Panels focused also on problems in the use of audiovisual archives and the potential of these archives in the classroom. Copies of this article are available from the Audiovisual Archives Division, The National Archives, Washington, D.C. 20408.

Access to 1900 Census of Population. Pursuant to 44 U.S.C. 2104 and the regulations relating to Public Use of Records, Donated Historical Materials, and Facilities in the National Archives and Records Service (41 CFR 105-61), notice is hereby given that the 1900 Census of Population in the custody of the administrator of general services is available for historical, genealogical, and legal research in the Microfilm Research Room of the National Archives Building, 8th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., in accordance with the Restriction Statement for Records of the Bureau of the Census and the Procedures Governing Access to the Schedules of the Census of Population in 1900.

The restriction statement and the procedures provide safeguards to prevent unwarranted invasion of privacy. They are effective immediately. Copies may be obtained by writing to Director, Central Reference Division (NNC), National Archives (GSA), Washington, D.C. 20408. [Reprinted from the *Federal Register* 38, no. 231 (3 Dec. 1973), p. 33343.]