

Reviews

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

The National Archives and Statistical Research, edited by Meyer H. Fishbein. (Athens: Ohio University Press, 1973. xiv, 255 pp. Appendix. \$10.00.)

This book is the record of proceedings at a conference organised by the National Archives and Records Service to acquaint scholars with the statistical material available in the National Archives and to provide an opportunity for discussion of the problems of preserving and using contemporary quantitative sources. Papers were given by archivists, by those responsible for the collection and custody of statistical information in departments of the government, and by scholars with experience in the use of such material. After sessions on the general problem, concurrent panels tackled population and public opinion data, commerce and communications, manufacturing, natural resources, and incomes and expenditures. The last panel, on welfare, education, religion, and crime, addressed itself in the event to more general, theoretical questions. The discussions are recorded as well as the formal papers.

Since this conference was an exercise in cross-fertilisation it would be proper to examine the contributions from the point of view of the other parties. To do this thoroughly is hardly within the competence of a single reviewer, but it may be useful to record some impressions. The archivists and other officials provide much information on the available material, giving details of its nature and extent. This hardly makes for entertaining reading, but for researchers it does provide an assembly of useful information which could be supplemented by a study of the background papers prepared for the conference. These are not included in the present volume but are listed in an appendix. The opportunity was taken also to enlighten researchers on some of the problems connected with archival data banks, notably by Edwin Goldfield of the Bureau of the Census on the confidentiality of source records and Everett Alldredge and Meyer Fishbein of the National

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Archives on the effort and expense demanded by effective documentation and the continuing need to make selections from the great mass of machine-readable records.

For archivists, most of whom have their roots in "conventional" history, the most striking feature of the contributions from researchers must be the extent to which information can be squeezed from apparently unpromising material, such as waybills, price lists, agricultural censuses and immigration lists, if sufficient pains are taken—and the fact that they are taken. Most of the examples reported relate to the use of pre-computer records, which have to be prepared for input, but they remain relevant for those archivists who are preparing themselves to tackle the problems of appraising and accessioning machine-readable records. Due emphasis is given to the importance of disaggregated data, or microdata, and the preservation of records of mundane, as opposed to prominent, events.

Consideration today of papers given in 1968 naturally leads one to ask to what extent the present situation is different and whether the changes are connected with the conference. The major new fact is the existence in the National Archives of a flourishing Data Archives Branch. This initiative has been followed in Canada and, at a considerable distance, in the United Kingdom and several other countries. It is not possible for me to say whether the Conference has led to an upsurge in quantitative approaches to other material in the National Archives, but I suggest that after a lapse of six years this is a question that might be pursued. All good computer projects have an evaluation stage.

At a more theoretical level, the situation does not appear to have changed greatly. There is no consensus reached between those who believe that the advent of the computer, the increasing compression of records, and the difficulty of predicting research interests indicate a need for much more generous selection—the "keep everything" view—and those who regard the expense and difficulty of adequate documentation as reasons for limiting the files selected for permanent preservation. Without documentation reaching right back to the initial determination of the data and recording subsequent changes in that determination, we run the risk of swamping archives with useless or misleading material. Since the compilers of data frequently do not provide documentation of this quality, its preparation is expensive and the expense is likely to be a burden for archives, except where it can rapidly be recovered by selling copies of the files.

The question of confidentiality or privacy is equally unresolved. The proposal for a national data centre in the United States foundered on this rock, and there has been no sign anywhere in the world of the effective mobilization of academic opinion to force a compromise on the question. Certainly it is no solution to accept aggregated material which makes it impossible to link records from separate files, for some of the most useful research depends on precisely this possibility.

This book is a useful starting point for archivists and researchers and

might also be used to influence compilers of data. It is to be hoped that we can look forward to a "state of the art" survey.

*Public Record Office,
United Kingdom*

LIONEL BELL

The National Archives and Urban Research, edited by Jerome Finster. (Athens: Ohio University Press, 1974. xii, 164 pp. \$10.00.)

Satisfying the information requirements of the amorphous and ill-defined field known as urban studies has been a problem for archivists, librarians, and researchers ever since the field came into its own with the social crises of the 1960's. As several writers in this volume point out, America is now an intensely urban society, with two thirds of its people living in Standard Metropolitan Areas. This simple fact underlines the importance of the conference which produced these papers, but it has also led to the creation of a veritable urban research industry. The sheer volume of articles produced, surveys conducted, data collected, and models created has made it difficult for anyone to follow all of the current research, let alone thoroughly investigate the available records. The "new urban history" involves more work in the primary sources than the other social sciences, but until recently this has generally meant statistics drawn from censuses, tax rolls, voting returns, city directories, and other reasonably available materials.

In recognition of these aspects of urban research, and spurred on by the wave of riots in the cities in the late sixties, the National Archives sponsored the "Conference on the National Archives and Urban Research" in Washington in June 1970. The purpose of the conference, in the words of its director, Jerome Finster, was "to acquaint scholars with the resources of the federal government, and particularly the National Archives, that are useful for urban research (including historical studies) and to learn from them what should be done to better serve research in that field." Its underlying inspiration, in the keynoting words of Professor Sam Bass Warner, Jr., was the need for "the historical analysis of the urgent problems of our time."

This volume of papers is arranged according to the four panels held at the conference. Papers were delivered by historians, archivists, and federal agency representatives, and all but the paper by historian Herbert Gutman are published here. The first panel dealt with population. Jerome Pickard's article on population trends provides a brief summary of the growth and concentration of the urban population and certain associated racial and social phenomena. William Lind's article on population research in the National Archives discusses the most useful series such as immigration, social welfare, and postal records, as well as the familiar manuscript censuses. The panel on housing produced a general review of the study of "Dilemmas of America's Housing" by Richard Davies, and extremely useful articles

on current housing programs and data, by Henry Schechter and Elizabeth Schoenecker, and on post-1917 archival holdings, by Jerome Finster. Glen Holt's comprehensive discussion of "Urban Mass Transit History" is virtually the only product of the panel on transportation, as there is no article on current records and only a short contribution from Leonard Rapport noting that "the National Archives is not a prime source for records relating to urban transportation." In fact, given the broad definition of "urban" employed, it might have been more useful to hold a panel on relevant social service (health, education, and welfare) records, which are rather neglected throughout the book. Three articles resulted from the catch-all panel on the impact of federal activities: an historiographical essay by William Wilson, a description of major programs as of 1970 by Gerald Duskin, and a list of records relating to selected federal services, 1900-1930, by Joseph Howerton.

The continuing uncertainty surrounding the usefulness of the term "urban" for research in a society which is overwhelmingly urban, and the interprofessional nature of the conference explain both the strengths and the weaknesses of this volume. The published papers describe a wide variety of subjects and resources of which archivists and record managers must become more aware. The articles are substantive, and there is tolerably little overlap. The book does lack a certain coherence which was undoubtedly more evident in the personal interactions and exchanges of information at the original conference. While *The National Archives and Urban Research* is arranged by the four panels, it could just as easily have been issued in two separate parts—the three historiographic reviews (Davies, Holt, and Wilson) and Pickard's article on population in one part, and the four archival and two program-related articles in the second. The topical articles in the first area, while effectively summarizing research trends for the non-specialist, are not directed towards the research potential inherent in the archives and records of the federal government. The unique usefulness of the volume lies in the second area, in which the producers or keepers of the records discuss them, for this is where the resources of the government and the pressing needs of researchers meet. In this respect *The National Archives and Urban Research* is a model for the kind of publication which will promote a fruitful relationship between the archival profession and the academic disciplines.

Temple University

FREDERIC M. MILLER

Primary Sources in Canadian Working Class History, 1860-1930, by Russell G. Hann, Gregory S. Kealey, Linda Kealey, and Peter Warrian. (Kitchener, Ont.: Dumont Press Graphix, 1973. 169 pp. \$4.00.)

Though the title of this work is somewhat misleading, in that the book deals only with English Canada, it does reflect the authors' conviction that traditional institutional and political history in Canada

has created "blindspots" which obscure the great regional and cultural diversity of the Canadian working class experience. The bibliography is a call to the new kind of scholarship which rejects the traditional narrow emphasis on politics, economics, and trade unions in favor of a broader class history in which social and cultural factors can be more adequately taken into account.

The case for this kind of history is made in an excellent introductory essay on Canadian historiography as it has treated the experience of the laboring classes. Properly the authors set out to demonstrate that sources for the writing of this kind of history do indeed exist. In the process they have uncovered a treasure trove of materials and have presented it here in a manner which, through its very organization, should encourage the writing of a more broadly based social history.

In keeping with this thesis, the bibliography is thematic and casts a wide net. Materials on formal and informal political activities, immigration, the changing nature of the workplace, libraries, fraternal societies, the family, the role of women, the temperance movement, charitable societies, almshouses, orphanages, business enterprise, and trade unions have been included. Divided into the four categories of manuscripts, newspapers, pamphlets, and government documents, 3,347 entries are listed by province with the exception of pamphlets which are listed alphabetically within year of publication. The regional organization flows from the authors' belief that scholars must be sensitive to the regional identities which comprise a large part of the cultural resources of Canada. Although rather unwieldy for some entries, access to special topics is adequately facilitated by a subject and proper name index.

In keeping with their rather unorthodox approach to organization, the authors do not appear to have been overly concerned with consistency. For example, Ontario manuscript material includes all major public and university repositories as well as a number of smaller historical societies. For the other provinces, however, local societies have been omitted although it is acknowledged that they may have significant holdings. Only one institutional location is given for newspapers and pamphlets even though multiple location listings greatly facilitate access. Newspapers are listed where no repository is known in the hope that it will lead to discovery. For ethnic newspapers and some of the labor press the identity of the publishing organization and its political orientation are not included. No size dimensions are given for manuscript collections. Although the value of such measurements is questionable, they do assist the scholar in evaluating the potential scope of a research project.

In the case of the layout, location headings are not adequately set off from holdings notes; also, these notes are in a typeface which did not lend itself to photo-reproduction with the result that, at times, they are barely legible. In addition, the format for manuscript entries lacks consistency and the amount of information given does not vary in accord with the importance and size of a collection.

Whatever minor difficulties the reader may encounter as a result of these shortcomings, this bibliography is an ambitious and largely realized attempt at comprehensive coverage of the sources available in Canadian repositories on the social, cultural, and economic history of the working class of English Canada. One hopes that it will spur bibliographers in the rest of North America to follow its example.

Pennsylvania State University

RONALD L. FILIPPELLI

The Papers of Robert Morris, 1781-1784, vol. 1, February 7-July 31, 1781, edited by E. James Ferguson and John Catanzariti. (Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1973. xlix, 437 pp. \$17.50.)

This first of a projected sixteen-volume publication covers a period during the American Revolution from the establishment by the Continental Congress of the Office of Superintendent of Finance, February 7, 1781, through the end of July of that year. It was a time of military stalemate, mounting governmental indebtedness, and runaway inflation. In Philadelphia, barbers plastered their shop walls with Continental currency. Smokers used the bills to light their pipes. Bundles of notes were buried with dirges and orations at mock funerals.

Alexander Hamilton, then serving as an aide-de-camp to Washington, reflected the thinking of many concerned and informed patriots when he wrote to Morris on April 30, 1781, to congratulate him on being nominated for the position of Financier. "I . . . am happy in believing you will not easily be discouraged [*sic*] from undertaking an office, by which you may render America . . . no less a service than the establishment of American Independence! 'Tis by introducing order into our finances—by restoreing [*sic*] public credit—not by gaining battles, that we are finally to gain our object."

Documented in this initial volume of the *Morris Papers* are such matters as the negotiations between Morris and Congress over the conditions of his accepting the Superintendency (he argued successfully for the right to continue his lucrative private business engagements); the creation of the Bank of North America as an aid in financing government activities; efforts to obtain money due from the states to the Confederation and efforts to secure foreign loans; the institution of the contract system for supplying the Army; and the construction and fitting out of Continental warships.

Among Morris's correspondents were Washington, Hamilton, Franklin, Jay, Silas Deane, the President and Secretary of Congress, the Boards of War and Admiralty, governors of states, Quartermaster General Timothy Pickering and other Continental Army staff officers, Maj. Gen. Philip Schuyler and other high-ranking officers of the line, Secretary Barbé-Marbois of the French Legation, and numerous other Americans and foreigners, government officials, and private persons.

It is important to note, however, that this work is limited to papers of and pertaining to Morris in his capacity as Superintendent of Finance and, beginning in September 1781, Agent of Marine; his private and business correspondence is represented only by occasional selections that relate also to his official duties.

Documents reproduced in this first volume, in addition to letters to and from Morris, include his commission and oaths of allegiance and office as Superintendent; his plan for a national bank; advertisements for Army contracts; reports of committees of Congress pertaining to the Financier's activities; and entries in Morris's official "diary."

In a brief essay on "The Morris Papers," the editors reject the traditional account of how that diary and many other records of the superintendent's office came to be preserved. According to Ellis Paxson Oberholtzer, one of Morris's relatively few biographers, the records were rescued by John Meredith Read, American Consul General at Paris, from a rubbish heap in a French town just before they were to be conveyed to a papermill. In fact, say Ferguson and Catanzariti, they were purchased by Read sometime between 1869 and 1876, "under circumstances that have not been ascertained," and bought from his widow by the Library of Congress in 1901.

Another editorial contribution to this work is a biographical introduction of a mere ten pages that does not begin to do justice (either to Morris or to the reader) in presenting the basic facts of his private and public career (the more surprising in light of the editors' statement that Morris's accomplishments "receded into the inglorious record of the Confederation and were forgotten, except by scholars"). Still other contributions are an exposition of editorial method and "apparatus," which are essentially the same as those for other documentary publications of this genre; numerous footnotes identifying persons, places, incidents, and other matters mentioned in the documents reproduced; and a name and subject index. There is no chronology.

In a recent *American Archivist* review of another Founding Father's published papers (those of James Madison; *American Archivist* 37 [January 1974]: p. 81) it was pointed out that six years elapsed between the beginning of the Madison project and the appearance of the first volume, and that eleven years thereafter only eight volumes had been issued and the subject's most productive years still had not been reached. Considering this all-too-typical situation, the *Morris Papers* editors are to be commended for proceeding directly to the most significant period of Morris's career. Their action means, we hope, that the documentary record of the financier's important role in preparing for the decisive campaign of 1781, which ended at Yorktown, will be available considerably before rather than years after the celebration of its 200th anniversary.

The publication of the official papers of Robert Morris is a major contribution to American historical scholarship. The resulting volumes will take their places with the already published journals of the Continental Congress and the papers of Washington, Jefferson, Hamil-

ton, and other giants of the age as indispensable aids for the study of the creation of the American Nation.

National Archives and Records Service

HOWARD H. WEHMANN

The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln: Supplement, 1832-1865, edited by Roy P. Basler. Contributions in American Studies, Number 7. (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1974. xi, 290 pp. Appendixes. \$15.00.)

Publication of *The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln* in 1953, the culmination of nearly forty years of research, virtually doubled the number of known Lincoln writings. Twenty years later, Roy P. Basler, editor of the original effort, completed work on a supplement for which scholars owe him thanks. In his foreword, Basler modestly concedes that "the contents of this Supplement seem to run to the routine and minor more generally than was true of *The Collected Works*," but he admits a pleasure in his discoveries which any informed reader will share. After all, the original work did not introduce the Gettysburg Address, or, as Basler then remarked, its equivalent. Everything in the *Supplement* is fresh and new. Most consumers, however, will not ask whether the volume is interesting but rather whether it is useful, and those who want the totality of Lincoln's writings will rejoice in a tremendous advance of scholarship. Although the *Supplement* quotes or paraphrases only those portions of incoming letters which directly illuminate Lincoln's words, the result nonetheless is to provide a glimpse through Lincoln's window of the lives of hundreds of his fellow citizens.

The production of a different publisher, the *Supplement* outwardly does not resemble the other volumes of *The Collected Works*; inside—where it counts—the *Supplement* follows the format, editorial guidelines, and apparatus of the earlier work. In a few cases, where the text of a letter appeared in the original edition on the basis of an incomplete or corrupted copy, text based on a newly-discovered original emends the earlier version; when the original letter does not alter the text, its present location is shown in an appendix. The original eight volumes were followed two years later by an index volume of 378 pages divided into three separate sections. The twenty-page index to the *Supplement*, far less detailed and meticulous, still provides a serviceable guide to names and places in the text, though rather thin in subject entries.

Sponsored by the Abraham Lincoln Association, *The Collected Works* had two associate editors and the necessary office support. For the *Supplement*, however, the editor moonlighted after hours at the Library of Congress with the aid of a poor man's staff: his wife. As a result, one finds in these pages occasional errors in annotation, particularly concerning military personnel, not present in *The Collected Works*. No

criticism of the editor is intended in noting that the Abraham Lincoln Association, which began the project so auspiciously, might well be reprimanded for failing to sponsor the completion of the work, leaving the editor alone to provide the last full measure of devotion.

After so much time and effort had been expended on *The Collected Works*, one must ask first where the editor found more than five hundred more items for the *Supplement*. No simple answer suffices. One private collector had more than twenty-five new Lincoln letters; other collectors and descendants of recipients furnished material. Many new items, especially endorsements, surfaced in the National Archives, while the Illinois State Historical Library dominated the roster of institutions acquiring new material. New letters appeared in autograph dealers' catalogues and at auction, frequently advertised with the gloating label "not in Basler." Indeed, Lincoln writings have sprouted so luxuriantly in the past twenty years, demonstrating a remarkable persistence of the written word against the adversity of time, that it is entirely realistic to expect another supplement eventually. In the meantime, every set of *The Collected Works* needs the *Supplement*.

Southern Illinois University at Carbondale

JOHN Y. SIMON

Guide to the Records of the Bahamas, compiled and edited by D. Gail Saunders and E. A. Carson. (Nassau: Commonwealth of the Bahamas Government Printing Office, 1973. xvi, 109, and xxvi pp. Illustration, map, and bibliography.)

This is one of the first publications of the newly independent Commonwealth of the Bahamas, and in this reviewer's estimation, it is one of which the new nation can be extremely proud.

Saunders and Carson have compiled information about records not only in the custody of the Bahamian Public Record Office, of which Saunders is the archivist, but also in government offices throughout the Commonwealth; in churches, schools, and libraries; public and private corporations and private associations; and in eighteen repositories in England, Spain, Bermuda, and the United States. In short, the editors have attempted to include mention of all known records having bearing on the Bahamas; and in their introduction they invite information about Bahamian records not included.

Occasional references to the frailty of records will be observed. In the listing of the records of Ragged Island, one of the Family (Out) Islands, it is noted that all government records before 1960 were destroyed in a hurricane. Fortunately, in this case a church on the island has at least some vital statistics records dating from 1836.

The entries in the *Guide* are minimal. In most cases a series title, beginning or beginning and ending dates, and the number of volumes found comprise the only information included. For a number of the

record locations, the number of volumes or other statement of quantity is omitted, suggesting that the compilers depended on information supplied by the custodians.

A brief historical introduction to the Bahamas is included, and there are historical and explanatory notes about each of the offices inventoried. For most of the nongovernmental offices included, there is little information, but the lack is understandable. A map is included, as is a bibliography of readings on the Bahamas, and the whole volume is indexed. The indexing is weak: about half of the proper names which were taken from entry description notes and checked against the index, were not found. If their omission was intentional, then some statement about the limitations of the indexing should have been made.

All in all, this *Guide* is an excellent beginning for the young Bahamian PRO—and a beginning which might well be emulated by some of the less youthful American repositories.

Mrs. Saunders toured a number of American archives in 1973 to learn, she said, our business. If this *Guide* is a sample of her work, her American hosts might well have done the listening.

National Archives and Records Service

C. F. W. COKER

A Bibliography of the Judaica Studies Materials in the Penrose Library, University of Denver, foreword by Stanley M. Wagner. (Denver: University of Denver Press, 1973. vii, 86 pp. Paperback.)

Of Jewish studies publications the largest collection between Chicago and the West Coast is housed at the Penrose Library, University of Denver. The bibliography of this multilingual collection (English, Hebrew, Yiddish, German, French, and Russian) is a keypunch print-out, so many of its entries are incomplete. The foreword by Rabbi Wagner, who is an adjunct professor of history at the university and Rabbi of B.M.H. Congregation in Denver, gives a brief history of the acquisition of the collection and acknowledges its donors.

The entries in the first section are arranged by call numbers in the following order: (1) Library of Congress classification, (2) Dewey classification, (3) microforms, (4) Special Collections uncataloged, and (5) general uncataloged items. The entries in the second section are arranged according to the names of authors. Each section is subdivided under the headings Serials and Monographs.

Researchers in history, religion, literature, music, philosophy, and community service will find items on their subjects in publications that originated in the United States, Israel, and various European countries. Many of the volumes came from the personal libraries of Rabbi I. Edward Kiev, once chief librarian of the Jewish Institute of Religion and later of the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, Ohio; and of the late Rabbi Charles E. H. Kauvar who taught the first courses in rabbinic literature at the University of Denver.

National Archives and Records Service

SYLVAN MORRIS DUBOW

Regeneration Through Violence: The Mythology of the American Frontier, 1600-1860, by Richard Slotkin. (Middletown, Conn.: Wesleyan University Press, 1973. viii, 670 pp. \$5.95 paper.)

This expansive work of intellectual history rests upon a solid and wide range of printed sources. Reflecting the research habits of intellectual historians, it evidences no reliance on archival investigation. For Slotkin's well-defined purposes, archives were unnecessary, since he clearly set out to explore the theme of violence in the American literature that pertained to the interaction of civilization with the wilderness. Much of this literature consists of first-hand narratives of captivity and Indian warfare that could profitably be compared with unpublished accounts. But the author makes no attempt to corroborate or test his interpretations of the literature against manuscript or archival sources.

Beginning with the age of settlement of English North America, the author works through various types of publications to examine how they reflected the accommodations wrought by the settlement process. From the earliest combat and captivity narratives he moves to the writings of Thomas Morton, the Mathers, William Byrd, Benjamin Franklin, John Filson, H. W. Longfellow, John Hall, Timothy Flint, Harriet Beecher Stowe, James Fenimore Cooper, Walt Whitman, Henry Thoreau, and Herman Melville, among others. Slotkin's analysis emphasizes the sexual aspects of this literature, with the abandoned ribaldry of Morton serving as a *Leitmotiv*. He perceives that authors treat the interaction of civilized man with the wilderness as copulative, both mythically and literally. In most cases, according to Slotkin, the copulation amounted to rapine; for civilized man showed little respect for any aspect of the wilderness, its land, flora, and fauna—especially the human variety. One of the themes traced through the different types of literature concerns the degree to which white men remained civilized in their interaction with the wilderness. Slotkin shows that Leatherstocking, by the time he died, represented an amalgam of Indian and white characteristics. Much of the literature on Boone also noted the inclination of the hunter to acquire Indian ways.

The volume explores a great range of literature and contains numerous stimulating insights into the formation of character traits, as perceived by those who wrote for publication. In the process the book becomes both repetitive and prolix. For all its imaginative qualities, the tome is weighty and ponderous. Had the author striven for a sharper focus and maintained tighter control over his material, his contribution would have been more significant.

University of Maryland

WALTER RUNDALL, JR.

Prisca Munimenta: Studies in Archival and Administrative History Presented to Dr. A. E. J. Hollaender, edited by Felicity Ranger. (London: University of London Press, Ltd., 1973. xv, 307 pp. £8.50.)

The exodus of refugees from Hitler's Germany before World War II has provided such benefits for Britain that it is sometimes hard to realise that entering Britain was sometimes more difficult for them than leaving Germany. These refugees had the courage "to make a new career in a new country, speaking and writing a new language," as Roger Ellis says in his preface to this book. Their success under these difficult circumstances shows how much their fresh, international viewpoint was needed in the professions. This reviewer remembers with affection a refugee schoolmaster, a refugee university teacher, and a refugee colleague who gave him constant encouragement. The last of the three is Albert Hollaender, the recipient of this *Festschrift*, whose contribution to English archives can be compared only with that of Ernst Posner to American archives.

Hollaender fled from Vienna to England in May 1939 and joined the British army at the outbreak of war—where he acquired an extensive grasp of colloquial English for future use and for the future delight of his fellow archivists. After the war he became Keeper of Manuscripts at the City of London's Guildhall Library and remained there until his retirement in 1973. (The official archives of the City of London are kept separately in the City Record Office. The Guildhall Library has only deposited collections.) From 1951 until 1973 he was also honorary editor of the Society of Archivists. The Society has produced this volume to commemorate his retirement from these two offices. This tribute is well deserved because Albert Hollaender has devoted his life to the preservation of archives and to the service of those who write about them. He has preferred to persuade (and occasionally to coerce) others into writing for the *Journal* and the *Guildhall Miscellany* rather than to pursue his own scholarly interests.

This tribute, however, is not a *Festschrift* which can be compared to the two which Hollaender himself edited—*Essays in Memory of Sir Hilary Jenkinson* (1962) and *Studies in London History presented to P. E. Jones* (1969). This volume is only a reprint of twenty-two articles which have already appeared in the Society's *Journal*. The first circular about this book which the Society sent out did not reveal that it consisted of reprinted articles, while the latest circular describes them as "now unobtainable in their original form." While this is strictly true, back numbers of the *Journal* could be obtained in microform until recently, while a reprint of the first three volumes has been promised by the Society for a decade. It is therefore difficult to see why the Society decided to reprint these articles with a scanty six pages of extra text, which are themselves not free from error. One mistake (on p. xiv) should be mentioned here. For at least sixteen years of Hollaender's editorship, as this reviewer has good reason to know, the size of each issue of the *Journal* was not limited by lack of money, but only by

Hollaender's determination to print nothing which did not reach his high editorial standard.

This volume demonstrates that in twenty-three years as the Society's editor he never departed from his standard. Every contributor was expected to conform, from the Keeper of the Public Records and the university professor to the most junior assistant archivist and the amateur historian. There were no favourites and the first article by an unknown writer was as welcome to Hollaender as any other. Despite some pressure from his colleagues to print more about their particular interests, Albert Hollaender maintained a balanced view of his duties. We knew what especially interested him, but his bias never appeared in the pages of the *Journal*, which contained articles on such diverse subjects as the uses of computers in archives and the fate of the records of the Master of the Royal Tents. Sadly it must be recorded that this volume contains only a selection of the latter type. The "General" section, where material on archival science and techniques might have been printed, contains only three articles. One is Sir Hilary Jenkinson's important address on "The Future of Archives in England"; and the other two articles, though well written, are devoted to the activities of the Record Commissions in England and Scotland. There is no international section. The rest of the volume contains four articles on Anglo-Saxon diplomatic records, thirteen on single archive groups or series in England, one on the Scottish Exchequer, and Norman Evan's excellent short article on "A Russian Royal Letter of 1682." Wales and Ireland go unmentioned. Africa and America achieve solitary references in the index, solely because of Father Edwards' scholarly article on the archives of English Jesuits. Austria, Albert Hollaender's birthplace, is not mentioned at all in the index. A tribute to one who has been an archivist in two countries should surely have included some international articles. From this side of the Atlantic this book does not contain "something for everyone" as the publishers claim on the dust jacket.

University of Ottawa

EDWIN WELCH

Briefly noted

The National Historical Publications Commission has supported microfilming projects for two key political and diplomatic figures of the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Its grants made possible the publication of the papers and official records of Alexander Ramsey (1829-1903) at the Minnesota Historical Society. The microfilmed documents detail Ramsey's exploits as political campaigner and governor (1849-53, 1860-63) of Minnesota as well as his terms in the Senate (1863-75) and brief tenure as Secretary of War (1879-81). Inquiries about the purchase or interlibrary loan of this microfilm publication and its accompanying guide, edited by Helen McCann White, should

be sent to the Manuscripts Division, Minnesota Historical Society, 1500 Mississippi Street, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

A second microfilm publication (which brings these NHPC supported efforts to 105, totaling 3,358 reels) contains the diaries, letters, and manuscripts of Willard Straight (1857-1925) from the papers at Cornell University. There are reports, memorandums, and agreements about Straight's work in loan negotiations with China. His personal and official correspondence tells of his numerous travels to Europe and the Far East (1903-24). A few items of genealogical, biographical, or antiquary interest have been excluded. Both a detailed pamphlet edited by Patricia H. Gaffney and information on the purchase of the microfilm publication are available by writing to the Department of Manuscripts and University Archives, the John M. Olin Library, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850. [GIBSON B. SMITH]

Asian and African Collections in British Libraries—Problems and Prospects is a revised M.A. thesis written by Anne J. Benewick for the Postgraduate School of Librarianship and Information Science, Sheffield University, and now published by Southgate House, Peregrinus Ltd. It is an in-depth study of the Asian and African collections acquired and maintained by various libraries in Britain. Since World War II, because of commercial and political interaction between countries, Britain has become acutely aware of its bias toward knowledge of its own country and cultures and is now finding the need to acquire as much information as is economically possible of cultures other than Western ones. The author treats the pros and cons of establishing and maintaining collections of such information; her work is not meant to give the ultimate solution in solving the mammoth problems that have come into focus since the early twentieth century when these collections were begun, but it states the difficulties that have been brought to the attention of scholars and librarians around Britain and other countries and gives suggestions as to how to begin to deal with and care for such specialized collections in Britain as well as around the globe. [CAMILLE CANNON]

The Edison Institute has published a guide to the *Robert Hudson Tannahill Research Library* in Dearborn, Michigan. The library consists of eight areas: a reference library, the largest part of which is comprised of Henry Ford's personal library; a manuscript collection, housing over two thousand holograph letters; an American business archives, including the records of some of the firms connected with the manufacture of mechanical equipment; a rare book section; a prints, maps, music sheets, broadsides, and frakturs section; a photographic section containing, among others, the works of William Henry Jackson and many photographs of Thomas A. Edison; a colonial and continental paper currency and stamp section; and a newspaper section, including a complete set of the *Dearborn Independent*. Most of the holdings in this library were amassed by Henry Ford. It should be noted that the

library does not house the Ford Archives which is located nearby in the Henry Ford Museum. The guide may be obtained by writing to Jerome I. Smith, Chief Librarian, Robert Hudson Tannahill Library, Greenfield Village, Dearborn, Mich. 48120. [ROBERT J. PLOWMAN]

Ms. Archivist devotes its summer 1974 issue to three articles providing information about the nature and location of women's history collections.

The first article concerns the microfilming of the Gerritsen Collection of Women's History housed at the Kenneth Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas. Now available on microfilm are the collection's more than 4,000 volumes, covering a wide range of topics. Included, in addition to a number of works found in most good libraries, are many rare volumes, over half of which are in European languages, and rare series of early women's magazines and periodicals, both American and European.

Marta N. Whitlock's article titled "Ohio League of Women Voters Oral History Series" discusses materials given to the Ohio Historical Society by the league. The collection contains papers dating from the league's founding in 1920 to the present, and is supplemented by oral history interviews with Ohio women who were active at various stages in the league's history. Whitlock briefly discusses the league's philosophy, its rationale behind positions it takes on political issues, and the league's reluctance to take positions on "strictly women's" issues.

The third article, titled "Some Collections of Special Use for Women's History Resources in the United States," by Elizabeth S. ten Houten lists major sources intended mainly as a starting point for researchers in the study of women's history. In addition to the large, well-known collections, such as those at the Schlesinger Library and the Sophia Smith Collection at Smith College, ten Houten lists a cross-section of sources under various categories including regional, medical, religious, public, and organizational collections. Also listed are collections on individual women and oral history sources. [ANGELA WILK]

The University Press of Virginia announced that it now distributes all publications of the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Massachusetts. Among the new releases is *National Index of American Imprints through 1800*, edited by Clifford K. Shipton and James E. Mooney (\$45.00). This index to two centuries of American printing grew out of the Early American Imprint Series. Under the editorship of Clifford K. Shipton, the complete text of every existent book, pamphlet, and broadside printed in what is now the United States from 1639 through 1800 was reproduced in microprint. The series includes not only some 39,000 items listed by Charles Evans in his *American Bibliography*, but also about 10,000 entries culled by Shipton from annotated copies of Evans's work and from worksheets of Roger Bristol's supplement to Evans. The target cards for the series are the basis for the National Index. Entries are arranged alphabetically by

author, where known, with dates of his birth and death, short title of the work, date and place of publication, printer and publisher, pagination, any editorial comment, and location of the copy used in the microprint edition.

Other noteworthy publications include: *Chronological Tables of American Newspapers: 1690-1820*, compiled by Edward Connery Lathem (\$32.50); *Bibliography of American Directories through 1860*, by Dorothea N. Spear (\$10.00); *Native American References, A Cross-Indexed Bibliography of Seventeenth-Century American Imprints Pertaining to American Indians*, by James Thomas Clancy (\$4.75); and *Loyalist Newspapers of the American Revolution, 1763-1783, A Bibliography*, by Timothy M. Barnes (\$3.00). Address all orders to The University Press of Virginia, Box 3608, University Station, Charlottesville, Va. 22903.

As the first comprehensive catalog of its collection of paintings, the Rhode Island Historical Society has published *American Paintings in the Rhode Island Historical Society*, by Frank H. Goodyear, Jr., former Curator of Paintings, for whom this book is the culmination of three years of research. In hard cover, with 116 pages and 82 black and white and six color illustrations, the book is available from the Rhode Island Historical Society, 52 Power St., Providence, R.I. 02906 (telephone 401-331-8575) for \$15.00 plus 50¢ postage per copy. While the collection of over 330 paintings concerns Rhode Island-connected subjects and events exclusively, it is unique in its assemblage of works by both little-known Rhode Island artists and by eminent American artists who lived in or passed through Rhode Island. Nineteenth-century portraits comprise the largest segment of the collection. In the catalog 128 of the most significant paintings are discussed in depth; the remainder are included in an inventory. For further information contact Cathleen McGuigan, who assisted with the research and the editing of the book and is assistant to the Society's director.

The Oral History Association has released its eighth annual publication, *The Oral History Review*, 1974. This issue, and that of 1973, include articles relating to oral history and highlights of the association's annual colloquium. Previously, publications were verbatim transcripts of proceedings at annual colloquia. The publication, at \$3.00 per copy, is available from the Oral History Association, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt. 05401.

In his 40-page pamphlet *The Use of Manuscripts in Literary Research*, James Thorpe, of the Huntington Library, discusses problems of access and literary property rights from the point of view of the scholar rather than that of the librarian. The Modern Language Association published the pamphlet; the American Library Association cosponsored it, through the Rare Books and Manuscripts Section of the Association of College and Research Libraries. Thorpe points out that

his work is neither a report nor an official statement by either association or the Society of American Archivists (whose advice he acknowledges), but is his answer to a request for advice from someone "who wants to learn how to use manuscripts in literary research with the least inconvenience and the least uncertainty." Copies are \$1.25 each and can be obtained from the Publications Center, Modern Language Association, 62 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10011.

Published and unpublished material is being brought to the attention of church archivists and historians through a new semiannual journal, *Adventist Heritage: A Magazine of Adventist History*, published by Seventh-Day Adventist historians in cooperation with the Division of Religion of Loma Linda University. Seeking to respond to increasing interest in the past two centuries of Adventism's history, articles will range in time from pre-1844 Millerism to twentieth-century concerns, and in scope from secular to Biblical. Gary Land, Ronald L. Numbers, and Jonathan M. Butler are the editors. The subscription price is \$4.00, single copies are \$2.50, and the editorial office is with the History Department, Andrews University, Berrien Springs, Mich. 49104. [F. DONALD YOST]

Mountain People, Mountain Crafts, by Elinor Lander Horwitz (New York: J. B. Lippincott, 1974) is a description of the "crafts and craftspeople" of the Appalachian Highlands. Horwitz has gathered the material and assembled it well, in most instances letting the people speak for themselves. The narrative is enriched by photographs of the products, the faces, and the hands of the mountaineers she studies. Horwitz, a newspaper writer, describes in lucid prose the once-languishing skills that now delight collectors and admirers of good handiwork. The photography is the work of her sons.

The Juhl Letters to the Charleston Courier, edited by John Hammond Moore, is the correspondence of a South Carolina newspaperman from 1865 until 1871. Most of the letters to the *Courier* were written from Sumter, but Julius J. Fleming did travel to and correspond from other areas, some outside the South. The editor has omitted repetition in the letters, standardized spelling and punctuation, and included some footnotes for clarification. A brief introduction to each yearly division summarizes its contents; the book is attractively designed, and in the margin each letter is flagged. There is a short index. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1974. \$12.00.)

The Library of Congress has published *To Set a Country Free*, a softcover guide to an exhibit opening in the spring and commemorating both the 175th anniversary of the Library of Congress and the bicentennial of American independence. The handsome, 74-page booklet contains many illustrations, eight in color, from the library's collections, with a narrative tracing the course of the American Revolu-

tion. The book is available for \$4.50 by mail from the Library of Congress, Information Office, Washington, D.C. 20540.

David Sanders Clark, compiler of the massive *Index to Maps of the American Revolution in Books and Periodicals* (see Patrick D. McLaughlin, "The American Revolution in Maps," *American Archivist* 37 [January 1974]: 47) has followed that volume with an *Index to Maps of the French and Indian War in Books and Periodicals*. The new 118-page index (including a sizable bibliography) is available for \$5.00 from David Sanders Clark, 504 Charleston Place, Fayetteville, N.C. 28303.

Lloyd Brown's 1941 publication, *Notes on the Care and Cataloguing of Old Maps*, has been reprinted by the Kennikat Press, 90 S. Bayles Ave., Port Washington, N.Y. 11050.

In the booklet *Historical Materials in the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library* are listed manuscripts, microfilm publications, and oral history transcripts maintained at that institution. The list, updated periodically as new and significant additions are received, is designed to serve as an introduction to the library holdings and as a guide to their use. Inquiries should be addressed to The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library, Abilene, Kans. 67410.