

Reviews

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LAWRENCE H. McDONALD, *Editors*

Harvard Guide to American History. Edited by Frank Freidel with the assistance of Richard K. Showman. Rev. ed. 2 vols. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University, Belknap Press, 1974. Index. \$45.00.

These volumes, in conjunction with their predecessors, reflect the development of the American historical profession during its first century, each edition of the *Guide* having its individual identity. Edward Channing and Albert Bushnell Hart, partners in bibliography (the original idea was Hart's), produced the first *Guide to the Study of American History* in 1896 to aid teachers and students by means of syllabi as well as bibliography. The second edition (1912), without change of concept, was considerably enlarged and, Frederick Jackson Turner having joined the partnership, the burgeoning field of western history was given due attention. The *Harvard Guide* (1954), compiled by Oscar Handlin and five of his colleagues in the Department of History, was much the same in outline and structure. It bespoke the proliferation of historical writing and editing during the preceding forty years, especially in social and intellectual history, but retaining the most valuable of previous works.

The compilers of the new edition, twenty years later, confronted with the perennial expansion of American historiography, have retained the basic structure but revised the organization most notably by segregating "Histories of Special Subjects" (part 4) under sixteen topics (e.g., economic history, demography, immigration and ethnicity, education), comprising almost half of volume 1. In volume 2 the organization is chronological, covering the entire span of American history by periods, and topical under each period, with emphasis on the political and diplomatic. As was their predecessors', the compilers' most difficult problem was undoubtedly that of selection, among both new titles (one-third of the total) and old titles to be retained. Thus the present *Guide* does not replace the previous edition; instead, they are complementary for most subjects.

Publications for review should be sent to the Editor, *American Archivist*, National Archives Building, Washington, D.C. 20408.

What, then, is new besides histories and primary sources published since the early 1950s? Several subsections record new developments in research and historical method and in new resources available. Quantitative and social science techniques receive special attention, reinforced by a survey of statistical sources. In the section on unpublished primary sources appears information on oral history and on automated finding aids and data retrieval. The expansion of the National Archives is emphasized by descriptions of regional archival centers and the presidential libraries. Instructions on writing for publication, a timely and urgent matter especially for the young scholar, have been extensively revised.

To the care and editing of manuscripts the compilers have devoted twenty-five pages, slightly revised from the 1954 edition. Julian P. Boyd's concise directions on the "expanded method" of historical editing have been reprinted again from *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*, as the best statement on the subject. Advice on the handling and preservation of manuscripts, however, omits the preparation of summary descriptions and inventories of record groups (or personal papers), common practice in making large bodies of records readily accessible; while in the following topic on calendaring and indexing of individual manuscripts, a luxury that almost no library can afford to indulge in, it is surprising to read that "it seems strange that they [curators and bibliographers] have seldom used this cheap but excellent method of presenting the heart of a manuscript collection or archive to the public." Open to question also is the restricted usage of "document," referring only to the written or printed record, in the description of "non-documentary" sources, i.e., artifacts, buildings, and other physical survivals of the past which are sources for the archaeologist and the anthropologist as well as the historian.

The usefulness of the *Guide* is greatly facilitated by a 200-page index in two parts, by name and by subject, although consolidation of the two would have been a time-saver for the user. Eighty years ago the first *Guide* became essential at once to the historian. The latest edition, in keeping abreast of historical scholarship, upholds and expands the reputation of this American classic.

The Newberry Library

LESTER J. CAPPON

Archivistique québécoise. Textes choisis et présentés par François Beaudin. Montréal: La Librairie de l'Université de Montréal, 1975. 1 vol., unpaginated. Paper. \$7.15.

Archivistique québécoise is a book of unassuming appearance designed initially as a source book for students in the archives course at the Université de Montréal. Archives in Canada generally are on the threshold of professionalism, and one vital element of professionalism,

quality training, will soon receive serious consideration. This book is at once a product of, and a stimulus to, this present concern.

Beaudin also suggests that *Archivistique québécoise* may be the first attempted synthesis of archival knowledge in Quebec. It is, in fact, the first book ever published in Canada on archives as a discipline.

The volume is a collection of articles, five of which are published here for the first time. While Beaudin has drawn from some outsiders, the book is basically the work of the Association des Archivistes du Québec. Although very young and ambitious, the AAQ is the oldest independent archival association in Canada. A product of the "quiet revolution," it is the AAQ's position in the context of Quebec's nationalist movement that justifies the title of this book and accounts for both its limitations and uniqueness.

Despite being specifically *québécois* this volume is of interest to non-*québécois* archivists. The entire first section deals with "Archivistique générale." Other aspects such as the "loi des archives nationales," the "loi des biens culturels," and the "affaire des manuscrits," are concretely *québécois*, but, with required modifications, of broader significance. While the book shows no evidence of originality in archival theory, it is manifestly the product of a young, vigorous group still exploring the potential of archives and open to new practices being applied elsewhere. It is a book of particular interest to Canadian archivists outside Quebec, for it will suggest to them the common nature of problems faced across the country. It also provides evidence of a common (although unconscious) sense of direction in archival work.

The book is not, however, without serious weaknesses. Some of the items included are of dubious value, most notably the tables of contents from Kenney's "The Public Records of the Province of Quebec, 1763-1791" and from Sasseville's "Le Cadastre." Daniel Hickey's article on the "affaire des manuscrits" is insufficient to deal with the broad issues and implications of this important event. If no satisfactory article on the subject exists, an original, analytical treatment ought to have been attempted. No articles were included in the areas of business or labor archives. Perhaps, however, this merely reflects the archival situation in Quebec. Some articles would have benefited from revision before publication. Beaudin's article on university archives, for example, announces the publication "vendredi dernier" of a certain guide. Above all the book suffers from the absence of a general and synthesizing introduction, prefaces to articles placing them in context, and a general annotated bibliography of archival literature particularly *québécois*. The bibliography would have eliminated some of the items of questionable value in the form presented. It is these lacunae that limit this book's value as a synthesis of archival knowledge in contemporary Quebec.

Organisation et opérations relatives à la gestion des documents. Collection de la gestion des documents. Ottawa: Public Archives of Canada, 1975. vii, 155 pp. Paper. \$2.50.

This manual is the fourth in a francophone series issued since 1968 and compiled jointly by the records management staff of the Public Archives of Canada and personnel of the Treasury Board. Its stated purpose is to present records management staff in governmental service with a practical guide on management objectives and operations together with a survey of techniques available. A brief introductory statement outlines the theory and objectives of records management and indicates the responsibilities in the Federal Government of Canada where records management and archives services are provided by the Dominion Archivist and his staff.

The work is divided into five major sections dealing with (1) the structure of a filing service, (2) subject classification, (3) classification by name, (4) operating a registry, and (5) controlling effectiveness and evaluating operations. Great pains are taken in section 1 to show the pros and cons of a centralized control which—as is made abundantly clear—is not to be confused with a centralized location. Section 2 includes advice on how to revise an existing classification system (and by the same token how to introduce a new one), but skirts the issue as to how much existing material is to be incorporated in the new and how much noncurrent may be left untouched in its old order. Section 4, concerned with the services of a registry (in more recent parlance known as a “records office”), identifies seven principal functions and examines them in great detail. These are all facilitative in nature and interestingly enough do not include “information retrieval” as such. The section is very well organized and embraces a wealth of practical expertise. The fifth section poses a formidable list of forty-six questions which should be asked when one is attempting to assess the effectiveness of the organization and “delivery” services. The section includes an equally searching checklist for use in evaluating the service in a wider departmental context.

The manual concludes with six appendixes, a short bibliography predominantly of sources in English, and an index. Of the French works cited in the bibliography, all are productions of the Canadian government. Are there no standard French sources on the subject available from Europe? The appendixes include a table of definitions, which is useful though its comprehensiveness is in doubt; the reader will look in vain for the French equivalent of “Records Center” and “stripping.” Appendix C describes the rules for the proper indexing of personal, corporate, and some place names. Many good examples are given, and there are no surprises here.

The book is in a convenient and light-weight format and without doubt should be within easy reach of all French-speaking archivists, records managers, and their support staff. It is well illustrated with

over thirty diagrams, flow charts, and photographs of suitable equipment and stationery.

Provincial Archives of Alberta

ALAN D. RIDGE

Private Social Services in Philadelphia: A Survey of the Records.
Compiled by the Urban Archives Center. Philadelphia: Temple
University Libraries, 1973. 76 pp. \$3.00.

In 1969, scholars and researchers suggested the need of a records survey among social service agencies in Philadelphia to determine the types of printed and manuscript archival resources that had been prepared and might be available for research use. The Urban Archives Center of Temple University, then directed by Philip S. Benjamin, accepted this challenge and during the next four years conducted a records survey of social welfare and beneficial agencies that provided some kind of assistance or service to people. Excluded from this project were hospitals, churches, ethnic and community organizations, day care centers, labor unions with beneficial or welfare services, and public agencies.

One of the factors motivating this study was that contemporary students of urbanology, social history, history of the family, and ethnicity need non-public primary source materials that relate to the "masses of ordinary people in the city." Such records may be used to interpret and amplify the statistical documentation, often generated from computer data banks, that has been provided by government agencies and has formed the bulk of supporting data in much of the research produced by practitioners of these new disciplines.

One hundred and forty-five agencies cooperated with the Temple survey and their records are identified in descriptions averaging one-half page each. A number of organizations and institutions are not included because they repeatedly refused to respond to the surveyors, had no records, or refused to allow anybody including the project staff to have access to their records. Supplemental lists of agencies in these respective categories would have been useful. One wonders, under the federal disclosure of information regulations and the Pennsylvania Commonwealth Sunshine Law, whether most of the records preserved in private isolation by agencies denying access could not be opened under court order to qualified researchers.

This report is arranged alphabetically in one continuous list. Each agency entry includes address, type of agency activity, location, quality and type of archives, and restrictions on use. There are 130 cross references to former agencies merged into or absorbed by successors. An appended index provides subject insights into the 145 entries.

The staff of Temple's Urban Archives deserves the accolades of their archival peers throughout North America. In this instance, an archival agency has expanded with vision their responsibility to their con-

stituents. They previously had developed finding aids to their own holdings separately, and now they have gone one step farther. This expansion of the archival mission by Temple is a challenge to the rest of the profession. What are we going to do to match their initial efforts?

The Balch Institute

HOWARD L. APPLGATE

Preliminary Guide to the Holdings of the Minnesota Regional Research Centers. Compiled by James E. Fogarty. St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society, 1975. 20 pp. Paper. \$1.00.

The Minnesota Historical Society created its first regional research centers just seven years ago on the state college campuses at St. Cloud and Mankato. Since 1972, aided by federal and state grant money, the society has added five more centers and joined them in a formal network. The new network's goal is to make history and historical materials a more integral part of the curricula of the participating colleges and of the life of local communities throughout the state. Key to meeting this goal is the acquisition and preservation of research materials, primarily manuscripts and oral histories, documenting the state's localities and regions.

The Minnesota program, like similar networks in other states, assumes that archival efforts by local and regional institutions, coordinated and assisted by a well-established, central archival agency, can provide services far more productively than either a single, state-level agency or a host of isolated, decentralized programs. The concept of a network of regional archival programs also reflects a growing awareness that much of what is significant in our history can be documented only at the local level, not statewide or nationally.

James E. Fogarty's *Preliminary Guide* is published as a bibliographic tool for Minnesota history researchers and as an aid to collecting efforts of the centers. It also stands as a first report on the success of the Minnesota regional network in meeting its ambitious goals. The volume notes briefly nearly 120 "manuscript" collections and 150 oral history interviews, virtually all acquired or produced by the centers in the past several years. The distribution of these holdings among the seven centers, of course, is not uniform: one center has three dozen manuscript collections, another only five, and only four centers report substantial oral history contributions. Over-all, the collections, together with the centers' assistance to local historical societies, their training of undergraduates in archival and oral history skills, and their other programs, speak well for the new system and suggest the achievement of a self-sustaining momentum at many centers.

The "manuscripts" described in the *Guide* are enormously diverse, the result, no doubt, of efforts to build holdings quickly and to respond to community requests to preserve treasured materials. In size they

range from a single item to the 146 cubic feet of records of the now dissolved Lea College. While they include a few "antiquities," far more common are the records of individuals and groups of the post-World War II period. This reflects a healthy sense of the need to document the present and of the opportunity this presents to select records systematically rather than simply to accept what the accidents of time have preserved. The oral history interviews, unfortunately, seem to contradict this approach, focusing on the reminiscences of older people and largely ignoring contemporary subjects.

Some of the *Guide* entries are not manuscripts at all and, perhaps, should be described separately: published reports of the state reformatory, and copies of newspapers, magazines, and pamphlets. Also among the entries are microfilms from the National Archives, series of local government and university archives materials, and even an album of photographs. While a few collections have no obvious value (Lyon County School District No. 11 . . . 28 items . . . "receipts for equipment purchases and teacher salaries"), a much greater number appear rich and inviting. Casting their net widely, the Minnesota centers obviously do not restrict themselves to a narrow view of what constitutes historical source materials.

Beneath this diversity, however, is evidence of a sound collecting strategy for these new archives programs. More than two dozen manuscript collections document the activities of politicians and legislators, many still involved in public life. Forty oral history interviews supplement these political collections, four of the interviews with the donors of manuscripts. As easily identifiable figures who are very likely to maintain some sort of records, politicians make an obvious first target for those beginning regional collecting. Two of the centers have special subject areas for their oral histories—the 1930s Farm Holiday Association and the Red River Valley during the Depression. As their programs mature, the Minnesota centers will face the challenge of creating more sophisticated strategies to build collections even more comprehensive and useful.

The *Preliminary Guide* is attractive, well-written, well-edited, and an appropriate compliment to the early efforts of Minnesota's Regional Research Centers. For the future we can expect that the centers' collections will continue to grow and that later editions of the *Guide* will report to us on their progress.

State Historical Society of Wisconsin

JOHN A. FLECKNER

Guide to Materials on Latin America in the National Archives of the United States. By George S. Ulibarri and John P. Harrison. Washington: National Archives and Records Service, 1974. xii, 489 pp. Appendixes, index. \$7.85.

It is with pleasure that we welcome Ulibarri's and Harrison's indispensable finding aid for the rich treasure trove of Latin American

materials in the National Archives. The *Guide to Materials on Latin America in the National Archives of the United States* presents, in one volume, information on the location of these archival materials. This guide supersedes John P. Harrison's 1961 *Guide to Materials on Latin America in the National Archives*, which had been published as the first of a planned two-volume guide on the subject. Now, thirteen years later, the plan is complete, although modified, with Harrison's work absorbed and revised in the new guide and with the addition of significant records not previously described, including relevant materials from the archives of the legislative and judicial branch and from the following executive departments and agencies: Justice, Post Office, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Labor, HEW, National Academy of Science, Spanish Governors of Puerto Rico, Government of the Virgin Islands, and various World War I and II agencies. In addition, several appendixes are included listing the National Archives microfilm publications relating to Latin America and diplomatic and consular post records and dispatches from Latin America. The purpose of the guide is "to describe and to assist the researcher in locating the most significant materials in the National Archives . . . concerned with Latin America" which is defined as the area of the Western Hemisphere south of the Rio Grande del Norte and the former Spanish borderlands in the United States, including the Gulf Coastal region and the Southwest. A careful review of the work reveals that it accomplishes that purpose.

The guide is organized along current government organization lines with descriptions of record groups of the general U.S. government, legislative branch, judicial branch, and executive branch (subdivided into presidential agencies, executive departments, and independent agencies) appearing consecutively. The record group, a classification familiar to all who have utilized the archives' holdings, is the unit of entry and records are described under their particular group. The descriptions provide information as to type, purpose, content, chronological span, and quantity; notes concerning completeness, the arrangement of the records, the existence of indexes, registers, and other aids are provided on a selective basis only. Restrictions, if any, affecting the use of particular materials, and the responsibility for the restrictions, precede the entire description of a record group.

Representative documents are described in sufficient detail to whet the research appetite of the searcher and to provide him with a reasonable evaluation of the other records in the same group or series. As an example, about 400 pages of documents relating to Joel Poinsett's 1813-18 diplomatic work in Chile (Record Group 59, Department of State) enticingly describe "conditions in South America and the progress of the revolution against Spain, including a report of political parties in Buenos Aires and Chile and participants in the revolution there" (page 40). Early U.S. diplomatic history, the effects on Latin America of the U.S. Revolution, Chile's and Argentina's independence from Spain, and other topics can be conjured from that

description. The scope of the materials described in the *Guide to Materials on Latin America* reflects the exhaustive and exhausting survey conducted by Ulibarri and Harrison. While the pertinent State and Defense Department records are obvious materials listed, a few hidden treasures emerge or can be suspected, such as those photographic prints and negatives depicting styles of architecture in Mexico and Central America (Page 392. Record Group 66. Commission of Fine Arts) or the 26-page confidential report on Axis penetration in Nicaragua (Page 368. Record Group 208. Office of War Information).

From the descriptions of the records in the *Guide to Materials on Latin America*, from the quantity of the documents, and by use of the excellent subject-name index, the researcher will be able to open many new avenues to productive archival research. To the serious scholar, already aware of the diverse collections and materials in the National Archives, a careful study of the publication will provide even more depth and satisfaction to his understanding of the records. Those who use the guide will find it a necessary introductory aid and a source of constant speculation on the numerous topics and projects concerning relations of the United States with Latin America yet to be studied or re-evaluated.

Library of Congress

JOHN R. HÉBERT

A Guide to the Microfilm Edition of the Calvert Papers. By Richard J. Cox. Baltimore: The Maryland Historical Society, 1973. 32 pp. \$1.00.

Under standards established by, and with the cooperation of, the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, the Maryland Historical Society has microfilmed and issued an accompanying pamphlet to the Calvert papers, the papers of the English family who were the founders and Lords Proprietor of the colony of Maryland.

Although I have never used the Calvert papers, I grew up seeing those reflections of Maryland's glorious beginnings, the portraits of the Lords Baltimore, on every visit to the Enoch Pratt Free Library. Unfortunately only one of the portraits reproduced in the pamphlet has the artist's name appended, and about none are facts provided about its provenance. The caption under that of the Sixth Lord Baltimore reads "Fred Calvert," for Frederick Calvert.

My chief disappointment, however, is that although the author acknowledges that the "majority of the Calvert Papers are official documents concerning Maryland that had been periodically transferred to the Proprietors" and that very few of the documents, even letters, "could be termed 'personal,'" he devotes the largest section of the pamphlet to a politico-biographical essay on the Lords Baltimore and related Calverts. Cox does not relate his essay to the Calvert papers or the papers to the essay; he makes no attempt to evolve a picture of the

Maryland colonial governmental organization from a study of the types of official documents in the Calvert papers. Something similar to his more extensive treatment of the provenance of the papers, "A History of the Calvert Papers, MS 174," in the *Maryland Historical Magazine* (68:309-322; Fall 1973), belongs in the pamphlet (or any finding aid) rather than in an article in a historical journal. And, again, the description of the physical restoration of the Calvert papers by silking and the discussion of why, in the 1940s, lamination was rejected are much more detailed in the article than in the pamphlet; it should be just the reverse. Though the microfilm meets the NHPRC standards, some comment might have been desirable about how much, if any, the legibility of the microfilmed documents has been reduced by silking.

Similarly, the bibliographical note concerns the Lords Baltimore and the Calvert family. The last sentence, naming journals in which other articles about the family are to be found, could be omitted because it lists none unexpected to a historian of Maryland. Incidentally, the document reproductions accompanying the article would have had more relevance to the pamphlet than the Calvert portraits did, enlivening as they are.

Besides regulations on publication, microfilm copying restrictions, and a useful genealogical chart of prominent colonial Calverts, the heart of the finding aid consists of a short description of the main types (or series) of records, an outline of roll contents, a list by roll of the numbered documents in the order in which they were filmed, and a numerical list of the Calvert papers. The last would be improved by the addition of headings and an explanation of whether numbers indicated as "missing" refer to missing documents or to unassigned (or canceled) numbers.

At times the organization and writing are not clear, and the diction is somewhat Latinate.

National Archives and Records Service

MARY JANE DOWD

Thomas L. McKenney, Architect of America's Early Indian Policy: 1816-1830. By Herman J. Viola. Chicago: Swallow Press, 1974. xii, 365 pp. Illustrations, appendix, index, notes, bibliography. \$15.00.

Archivists, as well as historians, ethnologists, and students of the formative period of federal public administration will find much of value in this detailed and well-documented biography of Thomas Loraine McKenney, a little known but significant figure in the development of early American Indian policy. As the second superintendent of Indian trade, 1816-22, and the first superintendent of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1824-30, McKenney not only initiated programs having tremendous impact on Indian-White relations, but also he played an important role in the enactment of two landmark

pieces of Indian legislation: the Indian Civilization Act of 1819 and the Indian Removal Act of 1830.

This full-length biography represents an expansion of the author's doctoral dissertation, completed in 1970 and later augmented by research during his service as an archivist in the National Archives, where most of the pertinent records are preserved. Viola's knowledge and utilization of relevant materials in the National Archives, in manuscript collections in the Library of Congress and elsewhere, and in published documentary and secondary works is clearly evidenced in his copious footnotes and unusually comprehensive and valuable bibliography.

This highly readable and scholarly study skillfully blends the chronological and the topical. Following an introductory chapter on McKenney's "preparation for office," the author gives an excellent account of the far-flung factory system by which the federal government had sought since 1796 to control trade with the Indians. When McKenney became superintendent in 1816, the Office of Indian Trade was responsible not only for supplying the government trading houses then in operation, but also for purchasing and transporting goods for annuity payments and presents to the Indian tribes. In the three chapters on the factory system, Viola presents an interesting and detailed picture of the complex arrangements under which it functioned and the varied duties of the factors whose difficult lives were often complicated by the hostility of soldiers and the frequently expressed antagonism of the agents with whom they shared responsibility for Indian administration. Major emphasis is placed on Indian reform—the agricultural and educational programs which were McKenney's "paramount interest" while superintendent of Indian trade; the passage of the Civilization Act in 1819, which marked the apex of his influence; and his staunch but unsuccessful defense of the factory system in the face of growing congressional criticism and the opposition of private traders, especially of John Jacob Astor, owner of the American Fur Company.

McKenney endured a "political interlude" of two years marked by a congressional investigation of his handling of Indian trade, stemming in part from his inept accounting practices, and his unsuccessful editorship of the *Washington Republican*. Thereafter, he was appointed to his second government post, as superintendent of Indian affairs. The next chapters focus on his successes and failures during his six years in this capacity. Highlighted are the wide range of his responsibilities, the organization of the field service, and the gradual evolution of effective Indian affairs administration which "turned the amorphous Indian section of the War Department into a cohesive, centralized bureau." Of special interest are the intricacies inherent in the treaty-making process as revealed in McKenney's hosting of "Indian Visitors to Washington" and his "Tour of the Lakes" with Governor Lewis Cass in 1826 and again in 1827, when as a treaty commissioner he helped to negotiate treaties with the Chippewas at Fond du Lac and with the Menominees and Winnebagos near Green Bay.

Among the most important chapters are those dealing with the failure of the school system, which McKenney confidently helped initiate in 1819, and his gradual acceptance and then active promotion of voluntary Indian removal as a venture in colonization designed to buy the time needed for Indians to adapt to a new way of life and for white society "to accept the idea of civilized Indians with equal rights and benefits." Even as his efforts culminated in the passage of the Indian Removal Act of 1830, McKenney foresaw that removal would not be the unalloyed blessing for Indians that he had envisaged. Perhaps he realized that his own days in office were numbered and that his departure would remove the administration's only effective exponent of a *voluntary* emigration program. His fears, if such they were, proved to be well founded, for McKenney was dismissed from office in August 1830.

Viola's account of McKenney's service throws considerable light on the early nineteenth-century operations of the federal bureaucracy and, in addition, provides a wealth of archival information about early recordkeeping practices, particularly the handling of correspondence. Described in detail are the techniques of briefing, registering, and filing the letters received and the clerk's painstaking transcription of all outgoing correspondence. Among the holdings of the National Archives are three bound letter-books containing the correspondence McKenney drafted as superintendent of Indian trade and six books covering his correspondence as head of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Also of value, particularly to archivists, ethnologists, and art historians, are the concluding chapters dealing with McKenney's accomplishment in establishing the Indian Office Museum (which he regarded as his "archives") and in amassing a great collection of artifacts as well as manuscripts and books relating to the American Indian. It was his gallery of more than 100 Indian portraits that McKenney considered the heart of his archives. His painstaking acquisition of the portraits, many of which were later reproduced in the monumental three-volume *History of the Indian Tribes of North America*, published by McKenney and James Hall, in Philadelphia between 1836 and 1844, is itself a fascinating story. It is fortunate that this one lifelong dream was fulfilled, for McKenney's hope of eventual reinstatement in the Indian Bureau was never realized and his last years were spent in poverty and relative obscurity.

In this balanced and generally objective biography, the author has attempted to provide an honest and candid account of an unusually complex civil servant. The account is weakened somewhat by its lack of a concise character analysis to help the reader to understand and evaluate McKenney's actions and motives. Although his attitude toward the Indians is presented as enlightened, albeit somewhat patronizing, at first, it is not until the chapter on the "Tour of the Lakes" that we become aware of his deep seated but perhaps unrecognized prejudice against them. Similarly, it is only in one of the concluding chapters, "The Indian History," that we learn that McKenney was

considered "lazy," a trait that might help to account for his repeated failure to maintain adequate accounts. Then too, although there is merit in allowing McKenney to tell much of the story in his own words, the almost excessive use of quotations, some of them lengthy, tends to interrupt the flow of the narrative, particularly in the early chapters.

These are minor matters which do not detract from the overall excellence of the biography. Indeed, in producing this valuable and scholarly study, Viola has contributed significantly to the historiography of early Indian-White relations and of American Indian policy. It will surely be recognized as the standard reference work on McKenney for many years to come.

National Archives and Records Service

JANE F. SMITH

The Papers of John Marshall. Volume 1: Correspondence and Papers, November 10, 1775–June 23, 1788; Account Book, September 1783–June 1788. Edited by Herbert A. Johnson. Associate editor, Charles T. Cullen. Assistant editor, Nancy G. Harris. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1974. xlv, 448 pp. \$17.95.

Few men cast as long a shadow over the judicial and political affairs of the new republic as did John Marshall, chief justice of the United States from 1801 to 1835. But while the writings of other early American statesmen have long since appeared in print, the Virginian's papers have not heretofore been published. Organized in 1960 under the joint sponsorship of the College of William and Mary and the Institute for Early American History and Culture, the Papers of John Marshall project has undertaken to collect, collate, and publish or calendar every extant document written or signed by Marshall. Editorial work began in 1966 pursuant to a grant from the National Historical Publications Commission; but cramped quarters, inadequate staffing, and difficulties attendant to gathering manuscripts from private collections and widely scattered European and American archives initially impeded progress. Now, thanks to the dedicated labors of Herbert A. Johnson, Charles T. Cullen, and Nancy G. Harris, we have the initial installment of a projected ten-volume letterpress edition of Marshall's papers.

The first volume consists of all known Marshall materials from his entry into the Culpeper Minutemen Battalion in 1775 to the close of the 1788 Virginia convention ratifying the federal Constitution. These were his offices in the formative years of his public career: officer in the Continental Line (and deputy judge advocate), practicing attorney, member of the House of Delegates and the Council of State, recorder for the city of Richmond, and delegate to the Virginia ratifying convention. But because of Marshall's careless recordkeeping, the content of the volume is disappointing. Here is an eclectic assortment of documents ranging from correspondence to receipts, from notes on the law to legal opinions, from muniments to muster rolls. The most

important item is Marshall's Account Book, a rich source of information about his professional activities and private life during the years 1783-88. Also valuable are St. George Tucker's notes of Marshall's arguments before the higher courts of Virginia from 1786 to 1788 and David Robertson's stenographic report of his speech in the ratifying convention.

If Marshall himself disappoints us, the editors do not. Theirs is a difficult job well done. As the concise statement of editorial policy and procedures makes clear, *The Papers of John Marshall* conforms closely in both spirit and execution to the methods and standards of historical editing previously established by the editors of similar projects. But contrary to common practice, legal papers are not separated from the general chronological collection of letters and documents because of the primacy of law materials in the Marshall manuscripts. The editors have shown rare restraint in calendaring with a brief synopsis instead of printing in full many documents (payroll vouchers, for example) signed routinely by Marshall. And they have properly used footnotes to impart germane information to the reader and not to display the editors' erudition. The utility of the compendium is enhanced by special editorial commentaries on Marshall's law notes, land claims in Kentucky, appellate argument in *Hite v. Fairfax*, duties as a member of the Richmond Hustings Court, Account Book, and June 10 speech before the Virginia convention of 1788; a listing of cases in the Account Book by both plaintiff and defendant; and a "legal" as well as a "general" index.

No historical editor is immune to documentary antiquarianism. In this case the publication of some documents—most notably the muster rolls—is of questionable value, especially in light of the judicious calendaring of other marginal materials. And the rationale for printing only the first quarter of the law notes is unclear. Since the accompanying editorial commentary adequately explains Marshall's commonplacing and legal references, the notes (available on microfilm) might have been calendared. In a work of this genre, if a document is significant enough to be printed in part it should be important enough to warrant publication in full.

An exciting aspect of this "admittedly fragmentary collection" (p. xxvi) is the anticipation of better things to come when the editors apply their manifest scholarship to a more satisfying corpus of papers. Future volumes should offer not only fresh perspectives on Marshall as diplomat, secretary of state, and chief justice, but also substantive information about the courts and the law in Virginia and the nation in the early years of the republic. If this exemplary first volume is any indication, *The Papers of John Marshall*, as much a work of creative scholarship as historical editing, will collectively constitute a monumental contribution to legal history and the history of the law in the United States.

The Papers of Daniel Webster: Correspondence, volume 1, 1789–1824. Edited by Charles M. Wiltse. Associate editor, Harold D. Moser. Hanover, New Hampshire: University Press of New England, 1974. xxv, 518 pp. Notes, index. \$17.50.

The editors' somewhat matter-of-fact introduction to this welcome book asserts, without exaggeration, that "one cannot fully understand the first half of the nineteenth century" in the United States "without taking account of Daniel Webster." That New Englander was "one of a handful of public men who dominated" that era; and "His papers constitute an indispensable source for the political, economic, legal, intellectual, and social history of his times."

Admitted to the bar in 1805, Webster did more as a lawyer than John C. Calhoun and Henry Clay to promote nationalism. In respect to political continuity the three rivals were approximately tied. For eight years Webster served in the Union's House of Representatives, for nineteen in its Senate, for five as its Secretary of State; and there were two intervals in his services in each of these capacities. The papers comprehended within this volume contribute especially to New England's history; later installments in the series will have a wider focus.

The Webster project was one of the earliest, among scores encouraged by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, to choose to publish first a reasonably complete microfilm edition (it is impracticable to expect any to become absolutely complete) and a selective letterpress edition afterward. The initial microfilm presented in 1971, in 41 reels, more than 16,000 documents organized into four categories with correspondence as the first. A supplementary reel has been added; another one or more may yet be needed. The microfilm's purpose was "to bring all of Webster together, without abridgement or gloss, for those who were equipped to use it that way." Webster's New England legal papers have also been issued in a microfilm edition. Skeleton keys to unlock the treasures in these published microfilms have been made available in the form of letterpress guides and indexes. For thorough documentation of Webster's pleas in the United States Supreme Court and service as Secretary of State, searchers are referred quite vaguely to the published microcopies of the National Archives—a priceless, complex resource that cannot be exhausted for Webster wheat without sifting through much chaff in scores of reels in dozens of distinct series.

The present volume includes transcriptions of about 380 selected documents. It is intended to provide "the less dedicated scholar and the general reader with the essential Webster in convenient annotated form." It achieves that purpose admirably. The editors' inclusions have been wisely chosen, obviously to keep Webster in the center of the stage. The nature and quantity of editorial "gloss" are unpretentious; identifications are comparatively sparse but helpful; the index is satisfactory in respect to proper names but is almost devoid of subject entries and of cross-references; the citations of the locations of manu-

scripts are much too brief, in that readers are informed what institution owns a document but are given no clue at all concerning the manuscript's location within that depository. In general, the documents speak more for themselves than the editors do. In this jug the cream has risen to the top, chiefly for the benefit of consumers who want little but cream. Even so, other deliveries from this dairy can be anticipated eagerly.

But more can be said, by way of commentary, upon the limits of the Webster project. It has been preceded by three major publications of Webster documents, the largest of which, in eighteen volumes, about seventy years ago, was eclectic enough to draw heavily upon the earlier two. The present edition is, in large measure, repetitious. A quantitative analysis of its papers for 1818, possibly a reasonably indicative year, will illustrate the point. The microfilm edition embodies 121 documents of that year. Twenty-six of these are included in this letterpress volume. Ten of the twenty-six are reprinted from previous books, no manuscripts of these ten being known now to be extant; almost ten more are reproduced from manuscripts, but with printed copies and extracts also cited. Thirteen of the manuscripts are located in only three institutions: Dartmouth College, the Massachusetts Historical Society, and the New Hampshire Historical Society. Only fifty-five institutions, an unexpectedly small number, are listed as possessing letters written by or to Webster; and only nine of these are located south of the Potomac and the Ohio Rivers or west of the Mississippi.

This reviewer supposes that he perceives some hints that the project suffers from the fact that few, if any, of its staff have devoted to it full-time labors on a long-term basis. Occasional proofreading failures, such as the omission of three page-references on page 426, may be reduced as the staff gains additional experience. But how can one explain the oversight by which Webster's letter to Samuel L. Southard, dated May 20, 1824, is included in neither the book nor the microfilm? The manuscript is in the Massachusetts Historical Society's Adams Papers, in the series known as Letters Received and Other Loose Papers, filed under June 4, 1825, and appears in reel 470 of the published microfilm of the Adams Papers, which has been available for twenty years. Has nobody bothered to ferret meticulously through so likely a source? And was it by definition or otherwise that John C. Calhoun's letter of June 8, 1824, to all members of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress, which then included Webster, has been comprehended within neither the book nor the microfilm? Two versions of that letter can be found in the National Archives, each in Record Group 77 which comprises Records of the Office of the Chief of (Army) Engineers. One version is on pages 47-48 of the second manuscript volume of the Miscellaneous Letters Sent, 1812-1848. Another letterbook copy appears on pages 7-8 of the first volume of the Letters Sent Relating to Internal Improvements, 1824-1830, and in the institution's published Microcopy 65, reel 1. Has

the National Archives lode been mined as deeply and as broadly as can be expected?

This volume is not essentially revisionist. It reveals the traditional Daniel Webster—his loyalty to Dartmouth College, his struggling but increasing success as an attorney, his early federalism and hence his early sectionalism, his gradual, not crystal clear, conversion by the mid-1820s to nationalism. Despite its comparative paucity of new information, the book adds one more star to the crown of the group of documentary publications that has brightened the historiography of the United States during the past three decades. Never before has the young Webster been so attractively etched.

South Carolina Department of Archives and History

W. EDWIN HEMPHILL

The Wilmington Town Book, 1743-1778. Edited by Donald R. Lennon and Ida Brooks Kellam. Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1973. xliii, 266 pp. Illustrations. \$10.00.

For those interested in the study of municipal history and the development of local government, reading the Wilmington Town Book will be a unique experience. The rarity of town records of the colonial period adds to the value of this volume.

Archivists and historians have discovered over the years a paucity of documentation of town government. City records in Canada and the United States are rare. Even after the establishment of state archival institutions early in the 1900s, archivists in America were so busy trying to retrieve the records of states that they had little time to discover and preserve records of cities and towns. Most of these were already gone when they awakened to discover their loss.

This tragic lack of town records makes a study of early municipal history, with its evolvment of government and social change, very difficult. Therefore, the Wilmington Town Book fills a great gap in eighteenth-century colonial documentation.

The preface of the published volume details the history of the Town Book, in itself an interesting story of survival. The book was given in 1751 by John Rutherford to the town, and it contains some early entries probably copied from another record dating from April 5, 1743. The entries cover the period through December 15, 1778.

Early laws in 1745 and 1754 gave a key to the existence of the volume and the type of information required to be recorded. This included orders, defaulters on the streets, and accounts of money received and spent. The book was used in 1895 and 1903, disappeared in 1920, and resurfaced again in 1966.

The well-documented introduction places one in the environs of Wilmington and the Cape Fear region. The development of this

North Carolina frontier port attracted skilled craftsmen as settlers, and professional men as well. The story of Wilmington is the story of these men who cut the timber, built the ships, processed naval stores, tended the sick, made the laws, and did the rest that had to be done.

Wilmington, being a port town, attracted people from abroad and from other colonies. The speech of Wilmington residents reflected that of England, Scotland, and Ireland, France and the West Indies, Boston, Philadelphia, and Charleston. As a sort of frontier "melting pot" Wilmington's town government developed along democratic lines, a general council of freeholders laying down the larger civic regulations. The editors of this volume have contributed to its usefulness with the inclusion of detailed biographical footnotes which increase one's understanding of the settlers in the Cape Fear region.

Although town books are often repetitious and tedious to read, this volume, through the inclusion of orders and local ordinances, lists of road defaulters, taxable house valuation, a list of properties subject to ground rent on obtrusions, and other records, reflects in a vivid manner the many aspects of everyday life regulated by the town fathers. The making of bread, erection of chimneys, travel by night, location of "necessary houses," the speed of horses, the grazing of goats, adulteration of milk, and many other items came under the regulation and scrutiny of the commissioners.

Historians, preservationists, genealogists, urban planners, students of government, sociologists and others will find the Wilmington Town Book an interesting source for eighteenth-century research.

With the approach of the Bicentennial of the birth of our nation, books such as this published document will remind Americans of the struggle for survival in eighteenth-century America and the evolvement of ideological principles of government.

Georgia Department of Archives and History

CARROLL HART

The Reinterpretation of American History and Culture. Edited by William H. Cartwright and Richard L. Watson, Jr. Washington: National Council for the Social Studies, 1973. xix, 554 pp. \$8.50.

In 1961 the National Council for the Social Studies published *Interpreting and Teaching American History* under the editorship of William H. Cartwright and Richard L. Watson, Jr. It is instructive to contrast that earlier volume with the one now under review, *The Reinterpretation of American History and Culture*. Both works contain the contributions of specialists in various aspects of American history. The earlier publication was divided into the traditional chronological periods of American history and a special section was devoted to methods of teaching American history in secondary schools. In the new work the traditional periodization is retained, but the teaching methods section was omitted in favor of an examination of the history and culture of native Americans, Afro-Americans, European-Americans, Mexican-

Americans, and Asian-Americans. In addition to the emphasis on ethnicity, selections on women in American life, the role of urbanization, and war as an institution are presented.

That the new work is much more than a revision is evident in other ways. As the editors point out in their introduction, of the twenty-five contributors in the new work only one was represented in the 1961 publication. It is, in that sense, a true reinterpretation of American history as well as a reflection of the dramatic societal changes of the 1960s. Historians, as some of these selections indicate, are just beginning to give meaning and to provide perspective to these new forces of modern life. Most of the authors' essays pointedly focus on the interpretative and bibliographical aspect of recent writings of American history.

The Reinterpretation of American History and Culture will be useful to others besides students and teachers of American history. Archivists and manuscript curators will be assisted in their constant efforts to discern current and future trends in historical research. New literature may be unearthed which bears a relationship to their holdings. The publication will also be beneficial to appraisal staffs of institutions when attempts are made to decide which records should be saved or what collections of personal papers should be sought. Careful examination of this book by those in charge of finding aids programs in various repositories may also result in the development of new subject guides or special lists which highlight new uses of records and manuscripts.

National Archives and Records Service

GEORGE CHALOU

Oral History Collections. Compiled and edited by Alan M. Meckler and Ruth McMullin. New York: R. R. Bowker Co., 1975. 344 pp. \$29.50.

Charles W. Crawford, former president of the Oral History Association, notes in his foreword that *Oral History Collections* is only a first edition and therefore does not claim to be "a permanent or definitive source." Although this description of the work is nowhere echoed by either the compilers or the publisher (it is simply hinted at), it might be best to heed Crawford and consider the book a beginning, a start, an initial effort in what must eventually become a more mammoth undertaking than was here attempted; more mammoth because the limits of the present collection and the limited method of gathering information, noted by the authors in their preface, while perhaps necessary, raise fundamental questions about such a work and the oral history movement itself.

In essence, the described method of collecting data on the oral history collections depended upon a questionnaire sent to various project directors or archivists. The work therefore varies in quality

and comprehensiveness in direct proportion to the time and effort devoted to the questionnaire by those questioned. In some cases, more notably the Oral History Research Office at Columbia University, the exercise was obviously taken seriously, and detailed and specific information on the extent, purposes, access arrangements, and the like, can be easily located. (How useful this is, in that the Oral History Research Office has recently published its own guide, the reader will have to judge.) In far too many other cases, *Oral History Collections* is either simply a tease or at best a duplication of information to be found in Gary Shumway's earlier directory. The fault here lies not with the compilers, who in all probability had neither the time nor the money for qualitative analysis, but with the project directors and with the professional historians who have failed to take oral history seriously enough to establish standards.

The inadequacies of the questionnaire are obvious when one seeks to use the volume as a cross reference from project to subject rather than from subject to project. In particular this is the case with the Regional Oral History Office at the University of California at Berkeley, which has conducted extensive interviewing on many topics; yet the thirty-one different interview-series are listed here with a minimum of description and with no breakdown by interviewee that would allow the reader to find easily the more complete descriptions of interviews in the name and subject index. Berkeley is not alone in cavalier indexing; many of the other major projects in the country join in, and similar problems confront the reader searching for the holdings of smaller collections. When one plows through the subject index, he often finds only the name and collection listed, with no information on number of hours, number of pages, or content of the interview. Especially bothersome is the paucity of information given by two presidential libraries whose holdings in oral history are probably among the most extensive in the nation.

Also, as with Shumway's earlier work, one must wonder about inclusions and omissions. Given the lack of any qualitative judgments, can the interested scholar be certain that all of the collections noted here are fully functioning projects whose holdings are as described? One must wonder about the value of a thirteen-page memoir by Marcel Duchamps which is simply noted as existing, or a project which consists solely of untranscribed recordings of the Cleveland City Club forums and debates, or a project with a \$15,000 budget claiming to interview ex-governors and political leaders but which seems to have interviewed only one of nine ex-governors and none of twenty political leaders whose names arise in this critic's memory. Should such projects be included in a work claiming to attempt to eliminate the guesswork and intuition in locating oral history materials? I suppose the answer is yes if one is searching for comprehensiveness and is interested solely in reporting faithfully what oral historians claim they are doing. On the other hand, dependent as the collection is on the good offices of the Oral History Association, one notes the omission of

fully mounted scholarly programs at such major universities as Duke University, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, or the City College of New York, where the sponsoring agency is more often than not an academic department of the university. Also, the section of foreign oral history centers is woefully deficient, covering only four nations with almost half of the space devoted to only one, and containing no listings of extensive programs in Africa, Asia, or Latin America.

Captious criticism notwithstanding, *Oral History Collections* is the best guide to individual memoirs and projects that we have. It cannot replace the hard and objective study and evaluation of oral history projects that we need; it is totally lacking in qualitative judgments on the worth and usefulness of the holdings in lists; and it only partially covers the field. Meckler and McMullin have not claimed that it is otherwise. And they have, as noted earlier, taken the first step forward. Chairman Mao said that the long march begins with the first step; certainly true, but one must remember to head in the right direction. In the case of *Oral History Collections*, Meckler and McMullin have, I think, at least outlined the path we must take.

Ford Foundation

RONALD J. GRELE

Biographical Dictionary of American Labor Leaders. Edited by Gary M. Fink, with Milton Cantor. Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1974. xiv, 559 pp. Appendixes, index. \$19.95.

Once again Greenwood Press has come to our rescue. Archivists, librarians, trade union officials, and students of labor history in quest of elusive biographical data will warmly welcome Greenwood's latest effort. With the publication of the *Biographical Dictionary of American Labor Leaders*, Greenwood fills a void on our shelves with a volume that is certain to become a standard reference work.

Editors Gary Fink and Milton Cantor have provided us with a compilation of 503 biographical sketches of individuals adjudged to have "had a substantial impact on the American labor movement in one way or another." The sketches, arranged alphabetically, include such information as "significant dates in the subject's life; relevant family information, including father's occupation; religious and political affiliation when known; trade union affiliations; and offices held, both public and private." Helpful bibliographical references are provided for those who wish to pursue the subject in more detail. One-fifth of the volume is devoted to six appendixes, arranged in formats which present valuable and informative biographical data at a glance.

The importance of the *Biographical Dictionary of American Labor Leaders* can best be seen in the context of earlier attempts at compiling similar information. It has been almost thirty years since the last reasonably comprehensive biographical directory of American labor leaders was published. In fact, many of the sketches in the Greenwood volume are based on entries in *Who's Who in Labor*, published in 1946.

Other sketches are based on an even earlier compilation, Solon DeLeon's *The American Labor Who's Who*, which appeared in 1925. The Greenwood edition is only the third biographical directory of American trade union leaders published in the past half century.

Since the current volume will necessarily stand as *the* generally accepted reference source on its subject for some time to come, it requires careful scrutiny. A number of rather obvious defects should be noted. These fall into two categories: the criteria utilized for selecting biographies, and the quality of the various entries. In the first instance, the editors attempt to cover themselves with the usual disclaimer: "The first major task in writing this *Biographical Dictionary* was selecting the five hundred figures to be included from the thousands of men and women who led or were closely associated with the labor movement in the United States. It was not an easy task, and the decisions that were made undoubtedly will not satisfy everyone, if indeed anyone!" One can readily agree that the task must have been difficult. In noting that it was dubious if anyone would be satisfied by their decisions, the editors were perceptive. In this reviewer's opinion, for example, the volume is weighted down with the inclusion of an inordinate number of nonentities and mediocrities who could be called "labor leaders" only in the most formal sense. Surely, many unionists who comprised the rank and file of the unions these "leaders" ostensibly led would have been more than a bit mystified at the editors' selection criteria. The decision to include a large number of relatively "unknown" union leaders is incontestable and laudatory. The problem rests more with the inclusion of a sizeable number of individuals whose biographical sketches reveal that the editors contravened their own stated intentions of including only those individuals who had a *significant impact* on the American labor movement. This fault is especially egregious among entries selected from the building trades and the rail operating crafts. Here we find scores of pie-cards who scarcely caused a ripple, let alone had an impact upon the American trade union movement. Most were distinguished by their indistinguishability. The editors apparently never arrived at a workable conceptualization of what the term trade union *leader* means. Did they mean full-time paid officials who functioned at the very top of a union's hierarchy? If this is the case, as it seems to be, then we must ask why the editors gave disproportionate emphasis to the nominal "leaders" of the trade union movement—the paid higher officialdom—at the expense of the actual leaders of working peoples' struggles, the thousands of shop stewards, organizers, committee persons, strike leaders, and rank-and-file caucus members who actually built the trade union movement and led its day-to-day struggles. Surely, one could have expected that any balanced biographical collection would have included at least a reasonably representative selection of the latter category.

To their credit the editors have included a number of trade union leaders who were outside of what some observers have called the

"mainstream" of American trade unionism, i.e., the craft-oriented, conservative, businesslike wing of the labor movement personified by such individuals as Samuel Gompers, William Green, and George Meany. For example, the editors selected a variety of union militants whose concerns transcended ordinary bread-and-butter union issues, including "Big Bill" Haywood, Vincent St. John, Frank Little, and Joe Hill of the Industrial Workers of the World; Eugene Debs and Mother Mary Jones of the Socialist Party; Daniel DeLeon of the Socialist Labor Party; Farrell Dobbs and Vincent Dunne of the Socialist Workers Party, and William Z. Foster and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn of the Communist Party. Other radical trade union leaders are also included, but not nearly enough to reflect accurately both the role that radicals and militants actually played in the American trade union movement and the impact they had upon that movement. Although the editors were commendably objective in assigning militant unionists such as Farrell Dobbs and Vincent Dunne, who led the great Minneapolis General Strike in 1934, their rightful place in this volume, the decision to omit large numbers of other radicals, especially those who helped build the CIO, must be questioned. Why, for example, were Kermit Johnson and John Anderson of the United Auto Workers, Sam Pollock of Meatcutters, Julius Emspak and James Matles of the United Electrical Workers, and Len DeCaux of the CIO not included? Parenthetically, one wonders why a sketch of Jay Lovestone, the main architect of the AFL-CIO's cold war policies, does not appear. Lovestone certainly had a major, albeit negative, impact on the American trade union movement.

Unfortunately, the volume is deficient in three other areas. Among the 500-plus entries one finds only twenty-five women. While this paucity of women certainly reflects the institutionalized discrimination that has pervaded the union movement since its inception, it hardly serves as a sufficient reflection of the role women played in building the movement. One can legitimately inquire why such notable union leaders and working class militants as Maud McCreary, Genora Johnson, and Lucy Parsons were omitted.

The same criticism can be applied to the token inclusion of Blacks and representatives of other minorities. One might at least expect to find the names of Frederick Douglass or Isaac Myers of the National Colored Labor Union somewhere among the volume's 559 pages! The omission of Myers is especially striking, as he was the best-known black trade-union leader in nineteenth-century America.

On another score, the editors admittedly included only a small number of contemporary union leaders, yet one would think it advisable in a work that will stand for quite a while that this category should have been broadened considerably to include such prominent individuals currently in leadership positions as William Lucy of AFSCME, Arnold Miller of the Mineworkers, and Hilton Hanna and Charles Hayes of the Meatcutters.

Finally, a word must be said about the general quality of the sketches,

which is understandably uneven. An annoying tendency to slip from objective reportage of factual data to questionable editorializing marks some of the sketches. The four major contributing editors had discernably distinct styles and points of view, and varying degrees of expertise. Donald Sofchalk's and Marie Tedesco's contributions, for example, are especially well done, while many of the others leave something to be desired.

Lest the reader conclude that the sum total of these criticisms exceeds the value of the work as a whole, its obvious merit should be underscored. By all standards it is a clearly worthwhile undertaking which will serve us faithfully in years to come. Nonetheless, Greenwood would do well to consider the possibility of publishing a subsequent volume that would, unlike the subject of this review, include a substantial proportion of those individuals to whom the *Biographical Dictionary of American Labor Leaders* is dedicated: "those labor leaders who devoted their lives to the quest for social and economic justice in America."

Northwestern University

PATRICK M. QUINN

American Diaries in Manuscript, 1580-1954: A Descriptive Bibliography. By William Matthews. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1974. xvi, 176 pp. \$15.00.

The author of this volume, William Matthews, one of the leading authorities on British and American diaries, recently passed away. But his brilliant contributions to the world of literature and scholarship are reaffirmed in this last published work. This volume, the result of over twenty years of collection, presents an annotated list of over 5,000 American manuscript diaries, nearly all of which are unpublished or published only in part. It is a supplement volume to the author's earlier work, *American Diaries . . . Written Prior to the Year 1861* (published in 1945 and in 1959), which was restricted to published diaries.

Manuscript diaries from some 400 libraries, archives, and manuscript repositories are included in this list, but it is in no way a complete catalog of all American diaries in manuscript form. For instance, privately owned diaries are excluded. Since any project of this nature is essentially a cooperative effort between the author and any number of librarians, archivists, and manuscript curators, there will always be additional diaries which, for one reason or another, do not show up in the list. The list was published not because it was complete, the author informs us, but rather because there have been few new contributions since the mid-1960s.

The entries are chronologically arranged beginning with the diary of Francisci Mancanbis in 1580 and ending with the diary of Berly de Zoete in 1954. Undated diaries, about 130 of them, follow the dated entries. An entry generally includes the name of the diarist, the year or years the diary covers, a brief summary of its contents, and the symbol

or symbols of the institution where the diary is located. No biographical information about the diarist is given, nor is there any indication of the number of diary pages.

The variety of diaries represented in Matthews' *Bibliography*, as indicated by the content summaries, is broad and far-reaching. The two most popular diary topics appear to be travel descriptions and military affairs. An index of diarists is included, but there is no subject or place location index. This is unfortunate since the content summaries contain many interesting details which would have proven quite valuable to the reader had they been included in an index. As it now stands, the reader is left to his own devices to locate subjects or places mentioned.

One of the more revealing aspects of this list is that more than 4,000 of the 5,000 entries deal with pre-1866 America; post-1865 America is represented by less than 1,000 entries. The Civil War years, from 1861 to 1865, are especially well documented with over 650 diary entries; yet the entire twentieth century is represented by fewer than 200 entries. This chronological arrangement reflects, in many ways, the basic changes that have taken place over the last few centuries in the communication process, especially in the manner in which educated Americans have recorded their thoughts and ideas.

This work is a valuable reference tool, one that most students of American life and literature will appreciate in the years to come.

National Archives and Records Service

JOHN P. BUTLER

Research in the Administration of Public Policy. Edited by Frank B. Evans and Harold T. Pinkett. Washington: Howard University Press, 1975. xiv, 229 pp. Appendix, index. \$9.95.

In November 1970 the National Archives held a conference on research in the administration of public policy, the seventh in a series designed to acquaint the scholarly community with its resources. This volume incorporates the papers delivered on that occasion. Other conferences in the series have had more homogeneity and the resulting published proceedings have more unity than this book has. Here the essays divide into two groups. The first demonstrates the way that records in the National Archives can document the development of public policy, while discussing related archival problems. The second presents governmental history based on archival sources, but without such discussion. Those essays in the latter category represent fine scholarship and have innate interest, but they do little to advance the putative theme of the book.

"New Approaches to the Study of the Administration of Indian Policy," by Francis Paul Prucha, adroitly ties the subject to the archival problems affecting research. He laments that the vast quantities of federal records relating to Indian agents have prevented scholars from

coming to balanced conclusions concerning the role of agents in developing Indian policy.

Thomas G. Manning in "Problems in Writing the History of Government Science Agencies" provides beginning archival researchers with a succinct and logical method for getting the most out of their efforts. Many authors have offered advice on archival research, but none surpasses the effectiveness of Manning's statement. His common-sense suggestion is to immerse oneself in relevant printed literature before going to the Archives and to conceptualize the historical problem clearly so that one has a good idea of what he is or is not looking for. With such a conceptualization, one can avoid the traps of following interesting, but futile, byways and of taking too many notes. He likewise warns against the understandable temptation to photocopy extensively. While photocopying is a boon for the traveling scholar, the purpose of research is not to recreate archives for one's study, but to understand a problem. This is done by thinking about the documents and noting their meaning, not by wholesale copying. Copying only delays the process of analysis and can never substitute for it.

In "Government History: Writing from the Inside," Richard G. Hewlett offers a powerful justification for the conference theme and all research that relates to governmental operations. That is, that with the advent of atomic fusion, the government "holds the power of life and death over us all" (p. 10). He terms this a new threat, but only the means is new. From the beginning of governments, they have committed citizens to death in war. The power of governments to end life itself constitutes ample justification for historical study of politics and public administration, all the protests of social historians notwithstanding. Hewlett acknowledges that government historians are often suspect (as distinguished from academic historians who are always *simon pure*). But he correctly points out that the inside historian, because of his knowledge of the bureaucracy, may understand issues and documentation of those issues in ways an outsider rarely could.

Among the strengths of this volume are the editors' contributions. Evans provided a bibliography that informs the reader about the organization, functioning, and holdings of the National Archives and Records Service. Pinkett contributed "Archival Sources for Studies of Federal Administration." This volume from the new Howard University Press augurs well for further books it will publish in this series.

University of Maryland

WALTER RUNDELL, JR.

BRIEFLY NOTED

The following are notes and brief reviews of recent publications. Notes which are not signed are by members of the *American Archivist* editorial staff.

The Public Archives of Canada has recently begun a new series of *General Inventories* designed to supersede the older series of *Preliminary Inventories* published during the period 1957 to 1967. The first of these to arrive at the *American Archivist* office is number 2 in the series, *Records of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RG 18)*, compiled by Joanne Poulin (Ottawa: Public Archives, Public Records Division, 1975), in English (19 pp.) and French (20 pp.) back-to-back in the same volume. The format is neat and well designed. The preface promises that each number in the series will include what this one does: a brief administrative outline of the creating body, a note on access regulations, suggestions for citation of the records, and a series-by-series description of the records themselves.

Annotation, the newsletter of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, provides news of the commission and its historical editing projects. The spring 1975 issue describes grants of over one million dollars recommended by the commission, publication of two major microfilm editions, and selection of NHPRC fellows, among other items of interest. *Annotation* is available free on request from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, National Archives Building, Washington, D.C. 20408.

The Associated Councils of the Arts have produced *Cultural Directory: Guide to Federal Funds and Services for Cultural Activities* (Research conducted by Linda C. Coe. New York: ACA Publications, 1975. xii, 340 pp. Index.), a catalog of federal assistance to activities in the arts and humanities. The directory includes descriptions of over 250 programs for financial support, employment, training, technical counseling, or related assistance to individuals, groups, and institutions; forty-seven federal advisory groups concerned with cultural activities; and federal regulations of related interest. The fully indexed directory can be obtained from ACA Publications (1564 Broadway, New York, New York 10036) for \$4.00 per copy. Checks should be payable to Associated Councils of the Arts.

The Joint Committee on Eastern Europe of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council has produced the second in its publication series, *A Guide to Yugoslav Libraries and Archives*, compiled by Slobodan Jovanović and Mtako Rojnić (Columbus, Ohio: American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, 1975. xiii, 113 pp. Index). The guide is arranged by region and each chapter includes a historical introduction. Jovanović,

formerly assistant director of the Narodna Biblioteka in Belgrade, prepared the sections on Yugoslavia's eastern republics. Rojnić, director of the National and University Library in Zagreb, prepared those on Croatia and Slovenia. The volume includes an extensive index as well as a glossary of Turkish, Arabic, and Slavic terms. It is available for \$3.50 plus 50¢ handling charge from the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, Room 254, 190 West Nineteenth Avenue, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210.

The Dickinson College Friends of the Library (Carlisle, Pennsylvania 17013) have issued "The Spirit of 1775," the first in a new series of publications entitled *John and Mary's Journal*. "The Spirit of 1775" contains an unpublished letter dated 13 August 1775 from Major Robert Magaw of the Continental Riflemen to the Carlisle Committee of Correspondence, with an essay by Henry J. Young. Magaw's letter describes the riflemen's march to Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Washington's camp there.

The National Endowment for the Arts has published *Museums USA*, by Judith G. Smith (Washington, 1974. xvi, 203 pp. Tables, index.), based on its national survey of 1,800 art, history, science, art/history, and other museums. The publication presents and analyzes national data on all aspects of museum operations and includes chapters on museum characteristics, purposes, functions, attendance, admission, collections and exhibitions, trustees, personnel, facilities, and finances. This volume should interest archivists and institutions with museum or exhibit functions. It is available for \$4.40 per copy from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (stock number 036-000-00024). Key findings of the study are summarized in the 1973 publication *Museums USA: Highlights*, available for 60¢ per copy from the superintendent of documents (stock number 3600-00016).

The Committee for the Preservation of Architectural Records of the Architectural League of New York (41 E. 65th Street, New York, N.Y. 10021), publishes a *Newsletter* to coordinate its efforts in encouraging preservation and description of documents and drawings by American architects. Each *Newsletter* details the committee's activities and surveys projects for collecting or cataloging architectural records in the U.S. and Canada.

A new printing of *Guide to the Study and Reading of South Carolina History—A General Classified Bibliography*, with a supplement by Noel Polk, is available from the Reprint Company, P.O. Box 5401, Spartanburg, S.C. 29301.

The University of Texas at El Paso has published a guide to the microfilm of the *Periodico Oficial de Chihuahua*, 1834-1971. The microfilm, in 111 rolls, is part of the library's continuing project to film archival materials in the northern Mexican cities of Durango, Chihuahua, and Ciudad Juarez. The guide is available for one dollar from the Department of Special Collections and Archives, Library, University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, Texas 79968.

G. K. Hall and Company has announced plans to publish the *Main Catalogue of the Canadian Section, National Map Collection* of the Public Archives of Canada, in sixteen volumes which will reprint the collection's 97,800 cards. Orders placed before January 31, 1976, will be honored at \$990 in the U.S. and Canada. Additional description and price information are available from the publisher.

The Continental Correspondent, published by Fishergate Publishing Company, is a weekly broadsheet which reprints selections from several of the seventy or so weeklies printed in the United States during the Revolutionary War. It selects items from certain (sadly, we are not told which) newspapers which appeared exactly 200 years ago that week. An annotated copy of each issue is deposited at the Maryland Hall of Records in Annapolis. This journalistic potpourri is (on the basis of the single issue seen by this reviewer) judiciously edited, and should be useful to the careful teacher or Bicentennial-affair director who remembers that much of the flavor of Revolutionary era newspapers was derived from routine local news and advertisements, pious obituaries, and poetry, none of which *The Continental Correspondent* reprints. The subscriber should also remember that pamphlets rather than newspapers were the chief weapons of political debate in Revolutionary America, and that throughout the war loyalist sheets shared the American journalistic scene with the patriot press. Subscriptions at \$17.50 per year are available from the publisher, at 2521 Riva Road, Annapolis, Md. 21401. [Alan F. Perry]

The Harvard Law School Library has prepared a catalog based on an exhibit, titled *Touched with Fire*, commemorating the late Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., of the United States Supreme Court. The exhibit is based on Holmes's papers and memorabilia held in the Harvard Law School Library. The catalog lists 182 entries covering a vast range of writings and activities, from Holmes's judicial opinions to family and Civil War photos. The catalog includes also an introduction by Paul A. Freund and concludes with several reproductions of letters to Holmes from well-known persons of the legal and political communities of the day, including F. W. Maitland, Learned Hand, and Theodore Roosevelt who appointed Holmes to the Supreme Court in 1902. A limited number of these catalogs is available upon request from Morris L. Cohen, Librarian, Harvard Law School Library, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138. [Angela Wilk]

OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED

The *American Archivist* also received the following books of interest. Books reviewed are not listed here, but listing does not preclude review in a later issue.

The American Presidents. By David C. Whitney. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1975. 470 pp. Illustrations, appendix, index. \$7.95.

An Analytical Guide to the Bibliographies on the Arab Fertile Crescent. By C. L. Geddes. Denver: American Institute of Islamic Studies, 1975. iii, 131 pp. Index. Paper. \$5.00.

Annual Report of the National Archives of India, 1973. By the Director of Archives. New Delhi: Government of India, 1973. 78 pp. Appendixes.

Annual Report on the National Archives and Library of Malaysia, 1972. Edited by the Director General of National Archives and Library. Kuala Lumpur: National Archives of Malaysia, 1974. v, 138 pp. Appendixes. Paper. \$3.00.

The Bentley Library Annual, 1973-74: Annual Report of the Bentley Historical Library Michigan Historical Collections. Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan, 1974. 55 pp. Illustrations.

Bibliographie Luxembourgeoise 1973 (XXIX^e année) et complément des années précédentes. Luxembourg: Bibliothèque Nationale, 1974. 216 pp.

Biography of an Ideal: A History of the Federal Civil Service. By the Civil Service Commission, 1975. vii, 198 pp. Illustrations, index. Paper. \$3.35.

The Booker T. Washington Papers, vol. 3, 1889-1895. Edited by Louis R. Harlan. Assistant editors, Stuart B. Kaufman and Raymond W. Smock. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1974. xxx, 618 pp. Notes, illustrations, index. \$17.50.

British Library MARC Services. London: The British Library, 1975. 6 pp.

Change and Continuity in Seventeenth Century England. By Christopher Hill. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1975. xiv, 370 pp. Notes, index. \$12.00.

Côte-d'Ivoire Archives Nationales réorganisation et développement (suite). By B. Delmas. Paris: UNESCO, 1974. 21 pp.

La décision politique et judiciaire dans le passé et dans le présent. Introduction by John Gilissen. Brussels: Archives Générales du Royaume, 1975. xxxv, 257 pp. Notes, illustrations, charts.

Descriptive List of Secret Department Records. Vol. 7: 1787-1788. Preface by S. N. Prasad. New Delhi: National Archives of India, 1973. 408 pp. Notes.

Descriptive List of Secret Department Records. Vol. 8: 1789-1790. Preface by S. N. Prasad. New Delhi: National Archives of India, 1974. 206 pp. Notes.

Descriptive List of Secret Department Records. Vol. 9: 1791-1795. Pref-

- ace by S. N. Prasad. New Delhi: National Archives of India, 1974. 206 pp. Notes.
- Diary of Charles Francis Adams*. Vol. 5: *January 1833–October 1834*. Edited by Marc Friedlaender and Lyman Butterfield. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, Belknap Press, 1974. xlii, 413 pp. Notes, illustrations. \$20.00.
- Diary of Charles Francis Adams*. Vol. 6: *November 1834–June 1836*. Edited by Marc Friedlaender and Lyman Butterfield. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, Belknap Press, 1974. xviii, 469 pp. Notes, illustrations, index. \$20.00.
- Directory of Rhodesian Libraries*. Compiled and edited by Digby Hartridge and Toba Roberts. Salisbury: National Archives of Rhodesia, 1975. iv, 24 pp. Indexes.
- Documents diplomatiques français, 1932–1939. 1^{re} Série (1932–1935)*. Vol. 6: *13 Mars–26 Juillet 1934*. Prepared under the direction of Maurice Baumont and Pierre Renouvin. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1972. xlv, 1089 pp. Notes, index.
- Documents diplomatiques français, 1932–1939. 2^e Série (1936–1939)*. Vol. 7: *29 Septembre 1937–16 Janvier 1938*. Prepared under the direction of Maurice Baumont and Pierre Renouvin. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1972. xlv, 972. Notes, index.
- Documents diplomatiques français, 1932–1939. 2^e Série (1936–1939)*. Vol. 8: *17 Janvier–20 Mars 1938*. Prepared under the direction of Maurice Baumont and Pierre Renouvin. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1973. li, 1008 pp. Notes, index.
- The Folger Shakespeare Library Annual Report of the Director for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1974*. Washington: Folger Shakespeare Library, 1975. 154 pp. Illustrations, tables, charts.
- General Inventory: Manuscripts*. Vol. 7: MG 29. Ottawa: Public Archives of Canada, Manuscript Division. 1975. viii, 149 pp. Index.
- The Graphic Arts and Publishing History Collections in the Columbia University Libraries*. By Terry Belanger and Rachel A. Senner. New York: School of Library Service Book Arts Press, 1975. Paper. \$0.65.
- Guide to the Accessions in the Central Archives Depot, Pretoria*. Pretoria: Government Archives, 1974. iv, 99 pp. Index.
- A Guide to the Microfilm Edition of the Mordecai Gist Papers*. Compiled by Richard J. Cox. Baltimore: The Maryland Historical Society, 1975. 26 pp. Paper. \$2.50.
- Hertfordshire County Council, County Record Office Report for 1973 and 1974*. Hertfordshire: County Council, 1975. 19 pp.
- Journals of the House of Representatives 1767–1768*. Boston: Massachusetts Historical Society, 1975. xiii, 279 pp. Index.
- Liban-Formation archivistique: Création d'un centre de formation des archivistes, des bibliothécaires et des documentalistes*. Rapport no. de série 3050/RMO. RD/DBA. By E. Franz. Paris: UNESCO, 1974. 32 pp.
- Mise sur pied d'un service national d'archives et de pré-archivage*. By G. Antonelli. Paris: UNESCO, 1974. 57 pp.

- National Archives of New Zealand: A Summary of Work, 1974.* Wellington: Department of Internal Affairs, 1974. 24 pp.
- National Register of Private Records.* No. 4, Part II: *Descriptive List of Documents Available in Rajasthan.* New Delhi: National Archives of India, 1974. xiii, 187 pp. Index.
- The New-York Historical Society Annual Report for the Year 1974.* New York: The New-York Historical Society, 1975. 77 pp. Maps, illustrations.
- The Papers of James Madison.* Volume 9: 9 April 1786–24 May 1787 with supplement 29 April 1781–22 October 1784. Edited by Robert A. Rutland and William M. E. Rachal. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1975. xxv, 447 pp. Illustrations, appendixes, notes, index. \$18.50.
- Ravensbrück: An Eyewitness Account of a Women's Concentration Camp.* By Germaine Tillion. Translated by Gerald Satterwhite. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1973. xxiii, 256 pp. Appendixes, notes, index. Paper. \$2.95.
- Reluctant Reformers: Racism and Social Reform Movements in the United States.* By Robert L. Allen, with the collaboration of Pamela P. Allen. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1973. 347 pp. Notes, index. Paper. \$3.50.
- Revolutionary Virginia: The Road to Independence.* Vol. 2: *The Committees and the Second Convention, 1773–1775, A Documentary Record.* Compiled by William J. Van Schreeven and Robert L. Scribner. Edited by Robert L. Scribner. Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 1975. xxiv, 418 pp. Tables, index. \$20.00.
- Sixteenth Report of the Saskatchewan Archives Board For the Period April 1, 1972 to March 31, 1974.* Regina, Saskatchewan: Saskatchewan Archives Board, 1975. 31 pp. Paper.
- Skrifter Udgivet af Rigsarkivet og Landsarkiverne 1852–1973.* Copenhagen: Rigsarkivet, 1973. 17 pp.
- The United States and Britain.* By Herbert G. Nicholas. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1975. viii, 194 pp. Bibliographical essay, index. \$10.00.