

## REVIEWS

MAYGENE DANIELS and  
LAWRENCE H. McDONALD, *Editors*

*Record of the Thirteenth International Conference of the Archival Round Table, Bonn 1971. Paris: International Council on Archives, International Archival Round Table Conference, 1974. 182 pp. Paper.*

Archives and Automation—the concept may conjure up, in the minds of certain people, a strange brew of unknown potency. Fortunately for the traditional archivist and historian, the state of the art of automation in archives is still at a stage where the archivist may be able actively and positively to involve himself to ensure that the potion to be spewed out is manageable. That was certainly the case in 1971 when the issue was aired at the XIIIth Round Table, for the third time since 1964. Five years after the event (in 1971) and in the light of a few other meetings/discussions of the the ADP Committee of the ICA, it could not be hoped that the practice of automation in archives, in modern archives, should be as common as calendaring was of medieval archives.

It will naturally take time, for few archives have the requisite trained personnel and fewer still have available the use of the hardware.

More attention should, however, be given to the machine readable records generated over two decades (in developed countries). And in both developed and developing countries, the active involvement of the archivist in the initial stages of records-automation is certainly crucial to the future ability of the archives to process, appraise, and describe the automated records. While this was clearly mentioned in the Round Table report, the emphasis was on the application of the technology to describing archives already in custody.

Reviewing the discussions five years later, it is pointless to emphasize the imperativeness of the necessary actions required, since any omissions after that length of time in a rapidly changing field could hardly be overcome. Reading the report at this date does serve the purpose of historical record that archivists at the international level were not unaware of the potentials and problems they faced with regard to computer technology.

As regards the archives of international organizations, the report and discussions were an up-date of the management and organization of the various archives. Underlying the brief discussions regarding the centralization of the archives of international organizations was the principal issue of standards, especially of appraisal and public access. As was evident from the report and the number of participants from the international organizations, there has been clearly a lack of coordination and consultation in archival matters within the international organizations, even among those who belong to the United Nations family. The disparate

nature, size, and importance of the archives were succinctly summed up, in "that the most encouraging aspect of this discussion had undoubtedly been the presence of seven representatives from the international organizations."

Admittedly, none of the international organizations has archives of the vintage comparable to that of national governments. Yet the contents of these archives, which by their nature transcend national boundaries, were only implicitly recognized in the report.

The momentum that the Round Table discussions could have generated was lost because of the delay in the follow-up, there being none at the VIth Congress in Moscow. Unlike the work of the ADP Committee, the result of the survey of the group to prepare a Guide to the Archives of International Organizations compares rather unfavorably with the results achieved by the ADP Committee. The reasons are many, chief among which is the lack of support from the international organizations themselves. Until this is forthcoming, and from the highest levels, the exercises within the Round Table will have minimum effect. The highest body of the ICA has to bring the issues to the attention of the executive heads of the international organizations and, to begin with, those belonging to the United Nations system.

*United Nations Archives*

LOH KENG AUN

*Norton on Archives: The Writings of Margaret Cross Norton on Archival and Records Management.* Edited with an introduction by Thornton W. Mitchell. Foreword by Ernst Posner. Carbondale, Illinois: Southern Illinois University Press, 1975. xxi, 288 pp. Appendix, notes, index. \$10.00.

Margaret Cross Norton is *basic*! Archivists everywhere are indebted to an admiring Thornton W. Mitchell for skillfully editing and bringing together these articles (1930-1957) and giving all of the younger in the profession (including this reviewer) the full benefit of her contributions to archival theory and practices, to the linkages between archival and records management, the physical care and administration of archives stretching over paper quality and document repair, protecting records from disaster, buildings and equipment—in a phrase, almost the entire spectrum of archival work. As much as anyone, she contributed to the early development of records management. Her effect on the thinking of the first generation of national archivists is evident, but that will require a special study (by Thornton Mitchell?).

Although written from her perspective as State Archivist of Illinois (1922-57), her remarks about "historical manuscripts" and librarianship are provocative and instructive for manuscriptors as well as archivists of public or corporate records. The best way to catch the quality and force of her thinking, as well as a sense of her contributions, is to read the following pithy statements:

"The necessity for acceptable certification is the basis for the adoption of provenance as the basis for the classification of archives" (p. 28).

"archive quality is dependent upon the possibility of proving an unblemished line of responsible custodians" (p. 31).

" . . . all records of public business are public records and as such must be open to any person applying to see them, subject only to reasonable regulations . . ." (p. 34).

While acknowledging the formative role of historians in developing archival institutions in the U.S., she sought early to distinguish archives from "historical manuscripts."

"The archivist should be a public official whose first interest is business efficiency, and only secondarily should be interested in history" (p. 5).

" . . . archives are not historical documents . . . Archives are business records of a government . . . [which] may or may not be of interest to the historian" (p. 81).

"The quality which distinguishes an archive from a library is its uniqueness . . . the contents of one library . . . are [often] duplicated in whole or in part by other libraries . . . the attempt to organize the National Archives into a library pattern broke down and was abandoned . . . the basic principles of each technique [of classification and cataloging] are radically different" (p. 87-89). "[Unlike the librarian] the archivist relies upon two basic tools: the history of administrative functions of his government and the inventory" (p. 94). "All archival material is like a library of unindexed books" (p. 96).

" . . . the series is the archival unit which must be related to other archival series in the classification. . . . The main characteristic of the series is that it represents a grouping based on administrative convenience rather than upon a functional grouping" (p. 107).

That is a mere sampling, but sufficient I trust to attract any archivist, manuscriptor, or records manager. The last quotations are from the chapter on classification and description; from that point (p. 107) on, she deals in detail with the problems of series continued beyond the life of a given agency, of annexed series and other permutations, all very basic.

Norton shows a relatively unique appreciation of indexes to personal names as a "finding tool," but finds that "the calendar is an almost necessary guide to subjects [in manuscript collections]" (p. 119). In my view, this attitude toward the calendar or other forms of content analysis as the primary means of subject access persists even today. (See Kenneth Duckett, *Modern Manuscripts*.) An analysis of how users of manuscript collections approach their subject matter remains to be done. If Margaret Norton had specialized in manuscripts work, it might well have been done by now.

Her pioneering work in relating archival and records management is attested by the articles describing her program in Illinois (esp. pp. 132-56). Many readers will find most troublesome her dealing with the problem of selecting records for permanent retention. She was clearly not happy with her own recommendation that the department executive be the one to do this. Yet she hesitates to inject the archivist into this role as a determining factor, while acknowledging that " . . . The executive . . . neither can nor will take the time for this work." (See pp. 148, 236, 244, 249.) If not the executive nor the archivist, who? In this context, she notes the source of tension between records manager and archivist: the archival profession being too young to have developed sound records appraisal criteria and the records manager's impatience to make way for business efficiency. We're still working at it and perhaps always will.

*Guide to the Orin G. Libby Manuscript Collection and Related Research Collections.* Compiled by John B. Davenport. Grand Forks, North Dakota, 1975. vii, 143 pp. Illustrations. Paper. \$3.00.

The *Guide to the Orin G. Libby Manuscript Collection and Related Research Collections*, compiled by John B. Davenport, is an assembly of finding aids to several separate collections of historical materials at the University of North Dakota. In an informative reminiscence, Louis G. Geiger explains that the Libby Collection originated in the 1950s as a program to acquire North Dakota historical manuscripts. His accounts of the sometimes serendipitous nature of manuscript solicitation will be a delight to curators and archivists with similar experiences. The papers of Orin G. Libby, a pioneer professional historian in North Dakota, comprise only twelve of the 2,900 linear feet in the collection which is named in his honor.

The great strengths of the Libby Collection include the papers of political, business, agricultural, and social leaders as well as other important groups in North Dakota. Other collections are less significant and sometimes rather small. Over forty originate in Grand Forks, North Dakota, and nearly sixty are clearly archives of the University of North Dakota. This is particularly confusing, since the university archives are listed separately, in another finding aid.

The division of archival materials between two collections is further complicated by a redundant organization of the archival finding aid. Surely the archives, wherever their physical location, could have been reported in a single, simplified list. The rather vague organization here is in contrast to the entries themselves, which are models of thoughtful attention to detail. There is adequate and pertinent information for each collection in a readable, consistent format. Most collections are also reported to have individual inventories, so both the quality and the level of descriptive processing at the University of North Dakota would appear to be extraordinarily high.

The *Guide* also includes finding aids for microforms, newspapers, and other library materials, all relating rather generally to the theme of the Libby Collection. This undoubtedly will be of value to some researchers, but it duplicates information normally found in a library catalog rather than being specialized descriptions of primary research material. In these peripheral finding aids, too, the details of individual entries are excellent; but organization, particularly in the case of lists of newspapers, could be simplified and consolidated. The *Guide to the Orin G. Libby Manuscript Collection and Related Research Collections* would have benefited from a more precise definition of scope and better editing, but it is a usable tool in its present form for access to an important group of North Dakota historical manuscripts.

Colorado State University

JOHN NEWMAN

*Indian Rights Association Papers: A Guide to the Microfilm Edition, 1864-1973.*

Edited by Jack T. Erickson. Glen Rock, New Jersey: Microfilming Corporation of America, 1975. iv. 233 pp. Paper.

To researchers interested in the history of the American Indian or nineteenth-century reform, the Microfilming Corporation of America has performed a valuable



service in making the records of the Indian Rights Association more easily available. In sheer size, the guide to the microfilm is impressive. It embraces such essential elements as a historical sketch of the association, series descriptions, and an easily used roll list. Also, rather ambitiously, it includes summaries of the association's activities, summarized generally year by year, and an index to important incoming letters. Unfortunately, such elements as a history of the collection and technical information about the microfilming process have been omitted. No attempt is made either, to suggest the usefulness and limits of the materials and to relate them to other bodies of documents, such as might have been done in a scope and content note.

A perusal of the guide reveals several other difficulties. The account of the history of the association is extremely sketchy, being largely unconcerned with structure and internal functioning and touching only superficially on many major general activities. The dated article in Frederick Hodge's *Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico*, by Matthew K. Sniffen and Samuel M. Brosius, is more readable and may be more helpful to researchers. In the summaries of activities there are so many omissions that researchers may find it more convenient to go directly to the annual reports of the association, which are part of the microfilm. Although the index was not examined extensively except to test its accuracy, there are indications that it suffers the same shortcoming. Both the index and the roll list appear to be accurate, but carefully checked samplings from throughout the guide revealed a number of substantive errors. Seven, for example, appear in the first two summaries and the one for 1918. Some of the errors seem to reflect unfamiliarity with the subject or misinterpretations of the annual reports. Others suggest difficulties with language. A striking example of the latter is the claim that Herbert Welsh was executive secretary and president of the association between 1882 and 1927. According to the annual reports, he did not hold the offices simultaneously and he styled himself the corresponding secretary.

Perhaps the introductory remarks to the summaries and index provide a key to understanding the origins of some of these problems, for the inclusions in both are justified in highly subjective and not easily understood terms. Greater effort to define relatively objective standards would have allowed researchers greater understanding of these parts of the guide and their usefulness for special problems. Perhaps of greater importance would have been the increased understanding of his own work that the compiler would have gained. Assuming on his part an adequate level of competence in relevant research fields, the definition of standards would have provided a tool for checking consistency and completeness within the terms of likely research problems. Thus the compiler would have assumed a proper role in service to the researcher. The assumption of such a role and the application of similar methods in dealing with the history of the association would probably have eliminated the sketchiness and the apparent lack of purpose, and would have increased concern with organization and function and, hence, essential elements about the origin and nature of the records. The possibility does not seem remote that, once the compiler's role was thus defined, a concern for accuracy would have assumed its proper importance.

*New Jersey Archives*. Third Series. Vol. 1: *Minutes of the Governor's Privy Council, 1777-1789*. Edited by David A. Bernstein. Trenton: New Jersey State Library, Bureau of Archives and History, 1974. xi, 306 pp. Appendixes, index. \$10.00.

This volume marks the rebirth of the New Jersey Archives series after a lapse of twenty-five years. Between 1880 and 1949, forty-seven volumes were published under the heading "Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State." Included in these volumes are newspaper extracts, 1704-82; the journal of the governor and council, 1682-1775; marriage records, 1665-1800; abstracts of wills, 1670-1817; and a calendar of records, 1664-1703. Other published sources of early New Jersey records include *Minutes of the Provincial Congress and the Council of Safety, 1775-1776* (Trenton, 1879); *Minutes of the Council of Safety, 1777-1778* (Jersey City, 1872); *Selections from the Correspondence of the Executive of New Jersey from 1776 to 1786* (Newark, 1848); and laws and proceedings of the New Jersey legislative bodies (various places and dates). Together these volumes provide strong coverage of Colonial and Revolutionary New Jersey source materials.

The *Minutes of the Governor's Privy Council* is an excellent choice for publication in that it provides a day-to-day account of the activities of the executive branch of New Jersey's government during the period of the Revolution. While the Council of Safety was formed to counter the Loyalist opposition, the Governor's Privy Council provided leadership in military affairs, administration of the courts, approval of pay warrants for the governor and his appointed officers, and the maintenance of everyday services during a difficult period.

This work records the Privy Council's minutes from 1777 to 1789. Although the council continued to meet until 1844, it met less frequently and its functions and powers were greatly reduced following the adoption of the federal Constitution. After 1789 it considered pardons, issued pay warrants, and established courts. Since the council's importance rested mostly on its Revolutionary activities, Bernstein has not included records of the period after 1789. Although the pay warrants and pardons of the omitted period are significant, in that they reflect the monetary fluctuations and court procedures of the young state government, they are less important for researchers than the record of the activities of the earlier period.

The manuscript reproduced by this volume, located in the New Jersey State Library's Bureau of Archives and History, consists of two volumes written in the same hand except for one session's entry in 1783. The compiler is unknown. This manuscript does not appear to be the original day-to-day account since entries are occasionally written out of order or are crossed out, either to appear later in the volume or to disappear altogether. For example, under the date April 3, 1780, appear minutes which are crossed out and replaced by different minutes. The crossed-out section later appears as the minutes of the September 14, 1780, meeting. Elsewhere, a caption for a September 4, 1788, meeting at Trenton is entered and crossed out, never to reappear. There is a reference to a "Bound Book" in a marginal note of the manuscript. This "Bound Book" has never been located and could very well have been the official copy.

Unfortunately, in the present publication the existence of these problems is not made clear. Items deleted in the original manuscript should have been accounted for in some way. In his preface, the editor does indeed cite some of the omissions and he warns that errors existed in the manuscript. However, each error should have been noted.

This omission does not detract from the excellent reproduction of the manu-

script and the value of the historical introduction and notes which accompany it. The book is reproduced well by photo-offset. (It should be noted that this is the second printing. The first printing contained many errors and the presswork was poor. Fortunately, very few copies were issued, and it is now quite rare. The second printing largely corrects the flaws of the first.) The punctuation, while containing much of the original flavor, has been somewhat modernized in the interest of clarity. All in all, this volume is a valuable contribution to New Jersey history and is an example of what can be produced when the state provides adequate funding. It is to be hoped that the *New Jersey Archives* series will continue to flourish.

Rutgers University

RONALD L. BECKER

*Rutherford Correspondence Catalog.* By Lawrence Badash. New York: Center for History of Physics, American Institute of Physics, 1974. vii, 174 pp. Notes. Paper. \$16.00.

*Guide to the Robert Andrews Millikan Collection at the California Institute of Technology.* By Albert F. Gunns and Judith R. Goodstein. New York: Center for History of Physics, American Institute of Physics, 1975. vii, 217 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliography. Paper. \$16.00.

Lawrence Badash has compiled a catalog of about 3,450 items of Lord Ernest Rutherford's correspondence. The *Rutherford Correspondence Catalog* claims to identify all known Rutherford materials, including excerpts from published works, in over fifty locations of individual collectors and manuscript repositories. Originally completed in 1971, the *Catalog* includes the inevitable supplement listing 134 previously uncataloged items.

The *Catalog* has two parts, an alphabetical and a chronological section (the supplement is similarly constructed). The alphabetical section includes citations to locations other than the Cambridge University Library where the bulk of the material was placed by Lady Rutherford. The correspondents, or their institutions, are alphabetically arranged, with a listing of each letter sent and/or received. Badash has in some cases indexed the institution rather than the individual; in other cases he has selected the individual's name rather than the institution, especially when warranted by the individual's prestige. Careful cross-referencing in the alphabetical section prevents the less prominent correspondents, and an occasional researcher, from getting lost. In the chronological section, these "out of place" letters are identified by the initials of the institution in parentheses before the individual's name. In this section, only the correspondents and the date are listed; the researcher must then go to the alphabetical section for the letter's location.

The introduction includes a brief bibliography and Badash's speculations as to the varying amounts of correspondence during the years 1903-30. This discussion of Rutherford's activities provides the only insight into the contents of the letters, as no attempt was made to index or cross reference the contents. Such a mammoth undertaking, however desirable from a researcher's viewpoint, would have further delayed the publication of this comprehensive catalog.

In dealing with Rutherford's manuscript materials, the compiler has encountered some problems with the legibility of signatures and uncertainty of dates; he has kept the number of question marks to a minimum. Unfortunately, the catalog's user may have a few where the production process used has produced a poor photo-

copy. The format of the catalog is that of a manual, with entries organized across the length of the page rather than from top to bottom. It reminded this reviewer of a computer printout.

Badash claims the catalog also serves as a guide to the microfilm edition of the Rutherford Collection at Cambridge, but there are no references to rolls of film or to microfiche.

Albert F. Gunns and Judith R. Goodstein have compiled a *Guide to the Robert Andrews Millikan Collection* at the California Institute of Technology. The collection consists of gifts from the Millikan family, supplemented by facsimiles of items preserved elsewhere. The guide deals with these collected papers, referring interested researchers to nonmanuscript Millikan materials available in the Caltech Archives.

The *Guide* is arranged in two parts: the Folder Indexes and the Author (Correspondent) Index. In "Notes on Use of the Indexes," the compilers advise researchers to scan the Folder Index listings in their entirety before selecting a folder from the Author Index (called the Correspondent Index only in the Notes). The first part of the *Guide* provides an overview of the collection in the form of lists of boxes and folder titles. This part is grouped in ten sections, including Scientific Notes, Speeches, Printed Matter, and Correspondence. The order and sections are those that Millikan and his secretary used; the compilers warn that this organization is not thoroughly systematic but does possess a "rough logic." The ninety-nine boxes are listed sequentially by section and by folder title, e.g., [Box]1.[Folder]15—Electron Theory, Summer 1910; 1.16—Unitary Theories, Fall 1912 (these in Section I—Scientific Notes). These lists, plus the two-page Biographical Sketch with Selected Bibliography, provide the researcher with an understanding of Millikan, his life, and the Caltech papers. The user of the Rutherford Catalog does not have this subject matter listing. Neither the *Guide* nor the *Catalog* has subject cross-referencing.

The alphabetical listing of correspondents refers the researcher to a folder number; the individual documents are identified only by author and year, e.g., Campion, A.H.(1943)—18.27. Institutions are not indexed. Not all folders are indexed; the compilers say only boxes 4 through 42 are included. This reader found citations to 43.6.

Nineteen illustrations suggest the wealth of photographic materials available, but the captions do not say where they are. The Rutherford *Catalog* is the more comprehensive and identifies each document to a greater extent than does the Millikan *Guide*. The latter provides more information on the content of the single collection but does not indicate which references are to facsimiles rather than originals.

Joan Warnow, in the preface to the Millikan *Guide*, describes the Center for History of Physics' ongoing program to assist scientists, their families, and institutions in arranging for the preservation of historically significant documentary materials. As Ms. Warnow points out, preservation is not enough; it is equally important that the Center encourage the cataloging and scholarly use of these materials. The Center has assembled a National Catalog of Sources for History of Physics. The Rutherford *Catalog* is Report Number Three, the Millikan *Guide* Number Four, of the National Catalog of Sources. Historians of physics will welcome these publications for identifying and locating extensive collections of source materials which have been rendered accessible for research.

*Checklist of Manuscripts Microfilmed for the Monastic Microfilm Library, St. John's University, Collegeville, Minnesota. Vol. 1, part 2: Austrian Monasteries.* Compiled by Julian G. Plante. Collegeville, Minnesota: Monastic Manuscript Microfilm Library, 1974. v, 296 pp. Paper. \$5.00.

The Monastic Manuscript Microfilm Library at St. John's University, Collegeville, Minnesota, was established to insure survival on microfilm of precious documents of the medieval era in Europe, and to store them carefully and efficiently where they can be made more available in a convenient archival center. The directors of MMML have sought out documents from all possible sources and from a variety of fields of knowledge.

*Austrian Monasteries* is only one of the fields covered on microfilm by MMML. This checklist, part 2 of volume 1 on Austrian ecclesiastical and monastic archives, was compiled by Julian G. Plante, director of the library, and represents the culmination of a decade of filming and cataloging operations.

An adequate table of contents facilitates use of the checklist, which has no index. An introduction by the compiler describes the scope of the work, and notes that information on use of these materials is available in progress reports to interested researchers.

From *Admont* to *Zwettl*, entries are arranged alphabetically according to source at the time of microfilming. Within each alphabetical area, or subdivision of it, manuscripts are listed by the present officially recognized signature, or codex number, and by the project number assigned at the library at the time of acquisition. Since each manuscript occupies a separate reel of microfilm, ease of location is assured. Manuscripts without signature are so designated and briefly described.

Introductory paragraphs head each section, giving brief descriptive and historical information. Always noted are the number of microfilms made, and previous extant catalogs. Numbers of documents range from one to over fifteen thousand. Holdings represent archives of many religious orders, as well as of state and ecclesiastical libraries and museums.

The format of the checklist, while satisfactory as to page size (8½ x 11 inches) and to legibility of printouts from typed copy, still leaves something to be desired in binding. The heavy paper cover is "perfect bound" to individual pages and tends to pull away when the book is opened flat, thereby leaving loose sheets. This makes for difficulty in handling. Columnar listings (two or three columns to a page) by codes and project numbers under specific provenance, allow for ease in checking the availability of a particular manuscript at the center.

Because of the precise account of materials and the centrality and accessibility of MMML, this bibliographic tool will be useful to researchers already knowledgeable in the history of monasticism. However, the novice scholar will require further help if he is not familiar with document content. Considering the amount of work involved in publication, the price of \$5.00 for its 296 pages is quite reasonable.



*A Guide to the Sources of United States Military History*. Edited by Robin Higham. Hamden, Connecticut: Shoestring Press, 1975. xiii, 559 pp. \$27.50.

In 1971, the University of California Press published *A Guide to the Sources of British Military History*, edited by Robin Higham. Now Higham has devoted his editorial talents to United States military history.

Written by historians, archivists, and curators in the field, this guide includes nineteen chapters on American military forces: nine cover chronological periods in the history of the U.S. Army, three are devoted to the U.S. Navy and one each relates to the U.S. Army Air Corps, Air Force, and Department of Defense. Other chapter subjects are science and technology, medicine, European military background, and the use of museums for research. Higham wrote the introduction which includes general military history studies, periodicals, bibliographies, guides, and manuscript and archival holdings.

Generally, the chapters are in the form of bibliographical essays followed by a list of published sources. In his Editorial Note, Higham states that he instructed the chapter authors to include a discussion of archival sources and suggestions for further research. Unfortunately, except in a few cases, the essays provide little, if any, information relating to pertinent manuscripts, and further research topics are meager.

Most of the broad chapter subjects in this guide have been sufficiently covered elsewhere, and for that reason military historians may be disappointed. One cannot help but hope that sometime in the near future Higham or some other enterprising editor will undertake a more comprehensive collection of essays which will include specific subjects that have not already been discussed adequately. Some worthy subjects are military law, military education, Army administrative history, and audiovisual sources.

The great value of this guide is, simply, that for the first time sources pertaining to all of the military services throughout American history are covered in one volume. This book will be most valuable to the scholar who is unfamiliar with military history but suddenly finds himself in need of a good, easy-to-use guide to sources. Reference and manuscript librarians as well as archivists will find this volume to be a worthwhile addition to their bookshelves.

*National Archives and Records Service*

DALE E. FLOYD

*The United States 1789-1890*. By William R. Brock. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press, 1975. 352 pp. Notes, bibliography, index. \$15.00.

W. R. Brock, professor of modern history at the University of Glasgow in Scotland, has characterized his latest book as a "personal survey of the sources on which the edifice of American history rests" (p. 9). Part of the series, *The Sources of History: Studies in the Uses of Historical Evidence*, under the general editorship of G. R. Elton, Brock's book is organized into four general sections: records of national growth, government and the law, the life of the people, and the American mind. Government documents, printed and unprinted, form the backbone of this study which concentrates on more obvious (and accessible) sources of national history, though Brock is well aware that a wide variety of important sources dealing with all aspects of nineteenth-century America are scattered throughout the country.



The chief contribution that Brock makes here is in his intrepid insistence that there is nothing mechanical in the use of documentation and that it is the responsibility, indeed the obligation, of the historian (and, this reviewer would add, the archivist and curator) to understand and respect the context in which and purposes for which historical sources were created. Thus Brock includes useful discussions on creation of census materials (essential to contemporary students of political culture and social history), congressional documents, the papers of public men, documentation of labor movements and urban history, newspapers, and other sources.

Despite this sensible approach, the deftly stylized discussion, and the insightful observations sprinkled throughout, Brock's latest effort remains an essay in search of an audience. Too general for the specialist interested in the uses of specific sources, Brock's avowedly personal if not idiosyncratic text appears sometimes too capricious in its omissions of coverage (see especially p. 17) to satisfy the general reader. Moreover, his citation of the work of American historians is uneven: he cites, for example, Stephan Thernstrom's ("Thernstein," p. 74) work on Newburyport but not his more recent study of the population of Boston which makes more sophisticated use of the sources; he cites Lee Benson on voting behavior and political culture but not the more recent work of historians like Ronald P. Formisano. The point is not to chide the author for having failed to include such works, but for not considering the issues raised by more contemporary American historians and their use of historical sources. Brock refers to recent historiographical trends (p. 22), but fails to incorporate these in his discussion.

Brock's focus, ostensibly, is on the uses of historical evidence in the study of nineteenth-century America. His emphasis on the context in which sources were created, complemented by consideration of the uses to which they have been put, and the issues such use creates, serves as a useful reminder that scholars are not mere mechanics in adapting source material to meet their purpose. The archival profession will be well served if records managers remain sensitive to such issues as those to which Brock has addressed himself in this useful volume.

*American Antiquarian Society*

WILLIAM L. JOYCE

*Picture Sources 3: Collections of Prints and Photographs in the U.S. and Canada.*

Edited by Ann Novotny. Assistant editor, Rosemary Eakins. New York: Special Libraries Association, 1975. xx, 387 pp. Illustrations, indexes. \$17.00.

A valuable resource book for picture researchers, archivists, librarians, editors, artists, and others who use images, *Picture Sources 3*, an updated and expanded version of *Picture Sources 2*, lists 1,084 collections and repositories of photographs and prints in the United States and Canada. The editors, with the cooperation of the Special Libraries Association-Picture Division and the American Society of Picture Professionals, surveyed corporations, museums, archives, government agencies, libraries, trade associations, historical societies, non-profit organizations, and other holders of picture files; and have revealed in their book a wealth and variety of image possibilities.

The listing is by no means complete, and completion would be an almost impossible task, limited further by request of some agencies not to be included since they could not provide any services. The value of the book lies in the kind of information

it does supply and the easy access to that information through a basic arrangement into major subject chapters, such as Military History or Performing Arts, plus supplemental indexes—alphabetical, geographical, and subject. The detailed description for each entry includes name, address, phone number, hours, key staff, number of items and types (prints, photographs, postcards, transparencies, posters, etc.), availability of reproductions, and summary of subject matter and dates. However, since this book has been several years in the making, specific data about each collection such as hours, staff, or restrictions may have changed. The researcher should make himself aware of the changes.

This source book and directory has some broad applications. Considering all the images kept in the files of such diverse repositories as the Quebec Ministry of Tourism, Fish, and Game; Diamond Walnut Growers, Inc.; National Association for Stock Car Auto-Racing; Women's Art Registry; and American Antiquarian Society, it becomes apparent to the reader that the visual image is as pervasive a record of society and culture as is the printed and written word. In this sense, the book should find an audience among historians and social scientists as well as answering the needs of picture researchers and individuals who direct research inquiries. On another level, the content and nature of the book raises questions as to who is keeping all these pictures and how, and what the future will bring as collections grow and staff, time, and money become more and more precious. This handbook of information on visual resources performs an important service in identifying these collections of images, particularly some of the more unusual ones, and thus in the long run perhaps contributing to their ultimate preservation.

*Rhode Island Historical Society*

MARSHA PETERS

*One Hundred and Fifty Years of Collecting by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1824-1974.* By Nicholas B. Wainwright. Philadelphia: Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1974. ix, 105 pp. Illustrations. \$10.00.

The impressive Bicentennial exhibit at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania (combining material from the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the American Philosophical Society, and the Library Company) makes reviewing *One Hundred and Fifty Years of Collecting* seem particularly appropriate. The exhibit demonstrates the depth and richness of the collections described in Wainwright's book.

Wainwright begins by saying that from its start the Historical Society conceived its major role to be that of a collector, and he proceeds to enumerate the various holdings that have been acquired over the years. He includes not only papers, but portraits, furniture, and even the Flora McFlimsey doll. He very skillfully blends the description of series of papers, such as the Penn Papers, with highlights of individual documents from them, such as the 1691 second charter of Philadelphia. He retains the interest of the casual reader, to whom this book is clearly aimed, while giving an excellent summary of the scope of the holdings.

It is interesting to note the amount of space taken up by the Historical Society's concentration of pre-Revolutionary material, especially in contrast to the very short chapters on the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Moreover, the last chapter is mainly concerned with the microfilming of early collections. Later documents are usually less impressive to discuss, and Wainwright's personal scholarly interests do lie in the eighteenth century and before; yet this imbalance may also be a reflection

of a present problem for the Historical Society. Although the society has acquired good modern collections of family papers and records of charitable societies and businesses, this book strongly reinforces an image of a traditional institution oriented toward the past. Wainwright, rather than formulating modern collecting policy for the society, ends the book stating that the ambitions of the society have been achieved. The role of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, at least through this description, seems to have been modified from that of a collector to that of a caretaker.

*One Hundred and Fifty Years of Collecting* can in no way be considered a catalog of the collections, but is simply an intriguing overview. This is unfortunate since the last guide was published in 1949 and is only a partial inventory. It would be lovely to have an updated and complete guide so that the potential of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania could be more fully realized.

*INA Corporation Archives*

MARY ELIZABETH RUWELL

*Analytical Guide and Indexes to Alexander's Magazine, 1905-1909.* Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1974. x, 204 pp. Indexes. \$35.00.

*Analytical Guide and Indexes to the Voice of the Negro, 1904-1907.* Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1974. x, 451 pp. \$50.00.

*Analytical Guide and Indexes to the Colored American Magazine, 1900-1909.* Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1974. Vol. 1: x, 432 pp. \$40.00. Vol. 2: 221 pp. \$40.00. Both volumes, \$75.00.

Anyone who has plowed through miles of magazines or newspapers to isolate articles relevant to a particular research topic will enthusiastically welcome these four volumes. The entries in these analytical guides and indexes list articles which document the quest of Afro-Americans for social change and reform. The indexes were prepared using a computer-stored system which rejected items less than a half page in length unless they had some special significance, and rejected items of straight reporting and other items that did not reflect social changes. For each periodical there is a brief publishing history; a chronological guide and index; and author, title, and subject indexes.

In the detailed chronological index, each article has been assigned a reference number which is used in the other indexes to avoid repeating the same information. This index lists the author's name and status; the title of the article; the publication date and citation; relevant dates and places; literary type (e.g., essay, history, or letter); special characteristics of the article like maps, statistics, or illustrations; special literary devices such as humor, exposé, and melodrama; four readership categories: literary, scholarly, technical, and popularized; the direction of social change; subject matter terms; and a comment which summarizes the content and point of view of the item.

The analytical guide and index to *The Colored American Magazine, 1900-1909*, is in two volumes. The chronological index is in the first volume and the other indexes are in the second. *The Colored American Magazine* was published monthly by the Colored Co-operative Publishing Company of Boston from 1900-1904 and by the Moore Publishing and Printing Company of New York from 1904-9. The

magazine had four editors: Walter Wallace, 1900–1902; Pauline E. Hopkins, 1903–4; Fred Moore from 1904–8; and George Harris during 1909.

*The Voice of the Negro*, 1904–7, was published in four volumes. The first three had twelve issues each and the fourth, ten issues. The magazine was published in Atlanta by J. L. Nichols and Company from January to April 1904; by Hertel, Jenkins and Company from May 1904 to July 1906; and by the Voice Publishing Company from August 1906 until October 1907. The original editors were J. W. E. Bowen and J. Max Barber, but in November 1906 the name of the publication was changed to *The Voice* and Bowen's name no longer appeared. *Alexander's Magazine*, 1905–9, was published monthly in Boston by its editor, Charles Alexander.

*National Archives and Records Service*

DEBRA L. NEWMAN

*Life History and the Historical Moment.* By Erik H. Erikson. New York: W. W. Norton & Co., 1975. 283 pp. \$9.95.

Early in his career, Erik Erikson grew disenchanted with his chosen profession and told his analyst, Anna Freud, that there was no room for his artistic feelings in the world of psychoanalysis. He never forgot her reply: "You might help make them see." Erikson recounts this autobiographical information in the first chapter of his latest book, a gathering of reedited articles which originally appeared between 1955 and 1974. In a series of articles and books Erikson has opened the eyes of those willing to "see," of those willing to take a fresh look at human behavior and historical events.

Perhaps the best known practitioner of psychohistory, Erikson discounts the novelty of this hybrid discipline. In his most recent book prior to this, he speaks of the "covert and circuitous traffic with psychology" that history has "always indulged in," and goes on to say that such "traffic" can now be "direct, overt, and aware."

He is also the best critic of the excesses of the psychohistorical approach. His review of the notorious Freud-Bullitt study of Woodrow Wilson, included in the present volume, reveals Erikson's concern regarding a book which contains "fascinating fragments . . . strung together relentlessly on a thread of vindictiveness." Erikson's books reveal an exhaustive examination of source material and he is rightfully dubious of any study based on a haphazard and emotional process of data collection.

His concern with the gathering of source material is most clearly illustrated in the selection relating to Gandhi's life—a selection which focuses on the nature of psychohistorical evidence. These pages from the present volume have the most direct relevance for archivists. (Archivists should read this selection in conjunction with William Saffady's October 1974 *American Archivist* article on manuscripts and psychohistory. See, in particular, Saffady's comments on the historical value of "highly subjective, factually inaccurate, autobiographical documents.")

In studying the life of Gandhi, Erikson consulted many sources and interviewed a number of the Mahatma's acquaintances, but the basic source was Gandhi's autobiography. Erikson wished to evaluate and interpret the "idiosyncratic trends" contained therein. He states that "not even one who has made ruthless confession a part of his profession . . . likes to be found out"—not even the apparently guileless Gandhi.

Erikson makes no attempt to “catch” Gandhi, to make him into some sort of hypocrite. In fact, Erikson is always conscious of rendering judgment only after the most painstaking review of the specific facts. For example, in relating the events surrounding the 1930 march to the sea in protest of the British salt tax, Erikson could have borrowed from Ernest Jones’s classic paper “The Symbolic Significance of Salt in Folklore and Superstition” and equated the spilling of salt with the spilling of semen. Instead, Erikson points out that “salt . . . through the ages . . . has had a powerful significance as itself.” And “in the context of the chronic semistarvation that has undermined the vitality of the Indian masses, and considering the periodic threat of widespread death by famine, it would seem appropriate to assume, first of all, that salt means salt.” It is the job of the psychohistorian to probe deeply the hidden wellsprings of human behavior, but Erikson advises that an awareness of specific historical and cultural circumstances is essential before such probing has meaning.

Which is not to say that Erikson avoids speculating on the psychological significance of historical events and the complex motivations which prompt men like Gandhi to shape and direct them—“factual explanation . . . should not do away with the underlying emotional actuality.” The in-depth analysis of “underlying emotional actuality” is the special concern of the psychohistorian and is what differentiates his work from the work of other historians.

But it is exactly the concern with *both* “factual explanation” and “underlying emotional actuality” that renders slightly ludicrous the charge that psychohistory is, by its very nature, deterministic and reductionist. Certainly in Erikson’s case the charge is unfounded. Robert Coles states the case best in his study of Erikson and his work: “The whole thrust of Erikson’s work is to show how *much* goes on in the unconscious. No one ought to imagine that he, of all people, will be of any help to those who want to see us as a bundle of reflexes, as social automatons of sorts.”

Erikson rejects the belief that childhood experience is the sole causal force in determining lifelong patterns of human behavior. In all of his writings, he stresses the overt and the more subtle ways that the historical and cultural context shapes the development of individual consciousness from the cradle to the grave. More traditional historians and biographers can learn something from him in this respect. If what Erikson has done is to put historical figures “on the couch,” he has carefully placed that couch in the appropriate temporal and physical setting.

While this particular book does not provide as exciting reading as his classic studies of Luther and Gandhi, it is a good introduction to Erikson’s interests and theories. The tone of the selections varies, as could be expected given the range of subjects covered and the various audiences toward which they were directed. The book does cover a lot of territory, everything from women’s liberation and youthful rebellion to the present nature and status of the psychoanalytic profession. But whatever the topic, and whatever his personal opinions are regarding the psychoanalytic implications of historical movements and events—and these opinions are stated openly and honestly—Erikson is never crotchety or preachy. He writes with clarity, sensitivity, and yes, civility—something refreshing to discover in these polemical times.

*British and American Abolitionists: An Episode in Transatlantic Understanding.* Edited with an introduction by Clare Taylor. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 1974. 586 pp. Appendixes, notes, bibliography, index. \$10.00.

The focus of this work is on the British and American reform movements of the 1840s and 1850s, centering on the reform to abolish slavery in America. Also covered are topics ranging from the annexation of Texas to colonial policy in India, from the Irish problem to women's rights. The great bulk of the letters transcribed are those of William Lloyd Garrison. However, included also are such abolitionists as Wendell Phillips, Samuel May, Jr., Edmund Quincy, Mary Weston Chapman, George Thompson, and Richard Davis Webb, to name but a few.

The editor, a lecturer in American history at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, in her introduction, describes the background of the Anglo-American reform movements. She stresses how the Americans were stimulated not only by British emancipation achievement, but also by their methods of organization, the call for immediate emancipation, and the British petitioning of the central government for redress to their grievances. Following the introduction are nearly five hundred letters, many of which have been annotated. The annotation is primarily used to identify the individuals mentioned in the letters. Nearly the entire collection is from the Boston Anti-slavery Papers. Taylor points out that this collection is in itself largely the result of Anglo-American cooperation, for many of the British abolitionists, among them the Webb family, Elizabeth Pease Nichol, and the Carpenters, sent their letters to Garrison's sons when they began to write their father's biography. The editor explains that when making the selection of letters, two principles were observed: "for a letter to be included it had to deal with some topic of general Anglo-American interest or it had to illustrate the close links existing between the British and American abolitionists, and some of the importance of this association." The second is more difficult to accomplish, but the editor's selection is in accord with her premises. The work contains a bibliography of the main sources the editor consulted and found most useful. A helpful name and subject index as well as an index to letters is included.

The major criticism this reviewer has concerns the thrust of this collection. Taylor states that there are already in existence several edited texts of antislavery material. Among them are the works by A. H. Abel and F. J. Klingberg, *A Sidelight on Anglo-American Relations* (Lancaster, Pennsylvania, 1927); G. H. Barnes and Dwight L. Dumond, *Letters of Theodore Dwight Weld, Angelina Grimké Weld and Sarah Grimké* (New York, 1934); and Dwight L. Dumond, *Letters of James Gillespie Birney* (New York, 1938). She hopes that her edition will supplement these earlier volumes and extend to some degree the views they advance. However, she fails to mention the collection edited by Walter M. Merrill, *The Letters of William Lloyd Garrison* (Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1971-73). In addition to the works already cited, almost all of the five hundred letters have appeared in print. One must then question the necessity of this apparent duplication of effort.

Another consideration is that this book was produced by electric typewriter. Such a process results in a very small print which, while much more can be reproduced per page, is extremely difficult to read.



*Five Centuries of Map Printing.* Edited by David Woodward. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1975. xi, 177 pp. Maps, illustrations, notes, index. \$17.50.

Map making has had an interesting and complex history; man's attempts to record the form and shape of the earth's surface are closely tied to his scientific disciplines and his cultural development. Concomitant with the invention of printing in Western Europe was an urgent need to delineate the new geographical discoveries, a desire that has expanded, not diminished, through the succeeding centuries. The attempts to equal the ease and speed of publishing the printed word in the cartographical delineation of the earth were constantly frustrated by the impossibility of using a simple medium like the alphabet. Each map had to be prepared separately, whether on woodblock or copperplate. Scholars, in their turn, have generally been more concerned with the geographical information on maps than with writing the history and ferreting out the problems of the technologies involved in their preparation. In the six chapters of this book, each written by an expert in the field, the development of map printing from the first T-O woodcut map by Isidore of Seville in 1472 to modern photogrammetry and offset lithography are examined.

Arthur H. Robinson of the University of Wisconsin, starting with the manuscript maps of the Middle Ages, examines the evolution of the relationship between the map maker and the printer during five centuries and analyzes the printing processes dominant at different periods. David Woodward follows with the history of woodcut and wood-engraved maps, with the materials, tools, and techniques employed. In the third chapter, Coolie Verner of the University of British Columbia discusses copperplate printing, the dominant method for the first three centuries; aesthetically no other method has surpassed the beauty achieved by the copperplate craftsmen. W. W. Ristow of the Library of Congress examines the use of lithography in map production from its invention by Senefelder in 1796 down to 1850; Elizabeth M. Harris of the Smithsonian Institution treats of the miscellaneous map printing processes in the nineteenth century, many of them ingenious but unsuccessful. The last chapter, by C. Koeman of the Geographical Institute, Utrecht, is on the application of photography to map printing and the transition to offset lithography; Koeman ends with the new developments that have caused a revolution in map reproduction techniques in the last thirty-five years.

The individual chapters provide histories of the methods examined in them, the materials, tools, and techniques employed; there are clear descriptions of the processes involved, definitions of the terms used, and extensive footnotes. Over sixty illustrations reproducing maps made by the different processes and showing the equipment and tools used add to the value of the work. The volume is the first comprehensive treatment of the subject, although the authors constantly point out areas that need further investigation.

The chapters are expansions of the six lectures comprising the Third Series of Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., *Lectures in the History of Cartography*, at the Newberry Library in 1972. The editor of the volume and organizer of the program is David Woodward, curator of maps at the library and program director of the Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography.

*Guide to Manuscript Holdings*. St. Paul: University of Minnesota Immigration History Research Center, 1976. 34 pp.

The January 1976 *American Archivist* carried a review by Howard Applegate of the 1974 edition of the *Guide to the Manuscript Holdings of the Immigrant Archives*, published by the Immigration History Research Center. Joseph D. Dwyer, the center's curator of library and archives, informs us that this edition is now badly out of date and that two more editions, with revisions and additions, have appeared since 1974. The most recent, published in January 1976, offers an introduction to the center and its holdings of approximately two-hundred manuscript collections documenting ethnic groups that emigrated to the United States in the nineteenth century. Included are descriptions of the center's collection of printed materials.

Manuscript collections are arranged in the new *Guide* by ethnic group and thereunder alphabetically. Those collections for which processing has been completed are marked with asterisks, and it is noted that detailed inventories of each of these collections are available. For those collections under preliminary control, the center has inventories which include a description of the history, size, and provenance of the collection as well as a folder-title list for each box.

The *Guide* entries include summarized information about each collection: name, dates, volume of holdings, and, for most collections, a brief description of contents. Interested researchers are invited to write for more information from Rudolph J. Vecoli, Immigration History Research Center, University of Minnesota, 826 Berry Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55114.

### BRIEFLY NOTED

The following are notices and brief reviews of recent publications. Reviewers whose locations are not mentioned are archivists and manuscript curators in the Washington, D.C., area. Unsigned reviews are by members of the *American Archivist* editorial staff.

The Society of California Archivists has published a *Directory of Archival and Manuscript Repositories in California* (Redlands: the Society, 1975. 108 pp. \$2.25, with orders to Larry E. Burgess, President, SCA, c/o A. K. Smiley Public Library, 125 West Vine Street, Redlands, California 92373). Inquiries were sent to nine hundred institutions in the state, and some five hundred or so responses were returned. Of these, something over two hundred reported that no archival or manuscript sources were held in the institution, and a list of these respondents is included in the *Directory*. For the approximately three hundred institutions that did report some holdings, the *Directory* lists these by city or town in alphabetical order, with the following information about each repository: name, address, telephone, archival or manuscript materials held, major subjects, geographic areas of specialization, fields of emphasis, estimated quantity of holdings, person in charge of materials, information as to access and availability of holdings (under a heading, "Use of Materials"), days and hours open, and photocopying policy. The new *Directory* is an impressive publication and sets an example which might well be followed by other regional archival organizations.

The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute (HURI) has published *Proceedings of the Conference on Carpatho-Ruthenian Immigration*, transcribed, edited, and annotated by Richard Renoff and Stephen Reynolds (Cambridge: Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, 1975. xxii, 111 pp. \$5.00). At the conference, held at Harvard University on June 8, 1974, fifteen scholars met to consider Carpatho-Ruthenian research and to establish guidelines for terminology, research procedures, and geographical boundaries of this ethnic group; to exchange bibliographic and documentary data; and to discuss basic project-related research problems. The conference discussions manifest the difficult linguistic, geopolitical, religious, and cultural aspects of Carpatho-Ruthenian research. Inclusion of abundant footnotes not only enhances the volume but offers the reader more than a mere transcript of the conference. HURI plans, as one outgrowth of the project, to supplement the few existing works in English dealing with Carpatho-Ruthenians by publishing several studies based upon research derived from the project. [Ronald J. Plavchan]

*International Bibliography, Information, Documentation* (IBID) has been devoted to providing bibliographic control of publications, including those relating to archives and documentation systems, produced by the United Nations and its agencies. Beginning with the March 1976 issue, the editors have expanded IBID's bibliographic coverage to include publications of intergovernmental organizations outside the United Nations system. Descriptions of books, reports, and similar publications are arranged by subject and include full bibliographic information. Periodical listings are arranged alphabetically and include a description of subjects in the periodical. IBID is published quarterly by Unipub, Box 433, Murray Hill Station, New York, New York 10016. An annual subscription is \$20.00.

Check collector-dealer Neil Sowards has coauthored a collection of illustrated articles about bank-check collecting in his *Handbook of Check Collecting*, and claims that this is the first book ever published on the subject.

Check collecting is a relatively new field that has seen little information in print outside of the quarterly *Check Lost*, published by the Check Collectors Round Table since 1970. Sowards focuses on all major aspects of this collecting endeavor. Chapters include "Why Collect Checks?," definitions, types of checks and ways of collecting, bank history, time periods and early banks, revenue and other stamps on checks, allegorical figures on checks, types of check protection, check cancellations, and values and sources of checks. The volume covers only United States checks.

Copies of the 98-page *Handbook* may be obtained for \$5.00 from the author, 548 Home Avenue, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46807. [Larry Adams, Boone, Iowa]

The University of Montreal has released the latest in its series of Publications du Service des archives: No. 13, *Inventaire analytique du fonds Gaspard-Dauth* (P5), 22 pp., compiled by Monique Thériault, SNJM; and No. 16, *Inventaire analytique du fonds André-Lefebvre* (P23), compiled by Jacques Ducharme, 62 pp. (both issued by the Secrétariat général de l'Université de Montréal, Montreal, 1975). Dauth's papers (1913-16, 2 linear inches) evince his interest in the Union expérimentale des agriculteurs de Québec, the Sociétés coopératives, and the Comptoir coopératif de Montréal, several of which he had helped found. In 1973 Lefebvre, a professor at the university, gave the archives his papers concerning "L'affaire Guérin" (1960-63; 4 linear inches)—a controversy about educational reform and teacher training

involving L'Ecole normale Jacques Cartier. The Lefebvre fonds is divided into five series by type of document; related records—the teacher's college fonds in the university archives—are mentioned. Each "inventory" is a generally chronological listing of each document, with a brief description. A list of document numbers in chronological order and a name index appear as appendixes. [Mary Jane Dowd]

In December of its fiftieth anniversary year (1975), the Yivo Institute for Jewish Research, Inc., 1048 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10028, released Number 5 of *Recent Additions to the Yivo Collection*, a 34-page mimeographed document. Basically a quadrilingual (English, Russian, Yiddish, and Hebrew) bibliography, it acknowledges donations to its library and archives, describes major acquisitions, and gives brief accounts of interesting visitors. [Sylvan Morris Dubow]

ABC-Clio Press has published *United States History & Historiography in Post-war Soviet Writings, 1945-1970*, compiled by Leo Okinshevich (Santa Barbara, California: 1976. xvi, 431 pp. \$27.50). This bibliography lists Soviet monographs and periodical articles concerning United States history and historiography, organized into chronological and topical categories which reflect the interests of Soviet historical writers during 1945-70. Each citation includes an English translation of the title, and many include additional brief descriptive notes. The full names of all publishing houses and periodicals cited are listed in the appendix, although addresses are not given. Author and subject indexes are included. To order, contact American Bibliographical Center-Clio Press, Riviera Campus, 2040 A.P.S., Box 4397, Santa Barbara, California 93101. [Elizabeth T. Edelglass]

The New Jersey Historical Commission has published *The Development of the New Jersey Legislature from Colonial Times to the Present*, edited by William C. Wright (Trenton: New Jersey Historical Commission, 1976. 122 pp. \$3.25). This volume publishes papers given at a commemorative symposium on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of the first meeting of the First Provincial Congress. Larry R. Gerlach in his paper "Power to the People: Popular Sovereignty, Republicanism, and the Legislature in Revolutionary New Jersey" assesses legislative development during the period 1763-89 with emphasis on political-constitutional thought and popular politics. Peter D. Levine contributed a short paper on "The Constitution of 1844: Constitutional Reform and Legislative Behavior in Nineteenth-Century New Jersey." Alan Rosenthal in "The New Jersey Legislature: the Contemporary Shape of an Historical Institution; Not Yet Good but Better Than It Used To Be" gives information on the period 1947-75. [James Harwood]

The History and Museums Division, Headquarters, United States Marine Corps, has published *Joseph Henry Pendleton, 1860-1942: Register of His Personal Papers* (Washington: 1975. 232 pp.) Maj. Gen. Pendleton's military career spanned 46 years (1878-1924), during which time the Marine Corps was an important instrument in the emergence of the United States as a world power. This compilation itemizes Pendleton's letters, reports, and other personal papers, as arranged in chronological sequence in seventy-one folders, and provides for each document (as appropriate) information on date, writer, recipient, and a summary of its contents. The publication also provides a biographical sketch and a bibliography. The Pendleton Papers are a part of the Marine Corps Personal Papers Collection maintained by the History and Museums Division. [Robert B. Matchette]

The Midwest Archives Conference has commenced publication of *The Midwestern Archivist*, a semiannual journal specializing in archival theory and current practices. The first issue contains articles on expanding roles of university archives; the effect of recent federal law on the use of university student records; the use of student correspondence as research material; four new regional archival networks; and book reviews concerning an urban research conference, the National Archives *Guide*, and the manual *Modern Manuscripts*. MAC members receive the journal free, and others may obtain single issues for \$2.50 each. Address inquiries concerning membership or purchase to Joanne Hohler, Secretary-Treasurer, MAC, 5742 Elder Pl., Madison, Wisconsin 53705. [Lane Moore]

The summer of '36 is a legend in the Middle West. Following one of the coldest, snowiest winters on record, the summer brought drought, temperatures above 100° for days on end, and hordes of grasshoppers. Like many farmers, Iowan Elmer Powers thought of the Biblical plagues and wondered what was yet in store. Unlike them, however, he recorded his trepidations in two diaries, one destined for publication in *Wallace's Farmer*, the other intended as a private record. Both are now deposited in the State Historical Society of Iowa, and *Years of Struggle: The Farm Diary of Elmer G. Powers, 1931-1936* (coedited by H. Roger Grant and L. Edward Purcell. Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1976. 220 pp. \$6.95) has been extracted from them.

The diaries are unusual; not many farmers kept diaries; fewer still recorded political trends and philosophical musings. As scholarly source material, the Powers diaries must be used cautiously, for an introspective farmer like Powers was atypical in personal habits, skills, and—most likely—in attitudes. For the general reader, however, the book with its informative notes and photographs will successfully evoke the depression-era hard times in agriculture and the response of the farm population to the fearful combination of man-made and natural disasters. [Trudy Peterson]

UNESCO has published in mimeograph form two reports concerning the training of technicians and professional archivists in Latin America, particularly in Mexico and Venezuela: *Reorganización de las Estructuras Archivísticas: Escuela Nacional de Biblioteconomía y Archivonomía (ENBA)*, y *Archivo General de la Nación*, by C. Crespo Nogueira (Paris: UNESCO, December 1974. 23 pp.); and *Reorganización de la Formación de Archiveros y de las Estructuras Archivísticas*, by Vicenta Cortés Alonso (Paris: UNESCO, February 1975. 19 pp.). These reports are the result of on-the-spot surveys conducted in October and November of 1974, under the sponsorship of UNESCO. The report by Crespo Nogueira includes an expanded program and study including a bibliography recommended for use in training archivists by the ENBA (National School for Library and Archival Sciences). There is also a discussion of Mexican Archives including the Archivo General de la Nación of Mexico, and the need for additional storage space. The report by Cortes Alonso covers the archival situation in Venezuela and includes topics such as archival training programs, legislation, and recommendations to strengthen the training of professional archivists at the Universidad Central de Venezuela, and at the Universidad de Zulia. [George S. Ulibarri]



*Methodism Alive in North Carolina: A Volume Commemorating the Bicentennial of the Carolina Circuit*, edited by O. Kelly Ingram (Durham: Duke University Divinity School, 1976, 163 pp.) and published in conjunction with the first Joint Special Session, April 3, 1976, of the North Carolina and Western North Carolina Annual Conferences, is a selection of historical essays on Methodism in North Carolina. The selections examine social, institutional, and theological history, and seven of the nine essays cover, at least in part, the era of the American Revolution. The authors, principally professional historians, archivists, or theologians, have based their studies heavily on published archival and manuscript material.

Researchers in women's history will welcome *An Index to the National Citizen and Ballot Box* (Toledo, Ohio: Toledo-Lucas County Public Library, 1976), by Mara Ann Pinto Oess. Although its predecessor, the *Revolution*, is more famous, the *National Citizen and Ballot Box* was the official monthly newspaper of the National Woman Suffrage Association under Matilda Joselyn Gage's editorship from 1878 to 1881. It began as the *Ballot Box*, the local organ of the Toledo Woman Suffrage Association. The 34-page processed *Index* has entries by name and subject and covers all five years of publication. It is available for \$1.50 from: The Toledo-Lucas County Public Library, 325 Michigan Street, Toledo, Ohio 43624. The Greenwood Press, Westport, Connecticut 06880 sells the newspaper on microfilm for \$15.00. [Virginia C. Purdy]

### OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED

The *American Archivist* has received the following books of interest. Books reviewed are not listed here, but listing does not preclude future review.

*Adlai Stevenson of Illinois: The Life of Adlai E. Stevenson*. By John Bartlow Martin. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1976. ix, 828 pp. Illustrations, appendixes, notes, note on sources, index. \$15.00.

*Algiers in the Age of the Corsairs*. The Centers of Civilization Series. By William Spencer. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1976. xv, 184 pp. Bibliography, index. \$4.95.

*Ancient Indians of the Southwest*. By Alfred Tamarin and Shirley Glubok. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1975. 96 pp. Illustrations, index. \$5.95.

*Annual Report of the Archives of De Pauw University and the Archives of Indiana United Methodism, 1974-1975*. By David E. Horn, Virginia D. Brann, and Julie J. Young. Greencastle, Indiana: De Pauw University, 1975. 12 pp.

*Annual Report of the Northwestern University Archives for the Period June 1, 1974-March 1, 1976*. Submitted by Patrick M. Quinn. Evanston: Northwestern University Library, 1976. 28 pp. Appendixes.

*Architecture in Old Chicago*. By Thomas E. Tallmadge. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press, 1941. xiii, 218 pp. Illustrations, notes, index. \$3.95.

*Les Archives de l'Etat dans les Provinces Aperçu des fonds et collections. II. Les Provinces Wallonnes*. Brussels: Archives Générales du Royaume, 1975. 481 pp. Maps, notes, index.



- Artifacts of Prehistoric America*. By Louis A. Brennan. Photographs and illustrations by Harold Simmons. Harrisburg: Stackpole Books, 1975. 223 pp. Illustrations, notes, index. \$14.95.
- Ballots for Freedom: Antislavery Politics in the United States, 1837-1860*. By Richard H. Sewell. New York: Oxford University Press, 1976. xvi, 379 pp. Notes, index, list of manuscripts cited. \$15.95.
- The Bentley Library Annual, 1974-75: Annual Report of the Bentley Historical Library Michigan Historical Collections*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, 1975. vii, 40 pp.
- Bibliography of Tulane University Theses Relating to Louisiana, 1896-1973*. By Margery B. Wylie. New Orleans: Tulane University Library, 1975. 60 pp. Index. \$3.00.
- Black Migration: Movement North, 1900-1920*. By Florette Henri. Garden City, New York: Anchor Press, 1976. xi, 419 pp. Notes, bibliography, index. Paper. \$3.95.
- The Blue Book: Leaders of the English-Speaking World, 1976*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1976. 1839 pp. \$45.00.
- The Buffalo War: The History of the Red River Indian Uprising of 1874*. By James L. Haley. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1976. xvi, 290 pp. Maps, illustrations, notes, index. \$7.95.
- Casemates and Cannonballs: Archeological Investigations at Fort Stanwix National Monument*. Publications in Archeology 14. By Lee Hanson and Dick Ping Hsu. Washington: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1975. 177 pp. Illustrations, tables, appendixes, index. \$3.60.
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