

REVIEWS

MAYGENE DANIELS, *Editor*

Union List of Manuscripts in Canadian Repositories. Revised edition (1975). Joint Project of the Public Archives of Canada and the Humanities Research Council of Canada. Ottawa: Public Archives of Canada, 1975. 2 vols. xx, 1,578 pp. Index. \$50.00 (Canada); \$60.00 (elsewhere).

In the seven years since the first publication of the *Union List of Manuscripts in Canadian Repositories* (ULM) the number of entries has increased from 11,170 to approximately 27,000, while the number of participating institutions has increased from 124 to 171. Although this may be only half of Canada's archival institutions, it remains an impressive achievement, for here are revealed the broad sweep of Canadian primary sources.

The entries are in alphabetical order by main entry, such as author or organization. The main entry often contains additional identifying information: for instance, James Cooke (1728-79) is identified as Navigator (earlier he was Naval Officer, Grt. Brit.). Under the main heading are arranged all of the entries from the different repositories according to their numerical repository code. With each entry is an indication as to whether the material is original manuscript or is a photocopy, transcript, microfilm, or in another format. This is followed by the size in number of pages, inches, or feet, the inclusive dates, and a brief summary of content. While it is useful to distinguish between the original manuscript and a transcript or photocopy it seems awkward that the thousands of holographic manuscripts are each listed as "original." Bilingualism has been accommodated by describing the entry in French or English, depending upon the language of the material.

The 27,000 entries, now in two hard-bound volumes for a longer-lasting reference tool, have been processed, indexed, and printed by computer. The result is not only more graphically interesting than the typescript of the earlier edition, it permits more information on each page. The computerization, a significant advance in the preparation of union catalogs, is designed to allow the yearly publication of additional entries and a periodic revision of the entire ULM. There are some problems resulting from such a wholesale revision: repository entry numbers have been changed, entries have been combined, others have been reworded, and some have been dropped entirely. However, of the three errors cited by Henry P. Beers in his review of the first edition (*American Archivist* 32 (April 1969): 163), two were in entries that have been dropped and the third, Burbick, stands uncorrected.

The computerized production of the index has produced nearly 200 pages, primarily of proper names. The computer has taken all of the names, as well as some subjects, from the description of the entries. It has not entered those names used as main headings, making it necessary for the user, to assure completeness, to check both the main alphabet and the index. While there is no explanation of the choice of

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subject headings, it is apparent that some editorial discretion was applied in that the computer did not use natural language subject-headings from the entries.

There are several features of these volumes that will prove very useful; some are new innovations and others are carried over from the previous edition. A new feature is a short-title list of collections arranged by repositories, giving an individual catalog for each institution. Another useful feature is the inclusion of available printed references with fuller descriptions of the collections. A directory of mailing addresses in volume 1 should encourage researchers to write for further information as well.

One feature which may have outlived its usefulness is the rather lengthy foldout containing the numerical repository key to locations. It might be more functional to place this list on the end leaves of each volume rather than on the awkward foldout.

It is important to note that the ULM, unlike the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections* (NUCMC) is not limited to those collections of fifty items or more. Entries in the ULM range from one item to many hundreds of feet. Another difference is that the ULM does not make the distinction between archives and manuscripts which is at the heart of NUCMC. In spite of its title, the ULM lists both archival and manuscript material, from the Public Archives of Canada (one of the sponsors) to the much smaller city archives.

Like its predecessor, the ULM opens up a wealth of primary sources in Canadian repositories. However, the U.S. scholar should note that just as Canadian material may be found in the United States, materials for U.S. history may be located through the *Union List of Manuscripts in Canadian Repositories*.

Washington State University Library

TERRY ABRAHAM

Archives and History: Minutes and Reports of the 12th Archivists' and Historians' Conference, Concordia Historical Institute. St. Louis: Department of Archives and History, the Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, 1973. ii, 143 pp. Paper. \$3.50.

When the definitive history of the development of archives in America is written, it will have to include a chapter on "The Improvisational Approach" and will rely heavily upon the record of hundreds of dedicated amateurs, enthusiastic novices, and other grassroots activists who have been thrust into archival activity and who have done the best they could with what they had.

In the field of religious archives, for the last thirty years, the Reverend August R. Suelflow, a Fellow of the SAA, has singlehandedly and with superhuman effort brought the Concordia Historical Institute into prominence as a significant religious archives, has established a system of forty regional archival depositories served by district and organizational archivists throughout the Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, and has trained literally scores of archival personnel to serve the far-flung needs of Lutheran churches in America. These activities have been recorded since 1945 in the minutes and reports of the Archivists' and Historians' Conference, of which this latest volume is twelfth in the series, covering the conference of October 31–November 2, 1973.

The value of this volume lies in its accurate record of the state of the art as it exists in religious archives at the various amateur and professional levels of development. The trained archivist will find sufficient and familiar items to fill him with hope,

wry amusement, and horror: "I know so little, but am confident that I will learn much from these sessions" (p. 26); "... a brief discussion of whether there was a feminine form of the title 'archivist' (perhaps 'archivista')" (p. 1); "I've been appointed a historian; where do I begin? Please help me." (p. 134). A further appeal of this volume is the candid distillation of years of experience and insight gained by both archivists and historians, and freely shared. An intriguing and most satisfying feature is the theological basis and the Christian significance of archives in a religious setting. There is motivation and inspiration to be found here which might well attract the interest of *secular* archivists and historians.

The volume was designed to "take its place on the shelves of working resources dealing with the archival-historical literature in America." One wishes that the physical presentation of the volume were consistent with this aim. Our review copy of 143 pp. came apart at p. 102 simply because it was not stapled through to the back. Editorial care could have excised spelling and syntactical errors. There seems little excuse for 125 typos on 143 pages. One would wish that for such a collection as this, the collectors would abandon the mimeo stencil in favor of photo-offset. Mimeo, apart from lack of clarity, seems to cheapen this otherwise classical and distinguished presentation.

Presbyterian Historical Society

FREDERICK M. SCHALOW

Guide to Manuscripts in the Bentley Historical Library. By Thomas E. Powers and William H. McNitt. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, 1976. vii, 392 pp. Index. \$10.00.

A repository headed by the president-elect of the Society of American Archivists might be expected to produce a superior guide to its manuscript holdings. When that repository director and one of his staff members are co-authors of an excellent book describing the functions of a manuscripts library, expectations are increased. It is to the credit of the compilers of this new guide that their work is no disappointment. Its completion when its predecessor volume is only thirteen years old makes the Bentley Library unusual in its up-to-date publication program for the Michigan Historical Collections.

The new guide describes more than one thousand groups of manuscripts acquired since 1963, and additions to those previously acquired, and repeats with some revisions most of the earlier descriptions, omitting a number "of marginal significance." In 1963 the groups were listed alphabetically within seven categories, while in 1976 the division into categories is eliminated, providing only one alphabetical series. Each entry is numbered sequentially, apparently only as a device for indexing. The two guides are similar in page size (8 1/2 x 11), and each has a two-column format. That of 1976 is photo-offset from almost flawless typescript.

Each succinct entry gives the customary basic data with a brief description. The care with which the compilers detail geographical and biographical information and the location of the original manuscripts from which microfilm was made indicates that they heeded comments about the 1963 guide. Visitors and prospective visitors to the Michigan Historical Collections will appreciate the full 122-page index, with its generous listing of names for correspondents, places, and organizations. Scholars may wish for a list of subject headings, although the need for such an aid is largely obviated by the liberal use of cross references.

The 1963 guide listed 2,950 groups; that of 1976 includes 3,369. There has evidently been heavy growth in bulky twentieth-century collections, but different ways of describing total size (12,350 bound manuscripts and 3,255,000 unbound manuscripts in 1963 and "more than 20,000,000 manuscript items" in 1976) make comparison difficult. The groups range in size from one item to many feet. Two hundred and eighty groups in the University of Michigan Archives are cataloged as other manuscripts. Personal papers of many university professors and officials, including presidents, supplement the official records of the university. Although the focus is naturally on the State of Michigan, the guide reveals that the Michigan Historical Collections also have material on other areas, including numerous references to the Philippine Islands and the city of Chicago. Among the correspondents are prominent residents of other states, and a number of collections are those of citizens of Michigan important on the national scene. One of these provokes an intriguing question: with six hundred feet of the papers of Congressman Gerald R. Ford, what relationship will the Bentley Library have to a future presidential library?

The appearance of the book is simple but dignified; there is a sturdy hard-cover binding, and outline maps showing the counties of Michigan make attractive as well as useful end papers.

The compilers of this new guide are to be congratulated upon producing a finding aid worthy of the gratitude of their readers and the emulation of other archivists.

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

CAROLYN A. WALLACE

Guide to the Manuscript Collections at the Nevada Historical Society. By L. James Higgins. Reno: Nevada Historical Society, 1975. ix, 298 pp. Index.

The Nevada Historical Society, founded as a private organization in 1904, was made a state agency in 1907 but received little public funding until the 1950s. After moving into a new building in 1968, on the campus of the University of Nevada at Reno, the society was able to retrieve its collections from storage and to prepare an inventory of the manuscript holdings. A limited edition of that inventory was published in 1974 as a checklist and distributed to libraries in the western United States. The new guide, revised and expanded, was supported by a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts. This volume should be welcomed by students of Nevada and Western history because it makes accessible to researchers a significant amount of manuscript material. It should be welcomed by archivists and manuscript curators as a model for this type of finding aid.

The guide contains nearly twenty-five hundred entries arranged alphabetically by collection name. Each entry contains a brief description of the contents as well as the inclusive dates, volume, and physical form of the collection. Restricted collections are indicated. Each collection has been given an entry number to facilitate indexing.

A good index can be the most important part of this kind of finding aid. The two indexes which comprise nearly one-third of this volume greatly enhance its value. An alphabetical index includes subject entries as well as virtually all proper names—names of persons, places, businesses, organizations, Indian tribes, and government agencies—which appear either as the title or in the description of a collection.

A chronological index, arranged by five-year periods, lists each collection by the period of its earliest and latest date as well as by any date appearing in the description of the collection. For example, the papers of James Warren Nye, 1861-67, are listed under 1861-1865 and 1866-1870; the correspondence of George W. Strong, January-April 1869, is listed under 1866-1870. Because the inclusive dates of the overwhelming majority of the collections cover less than one decade, entering titles in this index by the years represented in their earliest and latest dates means that for any five-year period nearly all the pertinent collections are listed. This method, however, prevents the entry of extensive collections in all of the five-year periods between the inclusive dates of the collection. The Nettie P. Hersisher Collection, 1903-30, is listed under 1901-1905 and 1926-1930. A researcher using this index might find it useful to have this collection appear also in the intervening periods.

A brief history of the society and comments on decisions regarding arrangement of some material in the collections complement the major portions of this guide. The Nevada Historical Society has produced a valuable research tool which will encourage the use of its holdings to the benefit of Western history.

Nebraska State Historical Society

ANNE POLK DIFFENDAL

The Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library: A Guide to Its Collections. New Haven: Yale University Library, 1974. xi, 111 pp. Illustrations.

The Beinecke Library is a strikingly handsome building, and this guide to its collections is beautifully produced also: fine printing, numerous plates, and an attractive cover-design in paperback (also used for the dust jacket on the hardback edition). The text is reprinted, with alterations and additions, from the *Yale University Library Gazette*, April 1974; it consists of five essays on different aspects of the collections, preceded by a statement of the architects, and an introduction by Louis L. Martz, director of the library. The architects—Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill—describe their three-fold aim in designing the Beinecke Library: (1) to provide storage and protection for books and manuscripts, (2) to create a research center for their use, and (3) to dramatize the fact that the building contains great treasures. Anyone who has seen the building must agree that it triumphantly achieves these three aims, and particularly the last.

The five areas which are the subjects of the five essays are Yale's General Collection, described by Herman W. Liebert and Marjorie G. Wynne; American Literature, by Donald Gallup; Western Americana, by Archibald Hanna, Jr.; German Literature, by Christa A. Sammons; and the Osborn Collection of English Manuscripts, by Stephen Parks. This arrangement of the guide reflects the fact that the Beinecke's contents are still basically a grouping together under the same roof of separate collections, each one handled separately, and each essentially dependent on the amazingly generous gifts of Yale alumni (which is why so many names of donors are followed by the year of their graduation from Yale). The guide, to use Mr. Hanna's phrase, "chronicles the growth of a constellation of collections." And they are rich indeed, ranging in kind from papyri to playing cards, in place from Tibet to Germany, in subject from medieval palaeography to Ezra Pound. Important authors and subjects are mentioned in a way suggestive of the total collections, but details are not given; there are few figures or ideas of size. Where appropriate, references are given to fuller descriptions in the *Yale Library Gazette*, or to published catalogs, but frequently it is hard to gain more than a general idea that hold-

ings exist. Latin American history for example, is mentioned as one of the areas in which the General Collections are strong, but no further information is given. By and large, the descriptions are from the acquisition rather than the content point of view, and they emphasize Yale's generous donors. The exception is the Osborn Collection for which, there being but one donor (a great and resourceful collector), Mr. Parks can arrange his description much more by subject area, and thereby present a more logical view of the contents of the collection than can the other curators.

It would be impossible in 111 pages to provide a detailed guide that would tell the potential researcher whether he needs to visit the Beinecke, especially when nearly a third of the space (forty-four pages) is given to plates. This guide attractively shows the kinds of things that might be found at Yale, rather than particulars of exactly what. If it is less useful as a guide to the potential researcher, it is a tribute to the magnificent gifts Yale has received. Like the Beinecke itself, these essays form an impressive showcase of treasures within, seen and unseen.

Henry E. Huntington Library

JEAN F. PRESTON

Inventory of the Archives of H. Eckstein & Company. Compiled by Maryna Fraser. Johannesburg, South Africa: Barlow Rand Ltd., 1975. xiv, 129 pp. Appendixes, notes, index.

From its establishment in 1887 until its absorption by another company in 1910, H. Eckstein & Co. of Johannesburg played an important role in the South African economy. In addition to its principal activity, gold mining, the firm's diversified interests included the cement industry and land owning and developing. The records of this business are part of the archives of its descendant, Barlow Rand Limited, which published this photoreproduced inventory.

In arranging and describing the H. Eckstein & Co. archives, Maryna Fraser employed established archival principles and techniques. The *Inventory* follows a standard archival format. In the introduction, Fraser recounts the history of the firm and discusses the provenance of the records, their arrangement and general content, and their research value. The container list, which makes up three-fourths of the guide, provides descriptions and inclusive dates at the volume or file level. The records are preserved in 315 "volumes." Except for bound volumes, such as letter books and accounting records, it is unclear what is meant by a "volume." It is therefore difficult to determine the physical scope of the materials. A helpful eighteen-page index is included, although there are some significant omissions. As an example, the index entries for the firm's partners and senior personnel do not direct a user to the important subgroup of partners' correspondence. Fraser has thoughtfully provided additional information of potential value to researchers, such as whether a volume is indexed, if documents are in a foreign language, and the existence of other pertinent records. (The location of these materials, however, is not always identified.)

There is no indication that any of these records are closed to scholars. In any event, this logically done inventory should provide valuable information and guidance to potential and actual users of the material.

University of Akron

JOHN V. MILLER, JR.

The Vaudreuil Papers: A Calendar and Index of the Personal Papers and Private Records of Pierre de Rigaud de Vaudreuil, Royal Governor of the French Province of Louisiana, 1743–1753. By Bill Barron. New Orleans: Polyanthos, 1975. xxxiii, 543 pp. Index. \$25.00.

This book is a welcome addition to the historical literature of colonial America. The Marquis de Vaudreuil was governor of Louisiana from 1743 to 1753 and governor general of Canada from 1755 to 1760, when he suffered the humiliation of surrendering the country to the English conquerors.

The original Vaudreuil papers are in the Huntington Library and Art Gallery at San Marino, California, having been purchased in 1923 by Henry E. Huntington from the earl of Loudoun, whose collateral kinsman, the fourth earl of Loudoun, had acquired them in 1756 when the ship on which they were being transported to Québec was seized by the British. They have never been utilized to any extent by historians. This calendar is their first full exposure to the world of scholarship.

Vaudreuil lived in turbulent times. Great Britain and France, hereditary enemies, were joined in a life-and-death struggle in both Europe and America. In the vast territory called Louisiana, which extended from the Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico, Governor de Vaudreuil was beset by troubles. The English were making inroads on the Indian allies of the French. The Choctaws and Chickasaws, led by Red Shoes and other chiefs, were actively supporting the English. In the Ohio country a chief bearing the charming name La Demoiselle boasted that he had the support of all Wabash, Illinois, Sauk, Fox, Winnebago, and other tribes against the French if hostile action should be taken against him. All through the *Papers* Vaudreuil complains that the reason France was losing the assistance of her Indian allies was the home government's failure to send necessary provisions and merchandise for them.

Vaudreuil was a native Canadian and the son of a former governor general of Canada; therefore, in his early years he had had considerable exposure to administrative problems. He did his best in Louisiana, but the failure of the French government to act promptly undermined his work. Supplies were slow in coming, and when they did come they were frequently insufficient in quantity and deficient in quality and selection.

A weakness in the French administration was the dual responsibility given to the governor and to certain of his subordinates, so that the latter often acted independently of the former. Vaudreuil's reports frequently reflect the problems he had with his *ordonnateurs*—Michel, Salmon, Le Normant, and Dauberville. When supplies for the Indians did come, at last, he accused his *ordonnateurs* of seizing the supplies for their own use.

Much of the governor's time was spent on military matters. He increased the troop strength from thirteen to thirty-seven companies, and he took a personal interest in the welfare of his officers and soldiers. He was concerned, however, with revolts at Mobile and some desertions to Carolina and the Spanish colony nearby. He blamed the poor conditions among the military on the failure of the king's ships to arrive in time with the necessary supplies.

Yet, in spite of his problems, progress was made during Vaudreuil's administration, as shown by his long report of 30 March 1751 (pp. 256–59): abuses in the military forces were remedied; the finances, formerly in poor condition, were regulated; commerce with the French islands of St. Domingo and Martinique and with the neighboring Spanish colony were promoted; industry was flourishing (timber for shipbuilding, mines, export of beef and other products); and so on. His

report was not all glowing, however; he criticized the government (again!) for its failure to accede promptly to his requests for provisions, and he deplored the violence and bloodshed caused by the adherence to England of his former Indian allies. He concluded that he had made "the most progress attainable within my power, which circumstances of the war and the little help provided did not always permit me to satisfy my ambition to give the King the best indications of my zeal and application to the service."

The *Papers* confirm the verdict passed on the authorities in France by historians of the French regime in Canada, namely, that they were not really good colonial administrators. They were more interested in what they could get out of their colonies than in developing a sound overseas empire.

A few pages (427-38) deal with events during Vaudreuil's administration as governor general of Canada, especially the capture by the French of Fort William Henry (1757) and General the Marquis de Montcalm's failure to curb the excesses of his troops on the British garrison. Although Vaudreuil was a good ruler of Louisiana, and he strove valiantly in the face of adversity, French-Canadian historians seem not to hold him in high regard as governor general of their country, probably because it was his fate to turn Canada over to Britain, although the government and people of France were actually indifferent to their loss. After his return to France in 1760 Vaudreuil was tried for maladministration; but he was acquitted, allegedly (and probably truly) because of family influence.

The Vaudreuil Papers is an important contribution to an interesting and significant period in American history. The many documents calendared throw much light on the political, military, social, and economic conditions in the Mississippi Valley. Barron's editing is excellent and his explanatory introduction shows that he is master of his subject. His maternal ancestors were among the French colonists of Vaudreuil's time, indicated in the book's dedication to his mother (*née* Vaugine) and the fact that a Lieutenant Etienne Vaugine de Nuisement figures in the *Papers*. The index is excellent and informative. Our only criticism is that it would have been helpful for the reader unfamiliar with the old Province of Louisiana if a map had been included to show the location of the many places and posts mentioned, such as Arkansas, Biloxi, Mobile, New Madrid, and Ste. Geneviève.

Hyattsville, Maryland

MILTON RUBINCAM

Lafayette: A Guide to the Letters, Documents and Manuscripts in the United States.

Edited by Louis Gottschalk, Phyllis Pestieau, and Linda J. Pike. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1975. 296 pp. Indexes. \$37.50. Paper.

The Cornell University Libraries in 1971 embarked upon a project to locate and accumulate the papers of the Marquis de Lafayette. From public and private sources throughout the United States were acquired pertinent data about letters, documents, and manuscripts and frequently photocopies of them. These materials were assembled with the extensive Dean Collection at Cornell into a comprehensive listing of papers extant in the United States. The editors thus located and calendared over 4,500 items. The resulting guide to Lafayette's papers contains in addition to the calendar itself instructions on how to use it, a descriptive chronology of Lafayette's career, an index of recipients, a subject index of documents and manuscripts, and a list of repositories possessing the originals. The entries in the guide are listed chronologically and each includes type of record, recipient, subject of document or manuscript, the first line or more of the text, and name of the repository.

Crucial to any guide is the explanation of its format and how to use it. In this respect the editors are to be complimented. The explanations are generally understandable and concise; what might seem hazy at first is rapidly clarified by actual use of the guide. The editors have keyed the entries to the date of each item, both in the listings and the indexes. The dates in the calendar are cited by day, month, and year (e.g., 10 October 1804) with marginal emphasis given the day. Because Lafayette was a prolific writer, entries for most years extend over several pages. The researcher may wish for a more prominent display of the year on each page.

According to the usual definition, a calendar contains abstracts of the individual documents, thus presenting a summary or indication of the content. The guide to Lafayette's papers falls short of this objective because in most instances only the first line of each item is quoted. This does not adequately denote the subject matter, especially in regard to letters where the first line is often salutatory. For example, the listing for a letter of March 6, 1781, to Thomas Sim Lee is: "I have received your Excellency's letter of the 5th inst.," giving no indication that Lafayette goes on to discuss the transportation of troops from Head of Elk, Maryland. The editors must have had a reason for calendaring in this manner, such as problems inherent in describing and indexing subject content. One wishes they had explained the problems in the introduction.

Another point missing from the introduction is whether or not the photocopies collected by the Cornell University Libraries are available there for research.

The above criticisms do not denigrate the worthy accomplishment achieved by Louis Gottschalk, Phyllis S. Pestieau, and Linda J. Pike in bringing together in one source the widely scattered papers of Lafayette.

Maryland Hall of Records

PATRICIA M. VANORNY

New Jersey in the American Revolution, 1763-1783. Edited by Larry R. Gerlach. Trenton: New Jersey Historical Commission, 1975. xx, 474 pp. Index. \$15.00.

The American Revolution is still too often perceived in the popular mind as a semi-mythological force, the labor of a few great men with an almost mystical vision of freedom, forging a unified struggle against the tyranny of crown and Parliament. But, as Gerlach skillfully shows, the reality of the revolutionary era was something quite different. More than anything it was an era of war in which New Jersey, because of its strategic location between New York and Pennsylvania, was the chief battleground. Women were raped, and killed by snipers; Quakers were harassed because of their nonviolence; and citizen soldiers were so sickly that only one-third of them were fit for duty.

Gerlach has selected 187 documents illustrating all aspects of the revolutionary process, from the initial discontent over the Stamp Act, to the waging of war, to the imperfections of the Confederation government. The editor has been particularly careful to achieve a balanced perspective. Thus, the volume not only includes a variety of the documents themselves, but also presents a variety of points of view; we hear Tory prisoners as well as eminent patriots such as John Witherspoon.

Arranged topically as well as chronologically, the documents are meticulously edited, with ample section introductions, headnotes, and annotations that refine but never supplant the documents themselves. It is Gerlach's intent that the book should be read, not by professional historians specializing in colonial and revolutionary New Jersey, but by people with little prior knowledge of this field. Research

scholars, however, rather than general readers, should find the collection most useful. The book is significant not only because of its own historical objectivity and sensitivity to the impact of the revolutionary process on the people of New Jersey, but also because it is an excellent example of the merits of letting documents speak for themselves. As such it is a valuable model for other historians, regardless of their subject orientation.

National Historical Publications and Records Commission NANCY SAHLI

The Territorial Papers of the United States. Volume 28: The Territory of Wisconsin, 1839-1848. Compiled and edited by John Porter Bloom. Washington: National Archives and Records Service, 1975. viii, 1321 pp. Maps, illustrations, notes, index. \$20.10.

This is the second and concluding volume of the territorial papers of Wisconsin edited by John Porter Bloom, National Archives senior specialist for western history. In all respects it is equal to its series predecessors dealing with the southern and old northwest territories. The four major sections of this tome are devoted to a selective publication of the papers relating to the second and third administrations of Governors Henry Dodge (1839-41, 1845-48), James D. Doty (1841-44), and Nathaniel P. Tallmadge (1844-45). The published papers cover the entire range of territorial administration: Indian relations, including treaty rights, liquor traffic, and tensions between white settlers and Indians; land transactions, including surveys, sales, cessions, and claims; and reports and correspondence of territorial officials such as governors, delegates, secretaries, judges, land officers, Indian agents, and marshalls. These communications encompass memorials, petitions, reports, legal opinions, military communiques, financial statements, and letters which vary in length from half a page to several pages, sometimes published with the enclosures which accompanied the original. Such varied correspondence has been gleaned chiefly from twenty-five record groups at the National Archives, supplemented by some entries from state historical collections.

Bloom's two volumes on Wisconsin, the last of the Northwest Territories admitted to statehood, should be used in tandem. The newer volume has no introduction or preface, and so the reader must turn to the 1969 volume for the editor's remarks about the editorial apparatus, the arrangement and annotation of material, and the concurrent microfilm publication of the territorial papers in 122 reels. In his preface to the earlier volume, for instance, Bloom suggests that the researcher first peruse the section reprinting the Executive Journal, which provides "a basic framework of reference for the administrative history of the entire territorial period." In that context the second volume is more useful and intelligible.

Since this is not a volume that will normally be read from cover to cover, but rather consulted as a reference work, two welcome features deserve special notice. The first is the extensive reference to related material in the microfilm supplement, material of tremendous help to the researcher tracing a theme or specific sequence of events not fully elaborated in the text. To some extent, therefore, the printed volumes are a guide to the microfilm edition. Another significant feature is the detailed index, covering nearly 150 pages, in which main entries are alphabetically arranged and subentries chronologically arranged, and in which references even to footnotes are included.

Although the editor's decision not to alter the spelling and punctuation of the originals is certainly an accepted practice, it nevertheless occasionally confuses the reader. Also, at times, uneven lines of type and partially blank pages make for an awkward appearance. In every important respect, however, this volume does justice to the difficult job of selection, balance, and treatment of the myriad aspects of territorial administration. Scholars can only hope for a faster publication schedule for subsequent volumes on Iowa, Oregon, and Minnesota.

University of Wisconsin-Parkside

NICHOLAS C. BURKEL

Pattern and Process: Research in Historical Geography. Edited by Ralph E. Ehrenberg. Washington: Howard University Press, 1975. xv, 360 pp. \$15.00.

Pattern and Process, the proceedings of the 1971 Conference on the National Archives and Research in Historical Geography, illustrates the potential for use of the broad spectrum of archival media by historical geographers. While the conference organizers recognized that maps are an obvious archival source for geographers, this relationship was not overly stressed. This is a strong point in favour of this volume since too often in the past (and even today in some instances), researchers identifying themselves as geographers in archival institutions were directed only toward the area which had responsibility for maps. One contribution of this book may be a further weakening of that notion.

These proceedings are divided into five sections: (1) Research on the Historical Geography of the United States; (2) Afro-American Population; (3) Exploration, Surveying, and Mapping; (4) Transportation, Commerce, and Industry; and (5) Rural and Urban Settlement.

Each section contains one to four papers from the scholarly community, and one or two papers by National Archives employees on sources available. The papers by speakers from outside the National Archives discuss such diverse topics as the Afro-American population of New Jersey, the covered bridges in Parke County, Indiana, urban planning in the western mining towns, Thomas Jefferson and the passage to India, and the De Brahm surveys of British East Florida. The source materials used in such papers are understandably wide-ranging. The papers on sources, by National Archives staff, combined with Ehrenberg's extensive thirty-five page "Bibliography to Resources on Historical Geography in the National Archives," provide invaluable information on types of archival sources available. In his paper, "Archives and the Design of Transportation Research," Franklin W. Burch refers to the problems created between the researcher's usual subject-oriented requests and the archivist's organizationally or functionally arranged records. Conferences providing an opportunity for archivists to consider the sources from a subject viewpoint help to alleviate this often recognized but continuing problem.

The archivist without a geographical background who peruses this volume will probably find that his definition of geography will broaden. In his keynote address, "First Things First," the late Andrew Hill Clark expressed the hope that the meaning of geography would not continue to equate to "the rocks, the rain, the rivers and the roses." Historical geographers often provide varying definitions of their field; simply stated, it could be said that historical geography is concerned with the reconstruction of past geographies and the identification of geographic change through time. It should be recognized that the research problems of the historical geographer are similar to those of other researchers using archival sources.

The various papers effectively utilize illustrations, both reproductions of archival materials (mostly maps) and maps and tables prepared especially for the volume. While it is true that the reproductions of several of the larger, detailed maps provide no more than a general idea of coverage, the problems of reproducing such items on a book page are well known and require no further comment here.

The National Archives should be congratulated for hosting such conferences that make better known the variety of archival records available for research not only by the traditional user, the historian, but also by others. As a delegate to the conference on historical geography, I well remember the excitement and enthusiasm generated not only by the papers but by the feeling of community and the surroundings. While no book can hope to have the same impact, this volume should be a welcome addition to both the archival and historical geography library shelves.

The only major criticism that could be made about this volume is the delay between the conference (1971) and the publication of these proceedings (1975). It is hoped that the facsimile folios of archival maps, promised by James B. Rhoads in his paper, "The Role of the National Archives," will be forthcoming in the near future.

As a last comment although not really related, it might be noted that the field of historical cartography is gaining impetus in North America. Perhaps, it is a theme that the National Archives could consider for a future conference.

Public Archives of Canada

BETTY KIDD

Directory of Jewish Archival Institutions. Edited by Philip P. Mason. Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1975. Index. Paper. \$3.75.

This short, 76-page, volume gives detailed information on the holdings of eight archival depositories specializing in Jewish historical material. The listings are based mainly on information supplied by the institutions themselves, and therefore the entries vary rather widely in form and completeness. The preliminary nature of this guide is quite clear; the introduction describes the book frankly as a "first step in publicizing the rich holdings of Jewish archival agencies." The book is quite successful in fulfilling this goal. The scholar's attention is drawn to the existence of hundreds of collections, many of considerable historical value. Editor Mason and the institutions are to be commended for not waiting for all collections to be cataloged but rather for drawing the reader's attention even to uncataloged material. A useful index enhances the value of the guide as a reference work.

Despite the success of this brochure as a preliminary guide to Jewish archival institutions, the directory clearly points out that much remains to be done to make materials on Jewish history accessible to the American scholarly public. Only a few of the entries are very detailed. In most cases the size of each collection is not indicated, and some of the institutions do not even follow the basic principles of provenance in their listings. Thus the reader does not always know if a specific collection is extensive or merely a single item, or whether the actual papers of an individual are held or merely papers about him. Since several of the archives covered by the guide are engaged in extensive cataloging projects and are increasing the professionalization of their staffs, it should be possible to hope for a second edition of the guide in a few years based on more complete and accurate cataloging. Perhaps then we can be informed not only of the existence of the individual collections with brief summaries, but also of their relative volume and principles of organization.

But even when a more complete directory of the archival institutions specializing in Jewish records is available, major tasks will remain. Chief among these is a reference guide to major collections of Jewish records in nonspecialized institutions. Often such collections held in institutions which are not under Jewish auspices are at least as important as those in Jewish institutions; a project drawing together these scattered collections would be an important achievement.

In summary one can say that this *Directory* is a useful and important first step in the description of records to Judaic scholars. The volume is well-prepared and well-presented; it contains a number of illustrations and relatively few typographical errors. Let us hope that it will be followed by further steps toward complete description of the records in this subject area.

Leo Baeck Institute

STEVEN M. LOWENSTEIN

Micrographic Systems. NMA Reference Series No. 16. By Daniel M. Costigan. Silver Spring, Maryland: National Micrographics Association, 1975. 228 pp. Illustrations, tables, appendixes, notes, index. \$16.50 (\$12.50 for NMA members).

Alteration of the term *microfilm* to *micrographics* in the title of the NMA in April 1975 wisely confirmed the advances in microform technology made in recent years. Most significantly it indicated too the precise thought which vendors and users of microforms are rapidly directing to techniques of information storage and retrieval. A fine example of this precision is the latest volume in the NMA's Reference Series, *Micrographic Systems*, written by a widely recognized expert in the development of methods of transferring graphic information.

Daniel Costigan modestly offers "an effective introduction to micrographic systems planning" for novices, and "a kind of refresher course" for the more experienced. Remarkably, his book works well at both levels and demonstrates NMA President Henry Frey's contention that it serves both as a "road map" and as a "reaffirmation of the faith." It is pleasurable to welcome a publication dealing with technical detail in so eminently readable a fashion yet packed with helpful advice and data. Rarely a page passes without reference to an explanatory illustration whether a sensibly uncluttered flowchart, a table of statistics, a test chart, a list of standards data, a floor plan for a production facility, or equipment carefully photographed to display pertinent aspects of capability and use. Each of ten chapters concludes with a reading list where articles or monographs bear publication dates, for the most part post-1972.

One appendix forms a glossary of micrographic terms published as NMA Industry Standard MS 100-1971 and is supplemented by Costigan's unofficial definitions of about thirty more. *Data base* receives an unexpectedly wide definition—those for *digital*, *logic*, and *scanning device* are very specific; his descriptions for newer terms or applications such as *browsing*, *collective*, *SCTv* and *TPC* are admirably succinct. Two further appendixes provide English/Metric Conversion Tables and published Microfilm Standards in categories. An excellent seventeen-page index provides all manner of entry to the text and illustrative material, though the publisher might note that italicized page numbers are not distinctive. Employment turnover, eye fatigue, and handicapped personnel rate specification just as much as micromire, plotters, and Ross-Crabtree testing.

Archivists would do well to put *Micrographic Systems* at their elbows. Certainly the main thrust is toward commercial operations and retrieval of data from active

files; indeed, Costigan contrasts *archival* with *dynamic* microimage media. Nevertheless, apart from its qualities as a systematic guide to building microform capability, it is the emphasis upon information retrieval development which ought to be a major attraction to the archivist who has tended to rely heavily on the storage aspects of microform. The almost natural assumption by Costigan that computer applications are handmaidens of a micrographic system provides a sharp goad to the archivist's frequent reluctance to explore the frontiers of microimagery in information retrieval. Further, because of the nature of archival documentation the archivist cannot fail to exercise interest in the methodology of information *transfer*, a field in which the author has worked up a special expertise on facsimile communication. In short, *Micrographic Systems* deserves considerable acclaim for its clarity, compactness, and stimulation to systematic thought.

Archives of Ontario

GORDON DODDS

Systematic Discography. By Lewis Foreman. Hamden, Connecticut: Linnet Books, 1974. 144 pp. \$9.50.

Strangely, until the publication of *Systematic Discography*, there has been no adequate guide providing systematic procedures for the bibliographic control of sound recordings. Major collections of recorded sound materials have existed for years in private and institutional hands but they have received little descriptive attention from print-oriented librarians, archivists, and scholars. Even though the compiling of documentation for recordings has spawned its own label, "discography," a term first used by Charles Delaunay in his pioneering work on jazz, *Hot Discographie*, published in France in 1936, the lack of standards to identify, describe, index, and control sound recordings has produced unbelievable confusion over methods, formats, practices, and procedures to be followed either by amateur recording enthusiasts or by media librarians and sound archivists.

A practical handbook was needed and Lewis Foreman's book attempts to fill that void, providing guidance as well as an account of the techniques involved in the compilation of discographies. Beginning with a brief discussion on the development of sound recordings, its place in the documentation of twentieth-century history, and the factors affecting preservation of recorded materials, the author devotes the major part of his work to the theoretical and practical aspects of arranging and organizing discographies, methods of dating records, typographical style and use of abbreviations, and the various approaches that have been used on different subjects including classical recordings, wild life recordings, and folk music. Examples are generously provided, often with pages reproduced from well-known discographies to illustrate the author's points.

Unfortunately for potential American users, the samples provided and the sources given are heavily weighted toward the British experience. This is especially true later in the book with the listing of unusual and pirate record labels, the listing of journals and review sources, and with the directory of dealers in vintage recordings of which only seven entries are from the United States. While the author's British bias is understandable, it does present a disadvantage and does lessen the value of the book, making more difficult its application to American discographical practices and peculiarities. Some techniques described are universal, however, and could be easily adapted; but overall, Foreman's book only points out with added emphasis how badly we need a similar work focused on the American idiom.

Despite these minor reservations, the book is a valuable pioneering effort in the identification and control of recorded sound materials. It will be an important and practical reference handbook for professional librarians and archivists as well as for the serious collector of sound recordings.

National Archives and Records Service

LESLIE C. WAFFEN

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 United States Army Center of Military History has published a second edition of the Official Directory of U.S. Army Museums, together with a guide to historic sites on Army posts, in its new *Guide to U.S. Army Museums and Historic Sites*, compiled by Norman Miller Cary, Jr. (Washington: United States Army Center of Military History, 1975. vii, 116 pp. Maps, illustrations, appendix, bibliography. Paper.) The *Guide* lists and describes the collections of U.S. Army, Army National Guard, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and other service museums; federal museum and historic areas with military collections; and private, state, and municipal military museums. The *Guide* also includes a chapter on historic sites on Army property that are registered as National Historic Sites, or nominated for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, or designated National Historic Landmarks. A chapter listing sources of information about military history is also included. Maps for locating army posts and other sites listed in the volume are at the back. The *Guide* is for sale for \$3.00 by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. (Stock number 008-920-00561-4)

The Forest History Society continues its oral history documentation of the forestry and conservation movement with the publication of *Conservation's Communicator: An Interview with Henry E. Clepper conducted by Elwood R. Maunder*. Clepper's professional career has included service during the 1920s as a forester in Pennsylvania's Department of Forests and Waters, as executive secretary of the Society of American Foresters from 1936 to 1966, and as chairman of the Natural Resources Council of America, 1950-51. His reputation as observer, historian, and proponent of the conservation movement stems from his authorship of nine books and over one hundred articles. Clepper's remarks deal primarily with his attempts and those of other publicists to reveal to the layman the concerns of conservationists. Clepper describes leading personalities and the publications of various conservation societies. Maunder is an able interviewer who makes full use of Clepper's skills as a historical observer and effectively elicits his ideas on many important events in the conservation movement. The 97-page volume is available from the Forest History Society, Inc., Post Office Box 1581, Santa Cruz, California 95061 at \$32.70. [Douglas Helms]

The Naval History Division has published a *Guide to United States Naval Administrative Histories of World War II*, compiled by William C. Heimdahl and Edward J. Marolda (Washington: Department of the Navy, 1976. xix, 219 pp.

Appendix, index. Paper). The *Guide* consists of brief descriptive accounts of more than three hundred bound volumes comprising the unpublished histories of all aspects of naval activity in World War II. These are available in photocopy from the Navy Department Library through interlibrary loan. The *Guide* is organized under office or command headings, from the component sections of the office of the Secretary of the Navy to the "History of the Naval Armed Guard Afloat, World War II." Each description carefully delineates the time frame and scope of the administrative history as well as the existence of useful appendixes, tables, indexes, and photographs. Those interested in obtaining copies should write to the Director of Naval History, U.S. Naval Historical Center, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D.C. 20374. [Gibson B. Smith]

The Impact of the American Revolution Abroad, a 1976 publication of the Library of Congress, is the result of the fourth symposium on the American Revolution sponsored by that institution. The papers and commentaries delivered on May 8 and 9, 1975, focus on the impact—both immediate and long-term—the American upheaval had on the world. Presentations by such outstanding scholars as R. R. Palmer, Claude Fohlen, J. W. Schulte Nordholt, J. H. Plumb, N. N. Bolkhovitinov, Mario Rodríguez, and Owen Dudley Edwards highlight the American Revolution's influence on particular European nations. Shorter commentaries by three special visiting scholars complete the small but excellent publication which can now be purchased for \$4.50 from the Information and Media Services Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540. Payment must accompany all mail orders. [George C. Chalou]

The University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa, published in 1975 the third edition of its *Guide to the Archives and Papers* in the university library. Edited by Anna M. Cunningham, the third edition has almost 800 entries, compared to 516 entries in the second edition (1970) and about 350 entries in the first (1967). Two-thirds of the entries are included in a "General" section, while one-third are in a section on the Church of the Province of South Africa. Among the many accessions since 1970 are the records of the Progressive Party of South Africa, the records of Black Sash, 161 items from the papers of Jan Smuts, and the papers of a number of fairly prominent South Africans. For the first time, the *Guide* has a subject index, in addition to the index to names. [David C. Humphrey]

To celebrate the two-hundredth birthday of Lyman Beecher on October 12, 1975, the Stowe-Day Foundation, in Hartford, Connecticut, sponsored "Portraits of a Nineteenth-Century Family: A Symposium on the Beecher Family." Papers presented by symposium participants Stuart C. Henry, Kathryn Kish Sklar, E. Bruce Kirkham, Ann Farnum, and Joseph S. Van Why have been compiled, by Earl A. French and Diane Royce, into an attractive 127-page paperback publication that was issued in May 1976. The title duplicates that of the symposium. Each paper concerns a different member of the Beecher family and is immediately followed by footnotes that primarily credit the Beecher Family Papers at Yale University, collections of the Stowe-Day Foundation, and the Beecher-Stowe Papers at Radcliffe College, in addition to assorted secondary publications and writings of the Beechers. For order information, contact The Stowe-Day Foundation, 77 Forest Street, Hartford, Connecticut 06105. [Marilla B. Gupitil]

The James P. Adams Library of Rhode Island College has published a *Register of the Papers of the Honorable Michael DeCiantis*. This fourteen-page pamphlet is

the first of a projected series of publications that will describe the library's holdings in Rhode Island history and ethnic studies. The register includes a brief sketch of DeCiantis's career as an attorney and judge, a detailed scope and content note on the papers, and a container list that includes the folder titles of the collection. The DeCiantis papers, which span the period from the 1920s to the 1970s, reflect primarily DeCiantis's legal career, but also include information concerning Rhode Island politics and the Rhode Island Family Court, on which DeCiantis has served since 1961. [Jerome Nashorn]

Published by the Swedish State Archives, *Stenografiska Protokoll Tolkade Av Hilding Svensson I 1674-1675* (Stockholm: Riksarkivet, 1975. xix, 465 pp.), contains the minutes of the meetings of the Council of State from August 18, 1674, through December 30, 1675. The minutes are unusual since the original is in shorthand that had to be deciphered and the names of the participants had to be deduced from the initial letters of the given name and the surname. Ingvar Andersson's introduction acknowledges indebtedness to English editor Robert Latham for the principles that governed the deciphering and publication of the celebrated Pepys diary. A brief preface by Åke Kromnow, the present Archivist of Sweden, pays tribute to the various archivists engaged in this project.

Primarily of historical interest, the council meetings usually opened with the reading of letters from foreign rulers and from Swedish envoys abroad. Relations between Denmark and Sweden were strained and both countries were competing in the lucrative but sordid slave trade on the Guinea coast of Africa. Discussions covered a wide range of foreign and domestic matters. Apart from relations with England, Denmark, France, and Holland, the council dealt even with marital cases, such as those of Hans Larson who wished to marry the widow Regina Bertilsdotter, and Nils Markusson who was charged with bigamy, for which the penalty was decapitation.

Use of this work is facilitated by an index in two parts, one covering the more prominent persons and the other selected subjects. One can only admire the diligence that produced this publication; however, many archivists would probably prefer not to be confronted with so perplexing a project. [Harold Larson]

Edited by Folke Linberg and Gyorgy Ranki for the Swedish-Hungarian Historical Commission, the book *Hungary and Sweden: Early Contacts, Early Sources* (Swedish-Hungarian Historical Studies. Budapest: Akademiai Kiado, 1975. 121 pp. Notes.) contains two contributions: (1) an overview by Gyorgy Szekely of the historical contacts and parallels between Hungary and Sweden in the medieval period, and (2) a description by Åke Kromnow, M. Voros, and K. Tarkiainen of sources on Hungarian history, primarily dated before 1660, in the Riksregistraturet (Swedish National Archives). The authors divide the sources into ten categories: (1) riksregistratur, consisting of copies of letters and instructions from the Swedish crown; (2) collections of treaties; (3) diplomatic materials arranged according to the different countries concerned; (4) letters to the Swedish monarchs; (5-9) personal archives of Stegeborg, Salvius, Oxenstierna, Skokloster, and Magnus Gabriel de la Gardie; and (10) extranea, consisting of foreign confiscated archives arranged by country. The almost twelve-hundred items listed in the catalog provide for the historian of medieval Eastern Europe a treasure trove of materials for research. [E. Kasinec, Harvard University Library, Ukrainian Research Institute]

An interesting addition to the Michigan Historical Collection's series of bulletins

on significant ethnic groups in Michigan history is *Letters to Finland* (Bulletin No. 26. Ann Arbor: Michigan Historical Collections, 1976. 25 pp. Illustrations). Following an introductory essay on Finns in America, seven Finnish immigrant letters home, dated between 1880 and 1955, are reprinted with commentary. The originals of the letters are held by the University of Turku, and Michigan has obtained microfilm copies of these, among others. A resources statement completes the booklet.

The letters and two photographs reprinted should raise provocative questions in the minds of those interested in ethnic history. Why, for example, did Finns in America turn from mining or lumbering to hard-scrabble farming? Was it a status motivation carried with them from Europe? Did Finns in America place farm buildings in the usual square configuration as in rural Finland—one illustration in the booklet suggests either that they did not or that the purchase of existing farms prevented the development of the characteristic pattern. The booklet would have benefited from the addition of maps of Finland and of Michigan, locating the migration centers and pinpointing the homes and former homes of the letter writers, and from an explanation of the complex citation given for each document. [Trudy H. Peterson]

The Archives of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, under the direction of F. Donald Yost, has prepared a *Records Management Manual* designed to acquaint General Conference staff with the organization's new archives program. The manual, published in August 1974, explains the need for such a program and how offices may participate in it through records retention schedules and use of a records center and archives. Records retention and disposal criteria, records transfer procedures, and access to transferred records are specifically discussed with sample forms included. Although prepared for internal use, the manual is available at \$1.00 for postage and handling from the General Conference Archives, 6840 Eastern Ave. NW, Washington, D.C. 20012. [David Horrocks]

The Labor-Management Documentation Center of the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, has completed the preparation of several finding aids, including: *Check List of Non-Current Collective Bargaining Agreements Held by the Labor-Management Documentation Center*, 19 pp.; *Women and Work, A Preliminary Guide to Primary Sources in the Labor-Management Documentation Center*, by M. Constance Bulkley, 19 pp.; *Agricultural Labor, A Preliminary Guide to Primary Sources in the Labor-Management Documentation Center*, by M. Constance Bulkley, 7 pp.; and *Radicals and Reactionaries, A Preliminary Guide to Primary Sources in the Labor-Management Documentation Center*, by Richard Strassberg and M. Constance Bulkley, 18 pp. These are available in limited quantities from the Labor-Management Documentation Center, 144 Ives Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. 14853.

OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED

Adapt or Perish: The Life of General Roger A. Pryor, CSA. By Robert S. Holzman. Hamden, Connecticut: Archon Books, 1976. 209 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index.

Adolf Hitler. By John Toland. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1976. xx, 1,935 pp. Illustrations, maps, tables, index. \$14.95.

- American Buildings and Their Architects: The Colonial and Neoclassical Styles.* By William H. Pierson, Jr. Garden City, New York: Anchor Books, 1976. xxv, 503 pp. Illustrations, notes, index. Paper. \$6.95.
- American Buildings and Their Architects: The Impact of European Modernism in the Mid-Twentieth Century.* By William H. Jordy. Garden City, New York: Anchor Books, 1976. xxiv, 469 pp. Illustrations, notes, index. Paper. \$6.95.
- American Buildings and Their Architects: Progressive and Academic Ideals at the Turn of the Twentieth Century.* By William H. Jordy. Garden City, New York: Anchor Books, 1976. xxi, 420 pp. Illustrations, notes, glossary of terms, index. Paper. \$6.95.
- Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1975.* Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1976. xv, 89 pp. and separately papered appendixes. Charts, index.
- Annual Reports of the Director of Archives for 1974.* Pretoria, South Africa: Office of the Director of Archives, 1976. 106 pp. Paper.
- The Asian American: The Historical Experience.* Edited by Norris Hundley, Jr. Introduction by Akira Iriye. Santa Barbara, California: American Bibliographic Center-Clio Press, 1976. xii, 186 pp. Tables, notes, index. \$15.75. Paper: \$5.75.
- The Battle of the Washita: The Sheridan-Custer Indian Campaign of 1867-69.* By Stan Hoig. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1976. xvii, 268 pp. Appendixes, notes, index. \$8.95.
- The Beginnings of Russian-American Relations, 1775-1815.* By Nikolai N. Bolkhovitinov. Translated by Elena Levin. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1976. xviii, 484 pp. Appendixes, notes, index. \$35.00.
- Bibliographie Luxembourgeoise 1974 (XXXe année) et complément des années précédentes.* Luxembourg: Bibliothèque Nationale, 1975. 248 pp. Index.
- A Bibliography of Anabaptism, 1520-1630, A Sequel—1962-1974.* Sixteenth Century Bibliography, No. 1. St. Louis: Center for Reformation Research, 1975. 56 pp. Paper. \$2.00.
- Businessmen and Municipal Reform: A Study of Ideals and Practice in San Jose and Santa Cruz, 1896-1916.* Edited by David W. Eakins, San Jose State University. Original Research in Santa Clara County History, Student Publication No. 1, 1976. San Jose, California: Sourisseau Academy for California and Local History, 1976. 22 pp. Paper.
- Butch Cassidy, My Brother.* By Lula Parker Betenson as told to Dora Flack. New York: Viking Penguin Inc., 1976. xv, 265 pp. Illustrations, appendix, bibliography, index. Paper. \$2.50.
- Cherokee Sunset: A Nation Betrayed.* By Samuel Carter III. New York: Doubleday, 1976. xi, 318 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. \$9.95.
- The Correspondence of W. E. B. DuBois. Volume 2: Selections, 1934-1944.* Edited by Herbert Aptheker. Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1976. vi, 419 pp. Illustrations, notes, index. \$22.50.
- Davie County: A Brief History.* By James W. Wall. Raleigh: North Carolina

- Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, 1976. xiii, 128 pp. Maps, illustrations. Paper.
- Descriptive Lists of Documents Available in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Herala, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh (Based on the information received in 1964-65).* National Register of Private Records: No. 6. New Delhi: National Archives of India. 167 pp. Glossary, index. Paper.
- Descriptive List of Persian Correspondence, 1801, Being Letters Which Passed Between the Company's Officials and Indian Chiefs, Notables, and Foreign Potentates.* Volume 1. New Delhi: National Archives of India, 1974. ii, 140 pp. Notes. Paper.
- Documents Diplomatiques Francais, 1932-1939.* 2e série (1936-1939). Tome 1 (10 Juin-2 Septembre 1938). Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1976. 987 pp. Index.
- Early Sixteenth Century Roman Catholic Theologians and the German Reformation. A Finding List of CRR Holdings.* Sixteenth Century Bibliography No. 2. St. Louis: Center for Reformation Research, 1975. 55 pp. Paper. \$2.00.
- The Education of a Public Man: My Life and Politics.* By Hubert H. Humphrey. Edited by Norman Sherman. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1976. xiii, 513 pp. Illustrations, notes, index. \$12.50.
- Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation 1975.* Wilmington, Delaware: Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation, Inc., 1976. 64 pp. Illustrations. Paper.
- Erhvervshistorisk Arbog: Meddelelser Fra Erhvervsarkivet XXVI 1975.* Aarhus: Universitetsforlaget, 1976. 165 pp. Illustrations.
- Evangelical Theologians of Wurtemberg in the Sixteenth Century. A Finding List of CRR Holdings.* Sixteenth Century Bibliography No. 3. St. Louis: Center for Reformation Research, 1975. 57 pp. \$2.00.
- Fort William-India House Correspondence and Other Contemporary Papers Relating Thereto (Public Series).* Volume 11: 1782-92. Indian Records Series. Edited by I. B. Banerjee. New Delhi: National Archives of India, 1974. ix, 605 pp. Illustrations, index. Paper.
- The Futile System: How to Unchain Congress and Make the System Work Again.* By John J. Rhodes. Garden City, New York: EPM Publications, Inc., 1976. 151 pp. Appendix, notes. \$8.95.
- Godly Kings and Early Ethics.* By Tertius Chandler. Hicksville, New York: Exposition Press, 1976. 195 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. \$12.50.
- Golden Promise in the Piedmont: The Story of John Reed's Mine.* By Richard F. Knapp. Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1975. 27 pp. Illustrations. Paper. \$50.
- Historical Statistics of the United States, 1790-1970.* Volume 2: *The Midwest.* By Donald B. Dodd and Wynelle S. Dodd. University, Alabama: University of Alabama Press, 1976. vi, 71 pp. Notes. \$7.75. Paper: \$3.95.
- History of the Second World War.* Volume 4: *British Foreign Policy in the Second World War.* By Sir Llewellyn Woodward. London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1975. xvii, 550 pp. Notes, index. \$36.00.

Hoover Institution Microfilms. Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1976. vi, 44 pp. Paper.

How the Battleship Maine Was Destroyed. By H. G. Rickover. Washington, D.C.: Department of the Navy, Naval History Division, 1976. xv, 173 pp. Illustrations, appendixes, note on sources, notes, index. \$5.70.

Inventaris Van Het Archief Van de Abdij van Groenenbriel Te Gent. By G. Marechal. Brussels: Algemeen Rijksarchief, 1975.

Inventaris Van Het Archief Van de Familie de Moerman d'Harlebeke en Van de Aanverwante Families. By J. Denys. Brussels: Algemeen Rijksarchief, 1975.

Inventaris Van Het Archief Van De Heerlijkheden Loenhout en Popendonk. By H. Delvaux. Brussels: Algemeen Rijksarchief, 1975.

Inventaris Van Het Archief Van de Familie Van de Werve en Van Schilde. By A. Bousse and A. James. Brussels: Algemeen Rijksarchief, 1975.

Inventaris Van Het Oud Gemeente-en Griffiearchief Van Onze-Lieve Vrouw-Lombeek en Strijtem (Roosdaal). By Willy Buntinx. Brussels: Algemeen Rijksarchief, 1975.

Journals of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, 1768-69. Introduction by Malcolm Freiberg. Boston: Massachusetts Historical Society, 1976. vii, 223 pp. Appendixes, index. \$15.00.

The Kenneth Roberts Reader of the American Revolution. Vol. 1: *Arundel*. Vol. 2: *Rabble in Arms*. Vol. 3: *Oliver Wiswell*. Vol. 4: *Battle of Cowpens*. By Kenneth Roberts. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1976. \$9.95.

The Manipulators: America in the Media Age. By Robert Sobel. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1976. xxii, 480 pp. Notes, bibliography, index. \$9.95.

A Mile of Glory: Pennsylvania Avenue from the Capitol to the White House. By Byron K. Enyart. New York: Vantage Press, 1976. 103 pp. Illustrations, bibliography. \$4.95.

Orthopedic Problems of the Wetherill Mesa Populations. By James S. Miles. Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1975. vii, 51 pp. Illustrations, appendixes, index. Paper.

Plagues and Peoples. By William H. McNeill. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1976. 369 pp. Index. \$10.00.

Privatarkiver: Slaegten Glahn, 1750-1960. Foreløbige Arkivregistraturer Ny Serie Nr. 9. Copenhagen: Udgivet af Rigsarkivet, 1974. 96 pp.

Privatarkiver: Slaegten Hegermann-Lindencrone, ca. 1742-1951. Foreløbige Arkivregistraturer Ny Serie Nr. 8. Copenhagen: Udgivet af Rigsarkivet, 1974. 79 pp.

Public Archives Canada Annual Report 1973/74. Ottawa: Information Canada, 1975. 125 pp. Illustrations, tables.

Report for 1975. Preston, Lancashire: Lancashire Record Office, 1976. 30 pp. Illustrations.

Report of the Committee on Library for 1975. Reprint from Year Book of the American Philosophical Society, 1975. Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society, 1976. 279 pp.

Rikets brev och register: Arkivbildande, kansliväsen och tradition inom den medeltida svenska statsmakten. Skrifter utgiven av Svenska Riksarkivet. By Herman Schuck. Stockholm: Svenska Riksarkivet, 1976. 614 pp. Notes.

The Rise and Fall of the Ancient Worlds. By Herbert Wender. New York: Philosophical Library, 1976. xi, 295 pp. Bibliography, index. \$8.75.

Savannah: A Renaissance of the Heart. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1976. 157 pp. \$7.95.

The Seventeenth Annual Report of the Keeper of Public Records on the Work of the Public Record Office, 1975. London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1976. 42 pp. Paper. 55 pence.

A Summary of Work 1975. Wellington, New Zealand: National Archives of New Zealand, 1976. 28 pp. Appendixes, index.

University of Illinois; University Archives Thirteenth Annual Report, July 1, 1976 to June 30, 1976. Champaign: University of Illinois Archives, 1976. 23 pp. Tables. Processed.