

REVIEWS

MAYGENE DANIELS, *Editor*

Archivaria. Volume 1, numbers 1 and 2, Winter 1975-76, Summer 1976. Published semi-annually by the Association of Canadian Archivists.

The Mid-Western Archivist. Volume 1, numbers 1 and 2, 1976. Published semi-annually by the Midwest Archives Conference.

Kudos to the Association of Canadian Archivists and the Midwest Archives Conference! As publishers of two new journals, *Archivaria* and *The Mid-Western Archivist*, they have committed their resources to enhancing archival literature and promoting serious discussion to the benefit of the profession as a whole. Many papers presented at professional meetings deserve further dissemination and discussion; important issues need to be aired in numerous forums; significant books need reviews by more than one reviewer. The advent of these two new periodicals is a major step toward meeting these needs.

Archivaria is the more ambitious of the two publications. Appearing semi-annually, it contains major and shorter articles; "Notes and Communications"; "Counterpoint," an open forum; "Potpourri," limits undefined; book reviews; and bibliography. In the first two issues the boundaries of the categories seemed a bit uncertain. For example, Gordon Dodds's thoughtful discussion of "The Compleat Archivist" was in the section of shorter articles but seemed virtually indistinguishable from the articles in "Counterpoint." It would be useful to have a statement by the editors of the criteria used to place articles in each section. Similarly, "Notes and Communications" is a mélange of reports on meetings, discussions of new archival projects and techniques, and regular features on conservation measures and "lesser known" archives. The editors might consider breaking this section into several parts. "Counterpoint" is a splendid idea, but some way should be found to involve the archival public in the discussions, perhaps by providing space after the feature piece for rebuttals to "Counterpoints" in previous issues. Again, the ground rules for such dialogue should be clearly stated in the journal. The one section that may be superfluous, at least in part, is that on bibliography. Listing works published in French or English through 1974, the bibliography partially duplicates both Frank Evans's enormous bibliography and the continuing annual bibliographies of the *American Archivist*. *Archivaria* could perform a real service by providing comprehensive bibliographic information on archival writings in current Canadian publications which, when used with the *American Archivist* and the Evans book, would provide thorough coverage of recent archival writings in North America and citations to a wide-ranging background of international archival theory. Finally, as befits a Canadian publication, major articles are followed by a brief résumé in French. It would be nice if this service could be extended to the shorter articles as well, especially as two of the most interesting pieces in the first two issues,

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

Edwin Welch's "Security in an English Archives" and R.S. Gordon's "Appraisals for Tax Credit by the National Archival Appraisal Board," appeared as shorter articles. The journal is handsomely printed, and the type face, even in the footnotes, is remarkably easy to read.

The Mid-Western Archivist is a much more modest journal, but in its own way it succeeds as completely as does its Canadian cousin. Published semi-annually, its first two issues include only articles and book reviews, although the editors plan to include in future issues proceedings of meetings, progress reports on special archival projects, review essays, and other material outside the scope of *The MAC Newsletter*. The editors have chosen some fine articles for the first two issues, especially James Fogerty's report on four of the regional archives networks (Illinois, Michigan, Nevada, and Texas) and Virginia Stewart's "Primer on Manuscript Field Work." The addition of a readers forum section would strengthen the journal and provide additional reader interest. Financial considerations probably dictate the photo-offset printing, limited type faces, and footnotes annoyingly placed at the end of each article, but those irritations are little enough to pay for a new journal with an intelligent editorial policy and substantive articles.

Archivists everywhere should salute and support these two new publications. Our profession is stronger for their existence, and we will all profit from this enlarged marketplace in which to explore the significant issues of the ever-changing archival world.

National Archives and Records Service

TRUDY HUSKAMP PETERSON

From Tin Foil to Stereo: Evolution of the Phonograph. By Oliver Read and Walter L. Welch. Indianapolis: Howard W. Sams and Co., 2d edition, 1976. xxii, 550 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. \$9.95. Paper.

From Tin Foil to Stereo: Evolution of the Phonograph, by Oliver Read and Walter Welch, has a serious flaw. The *Lives-of-the-Saints* treatment of Thomas A. Edison, remarked by reviewers of the first edition in 1959, is undiminished after seventeen years, as are the authors' descriptions of commercial rivals—"scoundrels" with "colossal nerve"—and their disdain for historians who "purposely or otherwise choose to minimize the importance . . . of Edison" in any phase of the development of the phonograph, radio, or film. In this tireless chronicle of patent litigation and industrial spying, the pro-Edison/anti-Bell bias begins on page five and permeates the remaining five hundred pages of what becomes a compendium of gee-whiz facts, drawings, documents, and historical advertisements.

The authors leave nothing out, and sometimes they repeat favorite quotations from Edison, like his early dictum that the phonograph "is not a toy . . . I want it sold for business purposes only," and his vision of phonographs "almost as common in homes as pianos and organs are today," giving the cover-to-cover first-time reader a feeling that he has lost his place.

Having noted and filed these shortcomings, the persevering reader is treated to a delightful history of taste and of ideas thwarted (shortsighted bankers, they claim, held up commercial radio for at least a dozen years); facts, large and small, are retold as an early *Harpers* said of the record player: "with the charming impartiality . . . [which] . . . expresses itself in the divine strains of a lyric goddess or . . . the startling vernacular of the street Arab."

There are stunning instances of high finance (RCA Victor was America's #1 advertiser in 1924, spending \$5,000,000—one seventh of its income—on ads) and low finance (Enrico Caruso signed to sing ten songs for one hundred pounds sterling). It is a saga of technology (the two-hundred feet long horn developed in 1918 to "catch" symphony orchestras was melted down, unused, for scrap in World War II; the talkie *The Jazz Singer* appeared in an America whose 7,500 movie houses included only 100 which were wired for sound), of a jukebox which delivered a candy bar along with each selection, of a time in 1939 when in major metropolitan centers it was impossible to be out of hearing distance of the reproduced sound of Bing Crosby's voice.

It is a lively, wordy, well-documented, scandalously biased history of American taste, technology, advertising, and hero worship.

It also makes a valid appeal for rooting out, rerecording, and archiving all the old masters (it claims that fewer than 10 percent of the 47,000 vocal recordings known to have been made are filed in any way which allows for systematic retrieval), and placing them in libraries to assure the public this much of their heritage: that anything recorded for posterity will in fact become the property of posterity.

The authors share the concern of the book's hero, one of the most deservedly revered of all American folk heroes, Thomas Edison, who wrote in anger in 1889 that "an old buckle from William the Conqueror's armour would be prized immensely . . . [by the British Museum] . . . whilst an authentic reproduction of his voice would be . . . [considered] . . . no earthly use or benefit to the present generation."

They propose "setting up a phonographic archive . . . as a repository for master records no longer of commercial value, to . . . function as an agency for restoring for educational use and posterity the recordings of the past . . . The general public should [the authors suggest] be able to order at some reasonable price copies of recordings which are no longer commercially available."

This concern for the future deserves our unstinting praise, as do the Howard W. Sams and Bobb-Merrill companies for reissuing in paperback and hardcover this monumental recounting of important segments of American social history.

G. Robert Vincent Voice Library
Michigan State University

MAURICE A. CRANE

Papermaking in America. By Norman B. Wilkinson. Greenville, Delaware: The Hagley Museum, 1975. 64 pp. Illustrations. Paper, \$2.50.

Watermark 74. By Colin Cohen. London: Wiggins Teape Limited, 63 Poland Street, London W1V3VF, 1974. 32 pp. Illustrations. Paper, £1, plus postage.

The John Dunlap Broadside: The First Printing of the Declaration of Independence. By Frederick R. Goff. Washington: Library of Congress, 1976. 64 pp. Illustrations. Hardbound, \$15.00; paper, \$7.50.

Some of us daily hold in our hands, but perhaps never see, ships and fleur-de-lis, post horns and plows, dates of years past and names of men dead. These are the filigreed images impressed into the fibers of paper that we handle, usually old, hand-made paper. Each such watermark is as distinctive as a fingerprint. Once a person who deals with documents gets hooked, their identification can be as exciting as the birdwatcher's sighting of a new or rare species. Knowing something about paper

and watermarks can also be useful in dating undated documents and imprints and in recognizing facsimiles and frauds.

Papermaking in America is an inexpensive volume which carries papermaking from that which the Mayas as early as 1500 years ago made from the inner bark of the wild fig tree to present-day experiments in converting trash and garbage into paper. The illustrations are outstanding.

Watermark 74, which served as a guide to an exhibition of papermaking held in London, is a bargain. It is a beautiful publication (and the only one of the three books reviewed here that is itself printed on watermarked paper—a wavy watermark which, in England, requires Bank of England permission). It reproduces nearly sixty watermarks, mostly British. Throughout the text is information about papermaking, mostly English, that might be hard to find elsewhere; and there is a useful chronology of papermaking.

A copy of the single page imprint of the Declaration of Independence that John Dunlap struck on the evening of July 4, 1776, brings on the open market perhaps the highest price of any single printed page. In keeping, Frederick Goff, with Ford Foundation money, has carried out what must be the most elaborate examination ever conducted of an American imprint. The Library of Congress assembled for him seventeen of the twenty-one known copies (some only partial) known to survive and made beta-radiography photographs of the watermarks of sixteen of these. All of the identifiable paper is of Dutch manufacture, though of several different papermakers. The volume has full-page reproductions of all twenty-one copies (of the texts, not the watermarks), with complete bibliographic data. These will break the hearts of those expectant souls who bring to our repositories facsimiles that they believe to be worth a couple of hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Goff's examination developed some interesting, though not startling, information about this important printing of the Declaration. He furnishes a good example of what modern aids such as beta-radiography and the Hinman collator can contribute to the examination of imprints and documents. Money provided by the Jane Engelhard Fund made possible a handsome volume.

Another volume that would have been reviewed here if it were in print is being prepared by Thomas L. Gravell, Jr. Although there is a large body of information on individual European watermarks, almost nothing exists about those that marked early American paper. Mr. Gravell has identified almost a thousand different watermarks of American paper manufactured before 1840 and, using a new Dupont product, Dylux paper, has made photoprints of these watermarks. His findings, illustrated with the photoprints, will be published within a year and will be an indispensable reference for any repository having early American documents.

National Archives and Records Service

LEONARD RAPPORT

The Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution. Volume 1, *Constitutional Documents and Records, 1776-1787*. Volume 2, *Ratification of the Constitution by the States, Pennsylvania*. Edited by Merrill Jensen. Madison: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1976. Vol. 1, 391 pp. Index. \$20.00. Vol. 2, 779 pp. Index, microfiche supplement. \$27.00.

These two volumes are the first in a series that will eventually amount to perhaps twenty volumes. The plan is to divide the series into three groups. The first, comprising eleven volumes, will deal with the individual states' ratification of the Constitution. The second will center on public and private comment about the Consti-

tution and will consist of four volumes of material presented chronologically. The third will offer all proposed amendments to the Constitution between ratification and congressional action on them in June 1789; the number of volumes in this group has not yet been announced.

To introduce the entire series the editor has gathered in the first volume documents that deal with such matters as the ratification of the Articles of Confederation, amendments to the Articles, the calling of the Constitutional Convention, appointments of delegates to that Convention. One might argue that much of this material does little or nothing to enhance the "constitutional context within which the men who debated the ratification of the Constitution were familiar." Instead, the editor has done superbly what Farrand should have done: presented the documentary background to the Constitutional Convention. This reviewer has shelved his copy just ahead of Farrand's four volumes of *The Records of the Federal Convention of 1787*.

The volume on Pennsylvania gives an auspicious start to the state-by-state survey of the Constitution's ratification. The editing is judicious and precise. The index is exemplary. (For instance, all pseudonyms mentioned in the text are grouped under a single heading and the men behind the masks are identified when known.) The documents offered are selective but fleshed out with a packet of microfiche cards holding nearly three thousand additional items, not always as "repetitious or peripheral" as the editor says. The microfilm material has been nicely integrated into the printed text. ("For an attack on Rush's position, see 'Tim Quandary,' Mfm: Pa., 287," runs a typical note.) There are several other small but nice touches—a calendar for the years 1787–90, a map of Pennsylvania, biographical sketches of leading characters of the day. The annotation is concise and admirably brief, although occasionally a scholar would like to have a bit more. For example, only a purist can object that punctuation has been silently altered and abbreviations spelled out in Melancton Smith's notes on the debate in Congress over the Constitution, but it would be helpful to have an indication where the editor has "interpreted differently" Julius Gobbel's careful rendering of the manuscript he published in the *Columbia Law Review* in 1964.

The few disappointments a reader receives cannot be blamed on the editor. He, too, admits surprise at the relatively few references to the ratification debate that turned up in the private correspondence of Pennsylvanians. Although Shays' Rebellion was a recent memory, there were only two references, both oblique, to that event in the long debate. Western Pennsylvania showed little enthusiasm for the Constitution, and two of its most vociferous opponents—John Smilie and William Findley—came from that area; yet, to judge by the index, contributors to the *Pittsburgh Gazette* had little to say about the fight over ratification.

Scholars who have long been uncomfortable working with the limited collection of documents in McMaster and Stone's *Pennsylvania and the Federal Constitution* can only be grateful for this new work. Once again Merrill Jensen has given us reason to honor him—not only as an historian of distinction but as a superb editor.

Lehman College of the
City University of New York

DAVID FREEMAN HAWKE

Manuscripts Guide to Collections at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. By Maynard J. Brichford, Robert M. Sutton, and Dennis F. Walle. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1976. 384 pp. Index. \$9.95.

This guide is divided into three sections. More than a third (Part I) is devoted to the University Archives; over half (Part II), to the Illinois Historical Survey Library; the remainder (Part III), to the Rare Book Room, the Business Archives, the History Library, and the Natural History Museum. Part I includes the papers of faculty, administrators, students, and alumni; Part II, many of the IHSL holdings earlier described in Marguerite Pease's guides, as well as personal papers and records of towns, counties, school districts, churches, and civic and political organizations received in more recent years; and Part III, the papers of notable literary figures, as well as the records of publishing houses and business firms. It may further be noted that, although most of the 411 record series in Part I (14 percent of the total holdings by number and 27 percent by volume) are directly associated with the university, they also include records of twenty-one non-university organizations. Each section is preceded by an informative essay that supplements the general introduction. Many entries provide detailed subject analyses and lists of correspondents, the former occasionally identified further by date and the latter by institutional affiliation. In Part II, bibliographic essays precede each subdivision devoted to copies of manuscript materials in foreign depositories. In addition to the detailed descriptions of the fourteen fully processed holdings of the Business Archives, there is a listing of the fifty-seven collections not yet processed. The existence of finding-aids, NUCMC entries, and restrictions are noted. These features will give considerable assistance to the user.

Other features do, however, seem open to question. A consistent policy has not been followed throughout in regard to several descriptive elements. Record group numbers appear at the end of each entry in the archives section; but, if accession numbers exist for the other two, they are not given. Part II occasionally gives donor information, but none appears in Parts I and III. It is stated in the introduction that the SAA glossary [the *American Archivist* 37 (July 1974): 415-33] was followed. It appears nonetheless to have been disregarded in many instances. For example, the title "Papers" is used in a manner inconsistent with the glossary definition. The John P. Altgeld "Papers" (p. 4) include "magazine articles, copies of newspaper articles in the Labadie Collection . . . , memorial booklet and information on [his] career." The Melville Eames "Papers" (p. 31) and the Otto Stuhlman "Papers" (p. 102) seem to contain postcards only; the Karl J. T. Ekblaw "Papers" (p. 31) consist of photographs and sales and maintenance literature, mainly on agricultural equipment; the "Papers" of Mark Hindsley (p. 50), Burton A. Ingwersen (p. 55), William G. Kammlade (p. 59), and perhaps ten others appear to comprise tape-recorded interviews only. (If so, why not call them "Interviews"?) If the above include letters or other MSS usually found in "Papers," the descriptions do not say so. A number of descriptions in Part II have extraordinarily cumbersome titles. The James E. Y. Hanna "Correspondence, Oath, Agreement, Survey, Plats" (p. 224) and the John Wesley Yantis "Correspondence, Fliers, Pamphlets, and Newspaper Clippings" (p. 299) could have been termed "Papers." The details do, after all, appear in the text. In a few cases, the entry titles appearing in the 1956 revision of *Guide to Manuscript Materials of American Origin* have been altered to their detriment. "Papers" is also used when "Records" would serve better, an example being the Mississippi Industrial Valley Arts Conference (p. 69). The description of the Martha Friedman "Papers" (p. 37) indicates that it is in fact a "collector's collection" on the 1968 Democratic Convention, not her personal papers. In most instances, scrapbooks are called just that, but the Chester O. Jackson Scrapbooks (p. 56) are referred to as "Papers," and the John J. Rea scrapbook of newspaper clippings (p.

270) is called "Records." "Archives" is also used where "Records" would seem more appropriate. Thus the archives holds the Alpha Lambda Delta Archives, but the Phi Beta Kappa Records; the National Association of Industrial and Technical Teacher Educators Archives, but the Progressive Education Association Records. One may question why the AAUP records are called "Correspondence" when they include, as well, minutes and treasurer's files. The World War I Committee on the History of the Participation of the University (p. 115) has no title designation. While the index is generally adequate, some subject entries have been omitted. Jacob Zeller's 1831 will (p. 300) gives directions for the emancipation of his slaves, but there are no index entries under "Emancipation," "Manumission," or "Slavery." The text includes a number of references to alcohol sale and consumption, but the index has no entries under "Liquor" or "Alcohol." The whiskey trade, the distillation of liquor, and the temperance movement (p. 293), are all indexed under "Temperance," along with the Roseville Temperance Union (p. 273), but the WCTU (p. 298) is not! There is also a temperance entry for page 276, on which this reviewer could find no mention of the subject. The "liquor problem" (p. 47) and "liquor in the dorms" (p. 66) are not indexed, while the "rum traffic curse" in 1909 (p. 18) and the campus drinking issue from 1935 to 1937 (p. 114) appear under "Prohibition." Papers concerning Illinois in both world wars (p. 235) are not indexed under World War I or II. Other discrepancies between text and index occur. On page 316, Richard Bentley's name is listed; in the index, he is called Robert. The name "von Tautophoeus" in the text reads "Von Tautophocus" in the index. J. Keir Hardie and Emmeline Pankhurst appear as Kier J. Hardie and Emaline Pankhurst in both places. Presumably Thomas E. Lawrence does refer to T. E. Lawrence (Lawrence of Arabia), but is either Guiseppe Massini or Joseph Mazzini the Italian patriot, Giuseppe Mazzini? A somewhat more rigid editorial surveillance would have improved this guide.

The introduction states that the guide "brings together in one document a comprehensive inventory of all the university's manuscript collections," but 86 percent of the archives holdings have yet to be described. Archivists and researchers alike will look forward to the appearance of additional volumes.

Cornell University

KATHLEEN JACKLIN

Catalog of the Florida State Archives: Catalog Number 1. Edited by Edward J. Tribble. Tallahassee: Florida Department of State, Division of Archives, History and Records Management, 1975. 66 pp. Index. Paper.

As the state with the oldest white settlement in the nation, and with one of the newest state archives, Florida offers a magnificent opportunity for archival management. In less than a decade since 1968, when the Florida State Archives began to acquire records, files going back to the early territorial period have been incorporated in this new facility. (Records of Spanish and British Florida remain in foreign archives, so less than half of the time span of Florida history can be represented.) Materials covering more than one and a half centuries are included, with recent governor's files among the important elements. As part of a division of Archives, History, and Records Management established in 1969 in the Florida Department of State (which has had a legislative mandate since 1845 to accept custody of Florida public records), the State Archives has prepared detailed finding aids for public records and manuscripts over which the new agency has custody. To provide general

information concerning materials referred to in the finding aids, this guide to archival and manuscript collections has been published in a modest format that cost the state only \$1.32 a copy. Designed so that supplementary volumes and indexing can be provided without any necessity to revise the existing entry pages, this arrangement has great advantages for users of the materials covered.

To gain maximum flexibility, entries in this Florida guide are modeled after those of the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections* issued by the Library of Congress. Each entry has a serial accession number, with archives and manuscripts arranged in separate sections. Indexing refers only to the serial numbers, so cumulative indexing of additional volumes (projected every year or two) will not make any of them obsolete. Unlike the *National Union Catalog*, entries (where practical) are for series rather than collections. This way, most entry cards can be short and specific. Additions can be prepared as soon as a new series is arranged and described, without waiting for complete processing of a large record group. For large record acquisitions with little or no arrangement, a brief general entry (indicating various series which may be entered later) is prepared and included. Of the extensive files of two recent governors, as an example, one appears in four entries (primarily in a single initial indication of a few series), while the succeeding governor is represented by sixty-two series entries that comprise more than 20 percent of the total listed in the archive section. Only a half dozen entries cover files amounting to over 100 cubic feet, and more than 60 percent deal with series less than 10 feet. A sixth of the archival entries refer to film (largely of county records) obtained from the extensive international LDS microfilm project.

Manuscript entries deal almost entirely with minor collections—more than three-fourths of them less than two feet. Many of them are photographs, and if the photograph collection grows the way it might, a separate photograph catalog might be considered in order to avoid overwhelming the index with a massive sequence of photograph subjects.

While the series catalog arrangement provides a fast, easily updated indexing service, a modest addition in the shape of a brief paragraph description of record groups by agency (for only major agencies such as the governor's office, education, or similar large records contributors) would help greatly. Because the series entries are scattered in accession order, users of the catalog have a hard time figuring out what the major files are. This kind of identification could be provided in a short introductory section that could be updated (and published separately) as archival holdings expand. In the meantime, Florida has an efficiently prepared guide so that anyone interested in access to records series knows what is available.

Idaho State Archives

MERLE WELLS

List of American Documents. By the Scottish Record Office. Edinburgh: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1976. viii, 167 pp. Introduction, chronological table, appendix, index. Paper.

Although not referred to as such in its introduction, this publication has every claim to be regarded as Scotland's contribution to Bicentennial publications. It is a list in four sections giving details of relevant material to be found in the Scottish Record Office in Edinburgh in the extensive Gifts and Deposits class of documents, in the Maps, Charts and Plans class, and in the various classes of court and Scottish departmental records and of photocopies and microfilms of documents not in the

custody of the Scottish Record Office or of the Public Record Office in London. To these is added an appendix of materials selected from the reports on file at the National Register of Archives (Scotland) arising from surveys of records held by private owners, local record offices, and other institutions, carried out by or on behalf of, or furnished to the NRA (Scotland). Papers deposited in the Department of MSS of the National Library of Scotland, in Edinburgh, have only been included in this *List* if an NRA survey had been carried out prior to transfer to the National Library; otherwise the National Library's relevant holdings are not dealt with in this volume. Use of the volumes is much facilitated by an excellent twenty-seven page index of persons, places, and subjects.

The user should note the varying degrees of descriptive detail given for Gifts and Deposits, Photocopies and Microfilms, and NRA Survey Reports and that given in the Various Classes section, and should not be led to the false conclusion that there is little of relevance in the latter. There is indeed much, but it has to be more laboriously sought out than in the other sections; that is to say the records themselves will have to be searched.

It is suggested that the introduction be read because it details the pre-history of the *List*; and it is essential to have understood the introduction if the *List* is to be used to maximum effect.

The Scottish Record Office deserves the warmest congratulations of all who have any cause to seek the sources of their research in that office's custody or within the ambit of its ancillary establishment, the National Register of Archives (Scotland). At the price of £4 sterling, which may be an increasing bargain in view of the pound's decline, no American scholar should be without it constantly beside him, and no library of any standing should be found without it, rebound in hard covers to withstand the use it will surely be subjected to, on its reference shelves. This is a major contribution to British-American studies and its appearance is both timely and welcome.

County Record Office, Hertford

PETER WALNE

Hans P. Kraus Collection of Hispanic American Manuscripts: A Guide. By J. Benedict Warren. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1974. x, 187 pp. Illustrations, bibliography, indexes. \$17.50.

Publication of the *Hans P. Kraus Collection of Hispanic American Manuscripts: A Guide* represents the latest contribution to Latin American scholarship by the Library of Congress. Acquired in 1969, the Kraus Collection is named for its noted donor, and is composed of 168 manuscripts relating to colonial Spanish America, particularly Mexico, the Indies, and Florida. The majority of the manuscripts date from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries although the items span the years 1433 to 1819. The church in Mexico, early explorers of America, and the civil administration of the colonies are the major topics documented by the manuscripts.

Churchmen such as Bishop Juan de Zumárraga, Fray Bartolomé de las Casas, and Bishop Alonso de Montúfar figure prominently in the portion of the collection which deals with the church in Mexico. This series of royal decrees, letters, and petitions seek to establish the Cruzada, to define the authority of bishops and clergymen, to limit the construction of friaries and churches, to improve the organization of parishes and hospitals, to settle jurisdictional disputes, to authorize appointments and salaries of clergymen, and to encourage the prompt payment of

tithes. The collection demonstrates the rather varied activities and the numerous problems confronting the church in the New World, as even proceedings of the Holy Office of the Inquisition are included.

Another portion of the Kraus Collection deals with a number of the early explorers of the New World and/or their families. A group of letters by or about Amerigo Vespucci, Giovanni de Verrazzano, Bernardino Vázquez de Tapia, Alvar Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca, Pedro de Ursúa, and Lope de Aguirre may describe exploits or request concessions, but in any case elucidate the lives of these adventurers. A set of materials related to two military men, Dominique de Gourgues, the leader of a 1567/68 French expedition to Florida, and Pedro de Céspedes Vallejo, a soldier stationed in Spanish Florida during 1630–41, provide contrasting viewpoints.

The third major category represented in the Kraus Collection concerns the civil administration of the colonies. Royal correspondence with the members of the Council of the Indies and with the viceroys of New Spain defines appointment procedures, establishes salaries of officials, and sometimes demands the prompt collection of royal income. Concern is expressed by administrators, churchmen, and colonists alike on the mistreatment of the Indians and the abuses of the *encomenderos*.

The guide is comprised of 238 entries, accessible through a chronological index and a name/place index. No subject index is included. Each entry gives the author, title or recipient, place of manuscript origin, date, and pagination. Provenance is given if known. The annotations describe quite lucidly the contents of the manuscripts, the signatories, any endorsements or numbering, and damage if any. Published versions of the manuscripts are cited. Historians, librarians, and archivists should welcome this tool which renders accessible a selected but important collection of source materials.

University of Texas at Austin

LAURA GUTIERREZ-WITT

Inventory of the Archives of the Holland Land Company, 1789–1869. By Dr. Wilhelm C. Pieterse. Amsterdam: Municipal Archives of Amsterdam, 1976. 75 pp. Illustrations, appendixes, indexes. Paper.

This volume is another welcome key to foreign archival sources for American history. The remarkably complete records of the Holland Land Co., and related Amsterdam companies, 1789–1869, in the Municipal Archives of Amsterdam amount to 131 linear feet. This company signaled an important venture of Dutch investors in New York and Pennsylvania during our early national period. Dr. Pieterse, *Hoofchartermeester* of the Municipal Archives, has produced an inventory of the high quality which usually characterizes such European publications. A splendid introduction elucidates the four sections: (1) archives of the directors in Amsterdam, including minutes, correspondence, and financial records; (2) archives of agents in the United States, including indexed correspondence (46 vols., 1790–1855), financial accounts, and many detailed land records; (3) miscellaneous letters, accounts, and maps; (4) an appendix listing publications (1778–1857) concerning lands, finances, laws, and trade in America. Eleven selected maps illustrate the volume and there are indexes of subjects and personal and topographical names.

The activities of Théophile Cazenove, first general agent in America, and his successors, Paul Busti and John J. van der Kemp, are fully chronicled. Gerrit Boon's attempt to produce maple sugar commercially, in the wilds of New York, is re-

corded. Joseph Ellicott, surveyor and agent at Batavia, New York, is also represented, although he retained many papers which are now in the Buffalo Historical Society. Robert W. Bingham edited two volumes of these as *Reports of Joseph Ellicott as Chief of Survey (1797-1800) and as Agent (1800-1821) of the Holland Land Company's Purchase in Western New York* (Buffalo, 1937, 1941). The Pieterse inventory obviously enhances the value of these Buffalo items.

In 1856, records of the general agent's Philadelphia office were shipped to Amsterdam. The firm of Van Eeghen & Co., a participant in the Holland Land Co., retained them until their transfer to the Municipal Archives in 1964. Apparently no American scholar used them until 1916, when Paul D. Evans of Cornell University found them a major source for his dissertation, *The Holland Land Company*, published by the Buffalo Historical Society in 1924. Those listed in part 1 of the inventory were then well arranged, but the Philadelphia portion still remained in sixteen chests, without any order. William Chazanof later used these archives for his *Joseph Ellicott and the Holland Land Co.: The Opening of Western New York* (Syracuse, 1970). The extensive array offered by the inventory suggests many more possibilities for research. The opening of the Genesee country and western Pennsylvania, the growth of trade, building of the Erie Canal, and the continued presence of a Dutch agent at Philadelphia until 1855 all evoke a variety of topics, particularly in their relation to foreign investors. For local history these records certainly contain evidences both plentiful and diverse. In closing, it is good to know that the Library of Congress has arranged to microfilm the archives to make them more accessible to scholars in America.

Eleutherian Mills Historical Library

JOHN BEVERLEY RIGGS

Guide des Archives d'Entreprises conservées dans les dépôts publics de la Belgique.

By H. Coppejans-Desmedt. Brussels: Archives Générales du Royaume et Archives de l'Etat dans les Provinces, 1975. 353 pp. Index. Paper.

This guide should have appeal for two groups of readers. Primarily, of course, researchers interested in the history of business in Belgium will find the guide very useful. Mr. Coppejans-Desmedt has listed 803 collections which span centuries of Belgian economic history beginning with the fifteenth and ending well into the twentieth (most recent collections are closed to research). The list brings together business collections housed only in the public archives of Belgium, including the General Archives in Brussels, eleven state archives, four city archives, and the archives of selected public universities and museums. Collections listed include not only manufacturing but also mining, commerce, transportation, service, entertainment, lodging, and financial concerns. Its purpose is not so much to describe major collections (the large holdings of economic material in the city of Brussels archives are described together only in summary), but rather to point out smaller collections which for purposes of preservation or for judicial reasons were deposited in public archives. The range of economic activity covered is impressive: small stores, tanneries, bakeries, sugar refineries, oil, auto manufacturing, and colonial development. The guide presents a very broad spectrum of business records covering many industries and centuries over a broad geographic area.

From the standpoint of methodology, the guide is equally impressive. The book is clear and nicely printed. Those archives located in the Flemish sections of the country are described in Flemish. Those archives in the French speaking areas are

described in French. The contents of the National Archives in Brussels are described in both languages. The problems this arrangement might present the reader familiar with only one of the two languages are somewhat skirted through the very thorough index schemes. There are three: the first indexes the names of firms, the second the specific locations, and the third indexes the list by economic activity. This index appears in Flemish and then in French.

The guide moves away from a prose description format and uniformly provides information on individual collections in seven areas: (1) name and address of firm, (2) economic activity, (3) volume of material, (4) inclusive dates, (5) principal types of documents, (6) restrictions, and (7) finding aids. Some lists include an eighth item describing notable documents or facts about collections. The relative uniformity of business records over time facilitates such a neat and concise descriptive arrangement. This uniformity further permits concise indexing which serves cross referencing.

Mr. Coppejans-Desmedt has provided a model guide for assembling collections similar in subject matter and housed in diverse institutions. Researchers in the field as well as compilers of guides will welcome his contribution.

University of Michigan

FRANCIS X. BLOUIN, JR.

Guide to the Public Records of Tasmania: Section Four, Records Relating to Free Immigration. By Ian Pearce and Clare Cowling. Hobart: Archives Office of Tasmania, 1975. 128 pp. Appendixes.

The guide to the records relating to free immigration forms the fourth volume in a series of guides to the public records of Tasmania. The previous three volumes are on the Colonial Secretary's Office Group (published, 1957), the Governor's Office, 1816-1933 (published, 1958), and the Convict Department Record Group (published, 1965).

Section Four is broader in scope than the previous three volumes. It does not deal only with the record group of the Board of Immigration, but includes a general description of records relating to immigration, based on a survey of the records held in the Archives Office of Tasmania. This point is explained in the introductory note and is reflected in the arrangement of the volume.

The first three parts of the guide, parts A, B, and C, deal with the history of immigration, including an administrative history of the Board of Immigration, for the period 1816 to 1946. The intricacies of this subject and the events leading up to the establishment of the board and the handing over of its functions to the chief secretary, are explained succinctly. Each of these three parts is well-documented, listing references cited in the text as well as sources.

Parts D and E are descriptions of records. Part D describes records relating to immigration, covering the period 1816 to 1972. The records are divided into three groups: manuscript material, printed material, and microfilm. The sixteen manuscript sources are listed chronologically and include relevant material in the record groups and series of the Governor's Office, Colonial Secretary's Office, Chief Secretary's Department, Van Diemen's Land Company, Social Welfare Department, and others. Four items are listed under printed material and the microfilm is of the records of the British Colonial Office relating to emigration to Australia, 1831 to 1894.

Part E describes the records of the Board of Immigration. This group comprises several main series of records, including correspondence, minutes, registers,

reports, lists, and a salary book. The entries are brief but explicit, giving information on such matters as volume, covering dates, form of arrangement, and indexes.

The division of this guide into histories and descriptions of records is acceptable. The adoption of this method does, however, mean that the administrative history of the Board of Immigration in Part B is separated from the description of its records in Part E. The reason for this was obviously to maintain the chronology of the history of immigration. Although the disparity between Parts A and C and Part B is explained in the introductory note to the volume, it would perhaps have been better to have sacrificed the maintenance of a strict chronology in favor of a juxtaposition of Parts B and E.

Part F consists of nine appendixes containing useful information on immigration. Appendix 1 consists of notes on eight private societies established during the nineteenth century in Tasmania and Great Britain to encourage and/or sponsor desirable immigrants. References are cited at the end of this and the next appendix which is a note on naturalization procedures. Appendix 6 on Assisted Immigrant Ships, 1832 to 1889, provides information on names of ships, dates of departure, ports of departure and arrival, and number of immigrants. Other appendixes deal with Tasmanian Acts of Parliament relating to such matters as Immigration, Board of Immigration Regulations, and Returns of Assisted Immigration.

This guide, together with the three earlier volumes, is a valuable reference tool for the historian and researcher, directing them to important source material on the early history of Tasmania and Australia. If further guides are planned in this series, it would be useful for the reader if a list of volumes already published were included.

*Barlow Rand Limited,
Johannesburg, South Africa*

MARYNA FRASER

Manuscripts Relating to Commonwealth Caribbean Countries in United States and Canadian Repositories. By K. E. Ingram. St. Lawrence, Barbados: Caribbean Universities Press, 1975. vii, 422 pp. Index.

This publication is indeed representative of the Commonwealth Caribbean. It is a first of its kind and it justly deserves the recognition and support of all the Commonwealth Caribbean countries.

The task of compiling and editing such an extensive work has brought to the fore the fact that there are vast quantities of records on the Caribbean which have yet to be examined and properly utilized to our best advantage. As a comprehensive guide it emphasizes the proximity and ready accessibility of records, whether in English, Spanish, or French, in United States and Canadian repositories, as well as records available at the main resource center of the Commonwealth Caribbean, the University of the West Indies Library, whether on microfilm or in duplicate.

It is evident from these listings that the records held by some repositories, public or private, cover a very wide range of topics. In some cases deposits have been minimal paper collections, while in others they have consisted of government records, private deposits, letters, maps, plans, financial and weather and other summary reports, and ship logs pertaining to the Caribbean. The information that can be amassed from the guide is overwhelming and all inclusive. Each Commonwealth Caribbean country can boast of a reference and associate itself with an American or Canadian repository.

The author has made commendable use of his reference material in making up his listings. In no case has the author neglected to indicate record locations, the

number of volumes, page quantities, or microfilm footage. Also, he has added the expertise of cross-referencing his information, and has given each entry a serial number for convenient referencing.

In all events the indexing in this volume has made it a masterpiece. Not only is it handy, it is thorough and complete. Maps and collections are listed chronologically and each entry is listed alphabetically with the proper serial numbers and references.

Congratulations for a task well done! We wish Mr. Ingram success in the future and we hope that all Commonwealth Caribbean repositories make full use of the information provided in his book.

*Public Records Office,
Nassau, Bahamas*

RUTH M. L. BOWE

The Central Records of the Church of England. A Report and Survey Presented to the Pilgrim and Radcliffe Trustees. London: CIO Publishing, 1976. iv, 100 pp. Appendix.

Archivists and historians alike will recognize the importance of this small volume which presents data that has been compiled for the first time. Archivists will follow with interest the proposals for a central archival program for the Church of England; and historians will find the descriptions of records useful. The study is limited to records of active central agencies of the Church and does not include ancient documents which are the responsibility of the Historical Manuscripts Commission.

The Church of England does not have a central archival program nor an official national depository; for the most part her non-current records are presently retained in the custody of the creating agencies and therefore scattered about in the church. Since ecclesiastical archives do not come under the aegis of the Public Record Office which receives non-current government records of the nation, they can not be preserved there. This situation led to the formation of a Survey Committee in 1973 which set out to "survey" the church's records and gather pertinent information about them. An "investigating officer," C. J. Kitching, was appointed to implement the committee's task and from October 1, 1974, to September 1, 1975, he visited the central policy-making and management bodies of the Church of England making notes on the extent of their records and the control of them.

This book is his report to the committee and the committee's report to the Pilgrim and Radcliffe Trusts which provided the finances for the project. It lists the central policy-making agencies of the church and describes the content, location, type of control, and availability of their records. Some religious orders are included as well as the missionary societies and other influential organizations.

With the reports are the recommendations of Kitching and the committee. They are not very ambitious, but they must be seen as the minimal requirements for a church with limited financial resources. They begin with the proposal that a full-time qualified archivist be appointed at Church House and given a very broad range of responsibilities which appear almost impossible for one person. Among these is the authority to create a center there for deposits of the records of boards and commissions of the General Synod, to arrange and describe them for use by church officials and the public, to publicize them, to advise in records management, to act as a point of reference in the church for agencies concerned with the care of their records, to acquire new records through changes in the structure of church bodies, and

to work closely with the archivists at Lambeth Palace Library, the Borthwick Institute, the United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Church Missionary Society, as well as those of other denominations. There is a proposal for the appointment of an assistant archivist for the first two or three years and the employment of secretarial help. A final recommendation urges the earnest examination of the possibility of raising funds to enable the historic Lambeth Palace Library with its extensive collections to develop as the chief records center of the church.

Kitching and the Survey Committee are to be commended for their valuable contribution to the archival/historical endeavor, and readers will wish them success as they seek to establish a central archival program in the Church of England. Inadequate funding appears to be an outstanding obstacle and most church archivists will understand that financially related problems are not confined to the Church of England but are common to nearly all who administer ecclesiastical archives.

Archivist of the Episcopal Church

V. NELLE BELLAMY

The Robert Graves Manuscripts and Letters at Southern Illinois University: An Inventory. By John W. Presley. Troy, New York: The Whitston Publishing Company, 1976. vii, 261 pp. Appendixes. \$18.00.

Presley's inventory of the Robert Graves manuscript collection of Southern Illinois University is a useful work for several reasons. First it is a good inventory, revealing in a very orderly and clear manner what the holdings of the collection are. This is done in a way that is useful to the Graves scholar or to one not as well acquainted with his works. However, this is more than just an inventory. Because its entries are carefully keyed to the permanent arrangement of the collection, the inventory can serve also as a finding aid to the collection, especially since the book has a generally good index. Such aid is needed, as the collection fortunately has been left as Graves himself gave it organization, thus still reflecting his own ideas about the importance of and relationships of its contents. Now with Presley's inventory we also have a different and more thorough organization of the material, one which is likely to be more useful to the majority of those approaching the collection.

After a brief, but clearly written, useful introduction explaining Presley's plan and procedures (often dealing well with things about which it is difficult to write clearly and simply) there are well organized and generally thorough sections mainly organized by genres and then alphabetically by titles. The sections on correspondence and on other items are managed differently, but equally well. However, not reflected in the index are such things in the entries of the latter section as addressees of non-Graves letters, persons who are subjects in some of those letters, the titles of manuscripts by others, and what is on the rectos of versos cited in manuscripts by others. Also, though in an appendix Presley thoughtfully gives the organization of the Graves Collection as it is found at Southern Illinois, it is not possible to identify through the index to his book the correspondence singled out (apparently by Graves) as the third main category of the collection. However, while such oversights can be frustrating to scholars, they are not representative of the generally thorough and careful work which in most ways makes this a model for similar undertakings (although a budget-minded repository director might groan at the time, money, and expertise needed for such a task). Especially noteworthy is the standard-setting system for handling verso entries (which abound in this particular collection) which is described in Presley's introduction and also almost

identically in an article on that subject in the January 1976 issue of this journal. [See, John Woodrow Presley, "A Method of Verso Description," *American Archivist* 39 (January 1976): 21-23—ED.]

There are 1,365 entries in the book, 733 of them for Graves's literary manuscripts (mostly ones which have been published) and 563 for Graves's correspondence (1919-30). In the armchair, one appreciates Presley's work as easy to follow and informative about both Graves and the collection, and he therefore presumes it to be equally useful in the field (which presumption truly can only be tested, of course, by the informed Graves scholar at work in the collection at Southern Illinois).

*University of North Carolina
at Charlotte*

JULIAN MASON

La Ville de Québec, 1800-1850: Un Inventaire de Cartes et Plans. Edited by Edward H. Dahl, Helene Espeset, Marc LaFrance, and Thiery Ruddell. National Museum of Man Mercury Series, History Division Paper No. 13. Ottawa: National Museums of Canada, 1975. ix, 413 pp. Maps, illustrations, index. Paper.

It is certainly true, as the editors of this work note, that historians have preoccupied themselves mainly with written documents and have neglected visual documents—maps, plans, drawings, and photographs. Instead of being used as reliable sources of information, they are often employed simply to illustrate publications. Part of the cause for this might be lack of competent finding aids. If so, this publication will alleviate the problem in one area of historical and geographical study.

The National Museum of Man of Canada has published an admirable reference source: an inventory of maps and plans of Quebec City produced during the years 1800 to 1850. It includes 315 items housed in the Public Archives of Canada plus another 388 found in six Quebec archives. The book opens with a good capsule history of the city of Quebec between 1800 and 1850. It touches on the commercial and military life of the town, as well as its politics, cultural and religious activities, its expansion, and the tragic fires that periodically laid it waste. Drawn from solid primary and secondary sources, this brief history is made fascinating by the simplicity of its writing and ease of translation.

The format of the inventory itself, comprising the remainder of the book, is concise and straightforward, presenting the necessary data about each map or plan in a convenient and readily understood fashion. The overall arrangement is chronological, by date of the *contents* rather than *production*. For each item from the Public Archives of Canada there is: the date; complete title (set in larger type than the rest of the data) taken directly from the map or plan whenever possible; author; location in the repository; whether manuscript or printed, colored or not; dimensions; scale; a brief description of the contents; and "remarks", included for further elucidation of the contents or to make known auxiliary, related documentary material. For those items housed in Quebec repositories, only date, title, author, and location is given.

The inventory is amply illustrated with seventy-seven black-and-white reproductions of selected maps or plans and is concluded by an index (name and subject) to those in the Public Archives of Canada. It is well written, compact, and efficiently arranged, giving the consulting reader a great deal of information in a tight, concise package. It even manages to be attractive, despite being contained within paper covers, perfect binding, and set in offset with unjustified right margins. What has

appeared, then, is an admirably useful piece of work that should stand as a model for future such endeavors everywhere.

University of Minnesota

ALAN K. LATHROP

Government Publications: A Guide to Bibliographic Tools. Fourth Edition. By Vladimir M. Palic. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1975. viii, 441 pp. Index. \$6.70.

Improving the bibliographic control of government publications, this major guide is primarily intended to contribute to the effective retrieval of government produced information and statistics. It represents the final product of a Library of Congress project initiated in 1968 to update and revise *Government Document Bibliography in the United States and Elsewhere*, by James B. Childs. Prepared by Vladimir M. Palic, specialist in government document bibliography at the Library of Congress, the work identifies over three thousand reference sources for government publications.

The volume consists of an introduction, three main parts, and an excellent index which provides an easy, precise means of accessing information. The first part deals with U.S. government publications on the federal, state, and municipal levels. Sources for the documents of international governmental organizations, including the United Nations, are given in the second part. Arranged geographically by area and then by country, the third part lists foreign document sources. Together with pertinent dates and historical notes relating to agencies and levels of government, the entries are descriptive and analytical but not evaluative. A model of efficient organization, the guide makes a quantum leap in clarifying aspects of governmental structure and functions.

Essentially complete, a few minor omissions seem to be related to the closing date (December 31, 1971) for inclusion in the guide. It is unfortunate that last minute editing did not catch the absence of *American Statistics Index* (1973). Other lacunae are less serious. One is led to the conclusion, therefore, that an inordinately long delay occurred between the closing date and the publication date. Inasmuch as many developments in government bibliography have emerged since its predecessor was published in 1942, this fine compilation fills the need to access the rich potential for research and study inherent in government documents.

Purdue University Libraries

HELEN Q. SCHROYER

A Guide to Aural History Research. Edited by W. J. Langlois. Derek Reimer, Janet Cauthers, and Allen Specht, assistant editors. Victoria: Provincial Archives of British Columbia, 1976. 58 pp. Illustrations, examples.

W. J. Langlois and his associates at the Aural History Institute of British Columbia, in updating their 1974 *Manual*, have chosen to offer a comprehensive and thoughtful *Guide*. The expanded *Guide* serves not only to introduce readers to collections of sound recordings and tape-recorded personal interviews in the Provincial Archives of British Columbia, but also offers a careful and thorough "cook book" on how to collect, preserve, and use such materials. An opening introduction including brief descriptions of the collections of the institute is followed by chapters

on principles, interviewing, archival techniques, and uses of aural history materials.

The use of the term “aural” instead of “oral” might confuse readers, but Langlois lets us know why he uses it. It is, says he, a more comprehensive term, allowing for stress on sound quality which he rightly notes is often neglected by “oral history” projects in which information content is paramount. Langlois makes a convincing argument that the application of recorded interviews to broadcasting and to educational films requires a quality not often found in casual oral history collecting. Still, Langlois stops short of demanding studio conditions and settles for less than broadcast quality equipment and environment.

Perhaps the weakest part of the *Guide* is the brief analysis in chapter two offering a typology of interviews, dividing them into the autobiographical interview, the supplementary interview, the topical interview, the process interview, and the unstructured narrative. The result is true enough but not very helpful. Langlois has merely scratched the surface.

The *Guide* is well illustrated, not only with photographs of the staff at work but also with large and clear examples of the records and forms used in processing the collected interviews. Much of the material in the *Guide* will be familiar to those already well-read in the field, but there are some unique contributions that make the *Guide* worth reading by old practitioners and novices alike.

John F. Kennedy Library

WILLIAM W. MOSS

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 second edition to F. G. Emmison's *Archives and Local History*, published by Phillimore in 1974, has been issued in the United States (1976) and is available from Rowman and Littlefield (81 Adams Drive, Totowa, New Jersey 07512) for \$9.00. In her review [*American Archivist* 30 (April 1967): 361-62] of its first edition, issued in 1966, Beatrice F. Davis called *Archives and Local History* “Altogether an admirable little book, and one indispensable to the beginning or amateur student of local history of the British Isles.” She stated that “The book identifies and describes various types of local records to be found in local archives—county or borough, ecclesiastical, manorial, educational—and illustrates each type by excellent facsimile illustrations with transcripts of selected illustrations.” The appendix, consisting of a brief note on publications and articles, has been revised in the largely unchanged second edition.

The Michigan Archival Association published during 1976 *Records Appraisal: Papers Presented at the Spring 1975 Meeting of the Michigan Archival Association* (Michigan Archival Association Occasional Paper #1). The 42-page publication, prefaced by Mary Jo Pugh, the association's president, consists of three papers: “The Appraisal of Public Records,” by David J. Johnson; “Uses of History and Theory in the Appraisal of Business Records,” by Francis X. Blouin, Jr.; and “Appraisal of Manuscripts,” by Joseph F. Oldenburg. The publication is available for \$2.00 from the Historical Society of Michigan (2117 Washtenaw Avenue, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104).

The Association of Canadian Archivists has published its *Directory of Canadian Records and Manuscripts Repositories*. The directory lists Canadian archives, libraries, historical societies, and museums holding records and manuscripts. It includes addresses, telephone numbers, names of heads of repositories, times of operation, and brief descriptions of the nature of holdings. Copies are available for \$4.00 (\$3.00 for ACA members), prepaid, from Valerie Cowan, ACA Treasurer (24 Edward Laurie Dr., Halifax, Nova Scotia B3M 2C7).

The second revised edition of the *Catalog of the Sophia Smith Collection* (Women's History Archive) is now available at \$3.00 per copy, postpaid, from the Director, The Sophia Smith Collection, Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts 01063. Checks should be made payable to the Sophia Smith Collection Publication Fund.

The Picture Division of the Public Archives of Canada announces publication of the first series of its ongoing program, *Archives Canada Microfiche*. This innovative project uses 105 x 148.75 mm. color microfiche containing 45 images each, to provide reasonable reproductions of the historical art collections in the Public Archives. This initial series consists of five microfiches documenting the work of Alfred J. Miller (Plains Indian life, 1837), James Peachey (Ontario and Quebec in the post-Revolutionary period), Henry F. Ainslie (Ontario and Quebec in the years after the rebellions of 1837), James Hunter (Revolutionary War and Quebec, 1771-90), John H. Caddy (Ontario, second half of nineteenth century), J. S. Meres (England, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia, 1786), and Thomas Mitchell (British-Arctic Expedition of 1875-76). Each microfiche is accompanied by a printed, bilingual catalog with a short bibliography, selected references, and an entry for each work giving its title, medium, dimensions, inscriptions, and negative numbers as well as explanatory notes. This series costs \$25.00 (\$30.00 outside Canada). Subscription orders should be placed with Information Canada, Mail Order Services, Publishing Branch, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0S9. [Ronald E. Grim]

The Department of Library and Archives, the Commonwealth of Kentucky, has published an *Inventory of the Records of the Bank of Kentucky, 1806-35*, available at \$2 per copy from the Division of Archives and Records, 851 East Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601. Other inventories to be published early in 1977 include The Bank of the Commonwealth, 1820-55; The Frankfort Bank, 1818-20; and the State Department of Agriculture, 1941-75. [Julian Mims, South Carolina Department of Archives and History]

The Memphis and Shelby County Public Library and Information Center has published a finding aid prepared by Delanie Ross to materials in its holdings pertaining to yellow fever epidemics, particularly the 1878 epidemic in Memphis and the surrounding area. The Yellow Fever Collection consists mainly of correspondence concerning solicitations and donations of funds and supplies for the relief of victims, and scrapbooks of newspaper clippings primarily about the 1878 outbreak. These materials were gathered from religious organizations, citizen relief committees, and private individuals affected by the epidemic.

In addition to the Yellow Fever Collection, the Memphis and Shelby County Public Library and Information Center has issued a finding aid to the John Ogden Carley Papers, 1925-62, prepared by D. A. Yanchisin. This collection, consisting of five boxes and five series, covers the life of John Carley as a police reporter and eventually editor of the Memphis newspaper, *The Commercial Appeal*; a World War II

war correspondent with American forces in Europe; and active civic leader involved in flood control work and law enforcement. Included in the collection are Carley's research materials on the Custer legend and the 1878 yellow fever epidemic in Memphis. [Joan Howard]

The Leo Baeck Institute, a research center devoted to the history of the Jewish community in the German-speaking world, has issued the *Inventory List of Archival Collections* (New York: 1976), a guide to personal papers and family history collections in the archives of the institute. All sixty collections listed in the *Inventory* are personal or family papers except one, a collection of Jewish communal records from Alsace-Lorraine for the years 1690–1900. Described in the pamphlet are papers of leading Jewish figures in the arts, science, education, business, religion, and politics in Germany, Austria, Israel, and the United States. Notable among the papers described are a collection of correspondence and manuscripts of Martin Buber and a collection of correspondence between George Bernard Shaw and his German translator. Entries in the *Inventory* are very complete and include a brief biography of the individual or family whose papers are described, the language of the papers, a description of the papers, and the provenance of the collection. A bibliography concerning the collections of the Leo Baeck Institute archives is included in the thirty-one page pamphlet. [Bruce Ashkenas]

Now available from the Greenwood Press is *The American Left, 1955–1970: A National Union Catalog of Pamphlets Published in the United States and Canada*. The 4,018 pamphlets included in the catalog are listed alphabetically by author. Each entry includes subject headings and alphabetical symbols indicating the library or libraries that own the pamphlet.

The title is slightly misleading in that the editor and compiler, Ned Kehde, admits to including "some publications of homosexual and homophile organizations, as well as some drug, utopian, mystical, and quasi-religious organizations." Some readers may not be ready to assume that advocates of alternative life styles are necessarily advocates of leftist politics.

The book is 515 pages in length (exclusive of brief prefatory material), including an extensive (50 page), detailed subject and name index to the pamphlets listed; and it is priced at \$25. [Lee R. Johnson]

The American Bibliographical Center-Clio Press announces publication of a new, expanded *America: History and Life* (volume 11, Parts A, B, C, and D). While the earlier issues of this publication comprised only an abstracts bibliography to the periodical literature in history, social sciences, and related humanities, the new *America: History and Life* features more current coverage of journal articles (from approximately 1,900 journals), and expanded journal coverage to include local and specialized publications, an index to book reviews, an American history bibliography of books, articles, and dissertations, and the cumulative annual index. Thus, as it takes on the function formerly provided by *Writings on American History*, it offers the user a more nearly comprehensive bibliography, in one convenient source, to writings in American and Canadian history and studies. The bibliographies are classified, and they include author and subject indexes. To order, contact Eric H. Boehm, Editor, American Bibliographical Center-Clio Press, Riviera Campus, 2040 Alameda Padre Serra, Santa Barbara, California 93103. [Sylvie J. Turner]

The Greenwood Press announces the publication of *Antebellum Black Newspapers: Indices to New York Freedom's Journal (1827–1829), The Rights of All (1829),*

The Weekly Advocate (1837), and *The Colored American* (1837-1841), edited by Donald M. Jacobs (Westport, Connecticut: 1976. xii, 587 pp. \$35.00). This volume provides separate in-depth subject indexes to four newspapers published by Blacks in New York between 1827 and 1841, including the first Black newspaper published in the United States, *Freedom's Journal*. Articles, editorials, letters, and advertisements are included in the indexes and are clearly identified. According to the publisher, this work is the first in a research effort by Jacobs to index all newspapers of the antebellum period dealing directly with the Black experience in America. [Elizabeth T. Edelglass]

The University of Alabama Press has published *The Journals of Thomas Hubbard Hobbs, 1840-1862*, edited by Faye Acton Axford (University: University of Alabama Press, 1976. 272 pp. \$10.00). An excellent companion piece to *Children of Pride*, edited by Charles Manson Myers, *The Journals of Thomas Hubbard Hobbs* presents a literate view of life on the north Alabama frontier during the antebellum period. One very interesting portion of this work deals with Hobbs's law studies at the University of Virginia in 1847-49. The book also spans Hobbs's service in the Alabama legislature, 1855-58, and his involvement in a surveying scheme for the Alabama and Tennessee Central Railroad Company in 1855. Hobbs's most vivid entries concern his tenure as a captain in the 9th Alabama Infantry in northern Virginia in 1861-62. Unfortunately, this section ends abruptly with his death from wounds sustained at Gaines' Mill in 1862. With the exception of some obtrusive annotations, this diary of a Southern aristocrat is edited in a very scholarly, yet readable, fashion. [David Alsobrook]

In his book *Politics or Principle: Congressional Voting on the Civil War Amendments and pro-Negro Measures, 1838-69* (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1976. 106 pp. 24 tables. \$12.50), Glenn M. Linden presents collected voting records of individual U.S. congressmen. The matters about which he tabulates the votes are the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution, as well as all measures that related to Blacks and were considered by Congress during the years before 1864 that these same congressmen were in office (1838-64). His analysis of these statistics and the biographical data available on each congressman reveals a marked consistency in congressional voting on Black issues throughout this time period and identifies several factors, such as party affiliation, geographic area represented, and political experience, that appear to have affected the predisposition of the individual congressman to support or oppose pro-Negro measures. While presenting only tentative conclusions about the sources of congressional voting behavior at that time, Linden's study does cast serious doubts on existing interpretations of the motivation of Republican congressmen during Reconstruction, and it points up the need for further study of the Republican Party, its origins, policies, and programs. [Debra Wallace Leahy]

OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED

Abstracts of the Records of the Society of Friends in Indiana. Part Six. Edited by Willard Heiss. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1975. xii, 456 pp. \$17.50. Paper, \$15.00.

Albemarle: Jefferson's County, 1727-1976. By John Hammond Moore. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1976. xii, 532 pp. Illustrations, appendixes. Paper, \$15.00.

- America in our Time.* By Godfrey Hodgson. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1976. x, 564 pp. Index, note on sources. \$12.50.
- The B. K. Smith Lectures in History, 1976: Social Radicalism and the Idea of Equality in the American Revolution.* By Gordon S. Wood and J. R. Pole. Houston, Texas: University of St. Thomas, 1976. 32 pp. Paper.
- Benjamin Franklin: The Shaping of Genius. The Boston Years.* By Arthur Bernon Tourtellot. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1977. xviii, 459 pp. Bibliographical note, index. \$10.95.
- The Bird, the Banner, and Uncle Sam: Images of America in Folk and Popular Art.* By Elinor Lander Horwitz. J. Roderick Moore, consultant. New York: Lippincott, 1976. 167 pp. Illustrations, index. \$8.95. Paper, \$5.95.
- Blacking Up: The Minstrel Show in Nineteenth-Century America.* By Robert C. Toll. New York: Oxford University Press, 1974 (1977, paper). vii, 310 pp. Notes, bibliography, index, appendix. \$12.50. Paper, \$3.95.
- Camden County, New Jersey 1616-1976: A Narrative History.* By Jeffery M. Dorwart and Philip English Mackey. Camden County, New Jersey: Camden County Cultural and Heritage Commission, 1976. xi, 388 pp. Notes, bibliographic essay, index. \$9.95.
- Confederate Arkansas: The People and Policies of a Frontier State in Wartime.* By Michael B. Dougan. University, Alabama: University of Alabama Press, 1976. viii, 165 pp. Notes, index. \$8.50.
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