

MAYGENE DANIELS, *Editor*

*Annuaire international des Archives (à jour en janvier 1975)/International Directory of Archives (as of January 1975) Archivum: Revue Internationale des archives/International Review on Archives*, vols. 22-23 (1972-1973). Michel Duchein, editor-in-chief; Ariane Ducrot, associate editor; Peter Walne, director of the editorial board. Paris: Presses universitaires de France/Munich: Verlag Dokumentation, 1975. 480 pp. City index. Paper. Deutsche mark 98 (approx. \$43).

Providing authoritative, up-to-date listings of archival repositories in 132 countries, this directory certainly deserves a place on the reference shelf of every major archives, manuscript repository, and research library. Prepared and published by the International Council on Archives under the auspices of UNESCO, the volume covers a total of 2,515 archival institutions. The substantive information draws added authority from having been furnished in most cases directly by local archival representatives. Accordingly, the editors in Paris cannot be held responsible for some of the gaps and discrepancies in listings. Indeed, the editors deserve considerable praise for the execution of such a complex, multinational, multilingual enterprise. Participation of countries has more than doubled from the fifty-five countries included in the previous 1955 edition (with a supplement in 1959); the number of institutions is increased by over a third from 1,791 in the earlier volume. Yet, despite these achievements, serious drawbacks lessen the reference value; and the volume has failed to attain the recognition it deserves in the library world. Let us hope that a discussion of some of the problems involved may lay the groundwork for improvement in a future edition.

At the outset, international participation could be further increased. There is still no coverage of institutions in Albania, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guinea, Haiti, Liberia, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Romania, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Yemen, to name only some of over twenty countries from whom substantive responses were not received. Most notably, the People's Republic of China is not listed at all, since it is not an ICA participant.

Immediately apparent to the user is the considerable unevenness in the types and extent of institutions covered in different countries. Although most existing official government archives are included for all countries, listings for regional and municipal institutions vary widely. Most particularly noticeable is the tremendous discrepancy in the inclusion and organization of listings of other types of archives and manuscript repositories.

For example, Spain lists a total of 294 institutions under categories of historical, administrative, ecclesiastical, and noble family archives. Poland lists 171 institutions, and in addition to categories for central, provincial, and local state archives, has special categories for libraries and museums, as well as ecclesiastical and university repositories and ten miscellaneous specialized archives, such as those for political party, military, and statistical records. Tiny Belgium lists 110 institutions with special subgroups for holdings in museums, university and other libraries, hospi-

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tals, and various types of church repositories. Japan, by contrast, lists only a single national archives, and many other smaller countries adopt this same limitation.

The lack of standardization in listing types of institutions is further complicated in some cases by the adopting of regional groupings. Australia, for example, lists a total of thirty-two institutions grouped by administrative-territorial divisions, including—along with official governmental archives—some libraries, manuscript holdings, business and university records, and even one institute with as few as forty linear feet. A researcher consulting the otherwise admirably extensive coverage for the German Federal Republic—with its total of 291 institutions—must be conversant with the overall geography, since institutions are listed by categories under the separate federated units.

Two of the world's largest countries have the least comprehensive coverage. Indeed, the reference use of the volume for American holdings is seriously diminished because the United States lists only sixty-five institutions: eleven federal government repositories (the main archives in Washington, D.C., is curiously listed as the National Archives *Building*), a single archives or historical society for each of the fifty states, and only four city archives for Baltimore, Los Angeles, New Orleans, and Philadelphia. Even the richness of presidential papers and other manuscripts in the Library of Congress escapes mention, although the separate presidential libraries under the National Archives and Records Service are all listed.

Coverage of the Soviet Union is even more seriously curtailed. Only the eleven central state archives in Moscow and Leningrad under the administration of the State Archival Administration are listed, with no coverage of such major separate archives as those of the Communist Party, the Foreign Ministry, or the Academy of Sciences, to say nothing of the rich holdings in libraries and museums. In terms of regional state repositories, although the 1956 Soviet directory listed 250 of these, there is only a single listing here for each of the state archival administrations in the fifteen constituent republics.

A researcher trying to locate archives of major international organizations, which are given a separate section at the beginning of the volume, will hardly be satisfied to find coverage of only eleven institutions.

Often such discrepancies reflect differing patterns of archival organization and the availability of centralized information regarding archives, library manuscript holdings, and other repositories. In part they reflect the orientation of the particular ICA correspondent for the country in question. But certainly more standardized guidelines for types of institutions to be covered and the organization of categories within the coverage of individual countries would increase the reference value and efficiency of the volume. And a more precise statement about the scope of coverage should be explained in the preface if not also indicated in the title.

Variation in the extent and nature of coverage for different countries is as striking as the differences in the types of institutions covered. Announced in the preface to be a "directory of archive services" (itself a curious turn of phrase) rather than a "world guide to archives," the volume at best turns out to be something of an uneasy compromise between a simple locator and a concise presentation of the profile of a given institution. But often the polarity between these extremes is more apparent than the compromise.

Similar to the format of the 1955 edition, but with an improved set of questions, the data for each institution are presented in eight numbered answers, following the rubric of the questionnaire printed at the outset. For each institution, the name, address, and telephone number are given first. Other data cover opening hours, con-

ditions of access, quantity (in linear measure) and nature of holdings, published guides and inventories, the availability of other finding aids, photocopying and other research services, restrictions on access, and possibility of loan to other institutions within the country or abroad. Some institutions have supplied the inclusive dates of their holdings; but since that was not an explicit question, it was not answered in many cases. Regrettably for some readers, the names of directors—furnished in the 1955 edition—have been dropped; although perhaps personnel may be subject to more frequent change than access restrictions or opening hours, it is often helpful for an archivist or researcher to have a personal name for inquiry or correspondence purposes.

In many instances answers to the questions are so sketchy that they will prove to be of little assistance to the researcher, although at least the presentation of the correct current name and address will aid the potential user to the source of more information. Simple answers of “yes” or “no” to many of the numbered questions may prove tremendously saving in terms of printing space, but they seriously impede reference use since the reader constantly has to refer back to the original questionnaire. Admirably for some countries, such as France and Poland, there is a concise characterization of the nature of the holdings and bibliography of major published finding aids for each major repository. But in other cases, the Soviet Union as a most significant example, characterization of the holdings is too minimal and no bibliography is provided at all even for published finding aids. For many countries, even where given, the bibliographical data often are so abbreviated as to make retrieval difficult in libraries abroad. Usually at the outset under each country the existence of general guides or directories is indicated, but more extensive bibliography of this type would be welcome in many cases. Obviously the volume in no way replaces the more extensive type of coverage available, for example, in the case of German-speaking areas in the recently updated *Minerva Handbücher*, or in other directories of repositories in different countries. Hence the reader needs reference to all other sources of information available.

In the opinion of this reviewer, expansion of descriptions of holdings and finding aids should be a high priority in future editions. Expansion is particularly desirable for institutions not otherwise covered in readily available reference works. Thus the editors might want to consider moving closer in the direction of a world guide to archives, however horrendous the resultant task might appear. The distinction between “guide” and “directory” may not always be a clear-cut one, but an editorial emphasis on “archival services” appears secondary to the researcher who needs precise information about the profile of holdings for as many institutions as possible and about available sources of further descriptive information.

Language usage is naturally a problem that plagues international publications of this type. In the present edition, the preface, table of contents, and basic questionnaire are conveniently printed at the outset in French, English, Spanish, German, and Italian. In the case of the Soviet Union, the coverage is presented in both French and Russian; but for all other countries, data are given in one of the other five languages. Appropriately, the name and address of all institutions are given in their original language (in many cases with alternate language translations). The index of city names (unfortunately the only index available) is limited to the language form used in the citation and often the French equivalent. Since French alphabetization is used in the overall organization of the volume, it would have been helpful to work out some system of indexing or cross-referencing for the names of countries in their native languages and the other principal languages of the volume, espe-

cially English.

As the volume turns out, coverage of individual countries is given preponderantly in French and English, with English taking a slight edge. Spanish is used for fifteen countries. But there might be some consideration in the future of dropping German and Italian as working languages for the volume since German is used for the coverage of only four countries and Italian for three. Certainly most satisfactory for a volume of this importance would be to have separate language editions, but this solution might be too costly for the meager resources available to the ICA and UNESCO.

The publication format of this volume has unfortunately proved to be another serious drawback of which the editors may not be aware. Published as a double volume of the serial *Archivum*, the directory has become lost under the series classification in most libraries, which increasingly fail to analyze serials. Accordingly, the serial is all shelved together in the stacks and the volume has not found the place on many reference shelves that it so obviously deserves. The Library of Congress has not provided separate printed cards for any volumes of *Archivum*. Hence neither this directory nor its predecessors in the *Archivum* series are given their due place in library subject catalogs under "Archives-Directories." What is even more alarming, as of October 1977 the present 1975 directory had not even reached the shelves of the Library of Congress. (Except for a notation in the Serial Records Division that volume 22 and 23 of *Archivum* had not been received, no one appears to have missed it prior to the inquiry of this reviewer!) Equally serious, neither the present directory nor its *Archivum* predecessors have been listed in the latest expanded edition of Sheehy's *Guide to Reference Books*. Nor are they listed in any other major reference bibliography found by this reviewer. Nor have they been reviewed in appropriate library and other professional journals, most of which do not review individual volumes of serials.

The French title *Annuaire* (*Directoire* would be preferable) is a misnomer which has not helped. Although the word "Directory" has been correctly substituted in the English title, the French title—since it appears first—is given precedence in library cataloging. On the basis of the 1955 edition, Harvard University Library prepared separate title cards and included one appropriately in its subject catalog. But probably because the title suggested an annual, the entry was left as an open-ended one, simply referring the reader to the series *Archivum*; thus the 1975 edition is not even cataloged in Harvard as a separate publication. It is hard to blame librarians for this practice when the spine of the volume is labelled only "ARCHIVUM 1972-73."

Such a series spinal designation furthermore curtails reference ease even on the smallest reference shelf or on an archivist's desk. But then the unfortunate high price of the volume will undoubtedly put this essential reference tool out of the reach of most individual researchers and archivists who do not get their copies as members of the ICA. And librarians, who might need an extra copy for their reference collections, will be dismayed by the additional expense and time for binding, since no hardcover edition is available.

The sad library fate of a volume of such importance should give the ICA editorial committee real cause for alarm. It must be a tremendous disappointment to all of those contributors throughout the world who put so much effort into the coverage of archives in their countries.

Enough of past deficiencies and regrets. More important, the problems and shortcomings of this 1975 volume should show cause for archivists of the world to unite and produce a truly comprehensive international directory of archives and other



manuscript repositories. Similar coverage and information is not available in any other source. Prepared with more centralized editorial direction involving the scope and extent of coverage, with improved organization, format, and ease of language usage, the volume deserves to be promoted as the fundamental reference tool that it should truly be. And unquestionably, the distribution, reference availability, and renown would be increased if such a directory were to be published as a separate entity, distinct from the *Archivum* series. Archives indeed constitute "the key to the past." But that past is going to remain locked away if there are not more concerted efforts to make known the whereabouts and contents of archival institutions.

Harvard University

PATRICIA KENNEDY GRIMSTED

*Historical Resources in Milwaukee Area Archives.* Edited by John A. Fleckner and Stanley Mallach. Milwaukee: Milwaukee Area Archives Group, 1976. 112 pp. Index to manuscript collections. Paper. \$3.00.

This fine *Guide* has been arranged in three broad categories. Part I provides brief institutional, historical, and collection descriptions for Concordia College, the Legislative Reference Bureau's reference library and its City Records Center, Marquette University, the Milwaukee County Historical Society, the Milwaukee Public Library, St. Francis Seminary, the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee's library and its Area Research Center. The location, phone, hours, contact, finding aids, photocopying, parking, and restrictions are listed for each of these seven Milwaukee repositories.

Part II describes 634 series of records created by city and county of Milwaukee units, as well as some records generated by state of Wisconsin agencies and county and local governments in a five-county area. The earliest city records noted date from 1837 (the year Milwaukee was incorporated as a town—as a city in 1846); the earliest county records date from 1847.

Part III consists of an alphabetical listing of 488 collections of papers and records created by private individuals and organizations. Each numbered collection includes the name and nature of the collection, a brief description, the number of containers or reels, etc., and the availability of an inventory, if any. Unprocessed collections are listed. The prefatory statement clearly spells out the nature and limitations of the information provided for each entry.

An excellent index, including also the names of persons mentioned in collection descriptions, place names, and subjects, completes this useful volume.

A check of a number of random, as well as selected, literary and historical items against the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections* and *Subject Collections* edited by Lee Ash (4th ed., New York: Bowker, 1974), indicates that few of these collections have been reported to these national guides. Also, it was found that some material of literary significance listed in *NUCMC* has been omitted. Inclusion of *NUCMC* numbers for items already cataloged might have lead a researcher from the *Guide* to more detailed information about specific collections and their contents; however, this is only a suggestion for future guide makers.

As one opens this *Guide*, his eye is immediately drawn to the photograph of Jung Brewing Company workers in 1900, which faces the title page. A brief explanatory and historical note describes the picture which was selected from the Brewery Iconographic Collection of the Milwaukee County Historical Society.

The reviewer's thirst was whetted for further information about the photo and the Hicox Iconographic Collection, from which another negative was chosen for reproduction. Unfortunately, neither collection is described in this *Guide*, and one can only wonder about the existence of other rich pictorial archives in Milwaukee.

The editors' claim that "This *Guide* is the first comprehensive list of archival resources in a major metropolitan area" is probably correct, except for the lamented Historical Records Survey volumes. The Milwaukee Area Archives Group and the editors can be justly proud of this well-executed contemporary guide to a very rich mixture of historical, literary, cultural, and political resources.

State University of New York at Stony Brook

EVERT VOLKERSZ

*A Guide to Resources for the Study of the Recent History of the United States in the Libraries of the University of Iowa, the State Historical Society of Iowa, and in the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library.* Compiled by Boyd Keith Swigger. Iowa City: University of Iowa Libraries, 1977. viii, 283 pp. Index. \$10.00.

This volume is the first product of a project begun by the University of Iowa, the State Historical Society of Iowa, and the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library to "make a coordinated and larger contribution to the study of the history of the United States in the twentieth century." This volume, then, acts as a guide to the collections available in these three libraries in or near Iowa City, Iowa.

The *Guide* utilizes the organization found in the second edition of the *Harvard Guide to American History*, and its sections are numbered accordingly. There is an index for names and subjects, and cross references are given in the text to other sections with pertinent information.

In the *Guide*, Swigger discussss in terms both of their format and their subject matter, all the various print and nonprint materials available at these institutions. In discussing printed materials, the author compares the holdings of these libraries against a number of standard subject bibliographies. He reports, for instance, that the University of Iowa Libraries have over 91 percent of the books listed in the *Harvard Guide* that are concerned with the study of the twentieth century. In his discussion of the manuscript collections at the three libraries, Swigger does provide all of the necessary information standard to such descriptions. He discusses the libraries' holdings of other materials as well: oral history interviews, motion pictures, periodicals, newspapers, government publications, maps, and recordings.

The topical and chronological arrangement of the *Guide* is illustrated by the use of the papers of Milo Reno (1866-1936), of the Farmers' Holiday Association. References to his papers at the University of Iowa are found in the section on unpublished sources, in the section on economic history dealing with agriculture, and in the section on the period 1929-41.

Considerable effort has been made to indicate the various strengths of the three libraries and the depth of material available in this one geographic area. As a cooperative venture, the *Guide* succeeds in promoting the Iowa City area as a valuable resource center for the study of recent American history.

Marietta College

PATRICK J. MULLIN

*Sources of Business and Industrial History in the Leeds Archives Department.* By J. M. Collinson. Leeds: Leeds City Council, Leisure Services, Library, 1977. 39 pp. Paper. 50 pence.

Historians of the Industrial Revolution may be particularly interested in this intriguing thirty-eight-page subject guide to the impressive holdings of the archives of Leeds. Leeds, about the same size as Seattle, has been a market center since the Middle Ages, and is renowned today as a chief center of the clothing trade and industry, although other industries and agriculture remain significant activities. In times past, it was a leader in pottery manufacture and the production of machinery; these and other businesses are reflected by the guide entries.

Most of the guide is arranged alphabetically by product or profession. Among the former are clothing, coal, cotton, cutlery, electricity, iron and steel, lead, leather, linen, paper, pottery, and woolen and worsted; the latter include architects, brewers, chemists and druggists, dyers, engineers, merchants, and even undertakers. There are also sections for banks, customs, foreign trade, and more.

The bulk of the records are business records derived from individual firms, but there are also many entries for relevant sources in family and estate archives, solicitors' papers (especially pertaining to bankruptcies and dissolutions), and other collections. Nineteenth-century records predominate, although some are more recent and many are older (the earliest being an agreement about a corn mill, from 1314). The largest number of entries fall under coal and woolen and worsted. Some collections on firms cover extended time periods, e.g. the Allerton Bywater Colliery, 1831-1942; the colliery Currey Briggs, 1838-1945; and the Middleton Colliery, 1760-1902, to mention a few of the coal collections.

How complete these collections are, however, is not indicated, and this is one of the major problems with this publication. Equal space is given to entries for collections spanning more than a century and to entries for a single document. Rarely, except when obvious, is the volume indicated, other than the cryptic description for a few collections: "large." It would be helpful if in future editions of the guide (this is the fifth since 1964), the term "large" be defined, if more specificity is impractical. Similarly, the entries for "records" do not tell us the kinds of documents included, as do the smaller collections such as those of ledgers, maps, deeds, and plans. Occasionally, descriptions for apparently small collections are ambiguous as well. What may we expect from "Beaver Skins shipped on H.M.S. Deptford 1710"?

By and large, the guide serves to entice the researcher to visit the Leeds Archives Department, where more detailed inventories are available; the guide also mentions that copies of some of their lists are at the Historical Manuscripts Commission in London. The Leeds Archives also has considerable information on economic records in other repositories. Copies of the guide (50 pence) may be obtained from the Leeds Archives Department, Chapeltown Road, Sheepscar, Leeds LS7 3AP.

*Educational Testing Service*

GARY D. SARETZKY

*A Guide to the Manuscript Collections in the Iowa State University Library.* Introduction by Stanley Yates. Ames: Iowa State University Library, Department of Special Collections, 1977. Unpaginated. Photoduplicated. Paper binder.

The staff of the Iowa State University Library has created a very useful tool for providing access to the manuscript collections housed in their Department of Special Collections. The guide is arranged in four sections: alphabetical index, chronology of collections by decade, list of manuscripts, and list of the contents of the University Archives.

The alphabetical index lists personal names, geographical places, institutions and businesses, organizations, and selected subjects. It also lists some types of material sought by researchers for special content, such as diaries, photographs, and films.

While the index is useful, it could be improved. For example, an entry in the index refers the researcher to a collection of manuscripts, but the index entry may not appear in the brief description of the collection. In the case of Frederick Law Olmsted, the index refers the researcher to the Louis H. Pammel papers, but there is no mention of Olmsted in the description of these papers. Can we assume that Olmsted is a correspondent? It is also unclear what the criteria are for entries on occupation. There are only two references under *writer*, yet the index lists five individuals whose papers contain manuscripts for their published works under *books* and an additional five people under the entry for *agricultural journalists* who could be identified as writers. The use of *see also* would solve this problem and others. For instance, a researcher looking for material on Russia should look also under Soviet Union. Furthermore, it is unclear how index entries were selected. For the papers of Iowa state legislator Leroy S. Miller (Section III, no. 9) an entry was made for his work as chairman of the Committee on Roads and Highways, but not for his work on social services even though the description indicates that there is material relating to this committee.

More attention should be given to the index abbreviations. The term *papers* is written "P," "PA," "PAPE," and "PAPER," depending on the amount of space after the collection title. An adequate explanatory note would have been useful in these and other instances.

The access to the collections by date is very good. In addition to the chronological index by decade (Section II) from 1851 to the present, the collection description gives only the dates for which there is material rather than the sometimes misleading span dates.

In general, the guide lacks sufficient introductory material. While the brief introductory essay does give a one-sentence description of Section IV, the *University Archives*, there is no mention of the contents of Section III, entitled *Manuscripts*.

Researchers are often aided by a general description of the collections of a repository. A statement on the overall number of collections, span and bulk dates, and emphasis for historical documentation is helpful. In this guide, for example, it would be useful to know that the manuscripts in the Department of Special Collections are particularly strong in nineteenth and twentieth-century agricultural history and Iowa state history and politics. There might also be some mention of the resources available on topics of current interest such as Blacks and women. What are the repository's acquisition policies? A brief history of the Department of Special Collections might answer that question. Other information not included which a user would find helpful is the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections* entry number and donor information.

Nonetheless, even with the reservations noted above, the guide achieves its overall purpose of making "available to a researcher the resources contained in the manuscript collections" of the Department of Special Collections.

*Library of Congress*

MARY MARGARET WOLFSKILL

*A Guide to the Manuscript Collections in the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick.* By Ann B. Rigby. Fredericton: Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, 1977. iii, 159 pp. Index.

Production of a guide to the manuscript holdings of an institution is to be applauded, the more so when it comes from a repository still in its youth. Indeed, that may be the best time to begin. *A Guide to the Manuscript Collections in the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick*, which inventories only the manuscript holdings of the archives established in 1968, should prove a useful tool for historians of New Brunswick. A guide to the record groups is to be anticipated.

The philosophical question raised in my mind by the publication of this guide may be due more to the arrangement of the materials than to substance. The guide has four sections: *Papers of Families and Individuals*, *Business Papers*, *Church Records*, and *Papers of Associations and Governments*. The preponderance of the Papers of Families and Individuals, roughly ninety percent, is on microfilm, much of it copies of originals in other repositories in New Brunswick. This proportion suggests that the microfilmed materials are included to give ballast to a listing of miscellaneous single items.

In the helpful introduction, however, attention is called to the importance of the "Burchill Family Papers"—and those papers are included among *Business Papers*. Church records are almost entirely on microfilm, a state dictated by their continuing use in the churches, and a condition excellent for research. It is also a convenience to the researcher to know of the existence in one location of papers in which he might have an interest. The listing of business papers and papers of associations and governments indicates strong collecting efforts in those directions consistent with the character of the institution, a provincial archives.

Despite ever-present limitations of budget, greater pains might be taken in the production of all such guides in proofreading, particularly of dates, and in collating. This guide duplicates pages 137 through 143 in the middle of the index, then begins the index again from the start. Section titles are overlaid on handwritten documents of the appropriate type. The result would be effective were it not that somehow in the copying the beautiful script has faded to illegibility. The index to the guide is especially useful, given the organization of the papers.

The Provincial Archives of New Brunswick has made its first public step a giant step of service to its public.

*Vanderbilt University*

MARICE WOLFE

The Mutual Assurance Company Papers. *The Architectural Surveys, 1784-1794.* Edited by Anthony N. B. Garvan, Cynthia Koch, Donald Arbuckle, and Deborah Hart. Philadelphia: The Mutual Assurance Company, 1976. xvii, 330 pp. Illustrations, glossary, bibliography, index. \$15.00.

Undertaken as a Bicentennial project by the Mutual Assurance Company of Philadelphia, this oversized but not cumbersome volume reproduces facsimiles of the handwritten documents. The format gives this reader a vicarious pleasure. An evoc-



ative dimension is added to the mere tabulation of facts. An excellent and informative prologue describes the early history of the insurance societies in general and especially the founding, in 1784, of the Mutual Assurance Society. It was established as a reaction to the thirty-year-old Philadelphia Contributionship's policy to deny, on grounds of safety, insurance to those with trees in front of their houses. A full-leaved green tree became the Mutual Assurance Society's symbol—one it uses to this day.

In the prologue the procedures followed in the application for and the writing of insurance are carefully explained. The on-site architectural description of each structure under consideration for insurance resulted in these survey documents. Material for the years 1784–94 is reproduced in this volume. Volume 2, covering the surveys made from 1795–1801, will be forthcoming. Arranged by policy number (1–512), the architectural survey document gives verbal rather than graphic data, and each is reproduced on soft pearl-grey paper. The document is followed by a listing of factual information: Location, Policy Date, Survey Date, Policy Value, Rate, and Policy History. (It is not unusual to note policies whose histories go on continuously for more than a century, several from the eighteenth into the twentieth century.)

After this listing, two paragraphs follow. The one entitled *Building* gives a short commentary, gleaned from the information provided in the survey, on the quality and distinction of the house. The second paragraph, entitled *Policy Holder*, contains biographical sketches of the persons involved. These sketches are interesting even to those not familiar with local Philadelphia history. Supported by impressive, footnoted documentation provided immediately at the end of each entry, these sketches conclude the supportive data provided for each architectural survey.

In the facsimile documents themselves, the pattern of recording is quite uniform and the data recorded very informative. The placement of the principal structure on the lot, as well as the overall dimensions of the structure and its relationship to the other dwellings, out-buildings, or dependencies, is given. Then recorded is the interior space, floor by floor, including the garret. Finally recorded are the specific details of how the interior was finished: plastered or not plastered, the type and style of the woodwork (tabernacle frames, dentil cornices, Doric entrances were not unusual details), the type and construction of stairs, the wood of the handrails, the flooring material and method of laying it. One reads of the simplest or the most elaborate architectural interior treatment. In the 1780s, several interior details were described as “finished in the old-fashioned taste” (Policy #76). At the end of many of the surveys, if the exterior was out of the ordinary, its noteworthy features were described.

For the student of architecture, the surveys, in addition to providing a sense of the range of taste and style that actually existed in Philadelphia in these years, help to date specific items, such as a “slate roof” (Policy #72), or the use of “arched dormers and modillion eaves” (Policy #366). Each individual survey is interesting as evidence, and the cumulative whole provides invaluable material to study and from which to make comparisons, generalizations, and conjectures.

For the student of other fields—urban history, economic history, engineering, or sanitary history—for whom this will also be a valuable source book, the editors have thoughtfully included a glossary. The architectural terms are explained both in present terminology and by past usage. The documentation for this, as for the rest of the book, is impeccable. There is a selected, five-page bibliography, including a list of the city directories, and an *Index to Biographical Data* of persons whose property

was surveyed by the Mutual Assurance Society during these years. In addition to the facsimile reproductions of the survey documents, there are ten illustrations, the most useful of which are two plans of the city of Philadelphia in the 1790s.

To the knowledge of this reviewer no similar study of their own archives and records has been undertaken by other insurance companies whose longevity equals that of our country. The Green Tree is to be congratulated on their initiative, and the editors on the excellence of the result.

*Committee for the Preservation of  
Architectural Records*

CATHA GRACE RAMBUSCH

*Subject Index to the Photograph Collection of the Philadelphia City Archives.* By Lisa Eizen. Philadelphia: City of Philadelphia Department of Records, 1976. vii, 296 pp. Chronological index. Looseleaf. \$7.00.

At the outset, photography was employed to record and preserve physical facts in patterns of light. The documentary value of the photograph was recognized during the 1840s when unique and expensive daguerreotypes were made. Paper prints from negatives moved image making into a realm of the fast, cheap, and easy photograph, a trend that eventually gave us the 35mm. and instantaneous processes. The fruits of the various processes along the way—thousands upon thousands of negatives, prints, and reproductions, in myriad public and private collections—are now being made accessible to the public.

The index to photographic material in the Philadelphia City Archives represents 20,000 prints, a sizeable part of the city's collection. In a brief preface, the collection is described as primarily "street scenes taken by City Photographers to show progress of construction or repair work done by the City." These photographs are the driest of documentary images whose random contents have been assembled into an extensive index. Every item appears under as many separate headings as Lisa Eizen a staff archivist, felt appropriate. With the assistance of a computer, such categories as *War Posters* and *Beauty Salons* are included as well as *Front Street* and *Horse-Drawn Carriages*. Other than street scenes, the index classifies photographs of portraits, architectural drawings, models, flags, and prints. The date of the photograph and its folder number appear with every entry. In the spirit of public information, the index is a fine contribution.

However, in the spirit of history the index could have provided more. The user is never informed of the names of the city photographers or of the processes involved. Reproductions of early prints bear the date of reproduction. And where a portrait, print, or drawing is reproduced, neither the index entry nor the photograph itself provides the user with the location of the original. The index confirms the archivists' view of photographs as absolutely and undeniably documentary.

Photographic prints are unique packages of information. Until recently their value was thought to be exclusively their content. But, as illustrations, photographs have a place within a history of images. This additional perspective would make any collection more valuable and accessible. By combining art history interests with the existing documentary emphasis, even the most arcane image would gain meaning. In their documentary images, photographers accommodated their personal styles to more general tastes. Our interpretations should not ignore

the subjective and subtle aspects of photographs beyond the perennially apparent war poster or picture of a beauty salon.

*The Library Company of Philadelphia*

KENNETH FINKEL

*Not in Precious Metals Alone: A Manuscript History of Montana.* Compiled and edited by the staff of the Montana Historical Society. Helena: Montana Historical Society Press, 1976. xi, 296 pp. Illustrations, notes on sources, index. Paper. \$10.00.

Rarely can four major objectives be met with the publication of one book. The Montana Historical Society, however, by publishing *Not in Precious Metals Alone*, has managed to fulfill its statutory obligation to publish Montana history periodically, to give the public a sampling of its manuscript holdings, and to commemorate both the nation's Bicentennial and the centennial of its own publication program.

The book is printed in an 8½ x 11-inch format with the text in double columns. Decorative wrappers and the use of a high quality paper stock help to make it a handsome edition. It is divided into three major sections covering the periods 1804-66, 1866-1910, and 1910-76. Each section is subdivided into chapters consisting of documents from the society's holdings, all of which reflect some aspect of Montana's social, economic, political, or military history. The editors have provided a short introduction to each chapter as well as to each document used. In addition, there is a short photographic essay slipped in between the second and third sections.

Credit must be given to the compilers for their selection of documents. Each chapter is remarkably consistent in the quantity and quality of the materials used. Where the editors missed the mark, however, is in the area of illustrations. The interspersing of more photos or document facsimiles throughout the text would have helped to break the monotony created by page after page of double column print.

The book certainly provides clues as to the scope and content of the society's manuscript holdings; but it is not, and was not intended to be, a guide to the society's manuscript collections. Neither can it be considered a significant research tool as there is not enough material on any one subject for use by serious scholars. Consequently, it is of only secondary interest to the researcher or to the archivist. It will probably attract those interested in Montana history or the history of the West, but, in general, the book appears not to be directed at any specific reader group. Its redeeming value though, is its potential service as a supplemental text of representative readings for courses in Montana history and the history of the West. So, while *Not in Precious Metals Alone* may have limited appeal to archivists, it is, on balance, a well-produced and well-edited book which should be of use to students and teachers of western United States history.

*Arizona Historical Society*

DONALD L. DEWITT

*Tracing Your Ancestry: A Step-by-Step Guide to Researching Your Family History.* By F. Wilbur Helmbold. Birmingham, Alabama: Oxmoor House, 1976. viii, 210 pp. Bibliography, index. \$9.95. *Logbook.* Paper. \$3.95.

This first year A.R. (after *Roots*) has seen a fistful of how-to-do-it genealogical books appear in the market place. Many of this crop have been hastily compiled and

advertised to take advantage of the crest of popularity presently enjoyed by the subject. Not so this book.

Helmbold is no Johnny-come-lately to the field. His book was conceived and brought to fruition through many years of labor in the vineyard, as he pursued his own personal genealogy and served as director of Genealogical and Historical Research at Samford University, Birmingham, Alabama. Through this experience and that of librarian, his knowledge of genealogy and the needs of genealogists approaches the infinite.

Helmbold has written an excellent book, one to guide the beginner through every phase of American research. Various chapters treat church, census, land, immigration, military, and cemetery records, and wills and administration. However, his chapters on "Pitfalls and Oddities of Family Research" and "The Library as a Research Center *and a Trap*" are particularly instructive to both the beginner and the advanced genealogist. His advice (page 167) on storing copies of your completed family history is, alone, worth the price of the book.

The large portion of instructional material on the subject of genealogy in the past has been produced by northeasterners and westerners with preponderant references to research in those areas. Helmbold does not ignore these areas altogether, but he supplies a great many references to research in the southern part of the United States fulfilling, at least partially, a longstanding need.

A bibliography of instructional and reference materials and published regional guides completes this altogether valuable work.

The companion publication, *Tracing Your Family Logbook*, consists of a supply of lineage charts, family group records, and census and search control forms, all of which are great timesavers and aids in abstracting and recording information. It would have been gratifying had forms for abstracting wills and land records been included, although this certainly in no way detracts from the overall usefulness of the *Logbook*.

Maryland Historical Society

MARY K. MEYER

#### CORRECTION

*Charles Abrams: Papers and Files. A Guide to the Microfilm Publication*, which was reviewed on page 354, the *American Archivist*, July 1977, was compiled and edited by Cornell University Libraries staff under the direction of Herbert Finch.

#### BRIEFLY NOTED

The following are notices and brief reviews of recent publications. Unsigned notes are by members of the *American Archivist* editorial staff.

The Massachusetts Historical Society has published *Journals of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts: 1770* (Boston: MHS, 1977. 298 pp.) as the 46th volume in the reprint series begun by the society in 1919. It contains photo-offset reproductions of the house proceedings for the second session of the 1769-70 legislative year, as well as appendixes which include letters to the Earl of Hillsborough from former-Governor Bernard and others, and abstracts of proceedings of council

meetings referred to in the correspondence. There is no direct mention of nonimportation and only passing references to the Boston Massacre (March 5, 1770), though these were lively issues in Massachusetts in the spring of 1770. More attention is devoted to the power struggle which developed when acting-Governor Thomas Hutchinson convened the General Court at Cambridge rather than Boston. The volume contains the expected diet of references to petitions, reports, and bills on various subjects; as with most official proceedings, it provides a useful but decidedly incomplete legislative record. Marginal notes and an excellent subject and name index facilitate use of the volume as a reference tool. [Kenneth Harris]

The Washington State University Library has published an *Indexed Register* to its *Northwest Biological Manuscripts of Wilhelm N. Suksdorf, William C. Cusick, Charles V. Piper, Rolla K. Beattie and Harold St. John, 1867-1957*. Amounting to 21 linear feet, the records of taxonomic botany in the Pacific Northwest were collected by the university's Marion Ownbey Herbarium. The register contains an introductory historical essay, descriptions of each collection, container lists, correspondence index, and illustrations. [Maynard Brichford]

The North Carolina Division of Archives and History has made available the sixth volume of *North Carolina Troops 1861-1865: A Roster*. Edited by Weymouth T. Jordan, Jr., the 712 page book contains histories of six infantry units—the sixteenth, seventeenth (in both its first and second organization), eighteenth, twentieth, and twenty-first regiments of North Carolina troops, including the names and service records of approximately 9,000 Civil War soldiers who served in those units. This latest volume, one of a projected series of thirteen, sells for \$22.00.

The fifth volume of *The Colonial Records of North Carolina, Second Series* has been released. Entitled *North Carolina Higher-Court Minutes, 1709-1723*, it comprises minutes of the General Court and the Court of Chancery for the period of the colony's history which included the Cary Rebellion, Tuscarora War, capture of Blackbeard, and the establishment of New Bern and Edenton. Edited by William S. Price, Jr., assistant director of the Division of Archives and History, it is the fourth volume in the current series devoted to higher court records. The cost is \$21.00.

Also published recently was the twelfth volume in the North Carolina Bicentennial Pamphlet Series, Hugh F. Rankin's, *The North Carolina Continental Line in the American Revolution*.

The above works may be obtained from the Historical Publications Section, Division of Archives and History, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, North Carolina 27611, from which you may receive without charge a revised publications list updating the section's latest offerings of documentaries, periodicals, and pamphlets. From the Archives and Records Section at the same address is available the recently published *Guide to Women's Records* in the North Carolina State Archives, prepared by Cathy Thompson. The charge is \$3.00. [Julian Mims]

The University of London School of Oriental and African Studies has published *A Guide to the Papers of John Swire and Sons Ltd.*, by Elizabeth Hook (London: School of Oriental and African Studies, 1977. 176 pp. £4.00.). The papers date from 1869 to 1968 and, in addition to records of the parent company, John Swire and Sons, they include files of Butterfield and Swire; China Navigation Company; Coast Boats Ownery; Taikoo Sugar Refinery; Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Company; Tientsin Lighter Company; Taikoo Chinese Navigation Company;



Orient Paint, Colour and Varnish Company; Swire and Maclaine; and other organizations. The papers have been deposited for preservation at the School of Oriental and African Studies. Access to material under thirty-five years old is restricted.

The Stowe-Day Foundation of Hartford, Connecticut, has issued *The Papers of Harriet Beecher Stowe*, edited by Earl A. French, the first in a series "A Bibliography of the Manuscripts in the Stowe-Day Memorial Library." The 74-page soft-cover publication is available for \$4.00. The Stowe-Day Memorial Library holds 211 letters, 28 manuscripts, 4 other documents, and 54 autographs and autographed mottoes of Harriet Beecher Stowe. *The Papers of Harriet Beecher Stowe* includes a Stowe chronology, general description of the papers, alphabetical list of recipients, and a description of each item.

*Registers of Blacks in the Miami Valley: A Name Abstract (1804-1857)*, by Stephen E. Haller of the Ohio Historical Society and Robert H. Smith, Jr., of Wright State University, has been issued by the Archives and Special Collections of Wright State University. The *Name Abstract* contains information from freedom certificate registers, or other written proof of freedom of Ohio Blacks, maintained by the courts of common pleas in the county where the Black desired residency or employment. While most such Ohio registers have been lost or destroyed, three and part of a fourth were discovered and microfilmed by Wright State University and provided information for the *Name Abstract*. The *Abstract* includes the name of the slave or free Black, the name of his owner or guardian, the date and place in which his freedom was registered, the date and place of his recorded presence in Ohio, the page number of the register on which his name was entered, and additional information from the register. The 81-page *Name Abstract* can be ordered for \$5.00 from the Archives and Special Collections, Wright State University, Dayton, Ohio 45431. The microfilm of the registers (one roll) can be obtained from the same address for \$15.00. Both items can be obtained for \$17.50.

Patrick B. Nolan and John A. Zamonski of Wright State University have prepared *The Wright Brothers Collection: A Guide to the Technical, Business and Legal, Genealogical, Photographic, and Other Archives at Wright State University*. The Wright Brothers Collection was deeded to the university in 1975 and consists of approximately 6,000 items. The *Guide* provides a descriptive catalog of these items and is divided into five parts: The Technical Library, Wright Brothers Manuscripts and Records, Milton Wright Papers and Genealogical Materials, Photographs, and Recognitions and Memorabilia. The volume also includes an index of persons, places, and selected subjects. The illustrated *Guide* has been published by Garland Publishing Company, New York, as Volume 76 of the Garland Reference Library of the Humanities (\$19.00).

*The Papers of Thirteen Early Ohio Political Leaders: An Inventory to the 1976-77 Microfilm Editions*, by Linda Elise Kalette, has been published by the Ohio Historical Society (Columbus, 1977. 240 pp. \$15.00) as the culmination of its Early Ohio Political Leaders project. Beginning in 1974, the State Library of Ohio lent manuscript collections of six Ohio leaders to the Ohio Historical Society, for conservation and preparation of an inventory and microfilm guide. The society microfilmed these materials, together with its collections for these individuals and hold-

ings of seven other political leaders, on 68 rolls of microfilm. The inventory to the microfilm describes each manuscript collection separately; however, single subject and correspondence indexes cover all collections.

The Library of Congress issued *A Wonderful Invention: A Brief History of the Phonograph from Tinfoil to the LP* to accompany its exhibition commemorating the centennial of Thomas Edison's discovery in 1877 that sound could be recorded and reproduced. The soft-bound, 40-page illustrated catalog by James R. Smart and Jon W. Newsom, of the library's Music Division, includes a history of the phonograph and lists exhibit items. It is available for \$2.50 from the Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

### OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED

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

*Adlai Stevenson and the World: The Life of Adlai Stevenson.* By John Bartlow Martin. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1977. 946 pp. Source notes, index. \$15.00.

*The Annual Register: World Events in 1976.* Edited by H.V. Hodson. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1977. 541 pp. Index. \$37.50.

*Archieven van Oostvlaamse Kerkfabrieken (Oud Regiem).* Deel III. Brussels: Rijksarchief te Gent, 1976. 211 pp. Paper.

*Beaumarchais: The Man Who Was Figaro.* By Frédéric Grendel. Translated by Roger Greaves. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1977. 305 pp. Illustrations, bibliography, index. \$14.95.

*The Black Experience in Revolutionary North Carolina.* By Jeffrey J. Crow. Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources Division of Archives and History, 1977. 120 pp. Appendix, notes, bibliographical essay. Paper.

*Cartas a Suas Majestades, 1859-1890.* Rio de Janeiro: Arquivo Nacional, 1977. 504 pp. Illustrations, bibliography. Paper.

*Cartas de Felisberto Caldeira Brant Pontes Marquês de Barbacena.* Economia Açucareira do Brasil no séc. XIX. Transcrição de Carmen Vargas. Rio de Janeiro: Instituto do Açúcar e do Alcool, 1976. 210 pp. Paper.

*Centro Nacional de Restauracion de Libros y Documentos.* Madrid: Centro Nacional de Restauracion de Libros y Documentos, n.d. 36 pp. Paper.

*A Checklist of American Imprints for 1832. Items 10776-17207.* Compiled by Scott Bruntjen and Carol Bruntjen. Metuchen, N.J.: The Scarecrow Press, 1977. 527 pp. \$20.00.

*Dodge City: The Most Western Town of All.* By Odie B. Faulk. New York: Oxford University Press, 1977. 224 pp. \$9.95.

*Fort William-India House Correspondence and Other Contemporary Papers Relating Thereto (Foreign, Secret, and Political).* Indian Records Series. Vol. 16: 1787-1791. Edited by Syed Hasan Askari. Delhi: National Archives of India, 1976. 477 pp. Index. \$27.00.

*Fort William-India House Correspondence and Other Contemporary Papers Relating Thereto (Public Series).* Indian Records Series. Vol. 7: 1773-1776.

- Edited by R. P. Patwardhan. Delhi: National Archives of India, 1971. 647 pp. Index.
- The Free and the Unfree: A New History of the United States.* By Peter N. Carroll and David W. Noble. New York: Pelican, 1977. 448 pp. Selected references, index. Paper. \$4.95.
- Heritage of Flames: The Illustrated History of Early American Firefighting.* Edited by Donald J. Cannon. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1977. Illustrations, index. 372 pp. \$29.95.
- Inventaire des Archives de l'Ancienne Commune de Cuesmes.* By Cecile Dumont. Brussels: Archives Générales du Royaume, 1976. 67 pp. Paper.
- Inventaire des Archives de l'Hôpital Saint-Nicolas A Enghien (XIII<sup>e</sup>-XX<sup>e</sup> siècle).* By Walter de Keyzer. Brussels: Archives Générales du Royaume, 1976. 41 pp. Paper.
- Inventaris van het Archief van de Priorij van Sint-Maartens-Bos te Sint-Martens-Lierde.* By M. Nuytens. Brussels: Algemeen Rijksarchief, 1976. 227 pp. Paper.
- Inventaris van het Kerkarchief van de Sint-Amrosiusparochie te Dilbeek.* By M. Grauwen. Brussels: Algemeen Rijksarchief, 1976. 71 pp.
- Landsarkivet for Sjaelland, Lolland-Falster og Bornholm og hjaelpemidlerne til dets benyttelse.* En oversigt af Harald Jørgensen. Copenhagen, 1977. 405 pp. Paper.
- Mountain Home: The Walker Family Farmstead. Great Smoky Mountains National Park.* By Robert R. Madden and T. Russell Jones. Washington: National Park Service, 1977. 55 pp. Illustrations. Paper.
- New England's Prospect.* By William Wood. Edited with an introduction by Alden T. Vaughan. Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1977. 160 pp. Selected readings, index. \$12.50.
- Octavius Brooks Frothingham, Gentle Radical.* By J. Wade Caruthers. University: University of Alabama Press, 1977. xi, 279 pp. Appendix, notes, bibliography, index. \$15.00.
- Old Illinois Houses.* By John Drury. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1977. xv, 220 pp. Illustrations, index. Paper. \$3.95.
- The Rectory Magazine.* Edited by Lewis Carroll. Facsimile edition. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1977. \$7.50.
- Report of the Northwestern University Archivist for the Period March 1, 1976-May 1, 1977.* Submitted by Patrick M. Quinn. Evanston, Illinois: Northwestern University Archives, 1977. 32 pp. Processed.
- The Statesman's Year-Book. Statistical and Historical Annual of the States of the World for the Year 1977-1978.* Edited by John Paxton. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1977. 1,572 pp. Index. \$22.50.
- University of Illinois University Archives Fourteenth Annual Report, July 1, 1976 to June 30, 1977.* Champaign-Urbana: University of Illinois, 1977. 24 pp. Tables. Processed.
- YIVO Annual of Jewish Social Science. Volume 16: Essays on the American Jewish Labor Movement.* Ezra Mendelsohn, Guest Editor. New York: YIVO Institute for Jewish Research, 1976. 423 pp. Paper. \$8.00.