

Reviews

MARY ELIZABETH RUWELL, *Editor*

Archives and Manuscripts: Appraisal and Accessioning. By Maynard J. Brichford. Society of American Archivists Basic Manual Series. Chicago: Society of American Archivists, 1977. v, 24 pp. Appendix, bibliography. Paper. \$4.00 (\$3.00, SAA members).

For many years, archivists have struggled with the problem of defining the manner by which records should be appraised—that is, the manner of establishing the value or values of records. This problem has become increasingly acute as the volume of records has grown, because if record materials do not have value they are not archives. Schellenberg's standards of primary and secondary values, with the latter being either informational or evidential in nature, have long been accepted by archivists responsible for appraisal; but the problem of applying these standards to a specific group of records has, until now, never been successfully solved. There have been a few fumbling attempts to discuss the means by which archival values could be determined, but, until Brichford's manual on appraisal and accessioning, there was nothing even remotely approaching a "how to" discussion available for the guidance of either novice or widely experienced archivists.

Brichford accepts the evidential and informational criteria as intrinsic characteristics of records as a basic determinant for their appraisal, but he adds a functional characteristic as necessary to the viable appraisal of records. The archivist, he asserts, must consider the procedural significance and character of the record series in establishing its value, pointing out that some functional categories of records are usually valuable and worth preserving. He also advises the archivist considering the records to be appraised to study their age, volume, and form.

Brichford divides the values of records into administrative, research, and archival. In discussing these values, he notes that the goal of the archivist is the identification and preservation of records having long-term value and the protection and transmission of the documentary heritage for the future. Appraisal, in his opinion, is not a task to be taken lightly.

In considering administrative values, Brichford discusses the uses of the records by the office that produced them, and their financial and legal values. Legal values include statutory provisions, use for possible litigation, and the "best evidence" rule. Research values must be considered in the appraiser's accountability to independent scholarship; they include the uniqueness of the records, their credibility, their understandability, their time span, the accessibility of the

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data, and the frequency and type of their use. Research values, he concludes, are use values; and records that are never consulted are a bad investment of archival resources. Among archival values, Brichford includes the relationship to the documentary content of other record series, the staff time required for processing and description, the cost of preserving and restoring documents, and the relationship of maintenance costs to the potential use of the records.

Following a particularly valuable discussion of the desirable characteristics of an appraiser, Brichford includes appraisal techniques, suggesting some of the procedures that should be followed in deciding whether a particular group of records should be retained or disposed of. This chapter alone makes the manual "must" reading for any archivist engaged in records appraisal, although the author concedes that most records are retained principally because the archivist believes there is a reasonable possibility that a researcher in the future will find them useful.

The author then wanders briefly into the thicket of the collection of non-archival materials (i.e., manuscripts) and brings his discussion to a close with some cautionary words about accessioning and the necessary documentation that should accompany it.

This manual on appraisal and accessioning, with emphasis on appraisal, is one of a series published by the Society of American Archivists, and a copy should be in the hands of every archivist or analyst who makes decisions about the retention or disposal of records. It is well written, pragmatic, and will be of value to any archivist regardless of whether he is responsible for the equivalent of two or 2,000 file cabinets of archives.

North Carolina Division of Archives and History

THORNTON W. MITCHELL

Core Mission and Minimum Standards for University Archives in the University of Wisconsin System. Preface by Nicholas C. Burckel. University of Wisconsin System Archives Council, 1977. 11, 13 pp. Paper. No charge.

The archivists of the University of Wisconsin system have issued a *Core Mission and Minimum Standards for University Archives* to provide criteria by which their programs may be judged both by their university administrators and by the Wisconsin Public Records Board as it designates official legal repositories for state documents. This publication is to be commended; and in spite of its having been written for a specific institution, other archivists will find it very useful.

The literature on college and university archives is small; the information on standards and components of a good program is just about nonexistent. The Wisconsin document outlines a sound program through a clear, brief presentation. The following areas are covered: administrative relationships; archives and manuscript administration (including collecting, processing, and service); records management; special collections management; personnel; facilities and equipment; and supporting services.

The document points out that the status of the archives within the organization of the institution will vary from campus to campus, and it is not its location but rather its support and authority that is of importance.

Primary emphasis is placed on archival records, while the manuscript and special collections activities are shaped to complement and strengthen the program. Guidance is provided about appraisal, and a checklist of basic records to be col-

lected is included. The checklist, of course, would have to be readapted for use in other archives. In the area of manuscript collecting, emphasis is placed on records produced while individuals were actively connected with the university. We hope that the statement, "the private papers of faculty produced while serving on the University staff," does not mean that their non-University of Wisconsin papers will be excluded.

A good outline of the processing procedure is included, calling for the preparation of finding aids, checklists, and a card catalog.

The standards stress that the university archives must provide both an administrative support function and an educational function. Instruction and research are the primary elements of our educational institutions, and the Wisconsin document does well to remind us that we have the resources and the talent to contribute to both of these activities.

The section on records management describes the components of the Wisconsin program, stressing the responsibilities to the institution and its relationship to the archival program.

The minimum requirement for personnel calls for a professional archivist to be available at least twenty hours a week. It is unfortunate that a full-time archivist is not required, but the reality of the situation may make this impossible.

In the preface, Nicholas Burkel points out that the Society of American Archivists is currently establishing standards for archival personnel and repositories. The Wisconsin standards will assist the profession as a whole in drafting national standards, as well as the individual archivist establishing a new program or evaluating an existing archives.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

HELEN W. SLOTKIN

Transcribing and Editing Oral History. By Willa K. Baum. Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1977. iv, 127 pp. Bibliography, index. \$6.75 (\$4.50 to AASLH members).

Readers interested in oral history will expect this book to deserve careful attention, for it is written by Willa K. Baum, head of the Regional Oral History Office of the Bancroft Library. This volume is a companion to her *Oral History for the Local Historical Society*, which has been described as "the Dr. Spock of oral history." There are four basic steps in dealing with oral history material: creating, processing, curating, and using. *Transcribing and Editing Oral History* is concerned only with processing, the phase that includes both transcribing and editing.

Included in this detail-filled book are all the procedures involved in making completed recordings as accessible and usable as possible. The guide contains a 33 1/3 RPM record of one of the sample transcripts, allowing the user of the book to listen to a selected interview while following the processing described in the text. Examples of forms for record keeping and illustrations of edited manuscripts are located in appropriate places in the book. Based on the considerable experience of the Regional Oral History Office in preparing its noted collection of memoirs, Baum's manual provides the reader with proven techniques which, if followed, will produce excellent manuscripts for a valuable addition to any research center. Practical rather than philosophical, the guide makes recommendations about equipment, transcribing, editing, indexing, and drawing up legal agreements.

There is one reservation that should be kept in mind by the reader. Oral history, as the author notes, is an art, not an exact science. Although the techniques described in this book have produced commendable results at one major library, other successful programs use procedures different in some details. The basic principles, however, are similar—and oral history practitioners will make no mistake in following the recommendations of this guide.

This book may not be as generally useful as Baum's first book, since not all oral history collections transcribe their tapes, but it is by far the best work available for those who do transcribe. The manual even contains a chapter on the question of whether to transcribe oral history material or leave it only on tape. It is reasonable to believe that every oral history collector will find this guide a standard source.

Memphis State University

CHARLES W. CRAWFORD

Guide to the Manuscript Collections of the Atlanta Historical Society. Compiled by D. Louise Cook. Atlanta: Atlanta Historical Society, 1976. xiii, 160 pp. Index. \$10.50.

In these days, as the size and complexity of most archival agencies' holdings increase more rapidly than the staff needed to care for them, it is heartening to see that many institutions have recently taken up the gauntlet and allocated staff time to prepare overall guides to their collections. No single finding aid is more beneficial for research use by the public and by the staff of an archives than is the comprehensive guide to a collection. Guides not only facilitate responses to standard research inquiries, they also serve as major devices for suggesting new areas of investigation and utilization of materials at hand.

Louise Cook has compiled a very nice *Guide to the Manuscript Collections of the Atlanta Historical Society*. The volume, a fitting tribute to the society's first fifty years, describes 517 major collections and small lots of items among the historical society's 800-plus collections acquired since the society's establishment in 1926, through materials received during 1975. It is also to the society's credit, as noted in Patsy A. Wiggins's lively four-page preface to the guide and brief history of the Atlanta Historical Society, that inventories are available for all of the more than 800 collections on hand.

Alphabetically arranged by names of persons or organizations, the guide entries are concise and informative. The guide features an imaginative, highly-useful index, which in addition to standard personal and categorical entries, lists materials under such headings as "Families," "Industries," "Reminiscences," "Scrapbooks," and "Writers," which as any experienced manuscript reference worker or researcher can readily attest, have broad application for sophisticated research use.

Comprehensive collection guides are also of considerable value in evaluating an archives' progress in documenting its specified area of collecting responsibility, in the case of the Atlanta Historical Society: "to promote the preservation of sources of information concerning the history of the city of Atlanta . . . the investigation, study, and dissemination of such history, and to arouse in the friends and citizens of Atlanta an interest in its history." A comprehensive

guide also renders it possible for readers to evaluate more fully an institution's collecting program in relation to similar programs in the area or even on a national basis, and for institutions to work cooperatively to document and interpret more comprehensively broad areas of historical and social concern. This is particularly applicable to efforts to document the history of such a large urban center as Atlanta, Georgia.

The 517 entries in the Atlanta Historical Society's collections guide cover approximately 1,263 cubic feet of materials in 294 collections, and 3,659 items in the remaining 223 entries. It is significant that only 35 of the 517 entries are for collections of 5 cubic feet or more, that only 8 entries are for collections of at least 20 cubic feet, and that but 4 of the guide entries are for collections of papers of more than 30 cubic feet of records. Three of these collections, the papers of Wilbur G. Kurtz, Sr., the Fulton County Criminal Court records, and the Fulton County Joint City-County Tax Assessor's records (506 cubic feet in the 3 collections) comprise about 40 percent of the bulk of the society's manuscript holdings.

The AHS guide also reveals that there are many aspects of the city's political, social, cultural, and business life which are not well represented in the society's collections. Despite the often well-founded current concern with the "paperwork jungle" of archival records and the incidence of highly routine items found in many personal and organizational collections, the reality is that the Atlanta Historical Society and all other urban historical societies, to some degree, simply have in their collections numerous large gaps as to time periods, areas of relevance, and the kinds of people and organizations documented. Let us hope that societies will continue to fill these gaps much better today than in the past, despite current nationwide administrative apprehensions over building up large collections for fear of not being able to provide sufficient staff and storage space to acquire, house, arrange, and service them properly.

Chicago Historical Society

ARCHIE MOTLEY

Guide to the Manuscript Groups in the Pennsylvania State Archives. Compiled and edited by Harry E. Whipkey. Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 1976. 131 pp. Index. \$6.00.

Descriptive List of the Map Collection in the Pennsylvania State Archives. Compiled by Martha L. Simonetti. Edited by Donald H. Kent and Harry E. Whipkey. Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 1976. 178 pp. Index. \$6.00.

These two works should be well received by all archives and institutions of higher learning since they fulfill a need long established. The *Guide*, compiled by the State Archivist of Pennsylvania, Harry E. Whipkey, contains 261 manuscript groups. These groups comprise a wealth of general areas of concentration, including: papers concerning the provincial period; papers of governors of the commonwealth; papers of or collections relating to prominent Pennsylvania families; records of social, fraternal, civic, cultural, educational, religious, polit-

ical, and military activities and organizations; and records which pertain to agricultural pursuits and to commercial and industrial enterprises. Among the numerous interesting collections are the papers of William Scranton, John S. Fisher, Edward Martin, J. Horace McFarland, John Nicholson, and the Harmony Society. Whipkey introduces each manuscript group with a brief biographical sketch or history of the organization or activity. This is followed by a brief description of the contents, as well as the inclusive dates, volume, and physical form of the collection. Restrictions are indicated.

A good index is an important part of any guide. The index in this work is extensive. It includes subject entries as well as virtually all proper names. The only criticism is that the index refers to the number of the manuscript group. It would have been helpful to add the page.

The second work reviewed is the *Descriptive List of the Map Collection* which catalogs the maps in the principal collection (Manuscript Group 11). It should be noted that there are many other maps and plans in other manuscript groups and record groups in the State Archives, arranged with the papers and records to which they are related. This catalog of maps, however, deals only with the maps in the main collection. In this collection are maps of the counties, townships, cities, and boroughs. Boundary maps, topographic and geological maps, park and recreation maps, military and battlefield maps are all described in detail in this catalog. Martha Simonetti, the compiler, has presented these maps in minute detail. She has numbered each map and used such subheadings as "shows," "vignettes," "insets," and "reverse side" in order to enumerate the particulars of the maps. Also included are the numbers of sections, coloring, and the dimensions. There is no index per se, but rather extensive checklists. These checklists are divided into eight categories: colony and commonwealth; counties; townships; cities and boroughs; boundaries, topography, geology, parks; transportation; military and battlefield; and vignettes. In each category there is shown the date, title, cartographer or publisher, and map number.

This reviewer was quite impressed with these two works compiled and edited by archivists who exercised great care and a high degree of professionalism. Whipkey has indicated in his preface to the *Guide* that there is in production an up-to-date *Guide to the Record Groups in the Pennsylvania State Archives*. We anxiously await its arrival.

Federal Archives and Records Center, Philadelphia

ROBERT J. PLOWMAN

Ohio County Records Manual. By the Archives Manuscripts Division of the Ohio Historical Society. Columbus: Ohio Historical Society, 1977. 259 pp. Loose-leaf. \$5.00, plus shipping.

This manual was prepared by the Ohio Historical Society primarily "to provide guidelines for county officials in establishing an effective system of records scheduling and maintenance" (p. 7). Its format and emphases are shaped for the immediate use of the individual Ohio county official. Contents are arranged by county office record groups, and thereunder by record series. A concise administrative history heads each record group, and series entries detail the types of information to be found in them. Alternate record titles are also included to deal with the problem, common at the county level, of similar records bearing

arbitrarily different titles between counties. References are provided, where possible, to laws affecting the maintenance of each record. Each series is tagged with a recommended retention period by reference to which a local administrator can determine rapidly just what action is best to take in regard to each of the records for which he is responsible.

Anyone who has worked with a statewide local records program will understand and appreciate the need for the labor which this manual represents. It provides the first essential for such a program—a basic informational and procedures framework for the many and multi-faceted record sources that exist at the county government level in any state. Without such a base, and a record-flow system shaped to fit with the real administrative needs of local officials, a local records project will prove stillborn or will soon founder through misunderstandings and consequent ill feelings.

The manual's retention and disposal recommendations were prepared in consultation with a broad range of state and local agencies and with associations of officials. This enabled the society to take advantage of a wide pool of expertise, and was obviously of benefit also in building practical working relations between the Ohio Network of American History Research Centers and the governmental offices which will be the source of the network's holdings. The careful, knowledgeable preparation that has gone into this publication is evident throughout its pages.

The manual is not designed directly to provide the most convenient manner of assistance to researchers who wish to use Ohio county records—as it may first be thought to be by some who consult it. An index to all locations of given record subjects would be of use, and would not seem difficult to produce. I was pleasantly surprised to come upon the wide range of excellent records material that may be found in the Office of the County Auditor, for instance, but would have felt better served had some way been provided to discover such a trove other than by a complete reading of the text. The lack of an index, however, should be seen against a background of the manual's strengths. It imposes a necessary order on a statewide body of diverse materials, establishes procedures fundamental to Ohio's entire program, and sets an initial working linkage between the administrative offices that produce records and the research community who have need to use them.

Illinois State Archives

JOHN DALY

Papers of John Adams. Edited by Robert J. Taylor. Mary-Jo Kline and Gregg L. Lint, assistant editors. Volume 1, *September 1755–October 1773*. Volume 2, *December 1773–April 1775*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1977. Volume 1, 356 pp. Volume 2, 466 pp. Index. \$50.00.

Among the earliest modern historical editing projects developed after World War II was that of the Adams Family Papers at the Massachusetts Historical Society. Under the overall direction of Lyman H. Butterfield, twenty volumes have been published in three series: diaries, family correspondence, and general correspondence with other papers. The latest addition to these volumes is *The Papers of John Adams, September 1755–April 1775* (2 vols.) which includes corre-

spondence from friends and acquaintances, writings consisting of published and unpublished political essays, and official papers containing messages, instructions, and reports of committees on which Adams served or for which his assistance can be documented.

What makes these volumes especially noteworthy is that they are the first to be issued under the imprimatur of the new Adams Papers editor, Robert J. Taylor. There can be no doubt that Taylor is a worthy successor to Butterfield; like his predecessor, Taylor proves to be an exacting editor whose careful, even occasionally virtuoso, annotation gives us an unfailing sense of comprehension about the documents with which he is dealing. He has identified, for example, a page of genealogical notes (1:351–52) as a leaf from Adams's copy of Samuel Willard's *A Compleat Body of Divinity*, now in the Boston Public Library; Taylor traced the document by matching its size and a stain with similar characteristics in other leaves of the Willard volume. A more important if less arcane example of Taylor's talent is seen in his effort to delineate Adams's role in a set of instructions sent to the Boston Committee of Correspondence, probably in September 1774 (2:178–85).

Altogether, Taylor's efforts have produced a well-developed and carefully explicated background by which we can trace the career of Adams from his buoyant days as a Worcester schoolteacher to his involvement first as a lawyer, then as a committed Whig rapidly growing to political maturity. Though wary of vanity, and pretensions beyond his capacity, Adams confessed to "own that a Prospect of an Immortality in the Memories of all the Worthy, to [the] End of Time would be a high Gratification to my Wishes." (1:42). Taylor has deftly provided for us a comprehensive record to 1775 of Adams's progress toward that "Prospect of an Immortality."

But if these volumes are successful in portraying the evolution of Adams's political leadership and thought, there are several ways in which the volumes could have been improved. First, they would have profited greatly from a calendar of documents. Since various documents have been grouped for thematic purposes by the date of the earliest document, the chronological sequence is often impaired; a calendar would have provided a useful overview of the documents contained in both volumes. Second, Taylor's handling of variant texts seems at best inconsistent. He is at pains to record all emendations and alterations in the "Draft Instructions of Boston to its Representatives in the General Court," 8 May 1769 (1:224–30). By contrast, however, he silently supplies punctuation to other documents in these volumes to prevent our misreading them (1:353; 2:226). Despite his impressive familiarity with John Adams and the world in which he moved, Taylor would do well to curb his propensity to "clarify" Adams's intention by altering punctuation.

A third and more basic criticism is that these volumes do not stand independently from those previously published in this project. The frequent cross-references both to the *Diary and Autobiography of John Adams* as well as to the *Legal Papers of John Adams* demonstrate the interdependent nature of the documents published here and those included in earlier volumes. Indeed, many of the documents published in these volumes are clarified in context only by reference to the earlier volumes. Moreover, it is not always clear why certain documents have been calendared in these volumes if, indeed, they needed to be recorded at all.

For example, there is the listing for the "Suffolk County Bar Book" (1:236) simply because there are sixteen pages of entries recorded by Adams as secretary for the Suffolk County bar. One wonders why this was not included in the *Legal Papers* series or why, in another case, it was necessary to mention an unpublished newspaper contribution (1:350) already included in the *Diary and Autobiography*.

The very bulk of information already available about Adams, however, suggests the chief limitation of the volumes now under review. While Taylor and his associates have been able to document precisely Adams's political involvement in the 1760s and 1770s, the information presented in these volumes is not likely to alter scholarly or popular understanding of John Adams. Moreover, the fact that these volumes contain writings already available in other formats (e.g., reprint editions of the "Novanglus Letters" and the correspondence between Adams and James Warren) makes us realize that the objectives of this enterprise are inconsistent. If the editors hope to enhance scholarly access to the papers of John Adams and to clarify the intentions of Adams by reprinting in these volumes many of his essays, they need to develop policies better suited to precise explication of the texts. (Editors of historical editing projects generally would profit in this regard from discussion with editors involved in projects sponsored by the Center for Scholarly Editions.) If, however, the goal of the project is to disseminate more widely for interested laymen the writings of John Adams, one wonders if all the annotation is necessary.

Finally, the expanded function of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission places the goals of the editorial projects it supports in dramatic juxtaposition to the very basic needs of repositories which the commission is now called upon to support. Does a project such as the Adams Family Papers represent a more urgent claim on the commission's resources than recovery of original documents whose very survival is uncertain at best? The commission must balance sponsorship of access to documentary holdings with that of careful editorial explication of sources which provide unique understanding of aspects of our past. These latest volumes of Adams Family Papers represent at once the strength and weakness of their genre, thus posing all the more sharply the issues confronting editors, archivists, and other students of the American past.

American Antiquarian Society

WILLIAM L. JOYCE

Bacon's Rebellion: Abstracts of Materials in the Colonial Records Project. Edited by John D. Neville. Virginia Independence Bicentennial Commission. Richmond: Virginia State Library, 1976. 427 pp. Index. Paper. \$10 plus \$1 for postage and handling.

Exactly a century before a minority of Americans rebelled against their lawful king, hundreds of Virginians followed a magnetic leader to march against a ruler they felt had abused the rightful powers of government. Since 1676, many historians have seen in Nathaniel Bacon's armed rebellion and Sir William Berkeley's stubborn opposition the foreshadowing of the larger, later revolution. Other writers have as determinedly declared that seething wave to have been an ephemeral movement of very limited intent. A major cause of such

scholarly disagreement is the paucity of primary sources relating to this colonial insurrection.

John Davenport Neville's *Bacon's Rebellion: Abstracts of Materials in the Colonial Records Project* is the first notable compilation of the scattered primary materials related to Bacon's Rebellion. Apparently no new significant papers are brought to the historian's notice in this volume, but thousands of carefully abstracted documents are presented for information and enticement. (Those readers sufficiently intrigued by the brief summaries of items may obtain microfilms of the actual documents through the Virginia Colonial Records Project; materials are lent through the Virginia State Library and the University of Virginia Library.) A thorough index assures rapid location of documentary references to persons and places connected with the uprising.

Those materials abstracted are grouped by depositories, principally the Public Record Office, the British Museum, and libraries at Oxford and Cambridge. Under each depository, the records are arranged according to the system employed by the particular institution. Both the number used by the institution and that assigned by the Colonial Records Project are printed with each abstract.

Because the compilation is limited to records microfilmed in the project, most contemporary narratives of Bacon's Rebellion are not mentioned. Even a few noteworthy manuscripts, such as the Coventry papers from Longleat, are omitted as they were not covered by the project. The reader might complain further that the paperbound book may not withstand much use. But these criticisms are minor for the library or scholar for whom this volume supplies a valuable guide.

National Archives and Records Service

ROBERT W. STORM, JR.

Am I Not a Man and a Brother: The Antislavery Crusade of Revolutionary America, 1688–1788. Edited by Roger Bruns. Foreword by Benjamin Quarles. New York: Chelsea House Publishers, 1977. 551 pp. Illustrations, bibliography, index. \$25.00.

As the book's subtitle indicates, this documentary study examines the literature of the early antislavery crusade. It spans the late seventeenth century from the first futile Quaker voices to the quickening crusade against the institution of slavery, during the American Revolution. Since most historians have written about the antislavery reform efforts immediately before the Civil War (1830–60), Roger Bruns, assisted by Mary A. Giunta and Sara Dunlap Jackson, provides a corrective to this historical imbalance. The extensive documentary history also emphasizes that the attack on slavery took many forms and involved men and women of different religious and political backgrounds on both sides of the Atlantic.

According to the editors, the antislavery movement of the American Revolution essentially grew from a paradox: on the one hand, colonial leaders enslaved Blacks and defended the institution of slavery on the grounds of tradition, order, need, fear, and private property, and on the other hand they demanded liberty and freedom for Blacks because they realized that slavery was "unnatural." One of the many persons that depicted this contradiction of views was famous Black poetess Phillis Wheatley. Writing in 1773, she argued that God should "Convince them of the strange Absurdity of their Conduct whose Words and Actions are so diametrically opposite" (p. 308). The study draws also upon

the writings (works) of prominent men such as James Otis, Thomas Paine, John Woolman, Anthony Benezet, and of lesser lights such as Benjamin Lay, Caesar Sarter, and David Cooper. Clearly the abolitionists of the nineteenth century owed much to these early crusaders.

The editors, members of the staff of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, have organized the documentary volume chronologically into four sections. In terms of length, the parts are uneven. Section two, for example, represents more than 50 percent of the material, containing forty-nine of the ninety-three documents. Although Roger Bruns writes a very useful introductory essay, he fails to provide much information about guidelines employed in selecting the documents. The material included in this volume has been collected from newspapers, manuscript collections, contemporary articles and pamphlets, and manuscript sources. In making use of the documents, many of which appear as excerpts, the editors have provided literal transcriptions. A number of the documents used are in private hands. Yet some readers may wish to raise questions about the authors' willingness to use an occasional printed text when the original manuscript is still available. Nevertheless, the documents have been made more intelligible and quite vivid by means of well-constructed and gracefully expressed headnotes.

Roger Bruns is a veteran editor with previous documentaries to his credit. All in all, the present volume has been carefully prepared and is nicely illustrated. Included are twenty-eight illustrations representing at least sixteen different repositories and several private holders. In evaluating this study, sometimes it seems that a topical or thematic arrangement might have been more desirable. Perhaps this was considered and rejected as impracticable. Despite the above reservations and the fact that some of the more interesting documents are already pretty well known, this documentary history should become a valuable and widely used reference work for a variety of research and classroom history users.

Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission

ROLAND M. BAUMANN

BRIEFLY NOTED

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

The Special Library Association's Special Committee on Copyright Law Practice and Implementation has prepared a pamphlet which should be of interest to both librarians and archivists: "Library Photocopying and the U.S. Copyright Law of 1976: an Overview for Librarians and Their Counsel." Recognizing a number of confusions and disagreements that have arisen in the interval between the passage of the law in 1976 and its going into effect January 1, 1978, the committee has attempted a section-by-section/subsection-by-subsection explanation of those sections (106, 107, 108, 117, and 501-505) which are especially important for the librarian and the archivist. In addition, pertinent sections of the 1976 law and of the Senate, House, and conference reports, as well as the Copyright Office regulations on warning of copyright restrictions, have

been reprinted in facsimile. The publication is available from the Special Library Association, Order Department, 235 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10003, for \$3.50 per copy postpaid.

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin has published *The Papers of Daniel Murray: Guide to a Microfilm Edition*, edited by Jane Wolff and Eleanor McKay (Madison: 1977. 16 pp.) The pamphlet describes the twenty-seven reel microfilm edition of the papers of Daniel Alexander Payne Murray (1852–1925), Black bibliographer and historian. His papers, which date from 1881, consist primarily of correspondence, notes, biographical sketches, drafts, and bibliographical papers pertaining to "Murray's Historical and Biographical Encyclopedia of the Colored Race," a massive project which was never completed and remained unpublished. Also included are a few personal and family papers, but little relating to Murray's work at the Library of Congress, his activities within prominent Black Washington, D.C., social and civic circles, or his public role as a nationally known Afro-American spokesman. Address inquiries and orders to the Archives Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 816 State Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706. [Leslie Rowland]

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania has published the *Guide to the Microfilm of the Papers of Tench Coxe* edited by Lucy Fisher West. The microfilm project consisting of 122 reels of microfilm, as well as the guide, was sponsored by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. About half the Coxe Family Papers at the Historical Society were included; all of the papers pertaining to Tench Coxe (1755–1824), a Philadelphia merchant interested in American economic growth and land speculation, were filmed. The papers have been arranged and described in four series: volumes and printed materials, subdivided by source and content; correspondence, filed chronologically; manuscripts, arranged topically; and bills and receipts, filed alphabetically. An index to the correspondence and to some bills and receipts was filmed on Reel 110 as part of the correspondence series. The film may be ordered directly from the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107. The price per reel is \$20 and the complete set costs \$2,350. The 104-page guide is included in the price of the set or may be ordered separately for \$4.50.

The Robert Andrews Millikan Collection at the California Institute of Technology, Guide to a Microfilm Edition, edited by Judith R. Goodstein with Albert F. Gunns and Ann Underleak, associate editors, has been published by the California Institute of Technology Archives. Millikan (1868–1953) was an American physicist, science advisor, and first executive head of the institute. Goodstein and Gunns previously published a detailed *Guide to the Robert Andrews Millikan Collection at the California Institute of Technology* (National Catalog of Sources for History of Physics, Report Number 4; vii, 217 pp. illus. New York: American Institute of Physics, 1975). The present guide to eighty-one rolls of microfilm includes a folder-title listing for each roll, a selective index of correspondents, and a description of material not microfilmed. A set of positive duplicates costs \$850 (\$12 for single or selected rolls), and a set of negative duplicates is \$950 (\$13

each). For further information, write to the Archives, Millikan Library 1-32, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California 91125.

The University of North Carolina Library has published *The Southern Historical Collection: Supplementary Guide To Manuscripts, 1970-1975*, by Everard H. Smith III. The supplement updates the guide published in 1970 (by Susan Sokol Blosser and Clyde Norman Wilson, Jr.), and is printed in similar format and arrangement. As well as recent additions to the collection, it covers withdrawals, transfers, and changes in restrictions of entries in the 1970 guide. The name and subject index has been continued in the supplement. Researchers will be pleased to have the related group notations in which the titles of previously described entries are included with references to new additions containing related materials. Among the additions and significant accretions are the papers of Samuel J. Ervin, Jr., Zebulon Vance, Howard Kester, Robert Ruark, Betty Smith, and Paul Green. [Douglas Helms]

The Guide to the Wilbert McLeod Chapman Collection has been published by the University of Washington Libraries, Seattle, Washington, with the financial support of the Van Camp Sea Food Company. Chapman was a scientist interested in fishery biology and management, and was influential in ocean affairs. His papers (1939-70) are arranged by subgroups and are described by folder titles, dates, and number of items. The table of contents lists subgroups with page references, while the index refers to box and folder numbers rather than to inventory pages. The guide seems clear and easy to use, although its index does not cover some of the names listed as folder titles.

The Center for Migration Studies of New York, Inc., has published a two-volume set, *A Guide to the Archives*, prepared by Ohla Della Cava. The holdings of the center pertain primarily to the Italian-American experience. The guide lists both processed collections and unprocessed materials, available or soon to become available. The format of separate volumes may prove difficult as acquisitions are processed, and the historical and biographical sketches seem to overshadow the collection descriptions; but the publication is valuable as an introduction to this ethnic archives.

The eighth volume of *The Papers of James Madison* was published last year, at \$25, by the University of Chicago Press. Nearly six hundred pages span the period from May 27, 1787, to March 3, 1788, when the "father of the Constitution" concentrated upon developing that document and persuading the American states to adopt it. Under the direction of Robert A. Rutland and Charles F. Hobson, the editorial staff have carefully and succinctly presented Mr. Madison's correspondence, his speeches before the Federal Convention, and all his numbers of *The Federalist*. These items, taken with their annotations and various editorial notes, form an indispensable history of a crucial time in the making of the Union. [Robert W. Storm, Jr.]

Following upon his historical study of the *American Newsreel, 1911-1967* (1972), Raymond Fielding, of Temple University, has turned his focus on the unique newsreel/documentary film series *The March of Time, 1935-1951* (New

York: Oxford University Press, 1978, 359 pp., \$14.95). Utilizing archival film, scripts, and production files from the series, and merging this research with numerous oral history interviews of the principal participants, he has chronicled in a definitive fashion the stormy and often controversial history of this experiment in pictorial journalism that was seen monthly on theatrical motion picture screens by over twenty million viewers around the world. In his book, Fielding examines the evolution of *March of Time* from radio program to motion picture series, traces the production techniques and editing style, discusses its editorial viewpoint and most controversial releases, and attempts to analyze the importance and impact of this unusual film series in the history of communications in the twentieth century. The study is peppered with over 100 excellent photographs and enhanced with extensive bibliographic notes, bibliography, research resources, filmography, and index. [Les Waffien]

The *Inventaire Général des Sources Documentaires sur les Acadiens*, by the Center for Acadian Studies at the University of Moncton (Editions d'Arcadie, 120, rue Victoria, Moncton, N.-B., Canada, 1975) is a survey in French of documents concerning the Acadians in France, Britain, the U.S.—especially Louisiana—and Canada. This first volume is intended as a guide to all primary sources in Canada and abroad, as well as an inventory of manuscripts and publications that have been donated or copied at the Center for Acadian Studies. Descriptions for primary sources include locations of copies, whether transcripts, photocopies, or microfilm. Secondary sources and folklore will be listed in future volumes. The authors realize that the survey is ambitious and do not consider it complete; for example, the description of American archives is cursory. They do, however, succeed marvelously in providing a guide to Acadian history and heritage.

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.

The Army in Bourbon Mexico, 1760–1810. By Christon I. Archer. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1978. xv, 366 pp. Glossary, notes, appendix, tables, bibliography, index. \$15.00.

Charles A. Beard: An Observance of the Centennial of His Birth. Edited by Marvin C. Swanson. Greencastle, Indiana: DePauw University, 1976. 121 pp. \$1.50.

Catalogue of the Historical Maps of the Survey of India (1700–1900). Edited by Dr. S. N. Prasad. New Delhi: National Archives of India, 1975. xiv, 543 pp. Index.

English Historical Documents, Volume XII (2), 1874–1914. Edited by W. D. Handcock. General Editor, David C. Douglas. New York: Oxford University Press, 1978. xxiii, 725 pp. Contents, note, bibliography, appendixes, index. \$55.00.

The First One Hundred Justices: Statistical Studies on the Supreme Court of the United States. By Albert P. Blaustein and Roy M. Mersky. Hamden, Connecticut: Archon Books, 1978. Appendix, tables, bibliography, index. 210 pp. \$15.00.

George Keller, Architect. By David F. Ranson. Hartford, Connecticut: The Stow- Day Foundation, 1978. xxxiii, 218 pp. Illustrations, bibliography, index. \$9.95.

Guide to the Catholic Archives at San Antonio. By Fr. Barnabas Diekemper, O.F.M. San Antonio, Texas: Catholic Archives at San Antonio, 1978. 15 pp. Preface, bibliography, index. \$2.00.

- Guide to the Newspaper Collection of the State Archives, Nebraska State Historical Society.* By Anne P. Diffendal. Lincoln: Nebraska State Historical Society, 1977. viii, 84 pp. Index. \$4.00.
- Guidelines for the Selection and Disposition of Public Records.* Singapore: National Archives and Records Centre, 1977. 12 pp.
- Introduction to the Medical Archives, New York Hospital—Cornell Medical Center.* By Adele Lerner with the assistance of Bonnie Wilkinson. New York: New York Hospital—Cornell Medical Center, 1976. 44 pp.
- Journals of the House of Representatives, 1783–1784.* Edited by Theodora J. Thompson. Rosa S. Lumpkin, assistant editor. State Records of South Carolina, South Carolina Department of Archives and History. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1977. xvi, 762 pp. Appendix, index. \$27.50.
- The Papers of Henry Laurens, Volume Five: Sept. 1, 1765–July 31, 1768.* Edited by George C. Rogers, Jr., and David R. Chesnutt. Peggy J. Clark, editorial assistant. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1976. xxxii, 840 pp. Appendix, index. \$27.50.
- A Portrait of the Thirties: Later Than We Thought.* By Rene Cutforth. New York: Crane Russak & Company, Inc., 1976. 144 pp. Illustrations, index. \$9.95.
- Ray Lum: Mule Trader.* Memphis, Tennessee: Center for Southern Folklore, 1977. Multi-media package. Long playing record. Record transcript, 16 pp. Essay, 12 pp. Film transcript, 14 pp. Illustrations. \$7.50.
- Records Retention and Disposition Schedules: A Survey Report.* A Project of the State and Local Records Committee of the Society of American Archivists. Chicago: Society of American Archivists, 1977. 30 pp.
- Remote Sensing: A Handbook for Archeologists and Cultural Resource Managers.* By Thomas R. Lyons and Thomas Eugene Avery. Washington, D.C.: Cultural Resources Management Division, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1977. viii, 109 pp. Illustrations, bibliography, index. Paper.
- Rockefeller Center.* By Carol Herselle Krinsky. New York: Oxford University Press, 1978. Illustrations, bibliography, index. xxiv, 223 pp. \$17.50, cloth. \$9.95, paper.
- Scandinavian Kings in the British Isles, 850–880.* By Alfred P. Smyth. New York: Oxford University Press, 1977. x, 307 pp. Maps, charts, bibliography, index. \$24.00.
- University of South Carolina Archives: A Preliminary Guide.* By Barry H. Rosen and George D. Terry. Columbia: McKissick Library, University of South Carolina, 1977. vii, 23 pp. Index.