

# Reviews

MARY ELIZABETH RUWELL, *Editor*

***The Guarding of Cultural Property.*** By William A. Bostick. New York: UNESCO, 1978. Available from Unipub, Box 433, Murray Hill Station, New York, NY 10016. 40 pp. \$4.

***Effective Security Management.*** By Charles A. Sennewald. Los Angeles: Security World Publishing Co., Inc., 1978. 298 pp. \$12.95.

For many years archival administration was a profession based on trust. It was assumed that researchers and employees in archival institutions were honest and above reproach. When a precious archival item was discovered missing it was presumed lost rather than stolen, and few archivists had ever heard of archival security. But a series of major archival thefts in the 1960s and 1970s, and the subsequent prosecution of former patrons and employees, convinced many archivists that security in most archival institutions was in need of improvement. Over the past decade archivists have learned quite a bit about security and much of this information came from other professions. The volumes under review represent the security work presently being done in two of those professions: museum administration and industrial security management.

William A. Bostick's manual is the first in a new UNESCO series designed to give practical and technical guidance on various aspects of the care and treatment of museum collections. The handbook includes chapters on security in museums, security outside museums, the human element in security, the use of mechanical and electronic devices, enlisting the assistance of volunteers and visitors, and achieving maximum security with limited resources. Much of the book is not germane to the administration of archives and manuscripts, but, because Bostick underscores several points of value to any archival security program, it should not be ignored. He notes that every cultural institution needs a security officer to be responsible for the overall administration of any security program. He explains the value and function of clear, written instructions on what to do in case of a

theft. He reminds his readers of the need for frequent and cordial contact with local police and fire departments. Most important, he emphasizes the importance of enlisting the public in any campaign for better security. Archivists would do well to incorporate his suggestions into their own security programs.

Charles A. Sennewald's textbook on security management is very different from Bostick's manual and far afield from archival security. Sennewald's concern is the industrial or retail security operation headed by a full-time director and staffed by a large number of security officers. In fact, the emphasis of the book is as much on management as it is on security. Yet archivists will find several chapters of interest, especially those on program management, selling security within the organization, relationship with law enforcement, and community relations. Sennewald also copes with how security fits into the plan of work of the organization, how to develop a logical plan for the administration of a security program, and how to provide for security training. All of this information is of general interest to the security-conscious archivist.

More than a dozen years ago, the present Archivist of the United States noted that "through our collective efforts we can make real progress toward convincing the document thief that he has made a tragic error in his choice of a career. Archivists, drawing on the security work being done in other professions, and utilizing common sense, can make great strides in verifying the truth of that statement.

*Society of American Archivists*

TIMOTHY WALCH

***The Corning Flood: Museum Under Water.*** Edited by John H. Martin. Corning, N. Y.: The Corning Museum of Glass, 1977. xi, 60 pp. \$6.

It is the unrealistic hope of us all that the sad lessons learned at the Corning Museum of Glass will prove irrelevant to our experiences. Yet disasters, man-made or acts of nature, occur with alarming regularity. In little more than a decade we have experienced the Florence and Corning floods, the Friuli earthquake, and the Temple University Law Library and Eastman House fires. Thus, we should welcome the extensive documentation of one museum's experience with a catastrophic flood and the heroic efforts of its staff, volunteers, and assisting specialists in restoring the collections and research materials to a reasonable approximation of their antediluvian splendor.

Unfortunately, the early chapters are sullied by overripe prose, unconstruable grammar, captions that bear no relationship to the illustrative materials, and illustrative materials poorly selected, poorly cropped, and poorly reproduced.

A few examples of the writing style illustrate the general problems:

- "The enormity of the task was obvious . . . ."
- "more water than had ever fallen before . . . ."
- "miraculously, the river was back in its banks . . . ."
- "concealed by gloom . . . ."
- "Athwart the main gallery . . . ."
- "several were broken, unfortunately."
- "were extricated from the museum . . . ."
- "The saturated art print collection . . . ."

Lest one be accused of excerptive distortion, consider the following sentence quoted in full:

“Unfortunately, the chemicals in the pool adversely affected the emulsion and they had to be destroyed.”

After the first three chapters the muddy prose miraculously disappears and two clearly written technical chapters entitled “Fumigation and Sterilization: A Report,” and “Vacuum Freeze Drying: A Report,” appear. These are followed by the useful discussion, “Planning to Protect an Institution and its Collection—A Checklist.” Appendix 4 will be of interest to conservators of glass.

Yes, one should have a copy of one’s own to consult until the hoped-for revised edition appears.

Conservation Center of the Institute of Fine Arts,  
New York University

NORBERT S. BAER

**Copyright Handbook.** By Donald F. Johnston. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1978. Index. xviii, 309 pp. \$14.95.

The Copyright Law of 1976 became effective on 1 January 1978. This book appeared barely three months later. Obviously, no base of experience with the new act could have been ground into a handbook in such a short time; yet the reader concludes from even the briefest perusal that here is an important addition to an already massive literature on copyright. It is by no means in legalese, but was intended for publishers, librarians, archivists, and authors as well as attorneys. Complete with statutory appendixes and specimen copyright application forms, it is the result of a concerted effort to make the 1976 law as easy to understand as possible.

One of the basic points is that a custodian should perhaps be bold in legal areas where before he has been timid. This is a somewhat new and welcome departure from a lawyer’s normal caution, but it establishes few criteria for judgment. Johnston seems to feel that librarians and others have more than an even chance that their reasonable actions are going to be favorably interpreted. There is too little experience with the law as of this writing to challenge this assertion. But the jury is still out on the new copyright statute, a complex of compromises that the author somehow manages to abbreviate into a 120-page paraphrase. And the reader is convinced after finishing the book that he still must do his own interpreting of a statute which even the Copyright Office has problems understanding and applying.

Interspersed among the first eleven chapters are concepts that repay study. Among them are the definition of publication and the meaning of “notice” in copyright law. Also, the archivist should understand that in certain instances unpublished deposit copies of manuscripts may go to the National Archives. Johnston makes a clear distinction between legal ownership of a manuscript document and the legal right to publish it. An important exception to the general rule forbidding importation of works in English manufactured abroad is the fact that

copies of records for archival use may be imported free of such restriction, and that five such copies may be loaned. Finally, an employee of an archives escapes statutory damages if his mistaken judgment as to what constitutes fair use was made in good faith.

But what is fair use? Johnston's answer is contained in Chapter 12: "Library Reproduction." The application of the fair use doctrine, supplemented by certain congressionally approved guidelines, depends basically upon the crude principles of ordinary common sense. A regular or systematic course of reproduction obviously is forbidden. A single copy for a reader's research doesn't mean to make one copy, walk around the copying machine, and then make another. Custodians should be alert to the fact, however, that they may be misinterpreting the present law in refusing to make copies of published articles for researchers. According to Section 108(d), one copy of an *article* intended for a researcher's private use, if the user is warned the work is copyrighted, is apparently permissible. A *book*, however, may not be substantially or completely copied without ascertaining that the work is not available at a fair price and giving the appropriate warnings concerning reproduction and the private use for research.

A hornbook author can only hope his work will be a basic guide through the thicket of new statutory language which laymen find difficult and lawyers do not know how to apply. But even the wisdom of a Learned Hand will not supplant the experience that will have to be painstakingly developed over the next few years, as copyright emerges into the twentieth century. Mr. Johnston makes this point superbly.

Fort Washington, Maryland

HENRY BARTHOLOMEW COX, ESQ.

***Editing Records for Publication.*** By R. F. Hunnisett. London: British Records Association, The Charterhouse, Charterhouse Square, London EC1M 6AU, England, 1977. 73 pp. Paper. \$4.

Occasionally, American historical editors join together, raise a glass, and muse aloud that "it would be nice" if someone wrote a thorough guide to documentary editing. It has not happened yet. As an attempt to systematize an unruly discipline and hand down helpful hints and a compact editing style complete to the type fonts, *Editing Records for Publication* is a fascinating and in places very useful little booklet; as a demonstration of the pitfalls of codification, it is exemplary.

At his best, the author makes practical suggestions for producing uncluttered texts and notes that do not unnecessarily inflate the book in size or cost. Not surprisingly for a British editor who suggests that most documents dating after 1272 may be safely calendared rather than transcribed *in extenso*, R. F. Hunnisett devotes almost as much attention to producing a thorough calendar entry as to achieving a suitable transcription. Much of the chapter on calendaring would be useful to American editors of selective editions.

It is on selection and transcription questions that the author raises troublesome standards. He states, "The historian makes qualitative judgments about his records, selecting only those which he considers important to his subject, whereas to the editor every record, and every part of every record, must be potentially of



equal importance." This said, what follows is an injunction to publish *everything* in the record class or, by applying "non-subjective" methods, to select records of representative geographic areas or years. Although this system may work for ancient English court records, many editors, sponsors, publishers, and readers of modern correspondence series can give silent thanks for microfilm supplements and testify that there is indeed quite a lot of news that is *not* fit to print.

Ironically, the author's concern for "every part of every document" evaporates when faced with the rendering of handwriting into type: "in transcripts punctuation and capital letters are editorial and . . . a uniform modern practice should be imposed on the text." In brief, the editor may silently expand abbreviations, tidy up scribal "idiosyncrasies" including spelling (but only in post-1200 A.D. documents!), drop superscripts to the line, strike out repetitions, lower capital letters, insert capital letters, especially for the Deity in whatever language, etc. Why? To make the text more readable (no translations allowed, however) and because "it jars to comment on a writ of certiorari in a footnote when the identifying word has been rendered 'cerciorari' in the text."

In truth, Hunnisett proposes little that most modern historical editors have not been doing unbidden for years. Recently, though, editors have begun to reexamine their practices and wonder if perhaps one hundred years from now their printed transcriptions will not look quaintly twentieth century in spelling and punctuation. Very probably, the next decade will see a steady drift toward literal transcription practices, an increasing disaffinity for the massive, "everything-we-found" book editions, and the growing and inventive use of microforms and computers in conjunction with *selective* book editions. If so, *Editing Records for Publication* is not the manifesto of the New Wave.

National Historical Records and Publications Commission

GEORGE L. VOGT

***Imperial War Museum Film Cataloging Rules.*** By Roger B. N. Smither and David J. Penn. London: Imperial War Museum, 1976. Index. 58 pp. Available from the Imperial War Museum, London. £ 2.75, plus £ 2.92, postage.

Archivists and librarians in the United States have been slow to recognize the value of motion pictures, and audiovisual materials generally, as historical records worth preserving and describing. When they have come up with procedures for handling this material, they have frequently imposed rigid, text-oriented principles originally designed for books or manuscripts. The *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules* (now undergoing a revision which will not change basic principles) is one domestic example; it fails to distinguish between the original version of a film and the "work in hand," a principle appropriate to books whose title pages are authoritative, but inappropriate to films whose title frames have frequently been altered (or removed) prior to arriving in a repository.

It is no surprise that the best set of published film cataloging rules now available in English was developed by the Imperial War Museum in London, an institution which has been collecting documentary film since 1919. Specifically tailored to the museum, this set of rules is nonetheless applicable to other film archives. It incorporates the best principles established in earlier British codes (those of the

British Film Institute and the Aslib Film Production Librarians Group), and adapts them to a sophisticated, computerized retrieval system. As an added bonus, it is (unlike most archives and library manuals) a pleasure to read! A sense of irony and wit shines through even the most mundane instructions.

A manual such as this is inherently meticulous, fixing on details of style and content. Despite this necessity, its authors maintain a reasonable perspective on the process as a whole and avoid conveying a need for compulsive attention to esoteric detail. The closing prescription is that a cataloger "must not waste time on minor amendments resulting from mere literary criticism" and that although "earlier work may on occasion embarrass him, he has more important things to do than spare himself blushes." The final watchword becomes: "the perfect is the enemy of the good."

The rules are logically divided according to the steps necessary to producing an entry: "Film Viewing" and "Writing Up." Unlike other film codes, it prescribes specific guidelines on the quantity of film to be viewed in one sitting, the amount of time to devote to outside research, how to incorporate the sound track into visual analysis, how to write concisely but avoid "telegraphese," and, even, how to take notes while viewing a film—no easy task.

While providing sound principles upon which to select correct titles, credits, genres, subject terms, etc., and requiring adherence to standards so the system will function, the manual remains flexible, acknowledging that tracking information on a film can be an endless pursuit. The manual states: "any point that remains unclear after a reasonable period of research should be left in that condition."

A unique and interesting feature is the manual's allowance for a "safety valve": a place in the entry in which catalogers can express their "political, moral or aesthetic" points of view. Although this portion will only be printed out on the internal administrative document, the comments are intended to help the cataloger remain impartial in the rest of the entry and to aid the museum in selecting films for showings or loans. The manual urges catalogers to keep their judgments brief and useful, reminding them that "extremes of abuse, praise, dogmatism or attempted humour are rarely productive."

The appearance of this publication is noteworthy, for it, at last, articulates sound principles for archival film description. Unlike its inflexible American counterparts, a sense of reason, and humor, permeate the book. One is constantly aware that the rules were written by human beings to be understood by other human beings and not by cataloging automatons seeking to emulate the fine machinery that will sort and systematize their work.

*National Archives and Records Service*

JANE W. LANGE

***A Guide to the State Archives of Michigan: State Records.*** By Valerie Gerrard Browne and David Jerome Johnson. Lansing: Michigan Department of State, 1977. Illustrations, Appendixes, Index. xx, 401 pp. \$14.95

This guide provides succinct, narrative descriptions for 1,120 records series of the Michigan State Archives, administered by the Michigan History Division of the Department of State. Each entry contains the series title; date scope; quantity

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in cubic feet, inches, or number of volumes; and the series description. The descriptions include types of records, subjects covered in the series, and the titles and inclusive dates of subseries not readily apparent from the main title. All accessions through 1974, totalling nearly 10,000 cubic feet, are included.

The guide has four major divisions: records of the Executive Branch; the Legislative Branch; the Supreme Court; and those of Defunct, Miscellaneous, Superseded, or Transferred Agencies. Records of the Executive Branch and the Miscellaneous Agencies comprise nearly 98 percent of the archives. Within the Executive Branch, the records are grouped according to nineteen major departments, reflecting the basic organization of state government after the implementation of the Executive Organization Act in 1966. This organization poses some problems for the user of the guide, particularly with respect to the records of the various boards and commissions. For example, records of the Aeronautics Commission are listed under the Miscellaneous Agencies, the Department of Commerce (to which the commission was transferred in 1965), and the Department of State Highways and Transportation (under which the commission was placed in 1973). Both of the latter departments contain commission records which predate the respective transfers of jurisdiction. The compilers of the guide have counteracted this problem with liberal use of cross references in the text. The detailed index also assists in bringing together the various units.

To assist the researcher further, the compilers have included administrative histories of each branch of government and of each major executive department. These histories cite legislation authorizing each department, list the functions performed by the office at various times in its history, and provide other information that may be of value to the user of the records. Photographs add to the attractive appearance of the guide. Appendixes include a list of Michigan Governors, 1808–1910 (governors' records for this period are not differentiated by administration); entries for federal records available at the archives; a listing of county copies of the Michigan State Census Schedules, 1845–1894; and a catalog of the History Division's published finding aids for individual departments.

Valerie Browne and David Johnson have given researchers a marvelous aid to the use of Michigan's archival resources. The virtually flawless text, with its concise narrative descriptions, should be a prototype for other state archives.

*Minnesota Historical Society* DUANE P. SWANSON

***Guide to the Manuscripts in the National Maritime Museum, Volume 1: Personal Collections.*** Edited by R. J. B. Knight. London: Mansell Information/Publishing, 1977. Indexes, illustrations. xxiv, 234 pp. \$21.50.

This small volume will be welcomed and used by researchers in maritime and naval history throughout the world and should definitely be found in the collections of all major libraries. Truly serious scholars will probably want personal copies in their own collections. It provides significant information about three hundred collections of personal papers.

Although the National Maritime Museum is a British institution and the vast majority of the collections described in this guide are the personal papers of offi-

cers in the Royal Navy, information on many other subjects and areas can be found in the papers. Editor Knight aptly points out in his introduction that the collecting policy authorizes the acquisition of "any papers which relate to the sea, seamen, or maritime affairs" without "limitation of date, type, or nationality." He also indicates that the total holdings of the museum are divided into "Natural Collections" and "Artificial Collections." These are further separated into a total of eight sections. This guide includes Section 4, "Personal Papers," plus a small number of groups of personal papers within some of the artificial collections.

Important information is supplied about each of the three-hundred collections. The first part of each entry is a brief biographical sketch of the individual. This is followed by a note of provenance and an indication of quantity and time span of the papers. Information on published sources about the person, especially if based on the papers owned by the museum, is provided, as is data on related papers in other repositories. Restrictions on access to some modern papers are also noted.

Indexes and a glossary of terms as well as a name list of entries are of considerable assistance to users. Chronological, general, and ship indexes are given with reference numbers to exact entries rather than to pages. The glossary of terms will be of help to anyone unfamiliar with types of maritime and naval documents as well as those who are not well versed in the history of Royal Navy stations, services, and activities. The name list of entries provides convenient cross references to titled nobility.

*Texas A&M University*

CHARLES R. SCHULTZ

***Guide to Polish Libraries and Archives.*** Compiled by Richard C. Lewanski. Boulder: East European Quarterly, 1974 [released 1975]; "East European Monographs," no. 6 [Distributed by Columbia University Press]. x, 209 p. \$11.

Published directories of library and archival holdings and general bibliographies of reference literature have been more extensive in Poland than in most other East European countries. Nevertheless, a directory of libraries and archives, such as Lewanski intends, should be welcomed by East European area specialists because a similar comprehensive survey has not appeared since the 1920s. Lewanski's coverage of over ninety institutions includes rubrics for their addresses, names of directors, brief history, scope and subject profile, holdings, special collections and unique items, readers' services, data about annual growth and depository rights, and bibliography of reference materials. The extent of coverage varies with the size and importance of given institutions, and where appropriate, related libraries or branch archives are also listed.

Unfortunately for the volume, in 1974, the year it was in press, a major administrative reform was accompanied by changes in the organization and nomenclature of provincial state archives throughout Poland. Obviously, the author could not anticipate such a development. However, had he in the first instance clearly distinguished data regarding state provincial archives and their branches, many of which have since become separate institutions, the reader would have less difficulty using the volume today. But now the user should consult the new brief

directory of state archives, *Archiwa państwowe. Informator* (2d ed., Warsaw, 1977), for the current names and addresses of local archival institutions, or the new 1977/1978 edition of *Informator nauki polskiej*, which includes coverage of libraries as well. An invaluable summary list of major fonds held by provincial state archives can be found in the comprehensive two-volume *Katalog inwentarzy archiwalnych* (Warsaw, 1971–77), with more detail and precision than Lewanski attempted.

Lewanski has gathered an impressive amount of information and has obviously found a great deal of cooperation among Polish institutions. However, in terms of authoritative reference use, the resulting volume falls far short of the earlier directory prepared by Edward Chwalewik fifty years ago. Much of the data Lewanski has compiled needs more careful verification and augmentation in local Polish libraries and archival repositories covered. Indeed, the completed product has so many deficiencies that one can only wish that a publisher could have been found who, understanding the importance of such a basic reference work, would have mustered sufficient time and resources for appropriate editing, design, typography, indexing, and proofreading.

The degree and depth of Lewanski's coverage would theoretically be appropriate to a general reference volume of the type contemplated, although to be sure, in some cases, more extensive explanations and bibliographical annotations would have added to reference usefulness. For example, in the case of many pre-1939 published catalogs, annotations or other appropriate explanations would have been helpful to assess wartime damage and migration of collections. And in this connection, for Warsaw institutions, precise references would be desirable to the detailed three-volume Polish publication, *Straty archiwów i bibliotek warszawskich w zakresie rękopiśmiennych źródeł historycznych* [The losses of archives and libraries in Warsaw in the realm of historical manuscript sources] (Warsaw, 1955–57), which at least merits additions to the general bibliography.

Such problems of omission, or possible addition, nonetheless, decidedly take second place to the difficulties that arise in presentation. For example, within Lewanski's lists of "special collections" (usually the largest descriptive sections), the use of subheads, punctuation, and occasional explanatory sentences would have helped the reader better to understand the nature and organization of the holdings involved. As it is, it is often particularly difficult to distinguish clearly between the published *printed* holdings of institutions and their *manuscript* collections. An especially blatant example of an aspect of this problem occurs in the coverage of the Jagellonian Library in Cracow, where many manuscript holdings are listed under the rubric "Special collections, bequests and unique items," yet there is a separate rubric for "Rare books and manuscripts."

Inadequate or inconsistent adherence to organizational rubrics also raises problems, for example, in the case of listings of "catalogs" under the rubric "reader's services"; here, published catalogs are not always distinguishable from card catalogs in the listings. And to make matters worse, it is often hard to identify published catalogs, when sometimes they are listed in that section and other times under the rubric "bibliography."

The bibliographies of reference materials for individual institutions are laudably extensive. It is all the more regrettable, then, that their usefulness is so fun-

damentally impaired by what the series editor minimizes as “typographic or layout details” (preface, p. [1]). It is difficult, for example, with no typographic variation to distinguish between authors and titles, especially when there are so many corporate entries involved. It is even more tedious to find appropriate items in bibliographical listings run on for as many as five pages without the aid of subheads, explanatory groupings, paragraphs, or even line breaks.

The rudimentary (and woefully incomplete) index is in reality unworkable. It refers the reader to the table of contents with a code number (for each city) and letter (for each institution). But the table of contents supplies the page number *only* for the *beginning* of each *city* coverage, and the letter headings are not repeated in the text itself. Hence, without precise page references, the reader is forced to search as many as *seventy* pages (in the case of Warsaw) to find a specific entry. And this search is not aided by the inadequate layout that makes it difficult to notice where the coverage of one institution stops and the next begins.

Finally, one might almost be willing to overlook the lack of Polish-language typeface (which the series editor explains was “inaccessible”), if more careful proofreading had eliminated the more egregious typographical errors that disfigure virtually every page of this major “refejnce” (*sic*, p. [i]) work.

Polish-American academic relations are perhaps stronger and research possibilities for foreigners more extensive in Poland than in many other East European nations. Such a cultural climate only makes it more unfortunate that the substantial effort by Lewanski should appear in such a sloppy format. A prompt second edition would certainly be welcome in order to rectify some of the more glaring deficiencies, particularly if an appropriate editor and publisher could be enticed to take on such an important project.

Harvard University

PATRICIA KENNEDY GRIMSTED

***Taking the Measure of the Land: Cartographic Images of the United States, 1769 to the Present.*** A traveling exhibition from the National Archives, shown at the IDS Center in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

“Taking the Measure of the Land,” a traveling exhibition of maps from the collection of the National Archives, is presented as a “200-year step-by-step process of geographical self-discovery.” It is a subject and a collection that, while not having great intrinsic value to most viewers, has the potential of broad public appeal. In addition to the fact that people like to look at maps, the subject provides an opportunity to understand a fundamental aspect of United States history: the integration of social, political, and economic values with the concept of land ownership.

The exhibition is introduced with a slide-tape program that presents reasons for making maps and suggests information that can be learned from them. The maps themselves are organized according to maps of exploration, military mapping, survey mapping, and scientific mapping. Maps of exploration feature Zebulon Pike’s 1805–6 map of the Mississippi River, John C. Fremont’s 1844 map of the Great Basin, and G. K. Warren’s 1857 map of exploration for the Pacific railroad. The military maps include an 1863 map of Vicksburg, a 1798



map of colonial Fort Nelson in Virginia, the 1876 map of the Little Big Horn battle, and an 1808 map of New Orleans. Survey mapping presents a 1793 map of the rectangular land survey in Ohio, an 1861 map of Prince Georges County in Maryland, and John Sutter's 1859 claim in California. The section concerning scientific mapping includes George M. Wheeler's 1884 topographical map of Mt. Whitney, a 1923 map of the U.S. Geological Survey in Alaska, and a 1914 relief map of Yellowstone National Park. This section also includes two maps of Chesapeake Bay, one prepared in 1818 and the other a photograph taken from a satellite. A map of the Gettysburg Battlefield, also prepared under the direction of G. K. Warren in 1868–69 and 1873, spatially dominates the area.

Many of the elements of a successful exhibition are included in this display: a subject with appeal, interesting maps, and the integration of related materials. For example, a manuscript from George A. Custer, and his photograph along with an Indian Wars service medal, are located near the Little Big Horn battle map. There are also paintings and objects, such as a camera, field book, and theodolite, from various expeditions.

The exhibition, however, would have been more successful had greater attention been given to the establishment of a stronger historical interpretive framework and to organization and technical detail. The interpretation seems to be based upon how the National Archives catalogs its maps rather than upon how the general public might be interested in viewing them. Given the categories selected, it would have been helpful to divide the areas by color, with introductory panels providing transitions to each section. While there are standards noting the various themes, their locations bear little relation to particular map groupings, and the short interpretive captions do not relate to the maps shown. Within the categories, viewers would have been assisted if the maps had been placed in chronological or geographic order. Ironically in an exhibition related to having a sense of place, the viewer is found wondering, "Where am I? What am I seeing?"

In many instances the individual captions are difficult to read, and they do not focus attention upon the important aspects of the maps or highlight particularly interesting maps. For example, everyone knows about the California gold rush, but the map of Sutter's claim can easily be overlooked. The Gettysburg battle map would have had greater impact if it had been shown at an angle. Because of its size, one can make out features only around the edges. Captions, arrows, circles could have been used on the protective covering to help associate what is shown in the introductory slide-tape program with the actual map. Further, some of the organizational and technical difficulties might have been less serious had the program carried a stronger orientation to more of the items displayed.

A historical exhibition is particularly dependent upon the ability of the historian and the designer to introduce clearly the subject in a way that appeals to the curiosity of visitors. Spatial relationships and graphic design must establish and reinforce major themes. Objects and related materials must be used in ways that draw attention to their importance. Finally, for an exhibition to be more than a passing curiosity, the historian and designer need to incorporate an educational methodology that assists visitors in relating the subject to other aspects of their lives.



There are particular problems with a traveling exhibition because the originator cannot always control the environment in which a display is shown or provide the usual interpretive support, such as trained docents and supplementary brochures. Essentially, an exhibition has to speak for itself, and great effort must be made to anticipate difficulties and compensate for them.

The Education Division of the National Archives is to be commended for bringing national collections to different parts of the country. Although visitors need to expend more effort than they should, "Taking the Measure of the Land" is certainly worth seeing.

*Minnesota Historical Society*

VIKI SAND

**Editor's Note:** The 1979 exhibit schedule is as follows:

Washington: Pacific Science Center, Seattle, January 15–February 15;

Minnesota: Moorhead State University, Moorhead, May 15–July 5;

Texas: Dallas Historical Society, Dallas, September 22–November 4.

### BRIEFLY NOTED

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

*Access to the Papers of Recent Public Figures: The New Harmony Conference* (Edited by Alonzo L. Hamby and Edward Weldon. Bloomington, Indiana: Organization of American Historians, 1977. 107 pp. Paper.) is available from the Executive Secretary, Organization of American Historians, 112 N. Bryan Street, Bloomington, Indiana 47401 for \$4. The conference at New Harmony, Indiana, was sponsored jointly by the American Historical Association, the Organization of American Historians, and the Society of American Archivists. Although participants represented various institutions and interests, the meeting emphasized papers of federal government officials. Resolutions on access included endorsement of the SAA "Standards for Access to Research Materials in Archival and Manuscript Repositories," of December 1973, and recommendations for strengthening the position of the Archivist of the United States, public ownership of Presidential papers (to be closed for a period not to exceed ten years after the conclusion of the official's public life), making guidelines and procedures on restrictions available to all researchers, and documenting all materials removed from the main body of the collection.

*Restoration Papers: A Survey of Papers Used by American Print and Book Conservators* is a twenty-nine page publication that identifies one hundred and one papers used by respondents in conservation work, including their comments and information about suppliers. The initial survey was sponsored by a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts. The author, Robert Hauser, has also researched and documented three papers (American, European, and Oriental) most often cited. Copies may be obtained for \$8.50 (\$9.50 if billing is required) from the publisher: BUSYHAUS, Post Box 422, North Andover, MA 01845.

Facts on File Publications has recently published two reference tools of interest to historians, archivists, and librarians: *European Political Facts, 1848–1918* edited by Chris Cook and John Paxton (New York: Facts on File Publications, 1978. 342 pp., \$17.50); and *A Guide to the Official Publications of the European Communities* by John Jeffries (New York: Facts on File Publications, 1978. 178 pp. Index. \$20.).

*European Political Facts 1848–1918* is one of a three-volume series; two additional volumes for 1918–1973 and 1789–1848, will be published in the near future. The volumes assemble data such as the names of government and political leaders; descriptions of parliaments and political parties; and descriptions of economic and social forces, the press, labor movement, and other factors which influenced Europe during that time.

*A Guide to the Official Publications of the European Communities* lists the official publications of European Communities and where copies of such are available in the United States and elsewhere. A sample of the publications listed are those of the Council of Ministers, European Parliament, Court of Justice, Economic and Social Committee, and the Statistical Office of the European Communities. Publications include bulletins, studies, periodicals, catalogs, policy statements, and bibliographies. An appendix lists where publications may be obtained free or for cost, and at what libraries they are deposited.

For further information about both of these publications, contact Howard Langer, Facts on File Publications, 119 West 57th Street, New York, NY 10019. (Telephone: 212–265–2011)

The Summer 1978 issue of *Library Trends* (vol. 27, no. 1), published by the University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, is entitled “Films in Libraries,” and it features articles on the historical development of film services, formats of film use in public libraries, and suggestions on film acquisition. There are three articles on film services for children, the elderly, and the hearing-impaired; there are several papers on bibliographic control and collection-building; and a preview of the *Bowker/CUFC Film Locator* project. Single copies of this issue may be purchased for \$5. Orders should be sent to: Journals Department, University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Illinois 61801.

William T. Murphy, of the National Archives, has contributed *Robert T. Flaherty: A Guide to References and Resources* to G. K. Hall’s new series on major film directors. The Flaherty volume, like others on directors such as Fellini, Altman, and Lubitsch, follows an excellent standardized format which provides easy, direct access to information. This scholarly series is a marked improvement over many film reference works which are too often poorly researched, organized, and indexed. Each volume contains a biographical sketch, critical essay, filmography, annotated guides to criticism and archival sources, lists of distributors, and the director’s own writings and other credits, as well as indexes by film title and secondary author. Murphy’s volume on this significant American documentary filmmaker is well-written and meticulously researched. It is available for \$18 from G. K. Hall and Co., 70 Lincoln Street, Boston, MA 02111. [Jane Lange]

*Atlanta Images: A Guide to the Photograph Collections of the Atlanta Historical Society*, compiled by Faye Gamal, is a result of a grant from the National Historical Records and Publications Commission which enabled the society to integrate over 7,000 individual photographs into its Visual Arts Collection for convenient use by researchers and the general public. Items were extensively rephotographed, cataloged, and indexed. This thirty-three page guide does not seem to reflect the scope of the project, especially the seven-page index which is not even as comprehensive as the collection entries. The paperback guide is available for \$1 from the Atlanta Historical Society, Box 12423, Atlanta, GA 30305.

An inventory was recently completed of the California Public Utilities Commission's Records housed in the California State Archives. The commission, known as the California Railroad Commission prior to 1946, regulates all steam, electric, street, and switching railroads; electric, gas, and water utilities; telegraph and telephone companies; automotive companies; all intra-state water navigation companies; intra-state airlines; warehouses; and oil and gas transportation through pipeline in California. The collection consists of 400 cubic feet of annual reports, hearing transcripts, opinions, applications, tariffs, correspondence, blueprints, drawings, photographs, and maps spanning the years 1861-69. For further information, contact the California State Archives, 1020 "O" Street, Room 130, Sacramento, CA 95814.

The Library of Congress Photoduplication Service announces the availability of the microfilm edition of the Samuel Peter Heintzelman Papers. Heintzelman (1805-80), was a Pennsylvania army officer who served in the Indian wars, Mexican War, and Civil War. His papers include diaries, journals, correspondence, military papers, and maps of the period 1822-1904. Correspondents include Henry W. Halleck, Joseph Hooker, Philip Kearney, George B. McClellan, Edwin M. Stanton, and Lorenze Thomas. The collection is contained on thirteen reels of 35mm. positive, silver halide, safety base microfilm and can be purchased for \$452 (including shipping and handling). Orders and inquiries should be directed to the Library of Congress Photoduplication Service, Department C, 10 First Street, SE., Washington, DC 20540.

The Western Reserve Historical Society announces the microfilm publication of *The Jewish Review and Observer*, Cleveland, Ohio, volumes 1-70, 1889-90 and 1895-1958. The publication consists of 3,310 issues of the weekly Anglo-Jewish newspaper and its predecessors, including 53 issues of the *Hebrew Observer*, 5 July 1889-4 July 1890; and 166 issues of the *Jewish Review*, 8 November 1895-17 November 1899. The complete set, including all three titles, 1889-1958 (thirty-two rolls), can be purchased for \$800. Individual titles can be purchased as follows: *Hebrew Observer*, 1889-90 (one roll, \$25); *Jewish Review*, 1895-99 (two rolls, \$50); *Jewish Review and Observer*, 1899-1958 (twenty-nine rolls, \$725). Prices do not include shipping and handling. Orders and inquiries should be directed to: Publications Department, The Western Reserve Historical Society, 10825 East Boulevard, Cleveland, OH 44106.

### Selected New Publications

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

- Autobiography of Rear Admiral Charles Wilkes, USN, 1798–1877.* Edited by William J. Morgan, et al. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1978. xxii, 944 pp. \$13.50.
- Colonial Records of the State of Georgia: Original Papers of Governor John Reynolds, 1754–1756.* Volume 27. Edited by Kenneth Coleman and Milton Ready. Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia Press, 1977. 310 pp. Index. \$15.
- Historical Editing for Undergraduates.* By Ross W. Beales, Jr., and Randall K. Burkett. Worcester, Massachusetts: College of the Holy Cross, 1978. 38 pp. Bibliography. Paper. \$1.
- An Index to the Picture Collection of the American Jewish Archives.* Publications of the American Jewish Archives, No. 10. Edited by Jacob R. Marcus. Cincinnati: American Jewish Archives, 1977. Paper. vi, 90 pp.
- The Journal of Gideon Olmsted: Adventures of a Sea Captain during the American Revolution.* Edited by Gerard W. Gawalt. Glossary by Charles W. Kreidler. \$17.50.
- Laws of the Royal Colony of New Jersey, 1703–1745.* New Jersey Archives, Third Series. Volume 2. Compiled by Bernard Bush. Trenton: New Jersey State Library, Archives and History Bureau, 1977. 1,592 pp. \$25 per volume. \$90 ppd. all four volumes.
- Les Archives de L'Etat en Pologne avec un Releve de Documents Relatifs à l'Histoire de la Belgique conservés aux Archives Central de l'Etat à Varsovie precedé d'un aperçu historique.* Par H. Coppejans-Desmedt. Brussels, Belgium: Archives Général du Royaume, 1978. 122 pp. paper. Also, *Inventaire Général Sommaire des Archives Ecclesiastiques de la Province de Namur, Supplement I* by J. Bovesse; *Inventaris van het Archief van de Raad Van Vlaanderen* by J. Buntinx; *Inventaire des Papiers d'Albert Deveze Ministre d'Etat* by Robert Wellens; and *Inventaire des Archives Secrètes du Ministre de la Justice concernant les Pays-Bas Meridionaux conservées aux Archives Générales du Royaume à la Haye, 1815–1818* by Marie-Rose Thielemans.
- Map Collections in the United States and Canada: A Directory.* Third Edition. Compiled by David K. Carrington and Richard W. Stephenson. New York: Special Libraries Association, 1978. 215 pp. Paper. \$19.75.
- Manuscript Collections (Africana and non-Africana) in Rhodes House Library, Oxford: Supplementary accessions to the end of 1977 and cumulative index.* Compiled by Wendy S. Byrne. Available from Bodleian Library, Oxford OX1 3BG, England. £3, plus postage.
- North Carolina Higher-Court Minutes, 1709–1723.* Edited by William S. Price, Jr., assisted by Ruth Clow Langston and Donna Holmes Goswick. The Colonial Records of North Carolina (Second Series). Volume 5. Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, 1977. xlv, 622 pp. Index. \$21.
- Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States: Herbert Hoover 1932–1933.* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1978. 1,333 pp. Index. \$17.25.

*Saskatchewan Executive and Legislative Directory. Supplement, 1964-1977.* Compiled by E. C. Morgan. Regina and Saskatoon, Canada: The Saskatchewan Archives Board, 1978. 83 pp. Maps. Paper. \$3.

*A Style Manual for Citing Microform and Nonprint Media.* By Eugene B. Fleischer. Chicago: American Library Association, 1978. 74 pp. Paper. \$4.50.



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