

Reviews

MARY ELIZABETH RUWELL *and*
BRENDA A. BEASLEY KEPLEY, *Editors*

Women's History Sources: A Guide to Archives and Manuscript Collections in the United States. Edited by Andrea Hinding; Ames Sheldon Bower, associate editor. New York: R. R. Bowker Co., 1980. Volume 1: collections, 1,114 pp. Volume 2: index, 391 pp. \$175.

Women's History Sources is a valuable guide to 1,586 repositories holding primary resources relating to women. Volume 1 describes 18,026 collections arranged alphabetically by state and city, then by institution and collection title. It also includes an alphabetical listing of contributing repositories and their addresses. Volume 2 is a name, subject, and geographic index to the collections.

The editors are to be congratulated on the arrangement of this information. One can quickly check the holdings of an institution, city, or state without first consulting an index (unlike NUCMC). Each entry contains a unique index number, a brief description, and information on volume, access, and bibliographic control. Unfortunately, there is some unevenness in quality, focus, and relative importance among entries. For example, the very valuable Women's History Research Center Collection at the University of Wyoming receives little more space than two photo albums of a school teacher.

The index anticipates many researchers' needs. Maiden names, marital information, and life dates are given; "see references" abound; and place names are provided for organizations in more than one location. Subject headings are both broad and precise: entries under "authors" provide a ready-made bibliography of over a thousand collections, yet there is a listing for "bloodletting." Particularly valuable for local historians is the repetition of subject headings under each state. Entries under such terms as "diaries and journals" and "photograph collections" pull together collections by form.

The editors chose a broad definition of women's history sources. Any collection containing "material by women or about women's lives and roles" was considered. They sought entries for personal and family papers, women's organizational records, and collections of material including women but whose focus does not indicate their presence. This broad definition no doubt encouraged repositories to reassess their collections, gain intellectual control over women's sources, and reevaluate acquisition policies.

The survey met with astonishing cooperation. Of the 11,000 repositories contacted, 7,000 responded, nearly 30 percent of whom reported collections, a figure which compares

favorably with the number of institutions included in the whole history of NUCMC. For many repositories, the survey represented their first national reporting. The editors claim that nearly three-fourths of the information described has never been reported. They are justifiably proud of the entries for 200 congregations of religious women. This may, in fact, be the most significant accomplishment of the guide.

The guide may include new material, but it left out some of the better-known collections. Although the staff used 11,000 questionnaires, 20 field workers, and institutional guides, they failed to consult some published sources. Why, for instance, were NUCMC entries not systematically checked? Why does WHSS fail to mention some institutions which reported women's collections to NUCMC, such as Brown University, the John F. Kennedy Library, Leo Baeck Institute, Russell Sage College, University of Kansas, Vassar College, Virginia Historical Society, and Washington University? In other cases, WHSS includes some but not all of the pertinent collections for a repository. It reports one entry for the University of Maryland, the Maryland League of Women Voters records, while NUCMC indicates that they hold also the papers of the author, Katherine Anne Porter; the poet, Marion Buckman; and Maryland State Representative Ann Hull.

Another source apparently unchecked is *Notable American Women*. The staff consulted NAW in creating its authority name file, but did not use its valuable bibliographies. The bibliography for Harriet Converse, author and defender of Indian rights, includes manuscript sources at the American Philosophic Society Library and the Museum of the American Indian. Neither of these are listed in WHSS. Nor are the forty-three letters and other manuscript items on Prudence Crandall at the Connecticut College Library, although sources at seven other repositories are.

The staff relied on some but not all published guides to repositories. Checking those in my file, I discovered that they did not include some of the collections reported in *Guide to Historical Resources in Milwaukee Area Archives* (1975), *Guide to the Smithsonian Archives* (1978), and *Historical Materials in the Harry S. Truman Library* (1971 and 1979). These and other guides are listed in the NHPRC *Directory* and are regularly reviewed or noted in the *American Archivist*.

Readily available published sources were not checked and should have been. The importance of describing unreported sources does not compensate for failing to include more publicized ones. This lack keeps WHSS from being a definitive work. Certainly it is the best resource for women's history, but researchers must still consult other guides.

Finally, I would direct the reader to David Bearman's review of the NHPRC *Directory* in the *American Archivist* (July 1979). His criticism of the standard printed format is particularly relevant for a field experiencing rapid growth and where the \$175 guide is outdated even before it hits the printers.

Western Historical Manuscript Collection,
University of Missouri—St. Louis

ANNE R. KENNEY

Religious Archives: An Introduction. By August R. Suelflow. Society of American Archivists Manual Series. Chicago: Society of American Archivists, 1980. 52 pp. Illustrations, appendixes. Paper.

Religious Archives: An Introduction, by the Reverend August R. Suelflow, is long overdue. As Suelflow notes: "Today there are considerably more than 500 religious archives and historical institutions functioning at various levels." These include archives at the national denominational level, at the state level, and at the parish level, as well as records of religious institutions such as convents and monasteries. In this latest in the series of essays in SAA manuals, Suelflow covers a wide variety of topics, including the "History and Nature of Religious Archives," "Defining the Scope of the Collection," "Basic Requirements," "Processing Archival Materials," "Reference Service," and "Exhibits and Publications."

In the past, and to a large extent today, records of religious institutions, including churches, seminaries, and monasteries, have been under the care of parish recorders, clerks of the vestry, chancery officers, nuns, priests, or seminarians who have been assigned the duty of taking care of their institutions' records. Over the past ten years, there has been a shift to putting such records under the care of persons trained in proper archival techniques; but this shift is by no means complete. There are still many cases of untrained people, with poor facilities and no budget, who have been put in charge of records that are becoming increasingly important to historians as the field of social history and the methodology of quantitative analysis grow.

This manual, particularly the sections on the nature of religious archives, their place in religious organizations, and the processing of archival materials, will be particularly helpful to trained religious archivists. It will help archivists focus on needs and requirements. The area in which the manual is weakest deals with basic requirements such as budget and support; and the building of facilities, personnel, and staff. The people most in need of a manual are those who are untrained, without proper facilities, and with little or no budget. They need to know what to do until such time as they receive training, if that is financially feasible, or can work with a professional. It is simply not realistic to ignore these untrained people simply because they are untrained and do not have proper facilities. Because they have no training, they are at an almost unbelievable disadvantage. To state, as Suelflow does in the section on basic requirements, that if there are not sufficient funds there will be "a willingness to accept substandard goals and objectives," "an overburdened and inadequate staff," and "a failure to render reference and research services," is simply to ignore the problem that the majority of religious institutions are faced with. What the people need is to be told what to do if they have no money and no proper facilities. One of the most important things they need to know is what *not* to do. Suelflow does not address this question.

What is needed is an addendum or a separate manual for those without training, without facilities, and with little money. It should not be assumed that simply because institutions and individuals do not meet certain criteria, things cannot be done. These people without training can be taught what they can do at minimal cost, so that there is no further deterioration to their collection—in effect, a holding action. They can also be guided to other books and manuals so that on their own they can learn the rudiments of archival management, and they should be told in detail about grant possibilities that would bring trained archivists to their institutions.

In short, for those with training, facilities, or the hope of proper facilities and a decent budget, this is a welcome addition to the SAA Manual Series. But, as noted above, in several other respects it is unrealistic. I think it behooves trained archivists not to forget their untrained brothers and sisters.

Parish Archives, Trinity Church in the City of New York

PHYLLIS BARR

Guide to the Hoover Institution Archives. By Charles G. Palm and Dale Reed. Bibliographic Series, No. 59. Stanford, Calif.: Hoover Institution Press, 1980. 418 pp. Introduction, appendix, index. Cloth. \$50.

The long-awaited guide (the previous edition was published in 1940) to the archival and manuscript holdings of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, at Stanford University, is an impressive volume. Palm and Reed write that the holdings "cover the fields of political, economic, social, and military history since the late nineteenth century for most geographical areas." The subject range of the 3,569 accessions totaling 18,000 linear feet is suggested by the listing of Ronald Reagan's papers (1,795 cubic feet dating from 1966 to 1976), between those of a Polish Air Force general and a United States Defense Department engineer.

Certain features are expected in a guide, and they are provided here in an exemplary manner. After instructions on use of the guide and use of material at the institution, the admirable introduction concludes with an enlightening institutional history providing a valuable sketch of the evolving acquisition program. Entries in the guide are arranged alphabetically in two sequences: original material, and microfilm. An appendix lists thirty-two published reference aids to the collection.

An imposing index allows one to look under *Lyndon Baines Johnson* and find a reference to the "Herbert Hoover Oral History Program." Unfortunately, it also leads to the discovery that the "Herbert Hoover Oral History Program," "Herbert Hoover plaque," and "Herbert Hoover Presidential Library" entries are listed alphabetically under *Herbert*, whereas "Herbert Clark Hoover," "Hoover Institution," and various other *Hoover* entries are listed alphabetically under *Hoover* with no cross-reference in either location. Although use of the index overcomes this problem, researchers normally use guides quickly, and they may consult the alphabetical listing of entries without noticing the index.

That is a minor criticism, however, as are the following, which are offered modestly and with no intent to diminish a fine achievement. Two desirable ingredients are missing from the guide. One is a more thorough comparison of the holdings of the Hoover Institution with those of the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library in West Branch, Iowa. The other is in the list of microfilm holdings, where the location of the original material is not provided. Including such information would be useful to researchers and a professional courtesy to other research institutions.

Librarians with limited budgets may wish to note that this volume is intended to supersede not only the 1940 guide, but also much of the eighty-eight volume catalog published from 1969 to 1977 by G. K. Hall and Company. On the other hand, archivists seeking funds to emulate this guide will profit from the acknowledgment of a grant from the Research Collections Program of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Lyndon Baines Johnson Library

MARTIN I. ELZY

Guide to the Catalogued Collections in the Manuscript Department of the William F. Perkins Library, Duke University. Edited by Richard G. Davis and Linda Angle Miller. Santa Barbara, Calif.: Clio Books, 1980. 1,005 pp. Index. \$32.50.

Archival and manuscript repositories are created to acquire and preserve historical documents; but of equal importance is their mandate for public service. Publication of a comprehensive guide to its holdings is an excellent method for providing such service. No other process of disseminating information on available resources can be so broadly beneficial to both patron and staff.

Richard Davis and Linda Miller in their *Guide to the Catalogued Collections in the Manuscript Department of the William F. Perkins Library, Duke University* have produced an excellent model of what a guide should be. Fittingly dedicated to Mattie Russell, SAA Fellow and curator of the Duke collection for over thirty years, the guide describes almost 6,000 groups totaling over 4,500,000 items. The arrangement is alphabetical by group name. Each listing contains a succinct, but thorough, description of content as well as the inclusive dates, volume, and geographic scope of the group. Restrictions on access are noted also. The entries are numbered sequentially to facilitate indexing.

The true value of a guide lies in the utility of its index. Well over a third of this volume's 1,005 pages is devoted to a strikingly thorough index. The more than 25,000 entries provide for access by proper name, geographic region or place, subject, and time period. Liberal cross referencing further refines this most superior finding aid.

Even the most cursory scan of the guide will reveal the diversity of Duke's holdings. While the strength is, as expected, in antebellum, Civil War, and Reconstruction Southern history, few would anticipate the broad holdings in records of business, labor, and fraternal

organizations. Numerous collections relating to Afro-American history, religion, education, literature, and social history are to be found among the guide listings. Manuscript resources pertinent to studies of Great Britain and the British Empire add international flavor to the Duke collection.

This volume, which supersedes the 1947 Tilley-Goodwin guide, will be welcomed by scholars as a valuable research tool and by other archivists as a publication worthy of emulation. The Duke staff is to be congratulated for the quality of this guide. Words of appreciation also should be directed to the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Mary Biddle Duke Foundation for their financial support of this worthy project.

The \$32.50 price may limit the wide distribution of this guide. This would be most unfortunate, for the guide's value as a reference tool renders the cost a reasonable one.

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

MICHAEL G. MARTIN, JR.

The Papers of Andrew Jackson, Volume I, 1770–1803. Edited by Sam B. Smith and Harriet Chappell Owsley. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1980. xxxix, 411 pp. Appendixes. Index.

"Cowardice is now your only shield," wrote Andrew Jackson to John Sevier on October 9, 1803; "to that you have resorted, and as you will not give me that redress in the field, that the injury you have done requires. . . . The Justice I owe to myself and the country urges me to unmask you to the world in your true colors." This and other letters exchanged between Jackson, then judge of Tennessee's Superior Court, and Sevier, governor of the state, certainly provide the climax and highest point of interest in this collection of papers of the formative years of the seventh President of the United States. This is true only because of the high dramatic interest always attached to conflict and violence. The whole collection is of remarkable interest not only because of its record of Jackson's early years, but also as a reflection of both the crudities and niceties of a frontier society. For a collection concerned with much mundane detail of business and law, it holds the interest of the reader remarkably well.

This first of many volumes yet to come covers Jackson's career as attorney general for Mero District, congressman and senator from Tennessee, judge of its Superior Court, businessman, lawyer, and land speculator. Only at the end of the period does he start the military career from which he was to gain his principal fame, starting at the top as a major general of militia. The papers up to the time of his election to Congress in 1796 are quite scanty and fragmentary; indeed the first printed letter written by Jackson is to Waightstill Avery, on August 12, 1788, when Jackson was 21 years old. And it is perhaps typically a challenge to a duel resulting from Avery's ridicule of Jackson's early efforts as an attorney. Although the major portion of the volume consists of letters to and from Jackson, the editors have also included a judicious selection of business papers, and a further listing of these papers is included as an appendix. The letters themselves contain more details of business deals than of dramatic challenges to duels that attract the greatest reader interest. But throughout there are clear indications of Jackson's volatile temperament and sensitivity to personal criticism of either himself or his beloved wife Rachel. In addition to business details, the appendixes contain genealogical charts and documents relating to his marriage and to the Jackson-Sevier feud.

As the editors note in their introduction, the existing edition of Jackson's papers, put together by John Spencer Bassett between 1926 and 1933, contains only about 3,600 documents, "an extraordinary achievement for his time but less than ten per cent of the materials now available." To find the other 90 per cent, the editors have searched far and wide, supported by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, the Ladies Hermitage Association, and the Tennessee Historical Commission. They have found much additional material and have done an excellent job of selecting and editing

the documents. Despite all that has been found, a good deal has not been, and the editors' notes are of great value in revealing causes and outcomes of quarrels, land speculation schemes, and other business ventures, where the printed papers leave blanks. Withal, the explanatory notes have been kept within reasonable bounds, and the editors have not tried in the footnotes either to write a new biography or a history of the times. The editors record their "belief and hope" that the new edition of Jackson's papers "will enrich the nation's understanding of the past and of Andrew Jackson's remarkable contribution to its history." This first volume is a good start in achieving that goal.

Alexandria, Virginia

ROBERT W. COAKLEY

Library and Archival Security, vol. 3, no. 1 (Spring 1980). Edited by Peter Gellatly. New York: Haworth Press. Quarterly. \$28 (Canada, add \$6; other foreign, add \$15).

In recent years, archivists and librarians have been plagued by a rash of thefts in all types of institutions. Articles and manuals have been written discussing various methods of combating this national problem. *Library and Archival Security*, which formerly appeared as *Library Security Newsletter*, has published the initial issue of a quarterly journal devoted to all aspects of security.

The first issue of the journal concentrates on articles of greater interest to librarians than to archivists. Topics of discussion, for example, include: electronic theft detection systems, collection of overdue fines, school library theft, security of academic library buildings, a workshop for library security, employees as security agents, and new security measures in a local library. While many useful ideas can be applied to archives, it is unfortunate that not one article was written directly about archives. Whether this is a policy of the journal or an indication of the lack of articles from archivists, it is hoped that future issues will devote more space to specific archival problems.

Two interesting features of the journal are a register of stolen archival items and a section on new security products. The register is published in cooperation with the Society of American Archivists, but seems limited to only a few institutions. In order to have greater impact, more archival repositories will need to admit losses and register stolen materials.

Crime prevention and security has been a fast changing field, which makes the section on new products a welcome addition for all archivists. The first issue describes such devices as a new type of electronic surveillance camera, a new fire sprinkler shut-off system, an underground trespasser-detector, and an innovative locking bar for file cabinets.

Library and Archival Security certainly fills a void in security information. Future articles have been promised on library and archival white collar crime, the management of a security budget, development of a security policy, library fires, and evaluations of library security hardware. The journal will publish library or archival "research articles, case studies, literature reviews, and program reports and evaluations."

Library and Archival Security will be of interest to large institutions that face enormous problems in protecting their collections. While smaller archival repositories would find many of the articles interesting, it is questionable whether the expense of \$28 a year could be justified. All archivists, however, should certainly be aware and keep abreast of the development of this journal.

Salvation Army Archives and Research Center

TYRONE G. BUTLER

Archives & Manuscripts: Exhibits. By Gail Farr Casterline. Chicago: Society of American Archivists, 1980. 70 pp. Illustrations, appendixes. \$5 for SAA members, \$7 for non-members.

This manual, offered by the Society of American Archivists, is one of a series related to archival functions. It not only illustrates how exhibits play an important role in the life of the archivist, it also provides basic instructions on all aspects of planning and setting up an exhibit.

Casterline cites the Bicentennial celebration as the major factor leading to the involvement of archivists with displays. Exhibits show what a repository collects and preserves, and have the potential to educate and communicate. "Among the benefits [of an exhibit] are a greater and more imaginative use of archival materials by a wider clientele and the reinforcement of a favorable public image that reflects the archivist's interest and involvement in the larger community."

After establishing the importance of exhibits, the manual proceeds to examine all the steps necessary in planning and setting up a good display. Casterline does this on two levels. She first states why certain processes are undertaken and provides the broad theories for each aspect. She then goes into detail on how each process is done, including explicit instructions on such things as building displays, printing labels, and advertising.

The exhibit process, according to Casterline, involves defining the audience, choosing a subject, setting a timetable, selecting and evaluating material, and examining the site for lighting, humidity, pollution, and security. She then discusses the design of an exhibit, types of cases, photoreproduction, layout, mounting techniques, matting and framing, and labels. Catalogs, publicity, cost estimating, and funding complete the process. For each step, photographs, examples of forms, and detailed construction drawings complement the text; and sources for additional information are given.

Casterline provides an excellent basic source book for any archivist involved with exhibits, and especially for those who are novices in the field. Her specific instructions on such items as building display cases and props, or matting and framing, are combined with hints that could be based only on long experience. For example, she warns about shadows cast by thick objects on display, and she suggests placing a ruler next to an item being photographed as a quick guide to size. These instructions and suggestions will cause the manual to be frequently used by anyone working on an exhibit.

Also quite useful are the appendixes and bibliography provided by Casterline. The first appendix lists sources of help, services available to "exhibitors who make an effort to seek them out," from local sources of carpentry and design consultants to professional museum associations. The second appendix lists supplies and equipment needed for exhibits, and firms that carry these items. Sample forms for institutions that are lending or borrowing exhibit items are included in other appendixes. The bibliography covers many aspects of exhibits: theory, planning, and administration; exhibit design; conservation; and loans and insurance. This exhaustive listing will be a boon to many exhibitors.

The volume is a welcome and needed addition to those already published by the SAA. It provides necessary information to any archivist, neophyte or professional, working on an exhibit.

National Personnel Records Center

MARVIN H. KABAKOFF

Education for Rare Book Librarianship: A Reexamination of Trends and Problems. By Lawrence J. McCrank. Occasional Papers Series, No. 144. Chicago: University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, 1980. 94 pp. Appendixes, bibliography. Paper.

The title of this study mentions only one of the areas of library education that it covers. In addition to examining the trends and problems as he views them in rare book librarianship, the author also analyzes the status of courses in allied fields. Among these fields are bibliography, history of the book and printing, history of libraries and librarianship, archives and modern manuscripts, and conservation.

Lawrence McCrank is a humanist and historian as well as a professor of library science. Recognizing the difference between knowledge and information, he is convinced that the former is being endangered in librarianship by the information explosion, burgeoning technology, and emphasis on management in libraries. Furthermore, his findings as presented in this study support his deep concern over the reduced emphasis in library education on humanistic and historical courses in favor of non-bibliographical information studies.

This solid analytical work is based principally on information obtained from almost forty of the sixty-four ALA-accredited library schools in 1976–77. However, some of the graphs and appendixes extend through the year 1979–80. The supposition is made that because of budget tightening in recent years the conclusions based on the data from the 1976–77 survey about faculty, enrollment, and curricula are still relevant.

In the introduction, both criticism and defense of the training for rare book librarianship are cited, dating from 1937 when Randolph G. Adams called librarians “enemies of books.” Following the introduction are thirty-four pages of text and three graphs giving the results of the survey, analyzing and criticizing those results, and making recommendations as to faculty, course, and program improvements. The graphs, ten appendixes, and extensive footnotes are not only convenient references but contain a wealth of information. For example, included in the appendixes are data on “special placements” in special collections, 1966–78; programs in the ALA-accredited library schools in the fall of 1977; profiles of courses in rare book librarianship and closely related fields, and of the faculty, whether regular or part-time, teaching those courses.

In the main, this study deals with the shortcomings of library education as it relates to the humanistic and historical studies, and the schism that exists between bookmen and bibliographers on one hand and librarians in general and information specialists in particular on the other. Columbia University receives first rating and UCLA second place for their programs to train rare book librarians. It is suggested that training in this field become limited to a few strong programs.

In spite of his generally critical analysis, the author acknowledges that an “overview of library schools and their endeavors in the areas of rare books and special collections reveals severe problems, but also encouraging accomplishments and innovative directions for future educational programming.”

Duke University

MATTIE U. RUSSELL

BRIEFLY NOTED

Oral History Evaluation Guidelines, a report of the Wingspread Conference, 27–28 July 1979, Racine, Wisconsin, as amended and approved by the annual business meeting of the Oral History Association, 27 October 1979, East Lansing, Michigan, is now available from the Oral History Association. Seen as a major step toward improvement of the oral history work being done in the United States, the guidelines are intended to serve as an instrument for evaluation of existing oral history efforts and guidance in the establishment of new programs. In addition to the guidelines, the fourteen-page booklet includes a brief bibliography and an oral history evaluators list. Copies are available from the Oral History Association.

The American Association for State and Local History announces the publication of *Administration*, volume 5 of the series *A Bibliography of Historical Organization Practices*, edited by Frederick L. Rath, Jr., and Merrillyn Rogers O'Connell (clothbound, 228 pages, \$14.95; \$11.95 to members of the AASLH). Citing more than 2,400 sources, the volume deals with virtually every aspect of the administration of historical/cultural institutions. The

bibliography is an annotated guide to such subjects as effective management, standards and ethics, personnel practices, fund-raising techniques, building planning and maintenance, security, publishing, public relations, membership development, collections policies, and library and archives administration. The listings include books, monographs, articles, and other sources published, primarily, after 1945. A helpful feature is a basic reference shelf listing handbooks, guidelines, and technical leaflets suggested as essential aids for any historical organization administrator. The volume is fully indexed for easy access to the subject matter. For further information, contact the American Association for State and Local History, 1400 Eighth Avenue South, Nashville, TN 37203.

Grant Money and How to Get It: A Handbook for Librarians, by Richard W. Boss, has recently been published by R. R. Bowker Company. The book is a guide to the art and technique of grantsmanship, and is intended to assist librarians in tapping the grant monies available from private foundations, government agencies, and corporations. The volume discusses grantsmanship in its introductory chapter, and thereafter deals with such issues as grant sources, the role of a grant coordinator, developing and writing a proposal, and guidelines on grant administration and project control. The work concludes with five appendixes containing directories for Foundation Center regional collections, state and federal sources and agencies, Department of Education regional centers, and foundation profiles. Also included are a glossary, a list of acronyms, and a bibliography. The book is available for \$19.95, plus shipping and handling costs, from R. R. Bowker Company, 1180 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036.

The Archives and Records Division of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries has published both a *Guide to Special Collections of the Oklahoma State Archives* and the first volume of a *Guide to Oklahoma State Archives*, both compiled and edited by Thomas W. Kremm under the direction of Marietta Malzer. After many years of neglect and inadequate funding, the archives received its first professional archivist in 1968 and moved to new facilities in 1974. These volumes are part of a series of four guides updating and expanding two previous publications that appeared in 1970 and 1975. The guides have parallel formats with introductory paragraphs for collections and record groups, followed by subgroup and series entries giving dates, quantities, and form of the records. Some useful features are not consistent, such as the numbering system which appears only in the collections guide; or arrangement statements occasionally found in series descriptions; but the guides succeed well in their purpose of giving an overview of primary sources available in the archives.

The Humanities in American Life: Report of the Commission on the Humanities (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1980. 250 pp. \$12.50) examines education, cultural institutions, and public and private funding for the humanities. The earlier, 1964 report resulted in the creation of the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Arts. The present report urges redefinition of the humanities, as well as financial support.

The Graduate School of Library Science, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, has published the twenty-fifth annual Allerton Institute papers, entitled *Organizing the Library's Support: Donors, Volunteers, Friends* (119 pp. Index. Cloth. \$10). Edited by D. W. Krummel, the papers contain discussions of ways of subsidizing library costs through donations, outside funding, and volunteer help. Included in the volume are articles addressing such topics as library grants, friends-of-the-library societies, the management of volunteers, institutional development, and the organization and functioning of a friends group. Order from the Graduate School of Library Science, Publications Office, 249 Armory Building, University of Illinois, Champaign, IL 61820.

The Pennsylvania State Archives adds to its growing list of recent publications the *Guide to the Record Groups in the Pennsylvania State Archives* (compiled and edited by Frank M. Suran. Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 1980. vi, 84 pp. Index. Paper. \$5). The holdings of the archives were at one time rearranged by subject content, and in the 1950s an archival program was instituted to reconstruct the original filing order of the records. The present guide is based on an unpublished finding aid compiled by Frank B. Evans and Martha L. Simonetti in 1963, which for the first time listed the records series under individual record groups and which has since been continually revised and updated. This compact but nicely designed guide gives a brief administrative history for each of the forty-six record groups and then lists subgroup and series titles with dates and volume.

The Commune of Bologna, Italy, has published *Macchine, Scuole, Industria* (Bologna: Il Mulino, 1980. 10,000 lire), an extremely well-illustrated catalog documenting the exhibition in celebration of the 100th anniversary of the reorganization of the Aldini-Valeriani Technical Institute. The origins of the institute lie in the Napoleonic era, when the destruction of the local silk industry and the consequent pauperization of large masses of the city population led Luigi Valeriani and Giovanni Aldini, two middle-class intellectuals, to the organization of workers' training courses to reverse the trend. Foreign machinery was imported, study trips to northern Italy were undertaken, and educational courses were established for Bologna's workers. The initial efforts failed to achieve the objective of large-scale reemployment, and decades of experimentation followed before the city government gave the institute its final form in 1878. This reorganization established a broad program for professional and theoretical training for the children of the working classes. [JAMES EDWARD MILLER, *Historian's Office, Department of State*]

The Museums at Stony Brook have published, in conjunction with an exhibit of the same title, *A Time to Mourn: Expressions of Grief in Nineteenth-Century America* (Philadelphia: Falcon Press, 1980. 192 pp.). The catalog was compiled by Martha V. Pike and Janice Gray Armstrong, the curators of the exhibit, and is divided into two sections. The first section of the book consists of seven essays on different aspects of nineteenth-century funeral customs, and the second section is an illustrated catalog of the exhibit. The essays provide insight into the culture that produced the objects displayed in the exhibit. Together, the two sections of the book provide a concise summary of current theories on nineteenth-century mourning practices, a bibliography of related materials, and numerous illustrations of surviving artifacts. The exhibit may be viewed at the Brandywine River Museum of the Brandywine Conservancy, Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania, from 17 January to 17 May 1981. [ROBIN S. ROBERTS, *National Archives and Records Service*]

A new journal, called *The Kentucky Review*, will be published three times a year (Autumn, Winter, and Spring) by the University of Kentucky Library Associates. The new journal is intended to serve as a forum, of interest to the non-specialist, for scholarship in the humanities, and also to acquaint readers with the holdings of the University of Kentucky libraries. The editorial board solicits articles from within the university community and elsewhere, on all aspects of humanistic studies as well as articles directly relating to the library's book and manuscript collections. The subscription fee is \$10 a year; single issues \$3.50. For additional information, contact the Editorial Committee, *The Kentucky Review*, University of Kentucky Libraries, Lexington, KY 40506.

Selected Bibliography

- Album: Original Photographs from the Atlanta Historical Society Collection.* Catalog of an exhibition at Handshake Center for the Arts, Atlanta, Georgia, 4 June–9 August 1980. Edited by Ann Woodall and Elizabeth Reynolds. Atlanta: Atlanta Historical Society, 1980. 63 pp. Photographs, exhibition checklist, appendix. Paper.
- The American Story.* Collection of films available for rental or purchase from CRM/McGraw Hill Films, 110 Fifteenth Street, Del Mar, California 92014. Also available are *Courage and Hope: Ethnic History in America*; *Individual Achievement: Historical Biographies*; *The Past Recaptured: 2,000 Years of Civilization*.
- Archives and History: Minutes and Reports of the 14th Archivists' and Historians' Conference, 1977.* Edited by August R. Suelflow. St. Louis: Concordia Historical Institute, 1979. 158 pp. Paper. \$4, plus \$1 postage.
- The Assassination of John F. Kennedy: A Comprehensive Historical and Legal Bibliography, 1963–1979.* Compiled by DeLloyd J. Guth and David R. Wrone. Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1980. Ivi, 442 pp. Maps, index. \$37.50.
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