

## Reviews

MARY ELIZABETH RUWELL and BRENDA BEASLEY KEPLEY, *Editors*

*The United States and Russia: The Beginning of Relations, 1765–1815.* Edited by Nina N. Bashkina, Nikolai N. Bolkhovitinov, John H. Brown, J. Dane Hartgrove, Ivan I. Kudriavtsev, Natalia B. Kunznetsova, Ronald D. Landa, Valerii N. Ponomarev, Charles S. Sampson, Boris M. Shpotov, and Natalia V. Ushakova. Washington, D.C.: Department of State, 1980. Illustrations, index, bibliography. lxxxii, 1,184 pp. (GPO Stock No.: 022-002-00068-6.) \$31.

The Preface to this extraordinary volume opens with a modest statement: "This collection of documents, published simultaneously in English in Washington and in Russian in Moscow, is the first joint work of historians and archivists from the Soviet Union and the United States." But to scholars and diplomats alike, it should be instantly apparent that the publication of this great volume is almost miraculous.

The original proposal for a small joint publication was made in 1974 by Filipp I. Dolgikh, director of the Main Archival Administration of the USSR Council of Ministers, to James B. Rhoads, then Archivist of the United States, to commemorate the United States Bicentennial. As originally envisaged, the work would contain a small selection of documents illustrative of early relations between the two nations. An earlier agreement on cultural cooperation had been signed by the two countries in 1973, and this work would clearly fall within the parameters established by Rhoads and others at that time. The project might well have continued along those lines, and have produced a pleasing, small commemorative volume to be received with expressions of mutual congratulations, and thereafter gather dust on thousands of library shelves. Could Dolgikh or Rhoads have foreseen what would happen to their hard-won agreement over the next six years?

It is an indication of the desire for cooperation on the part of scholars that the enthusiastic response in both countries led to this enormous, informative publication. The project created its own bureaucracy. A Joint Editorial Board of seven members met five times, three times in Washington and twice in Moscow. Eleven editors were appointed. As the exciting project grew, more and more persons became involved in establishing editorial policy; preparing a protocol; and in the work of research, compilation, transcription, translation, annotation, editing, and the inevitable record-keeping attendant upon any venture of such massive scale with all the intercontinental travel, communication and other tensions involved.

The result is a volume of 560 documents covering a vast range of subjects, from 1765 to 1815—the Stamp Act to Waterloo. Many documents reveal the encyclopedists' scientific and cultural ties. Ezra Stiles and Benjamin Franklin are eager to correspond with Mikhail Lomonosov and Franz Aepinus. Learned societies in America elect members from Russia, and vice versa. Reports to Catherine II from her diplomats in London and Paris chronicle the rebellious and independent spirit of the American colonies. In 1775 Catherine writes to George III, "I am just beginning to enjoy peace [after the Russo-Turkish War] and Your Majesty knows that my Empire has need of tranquillity," and she refuses to send Russian soldiers to help her fellow monarch suppress rebellion in his colonies. A number of documents deal with Russia's Declaration of Armed Neutrality of 1780, and with her attempt to serve as mediator between Great Britain and America in 1781.

American scholars will savor the correspondence of Andrei Dashkov and Count Fedor Pahlen, diplomatic visitors to the United States, and documents relating to explorations of the North Pacific and the Northwest Coast of America by John Ledyard, Aleksandr Baranov, Ivan Seniavin, and Iurii Lisianskii. A fine array of commercial accounts includes records of early shipping from both sides. In all fields, the level of translation is uniformly high and felicitous.

The publication is exceptionally handsome, richly illustrated with dozens of portraits, a fine selection of manuscript maps and charts, and a number of delightful sketches by Pavel Svin'in, secretary of the Russian Consulate General in Philadelphia, happily reproduced in full color.

The scholarly apparatus is splendid. A list of documents provides useful capsule descriptions. Appendixes are especially welcome, providing a chronology, table of exports, descriptive list of names, and an enlightening list of archival and manuscript sources. Materials have been drawn from more than seventy repositories. At least 60 percent of the documents have never before been published in either country.

This landmark publication is obviously a reassuring step toward the increased support of other studies desired in many areas. May there be other scholarly triumphs for both our nations, other superb examples at the very highest plane of international cooperation.

*Irkutsk Archival Research Group*  
*Oregon Historical Society*

E. A. P. CROWNHART-VAUGHAN

***The Files of the Massachusetts Superior Court, 1859–1959: An Analysis and a Plan for Action.*** By Michael Stephen Hindus, Theodore M. Hammett, and Barbara M. Hobson. Boston: G.K. Hall and Company, 1979. Appendixes, glossary. 265 pp. \$50.

Why would a special NARS task force, prodded by a federal court order to develop an appraisal and disposition program for the gargantuan FBI files, find a study with such a pedestrian title so important to its work? The answer is that this landmark study is one of the very few scholarly attempts to apply sampling theory to voluminous archival records in a way that would reduce bulk without significantly impairing the research value of the records.

This NHPRC-funded report of the Massachusetts Judicial Records Committee of the Supreme Judicial Court is one phase of a comprehensive plan for the proper management of all the state's judicial records, and deals with a century's accumulation of the criminal and civil case files of the state's major trial court. Faced with the disposition of some 2,700,000 obsolete case files, most of them of little historical interest, the staff rejected the appraisal dicta of the "you can't tell what is going to be important so you must save everything" school as unwarranted and prohibitively expensive, and developed

a sampling model as the best solution to the problems of storing and providing access to such a mass of documentation. The heart of the report is a descriptive analysis of the methodology and procedure of designing and testing the project sample—a computer analysis of some 3,500 criminal and civil case files from an urban (Suffolk) and a rural (Hampshire) county. The second section of the report, an analysis of superior court business in the two counties, is based on this data set.

In addition to the overall importance of the sampling project as a model with national application, the report is important in other ways. The file content analysis in Chapter 3 is probably the best examination in print of the anatomy of court records. The most critical and probably the most controversial section of the report deals with the problem of selecting those cases that contain historically interesting information that would be omitted in a random or scientific sample. The staff's solution was to set up a "historical interest variable" to predict the presence of such material. They found only two "relatively successful"—and fortunately simple—predictors of such interest: the thickness of the file, and appeal to the Supreme Judicial Court.

But the report is more than just analysis; it is a plan for action. The report's recommendations, which the court made operational in December 1980, call for selecting a basic corpus of records from the counties by a systematic sample (using docket numbers). This sample also is stratified in that a larger percentage of cases are retained for earlier years. In addition, there is an oversample of all "thick" files and all cases appealed not already included in the basic sample. Finally the plan calls for the complete retention of the files of one major county for records linkage purposes (that is, to link these records with such other basic historical sources as vital records and census data); of all divorce and naturalization files; of all files for periods when both docket books and extended records are missing; and of all files in periods where there has already been destruction.

There are several appendixes to the book, but it is the codebooks listing the variables in the data set that archivists will consult most.

Throughout the process, the staff had the advice and counsel of an interdisciplinary board of scholars; even so, only future use of the records will really test the results of this pioneering effort. This study gives archivists a model to be tested, improved, and applied; in the future, we will not have to "discover the obvious with painstaking regularity," as did the authors. The "Hindus Report" is a sophisticated and vital addition to the meager literature on records appraisal and selection. In spite of the exorbitant price tag, no modern archivist should ignore this work.

*State Historical Society of Wisconsin*

F. GERALD HAM

***National Film Archive Catalogue, Volume 1: Non-Fiction Films.*** London: The British Film Institute, 1980. 808 pp. \$120.50.

The National Film Archive (NFA) in London plans to publish a comprehensive three-volume catalog the chief purpose of which is to make their motion picture and videotape holdings more widely known and accessible. This first new volume, preceded by a smaller edition in 1960, describes non-fiction films in the NFA's custody. Volumes dealing with fiction film and news film will follow in the next few years, according to NFA's head curator, David Francis.

The term *non-fiction film* covers a multitude of sins but is probably as good a catchall as any to describe the films and videotapes in this volume, which are as diverse as nude model films are from *Nanook of the North*. Lord Asa Briggs, the prolific media historian, somewhat clouds the issue, in the Foreword, when he describes this book as a "catalogue of documentary film preserved in the National Film Archive." The scope of the entries is actually much more variegated than the term *documentary* would suggest. Included are

training and instructional films, screen magazines, sports films, propaganda films, research films, animation and medical films, films of musical performances, and many, many other genres. Specialists in films on the history of American labor will be surprised by the listing for "Black Legion," previously thought no longer extant. Excluded are newsreels; they, presumably, will be covered in the volume on news film. The variety is so endless and fascinating that the catalog serves as a testament of how the camera has been used to film almost every conceivable aspect of the human condition, at least in its outward, surface appearances if not in some deeper psychological or subliminal way.

The catalog contains over 10,000 entries describing moving images dating from 1894 to 1976. They are arranged by fifty-one countries from Argentina to Yugoslavia, and chronologically thereunder. Not surprisingly, the entries under Great Britain account for more than three-fourths of the volume. The arrangement by country reflects the production origin of the film or videotape and not necessarily the subject matter, which may in fact be about another country. Fortunately, all this is sorted out in the extensive subject index, and a title index provides additional access.

A typical entry includes a title, sponsor, production company, a director's credit, and a fairly brief description of the subject matter, footage, and gauge. This information is adequate as a guide for the student or historian. Omitted are indications as to sound or silent, color or black-and-white, and film element (negative, print, etc.), indications that would have been desirable for documentary production researchers who are the most frequent users of non-fiction film and television archives.

In the interest of promoting greater accessibility, the catalog was designed to include all the holdings, that is to say, those items fully researched as well as those not yet examined. This approach enables the catalog to serve many more research requests than would be possible if the catalog were limited to labor-intensive descriptions with full synopses. Nevertheless, some errors do turn up in print.

For example, a film about the U.S. Senate committee hearings on interstate crime is listed as the "Kefauver Crime Trials of the Senate Un-American Activities Committee." Lewis Seiler is given director's credit for *Divide and Conquer*, instead of Frank Capra. And the *Battle of Britain* is described as one of a six-part series instead of as one of the seven that comprise the *Why We Fight* series. In the final analysis, though, such errors are a small price to pay for the catalog's comprehensive scope.

Unfortunately, the catalog's hefty sale price, a reflection of Britain's severe inflation, should sufficiently discourage all but large institutional buyers.

*National Archives and Records Service*

WILLIAM T. MURPHY

***North Carolina Research: Genealogy and Local History.*** Edited by Helen F. M. Leary and Maurice R. Stirewalt. Raleigh, N.C.: The North Carolina Genealogical Society, 1980. Illustrations, appendixes. xix, 633 pp. \$21.50. Cloth.

As interest in family history and local history continues to expand, so too does the literature on research techniques and source materials. Both researchers and archivists welcome this trend as long as the publications offer accurate and comprehensive information. Into such a category falls *North Carolina Research: Genealogy and Local History*. Maurice Stirewalt initiated the work as a textbook for the Local History and Genealogy Program in the North Carolina Community College System. The North Carolina Genealogical Society, Inc., recognizing the value of this effort and wanting to expand content and distribution, offered to collaborate in the compilation. The result is a multi-authored reference tool, edited by Stirewalt and Helen Leary, that can be used by institutions and students or by individual researchers seeking guidance.

The first part of *North Carolina Research* deals with research techniques, beginning with how to pursue the compilation of a family history. Other chapters pertain to types of

source material, note taking, abstracting, mapping, and special characteristics of written records. Throughout, the authors emphasize the importance of going beyond the gathering of facts to evaluate the significance and accuracy both of the sources and the information they contain. The liberal use of examples and illustrations makes these points readily comprehensible. As a further aid to research, the book includes a chapter on libraries, archives, and manuscript collections, in which is explained the kinds of records usually found in each type of institution, the organization of records, and characteristics of finding aids. This information is especially vital for those researchers familiar only with public libraries.

Parts II through VI pertain to records useful for research in genealogy and local history in North Carolina. The resources include county, state, federal, private, and nonwritten records. Within each category are chapters dealing with the types of records available. The authors define the materials; describe their arrangement, format, and context; outline indexes and other finding aids; give institutional locations; and list references to published works. Most sections also contain an analysis of the usefulness of the records for genealogical and historical research, with emphasis on both the positive values and the drawbacks. The descriptions of public records provide information on laws and customs relating to their creation and to record-keeping practices. The amount of emphasis and detail given by each author to the record type being discussed varies according to its importance for genealogical studies. Thus, for example, the sections concerning vital statistics, wills, estates, and land records provide the researcher with more information and analysis than the parts dealing with court proceedings, county government administration, and school records. The local historian may wish that equal attention had been given to the latter records. However, one cannot criticize the editors and authors of *North Carolina Research*, because they clearly state that the field of local history is too diverse to encompass equally all aspects.

Family history and local history are closely related, since both can use similar research techniques and the same types of records. Any such researcher needing to reference North Carolina records should definitely read pertinent sections of *North Carolina Records*.

*Maryland Hall of Records*

PATRICIA M. VANORNY

***Afro-American History: Sources for Research.*** Edited by Robert L. Clark. Papers and Proceedings of the Conference on Federal Archives as Sources for Research on Afro-Americans, June 4–5, 1973. National Archives Conferences, Volume 12. Washington, D.C.: Howard University Press, 1981. Illustrations, index. xviii, 250 pp. \$17.50. Cloth.

***Rare Afro-Americana: A Reconstruction of the Adger Library.*** By Wendy Ball and Tony Martin. Boston: G.K. Hall & Co., 1981. Index, appendixes. xvii. 235 pp. \$25. Cloth.

The articles in *Afro-American History: Sources for Research* originated as papers in the National Archives Conference on Federal Archives as Sources for Research on Afro-Americans, held in 1973. The conference objectives were to inform researchers about NARS holdings on black history and to allow researchers to suggest how NARS might facilitate better use of the records. The authors' discussions of their sources is useful, although the "I found this here and that there" approach does not cover the turf. Objective two is even more unrealized. Only two of the fifteen authors address the issue, and only one raises any substantive issues. The book does not mention NARS' other efforts in promoting black historical research. For example, NARS has employed a specialist in black history and has been developing a guide to holdings on the topic. Surely the authors were aware of these activities, which began several years before the conference, and found them useful. NARS should receive some credit.

The length of time between the conference and the publication presents problems. Much of the material is outdated, Alex Haley's discussion of research for what became *Roots*, for example. Also, readers need editorial footnotes updating issues that were pending in 1973; for example, the microfilming of portions of the Freedmen's Bureau records is now completed.

The audience for the publication, and therefore its purpose, is unclear. Historians will find a smattering of history, archivists scanty information on archival issues. The audience for the 44 pages of reprinted documents is uncertain. Furthermore, the quality of the articles is quite uneven, and only a few merit publication. These three or four could have been published, and more quickly, in periodicals, such as the *Journal of Negro History*, which receives some mention by authors for having published articles on NARS sources as early as 1938, or *Prologue*.

The issue of sources for Afro-American history deserves careful attention and analysis. This publication provides only limited information.

*Rare Afro-Americana: A Reconstruction of the Adger Library* describes books which Robert Adger, a black Philadelphia bibliophile, collected in the late nineteenth century. In 1904 he sold a portion of the collection to Samuel and Ella Elbert, also black book collectors, who later gave the collection to Wellesley College.

Tony Martin's introduction provides an excellent historical context for Adger and his collecting activities. Martin outlines the close connections among Adger and other notable black book collectors, Daniel Murray and Arthur Schomburg, for example, and their activities in intellectual societies, particularly the American Negro Historical Society. Without the dedication of this group, whose collections formed the bases of many libraries, later generations would have suffered greatly for lack of published sources by and about Afro-Americans. Martin also demonstrates the conviction of the collectors that book collecting and "race advancement" were closely intertwined.

Wendy Ball's preface and bibliographic entries lack similar thoroughness. The book badly needs a description of the collection as a whole, and some analysis. Among other questions, readers would profit from information about outside dates, the topics which predominate, and the percentage of black and white authors. The books are listed by main entry (usually author) and are cross indexed by title and author indexes and by a too-short, name, organization, and subject index. It is almost necessary, therefore, to read the entire book to get an overall picture as well as to find specific information. A subject grouping, with the title and author indexes, would have been much more useful. The entries also need discernible criteria for inclusion of information. Readers sometimes find information about the book, other times about the author, and in one instance, about the author's husband.

Ball's decision to omit "the element of rarity," despite the title of the book, constitutes a serious problem. This belies the author's claim "to make accessible the contents of the books through commentary." The contents of many books are well known, the literature by abolitionists, for example. Other books are not well known, however, and deserve exposure. This book, while helpful, makes acquiring this information difficult.

*American Psychiatric Association*

LINDA J. HENRY

***Law and Order in Essex, In Documents, Maps, Pictures and Photographs.*** Compiled by N. Rowley. Essex Record Office Publications, No. 54. The SEAX Series of Teaching Portfolios No. 3. Chelmsford, England: The Essex County Council, 1980. Introduction, teacher's manual, illustrations. 20 pp. text; 40 photographs.

Local history using local records is one of the best ways to introduce students to the evolution of law, and its impact upon their lives. For it is the application of law to



individual situations that transforms abstraction into reality and provides the basis for comparison. *Law and Order in Essex* includes forty black-and-white reproductions highlighting the evolution of the legal system in Essex County, England, from 1381 to the mid-1800s. While most of the illustrations are manuscripts, there is an interesting selection of portraits, engravings, maps, newspaper cuttings, a prison plan, and even "A Few Verses Composed on Account of a Riot."

The reproductions are organized into the following categories: "Rebellion and Lawlessness in Medieval Essex" (4), "The development of law courts" (6), "Bringing offenders to justice" (13), "Popular Discontent and Rioting" (4), and "Punishment of offenders" (13). The reverse side of each illustration includes a brief explanatory statement. The twenty-page booklet has one page listing nine suggestions for student activities, while fourteen pages are devoted to transcriptions and translations of eight documents.

The fundamental criticism of this teaching portfolio is the absence of a clearly articulated structure that integrates historical information and educational objectives, with student activities organized to achieve those objectives. The creation of the office of justice of the peace, the major courts, the grand jury system, and the evolution of the responsibility for apprehending criminals receive ancillary treatment in the descriptions of isolated reproductions. And only the section presenting "Popular Discontent and Rioting" suggests how the legal system in Essex evolved as a reflection of the dynamic issues facing British society as a whole. Further, while it is anecdotally interesting to read about highwaymen, rogues, witches, and smugglers, of greater educational importance to students are questions that address the ways in which crime and punishment reflect society's values and how those values change over time.

*Law and Order in Essex* raises all too common questions concerning the use of document reproductions in classrooms, and the responsibilities of archives, libraries, and historical agencies that make them available. Because the documents are reproductions, the selection must be based upon the ability of those chosen to illuminate specific themes rather than upon the importance of the original document within a collection, i.e., the earliest or the only record. While many agencies are working to make their collections accessible to school audiences, too few prepare materials with the assistance of curriculum specialists and teachers. The careful hand of the archivist is evident in *Law and Order in Essex*, that of the educator is not. Both are necessary to create resource materials for use in classrooms.

*The New York Botanical Garden*

VIKI SAND

***The People of Three Mile Island.*** Text and photographs by Robert Del Tredici. San Francisco: Sierra Club Books, 1981. Chronology, interviews, photographs. 127 pp. \$7.95. Paper.

Among the plethora of books, articles, congressional hearings, and official reports on the 1979 nuclear accident at Three Mile Island, *The People of Three Mile Island* stands out as a uniquely valuable contribution. Although other accounts have provided detailed information on the technical causes of the crisis and the responses of the utility; federal, state, and local government officials; the media; and the public considered as a whole; Robert Del Tredici surveys the impact of the accident on specific individuals. Through a series of interviews, accompanied by frequently compelling photographs, he gives a sense of how Three Mile Island affected the attitudes of farmers, housewives, nurses, teachers, children, and others living and working in the immediate vicinity of the plant.

As a documentary record, the book will be useful to historians writing about Three Mile Island. Although some of the material Del Tredici includes is available in other places, most is not. The experiences, recollections, and even memories of dreams related

by a variety of individuals a short time after the accident supply a source of information and perspective that would otherwise be lost to future researchers. Many of those interviewed recounted in moving and emotional terms the fear, anger, suspicion, uncertainty, and desperation they felt during and after the crisis. Those sentiments are balanced, though not totally offset, by more detached and dispassionate assessments of the accident by utility and government officials and by the faith of an imperturbable clergyman.

By the standards that oral historians employ, Del Tredici's methodology is flawed. He does not indicate how he selected people to interview or whether he talked with others who are not included in the book. The title of the book is somewhat misleading because it presents only a few of the people of Three Mile Island. One can only guess about how typical the opinions they express are of the larger population of the area. Del Tredici's interviewing techniques seem to have been as haphazard as his sampling. He apparently did not prepare a standard series of questions for his subjects or solicit reactions to particular events or announcements, though admittedly in some cases this probably would have been inappropriate. In any event, future research would benefit if the author would donate to an archival depository material from interviews that he did not use in the book.

In the absence of standardized sampling and interviewing methods, the information in this book is inevitably impressionistic. But the impression created is vivid and deserves serious attention. Students of nuclear power in general and Three Mile Island in particular should applaud Del Tredici's effort and agree with his statement of purpose: "Let the first year of the event and of what the people said and felt and looked like in it be entered into the record."

*Historical Office,*

*U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission*

J. SAMUEL WALKER

***Black Bostonians.*** By James Oliver Horton and Lois E. Horton. New York: Holmes & Meier, 1979. Xv, 175 pp. \$18, cloth; \$8.50, paper.

The Hortons have constructed a concise and unique history of black life in Boston before the Civil War. They are a good team to do so. Lois Horton is a sociologist, now teaching at Howard University. James Horton currently teaches history at George Washington University. His 1973 doctoral dissertation at Brandeis was on "Black Activism in Boston, 1830-1860."

Their stated aim is to move "beyond previous works to place discrimination and social protest in the context of family and community life" (xii). They attempt to do so by combining traditional and statistical sources. The 1850 and 1860 census records for Blacks were computerized, and pension records were drawn on heavily. A wide ranging image of the structure of the black community emerges. Despite that, the reader may be left wanting a greater sense of the texture of black society and families in particular. This is an element lacking in both the nature of statistics as well as in extant sources. As the Hortons point out, even the sense of daily life given in the *Liberator* was heavily edited by William Lloyd Garrison. They try to bridge the gap by focusing briefly on individual lives based on the laconic information available in their statistical sources. Unfortunately, this often makes for an uneven text.

The interrelationship between Blacks and white abolitionists is articulately discussed. In all too many ways white abolitionists are susceptible to charges of being hypocritical and self-serving. It is difficult to justify the whites' opposition to the establishing by Frederick Douglass of his own newspaper, for example. In a similar vein, there is a very real incongruence in the fact that the *Liberator* "did employ some Blacks yet it did not emphasize black employment or training" (p. 93). The Hortons quote one of their main



sources, William Cooper Nell's *Colored Patriots of the American Revolution* (Boston: 1855), as they say that "Blacks often complained that white abolitionists 'supposed their anti-slavery mission was ended when they had publicly protested against slavery, without being careful to exemplify their principles in every day practice'" (Horton, p. 93; Nell, p. 345).

A strength of this book, particularly for the reader unfamiliar with the course of black American history, is a solid recounting of many key events. The larger political context of life in Boston is presented through descriptions of such issues as the Dred Scott Decision, the case of John Brown, and the volatile events in Boston regarding the fugitive slave, Anthony Burns.

Some serious problems arise in tracking down sources cited in the Horton's bibliography. Two of the manuscripts cited as being at the Massachusetts Historical Society are, in fact, printed items. *Boston Negro Proceedings* is a pamphlet, and *Slave Catchers and Kidnappers* was extrapolated from the body of text of this broadside which is actually cataloged under Theodore Parker's name. Similarly, the Massachusetts Historical Society does not have the original of Francis Jackson's *Vigilance Committee Account Book*, but a facsimile copy of the original manuscript in the Bostonian Society. Such inaccurate citations in a book supposedly based on careful interpretation of facts, make one pause to consider.

In this age of computers, it is imperative for historians, archivists, and librarians alike to examine efforts to scrutinize the historical process through computerization of records. Despite some pitfalls, *Black Bostonians* is a good example of such a contemporary endeavor.

Concord, Massachusetts

HILDA L. ARMOUR

## BRIEFLY NOTED

The following are notices and brief reviews of publications. Unsigned notes are by the Reviews editors.

*Special Collections in the Library of Congress*, compiled by Annette Melville, is a new guide to 269 of the Library's special collections. Organized as a series of brief essays, it describes collections selected by the Library's reference staff for rarity or potential interest to scholars. The collections comprise thematically related groups of material maintained as separate units within the general holdings of the Library of Congress. Special collections are usually formed around a subject or a person, such as aeronautics or Abraham Lincoln; the interests of a private collector, the illustrated books and manuscripts assembled by Lessing J. Rosenwald, for example; or the activities of an organization, such as the photographs produced by the Farm Security Administration. The guide covers collections of books and pamphlets as well as drawings, films, manuscripts, maps, music, musical instruments, prints, photographs, sound recordings, videotapes, and other nonbook materials. Excluded are collections composed entirely of microforms, and collections of personal papers and nonmusic manuscripts described in the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections* (NUCMC). Each entry summarizes the history, content, scope, subject strengths, and organization of the collection. The 464-page, hardbound *Special Collections in the Library of Congress* is available for \$12 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20422 (Stock No. 030-001-00092303); or can be purchased at the Information Counter in the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building.

*Senate Committee Records: A Guide to Disposition and Public Access*, prepared by Senate Historian Richard A. Baker, under the direction of William F. Hildenbrand, Secretary

of the Senate, is a new publication of the Senate Historical Office. The handbook is designed to assist Senate committees in establishing systematic procedures for identifying and transferring their permanently valuable records to the National Archives, and provides guidelines for the disposition of nonpermanent materials on a timely and efficient basis. The guide includes a helpful checklist for transferring records to the National Archives, a chapter defining records of temporary and permanent value, a description of legislative and oversight files, and discussions of such topics as records disposition, microfilming, public access to Senate records, and the handling of sensitive materials. The Appendix includes copies of acts, resolutions, or memoranda relating to access to and disposition of the records of the United States Senate. A limited number of copies are available from the Senate Historical Office, United States Senate, Washington, DC 20510.

The staff of the Smithsonian Institution Archives has recently completed a self-study, the purpose of which was to examine the performance of the institution's archival program and to develop a five-year improvement plan. The result of the study is a detailed report, "Smithsonian Institution Archives Self-Study" (December 1980), which presents the purposes of the study, its methodology, and areas identified for improvement. The self-study examined such basic programs of the Smithsonian Archives as procedures for selection of records for archival retention; development of guides and finding aids; budgeting/personnel management; processing, conservation, and security activities; and space requirements. The final report provides a helpful model for other archival institutions contemplating similar self-studies. For information, contact the Smithsonian Institution Archives, Washington, DC 20560.

Brooklyn Rediscovery, a program of the Brooklyn Educational and Cultural Alliance, announces the publication of *A Guide to Brooklyn Manuscripts in the Long Island Historical Society*, compiled by Robert Sink. The *Guide* is one of several Brooklyn Rediscovery projects receiving major support from the National Endowment for the Humanities, and describes nearly 600 manuscript collections at the Long Island Historical Society, the primary repository of historical material on Brooklyn. The scope and content of each collection is given, as well as information on the people and institutions that figure prominently. Also included is a subject index and appendix of visual resources. The *Guide* will serve as a basic reference work for researchers seeking primary source material about American urban history. Copies and general program information may be obtained from Brooklyn Rediscovery, 57 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, NY 11201. The cost of the 134-page *Guide* is \$5, plus \$.60 postage and handling.

*Historical Work in the United States Army, 1862-1954*, by Stetson Conn (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Army Center of Military History, 1980. Bibliography, index, 231 pages, paper), is a new publication of the U.S. Army Center of Military History. The work traces in detail the evolution and accomplishments of official historical work in the Army, from the Civil War through the Korean Conflict. The publication of such monumental works as *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, and *The United States Army in World War II*, as well as other documentary accomplishments of the Department of the Army are reviewed. The discussion of these efforts presents a history of the evolution of the Army's Center of Military History. The book is a helpful reference tool for archives with collections of military records. For further information, contact the U.S. Army A.G. Publication Center, 2800 Eastern Blvd., Baltimore, MD 21220.

Of interest to archivists as well as librarians is a new work by William J. Hubbard, entitled *Stack Management: A Practical Guide to Shelving and Maintaining Collections* (Chi-

cago: American Library Association, 1981. 112 pages, paper. \$7). The work offers practical suggestions for the efficient use of shelving and space in a library. It discusses collection management, arrangement, and relocation; sorting and shelving of books; stack configurations; shelving design; care and preservation of books; alternative methods of storage; and personnel management. The book is illustrated with helpful diagrams, and it includes an appendix describing scheduling and sampling methods suitable for use in libraries.

Clark University announces the opening of the papers of Robert H. Goddard (1882–1945), American physicist and rocket pioneer. These materials, which include diaries, correspondence, test records, patents, manuscripts, and photographic records, were processed under grants from the National Historic Publications and Records Commission and the Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation. A printed register compiled by Terry A. Bragg, processor, is available from the Clark University Archives for a postage/handling charge of \$2. Inquiries should be addressed to Dr. William A. Koelsch, University Archivist, Clark University Archives, 950 Main Street, Worcester, Massachusetts 01610.

*Greenbelt, Maryland: A Guide to Further Sources*, by Mary Boccaccio, Steven Lambird, and Carolyn Salus, is now available from the Archives and Manuscripts Department, McKeldin Library, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742, for \$5. Checks should be made out to the University of Maryland Libraries.

This guide is the result of a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to microfilm the original blueprints, tracings, and drawings of Greenbelt. The guide includes a summary of the microfilmed blueprints and a guide to other sources of information in the Washington metropolitan area, about Greenbelt.

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission has published an *Annual Report for 1980* covering the period 1 October 1979 to 30 September 1980. As Robert Warner explains in the preface: "The Commission reaffirms its role as something more than a funding agency and reverts to its initial mandate 'to cooperate with and encourage appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies and nongovernmental institutions, societies, and individuals in collecting and preserving, and, when it considers it desirable, in editing and publishing the papers of outstanding citizens of the United States, and other documents as may be important for an understanding and appreciation of the history of the United States' (88 Stat. 1735)." Publications and records grants are listed accompanied by attractively illustrated capsulizations of various projects. Especially valuable are charts summarizing the scope and distribution of grant applications and awards.

*From Memory to History: Using Oral Sources in Local Historical Research* (by W. Lynwood Montell and Barbara Allen. Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1981. 176 pp. Index. \$12.50; \$9.50 to members of AASLH) is a handbook that describes oral materials available to local historians, but also serves as a manual for evaluating and interpreting these materials. Theory, such as testing oral sources for historical validity and evaluating historical truth, is discussed at length. The final chapter then explains how to produce a manuscript from oral sources.

The New York State Library has devoted an issue of *The Bookmark* (volume 39, no. 2, Winter 1981) to archives. Although geared to a New York State audience, the twelve articles cover many topics, including "Archival Applications of the Computer," "Developing a Conservation Program for a Small Archives or Manuscript Collection," "The Special Collections Concept," and "Multi-Institutional Finding Aids." The publication is

useful as an introduction to archives in New York State, but could also serve as an example for other state and regional organizations. Copies, at \$.50 each, are available from: Administration Unit, The New York State Library, State Education Department, Cultural Education Center, Empire State Plaza, Albany, New York 12230; individual reprints of articles are free.

Another journal, *Cartographica*, has devoted an issue (volume 17, no. 4, Winter 1980) to "Concepts in the History of Cartography: A Review and Perspective," by M. J. Blackmore and J. B. Harley, edited by Edward Dahl of the Public Archives of Canada. The authors "write about a subject which has been remarkably unmethodological in its development" and seek to highlight approaches which may be of wider interest to other disciplines. The essay is organized under the headings of : (1) Definitions, (2) Chronological and spatial frameworks, (3) Bio-bibliographical and facsimile trends in the literature, (4) Early maps as artefacts, (5) The search for accuracy, (6) Cultural meaning, and (7) Early maps as language. Copies are available for \$6.50 from the University of Toronto, Press Journals Department, 5201 Dufferin Street, Downsview, Ontario, Canada M3H 5T8.

### SELECTED RECENT PUBLICATIONS

*The American Jewish Woman, 1654-1980.* By Jacob Rader Marcus. New York: KTAV Publishing House, Inc., 1981. 256 pp. \$15. Cloth.

*The American Jewish Woman: A Documentary History.* By Jacob Rader Marcus. New York: KTAV Publishing House, Inc., 1981. 1,200 pp. \$35. Cloth.

*Appalachian Folk Culture and Regional History: A Guide to Audio and Visual Recordings Available from the Archives of Appalachia.* Archives of Appalachia Newsletter, Vol. 3, Special Supplement. Johnson City: East Tennessee State University, 1 July 1981. 42 pp. Paper.

*Basque Americans: A Guide to Information Sources.* Edited by William A. Douglass and Richard W. Etulain. Ethnic Studies Information Guide Series: Volume 6, Gale Information Guide Library. Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1981. Annotations, indexes. xiv, 169 pp. \$36.

*Catholic Parish and Institutional Histories in the State of New Jersey.* Checklist, compiled by Peter J. Wosh. South Orange, N.J.: New Jersey Catholic Historical Records Commission, 1980. 37 pp. \$2. Paper. (Order from Peter J. Wosh, University Archivist, McLaughlin Library, Seton Hall University, South Orange, NJ 07079).

*Columbia River Power for the People: A History of Policies of the Bonneville Power Administration.* By Gus Norwood. Portland, Oregon: Bonneville Power Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. Bibliography, legislative history, chronology, index. 338 pp.

*Correspondence of the Van Cortland Family of Cortland Manor, 1815-1848.* Compiled and edited by Jacob Judd. Volume 4, Van Cortland Family Papers. Tarrytown, N.Y.: Sleepy Hollow Press, 1981. Illustrations, index. 704 pp. \$27. Cloth.

*Gentlemen Farmers to City Folks: A Study of Wallace Woods, Covington, Kentucky.* By Joseph F. Gastright. Cincinnati, Ohio: The Cincinnati Historical Society, 1980. Illustrations. 64 pp. Paper.

*Guide to the Microfilm Collections In the Pennsylvania State Archives.* Compiled and Edited by Roland M. Baumann and Diane S. Wallace. Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 1980. Index. ix, 117 pp. Paper.

*Index to Titles, 1798-1885 (As Recorded in the ALQUABNAMAS or Books of Titles And Forms of Address).* New Delhi: National Archives of India, 1979. Introduction. xxi, 224 pp. Cloth.

- An Introductory Guide to Lutheran Archives*. Edited by Helen M. Knubel. New York: Archives of Cooperative Lutheranism, Lutheran Council in the USA, 1981. xi, 204 pp. Paper.
- IREBI: Índices de Revistas de Bibliotecologia*. No. 22-23. May-September, 1980. Madrid: Oficina de Education Iberoamericana (OEI), Ciudad Universitaria, Madrid, Spain. 378 pp. Paper.
- Journals of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, Volume 50, 1773-1774*. Boston: The Massachusetts Historical Society, 1981. Introduction, index. xv, 322 pp. Cloth.
- Just For You: A Special Collection of Popular U.S. Government Publications*. (A catalog.) Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1981. 56 pp. Paper.
- The Papers of Henry Laurens*. Edited by George C. Rogers, Jr., and David R. Chesnutt. Volume 9, 19 April 1773-12 December 1774. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1981. Introduction, index. xxiv, 710 pp. \$27.50. Cloth.
- List of Publications of the Public Archives of Canada*. Ottawa, Ontario: Public Archives of Canada, 1981. French and English. 11 pp. Paper.
- Make No Little Plans: Architectural Drawings from the Collections of the Cuyahoga County Archives and the Western Reserve Historical Society*. By Michael G. Lawrence. Cleveland: Western Reserve Historical Society, 1981. Illustrations, text. 44 pp. \$5 (plus postage). Paper.
- Montana's Genealogical and Local History Records: A Selected List of Books, Manuscripts and Periodicals*. Edited by Dennis Lee Richards. Gale Genealogy and Local History Series, Volume 11. Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1981. Annotations, indexes. xviii, 363 pp. \$36.
- Naval Documents of the American Revolution*. Edited by William James Morgan. Volume 8: American Theatre, 1 March 1777-31 May 1777; European Theatre, 1 January 1777-31 May 1777. Naval History Division, U.S. Department of the Navy. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1980. Illustrations, appendixes, bibliography, index. xx, 1,184 pp. \$24. Cloth.
- The Papers of Robert Morris, 1781-1784*. Edited by E. James Ferguson and John Catanzariti. Volume 5: 16 April-20 July 1782. Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1980. Editorial notes, illustrations, index. xxxix, 649 pp. \$27.50. Cloth.
- Richmond After the War, 1865-1890*. By Michael B. Chesson. Richmond: Virginia State Library, 1981. Illustrations, notes, index. xxi, 255 pp. \$20, cloth; \$12.50, paper.
- Speakers and Clerks of the Virginia House of Burgesses, 1643-1776*. By Jon Kukla. Richmond: Virginia State Library, 1981. Introduction, illustrations. 163 pp. \$10, cloth; \$5, paper.
- Still in British Hands: Major Documents of the American Revolution in the British Public Record Office*. Introduction by Richard B. Morris. Section One: "American Independence: Events to 1776." Commentary by K. G. Davis. Section Two: "The Olive Branch Petition." Commentary by N. E. Evans. Section Three: "American Independence: The War." Commentary by K. G. Davis. Campbell, California: Pendragon House, 1981. Illustrations. 47 pp. \$2.95, paper; \$16, cloth.
- Urban History: A Guide to Information Sources*. Edited by John B. Buenker, Gerald M. Greenfield, and William J. Murin. American Government and History Information Guide Series, Volume 9. Gale Information Guide Library. Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1981. Annotations, addendum, indexes. xvi, 448 pp. \$36. Cloth.
- Simple Repair and Preservation Techniques for Collection Curators, Librarians, and Archivists*. Text and illustrations by Jean Gunner. Pittsburgh: Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, Carnegie-Mellon University, 1980. Illustrations, text. 20 pp. \$3. Paper.
- West Virginia History: A Bibliography and Guide to Research*. By Harold M. Forbes. Morgantown: West Virginia University Press, 1981. \$9.