

Reviews

MARY ELIZABETH RUWELL and BRENDA BEASLEY KEPLEY, *Editors*

Victorian Women: A Documentary Account of Women's Lives in Nineteenth-Century England, France, and the United States. Edited by Erna Olafson Hellerstein, Leslie Park-Hume, and Karen M. Offen. Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1981. xvi, 534 pp. Bibliography, index. Cloth, \$27.50; paper, \$11.95.

The history of American women has been firmly established as a field, shaped relatively quickly by a prodigious number of new scholarly studies. First to appear were the monographs and biographies dealing with the most public issues and personalities; notable among them were Aileen S. Kraditor's *Ideas of the Woman Suffrage Movement, 1890-1920* (1965) and Kathryn Kish Sklar's *Catherine Beecher: A Study in American Domesticity* (1973). These were followed by general surveys, such as Mary Ryan's *Womanhood in America: From Colonial Times to the Present* (1975) and anthologies which gathered in convenient form groundbreaking articles like Barbara Welter's "The Cult of True

Womanhood: 1800-1860" (1966) and Gerda Lerner's "The Lady and the Mill Girl" (1969). Collections of primary documents were published, and further access to new sources was greatly enhanced by various bibliographies and guides like the comprehensive *Women's History Sources: A Guide to Archives and Manuscripts in the United States* (1979), edited by Andrea Hinding et al.

The document collections reflect the "democratization" of history during the 1960s. Studies exploring "history from the bottom up" transformed our understanding of labor, family, ethnic and minority groups, and the "common man." The life experience of the average person became an important source for studying social process and social change. This was especially the case in women's history where the experience of an entire gender group had to be constructed from previously ignored or unpublished sources such as diaries and letters, as well as through the reexamination, with new questions in mind, of traditional sources like court records and legislation. This fine anthology combines these two approaches as it adds

another unusual dimension: comparative materials on the life experiences of American, French, and English women. The editors argue convincingly that similarities in demographic, industrial, and political developments and in definitions of the private and public roles of women created a transatlantic culture; materials from each country could elucidate events and behavior in the others.

The book's conceptual organization around life stages was inspired by another new and allied field, family history. Hence, the lives of women from birth to death are traced in four parts: "The Girl," "The Adult Woman: Personal Life," "The Adult Woman: Work," and "The Older Woman." Every part begins with an essay which relates the life phase to the broad trends sketched in the general introduction and to the specific problems and issues of the particular life stage; cultural differences are noted too. In Part 1, "The Girl," for example, the discussion of infant care, clothing, discipline, religion, education, and puberty is unified by evaluating how the prescriptions for behavior in each area may have created a paradox in the definition of female identity. While the "concern was to mold [the girl] to society's and her family's purposes," associate editor Barbara Charlesworth Gelpi avers, "the effect of that concern was, at least in part, to instill in her a belief in her own intrinsic significance." In contrast, creating a sense of personal significance was the central goal in bringing up boys; this distinction was but one of many components in shaping different aspirations for men and women in accord with basic cultural imperatives for gender roles.

The social implications of these differences are clarified in the following sections. In "The Adult Woman: Personal Life," the now well-known doc-

trine of separate spheres is analyzed as ideal and reality, and its effect is measured on courtship, marriage, sexuality, motherhood, and divorce. In few other areas was the conflict between cultural prescription and women's experience more evident. "The domestic dream spread and grew even among women who could not possibly attain it," write section editors Estelle Freedman and Erna Olafson Hellerstein, "while the women who already lived within its confines of dress and decorum struggled to free themselves from the parlor and get out into the world."

The introductory remarks in each part are followed by the documents, which range in length from a brief stanza or paragraph to several pages. This provides flexibility as well as a richness and sense of presence that brief bits of text often lack. Each document is succinctly introduced and put in context; brief biographical information is supplied where relevant. There is great diversity in the kinds of documents selected from personal papers, social science and legislative studies, prescriptive literature, fiction, and popular culture.

Many documents have not been previously published. They came to light thanks to the strong networks among historians, archivists, curators, and librarians who have been combing private and public collections this past decade to help write a history of women. Examples of such new materials include the 1845 *Journal* of Persis Sibley Andrews Black (1813-1938), from the Maine Historical Society; it provides information on the responsibilities of childrearing and household manufacture in rural America. The letters of Mary Hallock Foote (1847-1938), from the Special Collections of Stanford University's Green Library, provide insight on the nature of female friendship. The continuing importance of the dowry in

the courtship customs of 19th-century France are illustrated with letters from the private Gouever Family Papers.

The editors have also drawn on materials from out-of-print or difficult-to-secure publications. These are skillfully used by Leslie Park-Hume and Karen Offen, editors of Part 3, "The Adult Woman: Work," as they probe the clash between the domestic ideal that relegated women to the home with the reality of their extensive participation in the wage economy. Helen Stuart Campbell (1839–1918), a pioneering investigative journalist, is represented by an article on industrial poisoning in the garment trades, entitled "One of the Fur Sewers," originally published in the *New York Tribune* in 1887, while Leonora Barry (1849–1930), organizer of women workers for the Knights of Labor, speaks to their struggle in her *Annual Report* of the same year. The horrors of exploitative wage and sexual working conditions cannot be tempered by the dry format of the *Parliamentary Papers* of various British investigative commissions examining the work life of girls and women. A privately printed family history yields the matter-of-fact letters written by Mary Abigail Chaffee (1846–1875) which effectively detail the difficulties and deprivations of raising a family in frontier Illinois and Kansas—the hardships of which culminated in Chaffee's death.

The famous have not been forgotten, but because their correspondence is often readily available, selections from their papers have been limited to those which contribute to the general goal, which is to evoke the experience of large numbers of women. Hence, the George Sand (1804–1876) papers at the Bibliothèque Historique de la Ville de Paris yield a letter of inquiry about her dowry as well as her comments on her lively and busy old age. Millicent Garrett

Fawcett (1847–1929), English reformer and suffrage leader, is a good representative of many who eloquently fought for the enfranchisement of women on both sides of the Atlantic as she addresses the problem of "Women and Representative Government."

Some of the selections are amusing and charming. From a French comportment manual of the 1880s comes the following explanation: "When getting into a carriage or going through a door . . . girls, until the age of twenty-two, go before their parents, because it is supposed that the parents must always have their eyes on them." Or, the simple advice given by a slave mother to her newly married daughter, "Here take dis' li'l gift, And place it near your heart; It keep away dat li'l riff, That causes folks to part."

The contrast provided by the clever juxtaposition of well-known documents places them in a fresh light. For example, in a section on the laws and rituals of marriage, one can review in rapid succession the French Civil Code on "The Respective Rights and Duties of Husband and Wife," the marriage ceremony in England's *Book of Common Prayer*, the Seneca Falls Declaration on women's civil death in marriage, and then one can read the same values expressed in the sentimental popular song "Oh Promise Me."

Judiciously chosen, even the briefest documents make more than one point. An instance of this is the 1862 petition from Philadelphia seamstresses to Edwin M. Stanton, U.S. Secretary of War, seeking relief from a government decision to give clothing production work to dishonest contractors rather than to war widows. While this may read as a comment on the general wage and labor inequities suffered by working class women, it also suggests how much documentary evidence about American

women may be hidden in the vast collections of the National Archives in record groups which are superficially concerned with mainly male areas of activity. Another example is the California gravemarker for a Tennessee woman (b. 1822) who died at age 40; it comments on a daughter's fidelity as well as on the extraordinary pattern of migration that settled the country from coast to coast. This entry appears in Part 4, "The Older Woman," in which associate editor Marilyn Yalom concludes that because of the loss of status and the plunge into economic hardship, "the liabilities of old age outweigh[ed] its advantages." Only a few older women retained respect, freedom, and social influence. The book closes with the loving and admiring document about one who was so fortunate: Harriet Mills's tomb inscription which her husband, John Stuart, composed after her death in 1858.

This book is a model anthology not only for women's history but also for all fields. It has a comprehensive bibliography which can serve as an excellent survey of women's and social history. Complete citations for all documents are given. *Victorian Women* is a superb example of scholarship informed by the collaborative and critical spirit of the feminist movement.

DEBORAH S. GARDNER

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The Papers of William Penn: Volume One, 1644-1679. Edited by Mary Maples Dunn and Richard S. Dunn. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1981. 703 pp. Index, calendar of microfilmed documents, illustrations. Cloth. \$28.50.

It is only fitting that the first volume of the papers of William Penn should appear in 1981—the tercentenary of the granting of the Charter by King Charles II of England to Penn in order to establish his colony in America.

The figure of William Penn is one that has long held the interest of historians. He was a man of many facets: religious enthusiast, politician, landlord, scholar, and prolific author. Yet, there has to date been no attempt to publish, with annotation, the correspondence, journals, religious and political papers, and business records of the man. The editors of this work, Mary Maples Dunn and Richard S. Dunn, have sought to right this situation. The Dunns, who are affiliated with the Philadelphia Center for Early American Studies at the University of Pennsylvania, have presented the first of a projected five volumes in an exemplary fashion. This volume covers the period of the young Quaker activist from 1644 to 1679. The second through fourth volumes will cover the period from 1680 to 1718, with the fifth volume being an annotated bibliography of Penn's imprints, identifying Penn's numerous anonymous tracts and correcting previous misattributions.

This reviewer admires the thoroughness of the editors. This is a singularly excellent editorial endeavor. The reader is first given a detailed introduction in which the Dunns explain the history of the manuscripts of Penn from their creation to their present whereabouts. The Dunns note that the Historical Society of Pennsylvania issued a 14-reel microfilm edition of the Papers of William Penn in 1975. But unlike this comprehensive microfilm edition, their venture is the publishing of a selection of Penn's most interesting and representative letters and papers. The Dunns then proceed to provide the reader with a detailed analysis of the principles used in

the selection process, e.g., the letters and papers which are clearly the product of Penn's own mind, documents which add in some way to the reader's understanding of his beliefs and actions. The introduction concludes with a discussion of Penn's prose, which is difficult to grasp considering the haste with which he normally wrote. "His letters and papers convey the urgency of his affairs and the passion of his convictions."

Next appears a discussion of the editorial method with a concentration on how the manuscripts are presented. The Dunns intend to print a completely faithful transcript of each original text, errors included. To assist the reader, they have provided considerable annotations. The editorial mandates are listed in this section and they include, among others, the standard that each document selected is printed in full; the numbering of each document; and the use of a provenance note following each document.

The editors note that in preparing the text and editorial apparatus for the printer, they have used a word-processing system. This enabled them to insert, delete, or correct editorial material quickly and easily. Such a procedure proved very beneficial in saving staff time.

Finally, this first volume contains the usual listing of the abbreviations and short titles used and a chronology of Penn's life for the period. The work concludes with a calendar of microfilmed William Penn documents, from 1644 to 1679, which lists the reel and frame numbers of the documents that appear in the 14-reel microfilm edition of the Papers, with those selected in the Dunn edition set in bold type. Following this listing is still another calendar of the Penn documents not yet microfilmed. These lists will help the individual researcher ascertain what other manuscripts are available in addition to those

included in this work. A detailed index is present.

This work is an outstanding piece of editing and should set the standard for others to follow. The reader can only hope that the remaining volumes will appear in a timely fashion. This effort was partially funded by grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. Based upon the end results to date, the capital has been put to excellent use. Considering the present budgetary difficulties that both NEH and NHPRC are experiencing, we wish the editors success in their future volumes.

ROBERT J. FLOWMAN

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The Records of Baltimore's Private Organizations: A Guide to Archival Resources. Edited by John Guertler and Adele Newburger, Project Director. New York: Garland Press, Inc., 1981. 312 pp. \$40.00. ***Tracing the History of the Baltimore Structure.*** By Richard Cox. Baltimore: Baltimore City Archives and Records Management Office, 1981. 20 pp. \$3.50. ***Governing Baltimore: A Guide to the Records of the Mayor and City Council at the Baltimore City Archives.*** By William LeFurgy, Susan David, and Richard Cox. Baltimore: Baltimore City Archives and Records Management Office, 1980. 19 pp. \$2.50.

These three publications are significant additions to the tools available to researchers wishing to mine Baltimore's rich history. The most ambitious project, *The Records of Baltimore's Private Organizations*, largely funded by NHPRC, was designed to locate the

historically important records held by Baltimore's private organizations. Attempts were made to contact churches, civic groups, neighborhood associations, schools, ethnic societies, labor unions, professional associations, and selected businesses.

Twenty-one percent of the 2,500 contacted organizations responded. The result is a fascinating compilation of 820 collections, arranged by organizational name, which should prove of special value to social historians. Listed, for example, are the papers of the Lassahn Funeral Home, which include case records and contracts dating back to 1912, and early photographs of hearses and caskets. Of particular interest are the papers of ethnic and religious charitable organizations. Historically, the poor, sick, and homeless of Baltimore's diverse ethnic population have relied on these organizations, *e.g.*, the Lithuanian Hall Association, for help rather than on federal, state, or local governments, and their papers undoubtedly reflect the perils of the immigrant community.

Unfortunately, this slim volume costs \$40.00. One wonders why, when over 150 of the 820 entries are actually housed at the Maryland Historical Society and are included in that institution's excellent guides, they were allowed to take up one-fifth of this guide and undoubtedly increase its cost. In addition, unless a user's interests coincide with the 21 selected subject indexing terms, the index will prove of little use. Nevertheless, the guide is a highly commendable effort which should not only aid researchers but also provide the various Baltimore repositories with a more informed basis upon which to make accession decisions.

Eager "house tracers" will undoubtedly be disappointed with Cox's *Tracing the History of the Baltimore Structure*.

They should not be, however, and if they read the booklet carefully they will save themselves much frustration. This is not a "how to" manual, though Cox includes a useful bibliography of such guides as well as other structure, architectural, neighborhood, and Baltimore histories. It is, instead, a description of the types and locations of records useful in a Baltimore structure search. Most important, if heeded, are warnings about the limitations of various records, and suggestions regarding what information the researchers should be armed with before visiting repositories.

Governing Baltimore, the product of an effort funded by NHPRC, is a brief, straightforward listing, by series, of the records of the mayor and city council located at the Baltimore City Archives. The majority of the 603 boxes of mayoral records, beginning the year after the city's incorporation in 1796, cover the years 1910 to 1971. The bulk of the 471 boxes of city council material, which begins in 1797, date after 1860. It is clear that what has survived has depended on the individual caretakers of each period. Researchers will welcome the selected subject index.

KATHRYN ALLAMONG JACOB
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Fire Insurance Maps in the Library of Congress: Plans of North American Cities and Towns Produced by the Sanborn Map Company. A Checklist Compiled by the Reference and Bibliography Section, Geography and Map Division. Introduction by Walter W. Ristow. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1981. 773 pp. Illustrations, index. Cloth. \$29.00. (GPO Stock No. 030-004-00018-3.)

Staff members of the Geography and Map Division at the Library of Congress

have assembled a fine and much-needed checklist to the fire insurance maps in their collection. Nearly 700 pages long, the checklist identifies plans of towns and cities in the United States, Canada, and Mexico drawn by the Sanborn Map Company.

Sanborn Maps are documents which, having outlived their initial function, now serve a different purpose for their users. Originally published for the use of fire insurance companies and underwriters, the maps provided risk information about buildings companies were insuring, showing the character of a building and its environs and the hazards to which it was exposed. The maps, which date from 1867 to the present, are for the most part a standard 21 by 25 inches drawn at a scale of 50 feet to an inch. The Library's collection, composed of over 700,000 sheets, depicts the residential, commercial, and industrial sections of communities throughout the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

Currently the maps are gaining notice as a valuable reference tool for urban historians, archaeologists, preservationists, and planners. The Sanborn maps shown names and widths of streets, property boundaries, building use, location of water mains and hydrants, and placement of railroad lines. They detail the size, shape, and construction of each building, indicate by color the types of material used in its construction, and specify the number of floors, the placement of windows and doors, and the type of roof. With the publication of this checklist, researchers throughout the country have access to a wealth of information about the changing structure and use of buildings in North American cities.

The checklist, however, will be of most use to those able to do their research at the Library of Congress. To

locate and use the maps, users residing outside of the Washington, D.C., area will need to do further research. The preface lists libraries in each of the fifty states where duplicate maps—presumably of cities within those states—have been sent. Map holdings of other institutions are listed in the two-volume *Union List of Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps Held by Institutions in the United States and Canada*. Finally, researchers can order microfilm, prints, or color transparencies of maps in the checklist through the Library of Congress's photoduplication service.

A useful history of the Sanborn Map Company, written by Walter W. Ristow, accompanies the checklist. Ristow, former Chief of the Geography and Map Division, chronicles the fortunes of the company from its beginning in 1867, through its virtual monopoly of the market in the 1920s, to its decline, and describes its present scaled-down operations.

Thirty-two black-and-white and color illustrations enrich the work, including an 1886 plan of the O.K. Corral at Tombstone, Arizona, the 1895 Cotton State International Exposition in Atlanta, and Los Angeles's Universal Film Manufacturing Company in 1919.

Today the Sanborn Map Company acts as a revision service only, producing paste-on corrections to older maps. With the increase of fire protection services and strictly enforced building codes there is—as Ristow quotes one insurance company's librarian—"no need to maintain the wealth of detail" the maps once provided. Yet it is the Sanborn map's abundance of information that we currently prize. This publication should facilitate increased use of a valuable resource.

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The American Federation of Labor Records: The Samuel Gompers Era.

Guide to a Joint Microfilm Publication. Part 1: Records Held by the AFL-CIO. Edited by Peter J. Albert. Part 2: Records Held by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Edited by Harold L. Miller. Madison: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1981. xiv, 67 pp. Illustrations, chronology. Paper. \$5.00.

The microfilm edition of *The American Federation of Labor Records: The Samuel Gompers Era* represents one of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission's most important projects. It brings together correspondence, minutes, speeches, press releases, and scrapbooks from the AFL-CIO's archives in Washington, D.C., and from the collection in the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. The result is an excellent documentary history of the early years of the American Federation of Labor that depicts the federation's policies, practices, and decision-making processes. The availability of this film will provide labor historians with access to this important primary source material.

Unfortunately, there are some problems with the film. The jurisdictional file that includes correspondence with most of the AFL's national and international unions is almost illegible. This series was originally filmed in the 1950s with a rotary camera and the project was flawed in several respects. The filming was done with incorrect lighting and the jamming of the camera resulted in many blurred images. The other series, particularly the files of the office of the President, were filmed according to modern standards and are easy to use.

The Samuel Gompers Papers, however, present a somewhat biased picture of the history of the American labor movement. From them, one gets the im-

pression that Samuel Gompers was the labor movement and that inter-union jurisdictional disputes were labor's most significant problem during the period from 1881 to 1924. The film contains little social history and will be of limited use to labor historians, who, in increasing numbers, are trying to penetrate the consciousness of the rank-and-file by reconstructing working-class culture. In fact, the worker is almost completely absent from this film. One would never conclude from studying these records that the years 1890-1920 were probably the most tumultuous period of American labor history. The film contains few references to the epic labor-management battles that were fought during these years. The great steel, coal, clothing, and railroad strikes are all but ignored, while the immigrants, whose experiences are central to the understanding of labor history, seem to have been scarcely noticed by Samuel Gompers. In fact, after 1910, Samuel Gompers began to view himself as a statesman and started to pay more attention to international issues than to the labor movement. Consequently, the 1919 file is dominated by letters discussing the Versailles Treaty and the proposed League of Nations. Samuel Gompers appears to have been almost oblivious to the militant post-war strikes that many contemporary observers felt were creating a revolutionary situation in America.

Those comments are not meant as criticisms of the editors, who have done a meticulous job in assembling the papers of Samuel Gompers and the records of the AFL. The editors, after all, could only film the material that the AFL generated. The narrow vision reflected in the film is an accurate portrait of Samuel Gompers and may help to put him into perspective.

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Good Show! A Practical Guide for Temporary Exhibitions. By Lothar P. Witteborg. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service (SITES), 1981. 180 pp. Illustrations, bibliography, index. Wire bound. \$17.00 plus \$2.00 postage and handling. (Order from SITES, P.O. Box 1949, Washington, D.C. 20013.)

Archivists and librarians are occasionally asked to prepare an exhibit and, at first, it may seem like a simple assignment: select a few items, write a few labels, and display them. But these seemingly simple tasks lead to many decisions and problems. Selecting exhibit items and writing labels involve the most important decisions in creating an exhibit. Yet as difficult and important as these decisions are, most archivists and librarians enjoy the challenges they present. It is with the more practical problems of constructing an exhibit that help is needed.

For almost 30 years the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service (SITES) has been organizing exhibits that are shown by museums, libraries, schools, and even shopping centers across the country. Many people who rent and set up these SITES exhibits, archivists and librarians included, do not usually handle exhibits. Now SITES has prepared a handbook for people with little exhibit experience. Written by Lothar P. Witteborg, *Good Show! A Practical Guide for Temporary Exhibitions* gives guidance to both fledgling and experienced exhibit organizers. It can be used by people renting a temporary exhibit as well as by people organizing an in-house exhibit.

The key word in the title is practical. The brief discussions of the purpose of exhibits are helpful, but the real value of the handbook is found in its practical guidance on preparing an exhibit from

planning to installation and evaluation. For instance, in explaining how to build an exhibit panel, the guide tells how to choose the lumber, nail it together, paint it or cover it with fabric, attach display items to the panel, and even how to hang it so that it will not fall onto the first visitor who bumps it. Two wonderful chapters, "The Toolbox" and "Raw Materials," describe the basic tools and materials needed and how to use them.

Witteborg also gives practical advice for coping with limited budgets. He suggests where to go for free or inexpensive help and also gives excellent instructions for people willing to do the job themselves. But, just as important, he warns the reader that certain jobs are better left to experienced professionals.

Although the book gives some attention to the special problems of displaying documents and books, it is most useful as a guide to exhibit planning, construction, and installation. While the chapters on illumination and installation give good advice on exhibiting documents, the handbook alone will not answer every question on this subject. The care with which this book was prepared is evident throughout. It was even designed so that the pages lie flat, so it can lie open in front of someone with two full hands trying to read the instructions. For an archivist who must suddenly become a designer, carpenter, framer, registrar, and publicity agent for an exhibit, this guide will be an invaluable aid.

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BRIEFLY NOTED

The following publications may be of interest to those concerned with the preservation of library and archival materials:

Conservation Treatment Facilities in the United States. Washington, D.C.: National Conservation Advisory Council, 1980. 44 pp. Available from NCAC, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC.

Preservation Education Directory. Edited by Susan G. Swartzburg and Susan B. White. Chicago: American Library Association, 1981. 30 pp. \$2.50.

A Selective Bibliography on the Conservation of Research Library Materials. By Paul N. Banks. Chicago: Newberry Library, 1981. 1200 entries. \$10.

Pest Control in Museums: A Status Report (1980). ASC Office, Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045. \$15.

"Simple Repairs for Library Materials," Educational Package, Yale University Library, March 1981. (74 slides, cassette, script, models of containers, and six pamphlets.) \$120 purchase, \$20 rental for two weeks. Conservation Department, Yale University Library, New Haven, CT 06520.

Preservation Handbook. Columbia University Libraries, 2nd ed., rev. Useful in-house procedural manual. \$5. Preservation Department, 110 Butler Library, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027.

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

A Guide to the Research Collections of the Maryland Historical Society: Historical and Genealogical Records and Oral History Interviews, edited by Richard J. Cox and Larry E. Sullivan (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1981. vii, 354 pp. Index. \$22), is not only an update of the manuscript collections guide published in 1968, but is a much broader publication encompassing genealogical collections and oral history interviews. This volume is intended to be used with the 1968 *Manuscript Collections of the Maryland Historical Society* compiled by Avril J. M. Pedley (which describes over 1500 collections) and almost doubles the number of collections described. About 100 genealogical manuscript collections, which had been maintained separately until 1979 and are now placed in the Manuscript Division, furnish additional entries. Descriptions for 300 interviews generated by the Society's oral history program begun in 1971 are also included. The editors have done a remarkable job in standardizing formats and incorporating relevant information succinctly, while the extensive index seems most useful.

The *Guide to Primary Sources in Ohio Labor History*, compiled by Roger A. Meade and Marjorie J. Myers, has been published by the Ohio Labor History Project, Ohio Historical Society. The *Guide* is the product of the Project's efforts to locate, inventory, acquire, process, and publicize records, papers, and oral history interviews documenting Ohio's labor heritage. The Project operated from August 1975 through December 1979 with grant support from the National Endowment for the

Humanities under sponsorship of the Ohio Historical Society, the Ohio AFL-CIO, the Ohio Network of American History Research Centers, and the Labor Education and Research Service of The Ohio State University. The Project's objectives are now being carried out by the Manuscripts Department of the Ohio Historical Society. The *Guide* is organized into four sections: collections of personal papers and institutional records housed at each of the Ohio Network of American History Research Centers, inventories of non-deposited records of labor union offices, collections of oral history interviews housed at the Ohio Historical Society, and printed union materials such as newspapers, proceedings, and journals held by the Ohio Historical Society. Copies of the *Guide* can be obtained through the Ohio Historical Society's Sales Office for \$3.95.

Women and Feminism in American History: A Guide to Information Sources, edited by Elizabeth Tingley and Donald T. Tingley (Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1981. 289 pp. Cloth. \$36), begins with a bibliography of bibliographies of sources for American women's history and feminist issues. This is probably the most useful section of the book for archivists. A chapter on manuscripts is the shortest in the book, describing only the holdings of the Schlesinger Library, the Smith College collections, and the Library of Congress. The reader is directed to Andrea Hinding's *Women's History Sources*, which is said to have replaced the 1961 Hamer *Guide to Archives and Manuscripts in the United States*. This is a curious comment in view of the number of more recent compilations of sources. [VIRGINIA C. PURDY]

The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, Carnegie-Mellon University, has published *Kate Greenaway: Catalogue of an Exhibition of Original Artworks and Related Materials Selected from the Frances Hooper Collection at the Hunt Institute*, edited by Robert Kiger. (Pittsburgh: Carnegie-Mellon University, 1980. 106 pp. Illustrated, register of the collection. Cloth. \$22.) The catalogue, which includes three informative essays about Kate Greenaway (1846-1901) and the collection of her papers at the Hunt Institute, is delightfully illustrated with color and black and white copies of her drawings of children, flowers, and other 19th-century images. Although the exhibit that serves as the impetus for this catalogue is now over, the book is a pleasing and informative reminder of the Victorian artist's work and of the Frances Hooper Collection of her papers at the Hunt Institute.

Architectural Records in Chicago: A Guide to Architectural Resources in Cook County and Vicinity, by Kathleen Roy Cummings (Chicago: Burnham Library of Architecture, The Art Institute of Chicago, 1981. 91 pp. Index, illustrations. \$12.95), is a survey of architectural collections within a twenty mile radius of Chicago. A twelve-page introduction gives pointers on various types of records—where to find them, how to use them, the meaning of terms like the "Permanent Real Estate Index Number." Repositories are then listed alphabetically with information about holdings, admissions policy, hours, transportation, duplication, and finding aids.

Record Controls, Inc., has issued the tenth edition of *The Retention Book*:

Retention and Preservation of Records with Destruction Schedules. The handy volume covers development of a records retention system, then lists federal laws and regulations affecting records retention, state laws affecting records retention, and retention schedules for over 600 common business papers not under law. A brief bibliography and index are also included. For archivists, however, the only reference to possible archival material (except for the unexplained designation "P" for some business records) is a paragraph on vital records identification that notes, "In addition to saving the records listed above, papers of possible historical value should be selected with care and retained indefinitely." The publication is available for \$25 from Record Controls, Inc., 3920 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, IL 60653.

Two new publications of the American Library Association are designed to assist catalogers. By selecting and restating the essential principles and rules of the formidable *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* (2nd ed., 1978), *The Concise AACR2*, by Michael Gorman (Chicago: American Library Association, 1981. 174 pp. Paper. \$6.50.), is intended to assist catalogers in answering the most commonly-occurring cataloguing problems. *The Self-Instruction Manual for Filing Catalog Cards*, by Diane Foxhill Carothers (Chicago: American Library Association, 1981. 128 pp. Paper. \$7.50.), consists of rules and exercises by which filers can learn the *ALA Filing Rules* (ALA, 1980) at their own speed and with a minimum of supervision. Both works are available from the Order Department, American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, IL 60611.

The History and Museums Division of the U.S. Marine Corps has published *Marine Corps Personal Papers Collection Catalog*, compiled by Charles Anthony Wood. The Marine Corps Personal Papers Program began informally more than four decades ago and the process of accepting donations from prominent Marine officers was formalized in 1967 when the Marine Corps Museum was given the responsibility of maintaining the collections. The first catalog was published in 1974. The new catalog, which describes 163 collections and notes the availability of 55 unprocessed collections, lists entries by principal Marine Corps personage rather than by donor. A thirteen-page index is included.

Jacob Rader Marcus, former President of the American Jewish Historical Society, has written two volumes on the American Jewish woman: *The American Jewish Woman, 1654-1980* and *The American Jewish Woman: A Documentary History*. The books are sold as a set for \$50 and are available from the KTAV Publishing House, Inc., 75 Varick Street, New York, NY 10013.

The Dr. Pepper Company has just published a 268-page history entitled *Dr. Pepper—King of Beverages*. The company originated in Waco, Tex., in 1885 and has survived to become the fourth leading carbonated beverage producer in the United States. The book contains more than 300 photographs, many in full color, featuring early Dr. Pepper advertising and artifacts. It is available from the Dr. Pepper Company Purchasing Department, P.O. Box 225086, Dallas, TX 75265. [LINDA EDGERLY]

The Society of American Archivists has recently published *A Select Bibliography on Business Archives and Records Management*, which was compiled and edited by Karen M. Benedict, Archivist for the Nationwide Insurance Company. With the help of members of SAA's Business Archives Professional Affinity Group and others, Benedict annotated entries for each of the items included. The publication is available from SAA, 330 S. Wells St., Suite 810, Chicago, IL 60606. [LINDA EDGERLY]

SELECTED RECENT PUBLICATIONS

A Guide to the Sources of United States Military History: Supplement I. Edited by Robin Higham and Donald J. Mrozek. Hamden, Conn.: Archon Books, an imprint of the Shoe String Press, Inc., 1981. 300 pp. Bibliographies. Cloth. \$37.50.

America: History and Life. Part D, Annual Index, Volume 17, 1980. Santa Barbara, Calif.: American Bibliographical Center of ABC-Clio, Inc., 1981. 584 pp. Indexes, list of periodicals, bibliography.

Historical Sets, Collected Editions, and Monuments of Music: A Guide to Their Contents. Compiled by Anna Harriet Heyer. 3rd edition. 2 volumes. Chicago: American Library Association, 1980. 1105 pp. Index. Cloth. \$175.

International Handbook of Universities and Other Institutions of Higher Education. Edited by D.J. Aitken. 8th edition. New York: Walter de Gruyter, 1981. 1205 pp. Cloth. \$115.60.

North Carolina Troops, 1861-1865: A Roster. Compiled by Weymouth T. Jordan, Jr. Unit Histories by Louis H. Manarin. Volume VIII: Infantry, 27th-31st Regiments. Raleigh: North

Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1981. 566 pp. Index. Cloth. \$22 (add \$1.50 for postage).

Numerical Catalog and Alphabetical Index for State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee and State-Army-Navy-Air Force Coordinating Committee Case Files, 1944-1945. Edited by Martin P. Claussen. Wilmington, Del.: Scholarly Resources, Inc., 1978. 187 pp. Numerical catalog and index, subject index. Paper. \$60.

Reflections on the Civil War. By Bruce Catton. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1981. 246 pp. Illustrations, index. Cloth. \$15.95.

Reference and Subscription Books Reviews, 1979-1980. Prepared by the American Library Association Reference and Subscription Books Review Committee. Edited by Helen K. Wright. Chicago: American Library Association, 1981. 134 pp. Paper. \$20.

The ALA Yearbook: A Review of Library Events of 1980, Volume 6 (1981). Edited by Robert Wedgeworth. Chicago: American Library Association, 1981. xii, 377 pp. Cloth.

The Library Chronicle of the University of Texas at Austin. New Series Number 15. Edited by David Oliphant. Austin: Humanities Research Center and the General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin, 1981. 47 pp. Illustrations. Paper.

The Directory of Mail Order Catalogs. Edited by Richard Gotlieb. New York: Facts on Files, Inc., 1981. xiii, 369 pp. Indexes. Cloth. \$85.

The Dreyfus Affair and the American Conscience, 1895-1906. By Egal Feldman. Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1981. 187 pp. Bibliography, index. Cloth. \$17.95.

The Facts on File Dictionary of Micro-

computers. By Anthony Chandor. New York: Facts on Files, Inc., 1981. 184 pp. Cloth. \$14.95.

The Papers of Joseph Henry. January 1838–December 1840: The Princeton Years. Edited by Nathan Reingold, vol. 4. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1981. 475 pp. Illustrations, index. Cloth. \$30.

The University Library in the United States: Its Origins and Developments. By Arthur T. Hamlin. Philadelphia: The University of Pennsylvania Press, 1981. xiii, 271 pp. Bibliography, index. Cloth. \$25.



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