

## Reviews

MARY ELIZABETH RUWELL and BRENDA BEASLEY KEPLEY, *Editors*

*J. Franklin Jameson and the Birth of the National Archives, 1906-1926.* By Victor Gondos, Jr. Foreword by James B. Rhoads. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1981. xv, 232 pp. Illustrations, bibliography, index. \$20, Cloth.

A bronze plaque in the National Archives building honors J. Franklin Jameson as the person "whose persistence and wise guidance led to the establishment of the National Archives." The story of this persistence and guidance was recorded in a doctoral dissertation by the late Victor Gondos, Jr., for many years a National Archives branch chief. With some editorial revisions by James B. Rhoads, former Archivist of the United States, the dissertation has been published posthumously. The published work delineates Jameson's efforts from his early years in Washington, D.C., to 1926, when the first major congressional appropriation provided for the construction of the National Archives Building.

Gondos points out that soon after Jameson became director of the Bureau

of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, in 1905, he became concerned about the preservation of federal government archives as a matter of importance not only to his first great interest, publication of historical records, but also to broader historical research interests. His archival concern is shown to have been stimulated by information about the unsatisfactory preservation of public records that he received from the work of the Public Archives Commission of the American Historical Association and from the survey of federal archives made by Claude H. Van Tyne and Waldo G. Leland and published in 1904. Gondos explains in detail how Jameson for two decades worked zealously for an archives building by appealing for Presidential initiative; drafting and promoting measures for congressional action; mustering the support of the American Historical Association and other historical societies; and soliciting the assistance of the Daughters of the American Revolution, American Legion, and other patriotic organizations. Gondos describes carefully the many archives bills that languished in

Congress despite support by some enlightened legislators, including Senators Henry Cabot Lodge and Miles Poindexter and Representative (later Senator) Morris Sheppard. He discusses the concept of a storage hall of records, which had to be overcome before the foundation for a professional archival agency could be laid.

Answering the question of why Jameson and others had to work for so many years for a national archival establishment, Gondos declares that a principal reason was that "the national legislators had too many other and more material interests than the archival problem." He points out that congressmen were slow to act until the public buildings legislation of 1926 provided an attractive program for the construction of federal edifices in their states and districts as well as in Washington, D.C. Yet, in spite of this congressional predilection, Gondos concludes justifiably that Jameson's persevering work not only aroused and kept alive interest in a national archival agency, but also helped to shape the professional mission of the agency. In carefully describing this work, Gondos makes an important contribution to the history of efforts for the establishment of the National Archives of the United States.

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***Archives and Manuscripts: An Introduction to Automated Access.*** By H. Thomas Hickerson. SAA Basic Manual Series. Chicago: Society of American Archivists, 1981. 60 pp. Bibliography, glossary, index. Paper. \$5 members, \$7 non-members.

This is the latest in the fine SAA Basic Manual Series. The author explains in

the preface that while a "how-to" manual for archival use of data processing is needed, the archival profession has not yet had enough experience with automation to produce such a work. This manual furnishes an introduction to data processing, a review of current archival automation, and ideas on how to approach the use of automation.

Many archivists, uncomfortable with computer technology, prefer typewriters and card catalogs. Hickerson has done an excellent job in helping such archivists become more familiar with the world of electronic data processing. Technical terms are italicized, and the reader is referred to the glossary for concise definitions. The charts, diagrams, and illustrations are an integral part of the manual and a great help to the reader. Another useful feature is the suggested readings at the end of each chapter. Hickerson provides historical perspective by discussing the pioneer efforts in automated information retrieval and the early automation experience in archives. By categorizing 1958 through 1975 as the early automation period, he reminds us just how recent archival involvement is.

Because archivists are in the information business, they must become more familiar with electronic data processing. A major strength of this manual is the help it can give archivists in understanding automation and its potential.

The largest part of the manual is a descriptive review of the ten best-known archival automation systems. The author gives brief technical and historical information on each system, names institutions that are utilizing these systems, and, in many cases, reproduces finding aids generated by the systems. It is most valuable to have this information in one source with analysis of the strengths and weaknesses readily available.

It is inevitable that some of the

material on these ten systems should be outdated, since improvements are constantly being made. However, the material is more out of date than is necessary. It appears that the SAA editors took an inordinate amount of time in editing and producing the final product. Speed of publication adds to the value of a work such as this.

Many archivists would like to produce computer-generated finding aids but are concerned with the costs. More cost information would have improved the manual. In researching this manual, Hickerson could have acquired cost data from the various institutions currently using automated systems.

Hickerson believes that archives need on-line data bases that can be searched in an interactive mode using Boolean logic and that can also produce hard-copy reports. The costs of on-line access are considerably higher, for system development and maintenance as well as for operational costs, than those of batch systems. Many information scientists will wonder whether archives can justify the cost of on-line systems.

Despite these criticisms this manual will greatly benefit archivists who are not familiar with electronic data processing as well as those who are. Over the next twenty years archival automation will become much more widespread. Hickerson's manual will promote the success of future efforts.

BRENT G. THOMPSON

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*Automating the Archives: Issues and Problems in Computer Applications.* Edited by Lawrence J. McCrank. White Plains, N.Y.: Knowledge Industry Publications, Inc., 1981. xii, 363 pp. Introduction, index. \$27 (\$22 ASIS members), Paper; \$34.50, (\$27.50 ASIS members), Cloth.

*Automating the Archives* will attract a broad readership as we, members of the archival profession, strive to educate ourselves on the many and complex aspects of automation and computer applications. This publication is based on a symposium held in April 1980 and co-sponsored by the College of Library and Information Services at the University of Maryland and the Potomac Valley Chapter of the American Society of Information Science (ASIS). Lawrence J. McCrank states in his introduction (Section 1.2) that the symposium was intended for those who had some degree of "computer literacy" but not necessarily a knowledge of the technical details of computerized data processing. The transcript of the recorded papers and discussion has been edited, the order of presentation changed, the format altered, the discussions summarized, and some commentary has been added so as to enhance the coherence and usefulness of the publication. McCrank also has provided the reader with a logical and highly specific table of contents, a list of acronyms and abbreviations, numerous appendixes, a carefully arranged list of selected readings, information on each of the speakers and panelists, a list of symposium participants, and indexes to personal names and subjects.

Keynote addresses by Frank Burke, Maynard Brichford, and Theodore Hershberg presented overall views of archival automation from the positions of an administrator, a professional, and a user. Burke, speaking as an administrator, provided informative background and history of archives and automation and of applications that have been, or are being, attempted. Like many others who participated, Burke referred to the difficulties of defining archival needs and structuring methodologies that lend themselves to automation.

Maynard Brichford pointed to automation's great variety of uses in archives and archivists' great expectations for its many applications. While predicting that the professional's responsibilities would continue to include appraisal, arrangement, description, conservation, and use, Brichford emphasized that archivists must also be prepared to face the realities, opportunities, challenges, and budgetary demands of automation.

Of the three keynote addresses, the one representing the user is the least satisfying. Hershberg began by commenting on the vast amount of information available, the fragmentation of knowledge, and related problems encountered by the researcher. With this introduction, the reader expects some broad speculation on automation-based solutions, difficulties created by certain systems, and/or suggestions and guidelines for action. Instead the author describes the Philadelphia Social History Project, its resources, automation, and data base, all of which are more appropriate to the case studies in Section 3. Consequently, fewer than half of Hershberg's 13 pages are devoted to the broad thinking, observations, or examples expected in a keynote address. In fact the discussion summary by McCrank that concludes Section 2 makes clearer the relationship between user and automation in archives than does Hershberg's paper.

Sections 3 and 4 are devoted to case studies of state, regional, and national applications of automation in archives. The large number of papers in these two sections precludes detailed comment. Most speakers provided information on their institutions or organizations, descriptions of the type and use of automation involved, background on procedures, and some discussion of finding aids produced as a result of automation. Some included commen-

tary on their systems' capabilities and potential for broader use. Material illustrating organizational structure, finding aids, data base descriptions, encoding forms, and many other aspects of automated systems accompanies these papers. The value of these samples to readers who are examining and comparing automation options for their own archives promises to be substantial.

Section 5, entitled "The 'Status Quo': Discussions and Reactions," is characterized by less formal presentations of varying viewpoints, evaluation, criticism, and special concerns. Several speakers referred to the need for cooperation and compatibility and to the critical importance of recognizing and serving user needs. While many of the points made are valid and worthy of attention, in large part the speakers ignored the practical matter of cost, which any archivist confronts who is considering automation, cooperation, compatibility, standardization, and greater flexibility in providing information for users. Juggling the ideal and the "wish list" of automation with reality, budget, and pressing daily routines of archives poses an intimidating challenge, one not adequately addressed. The questions that each professional must ask and answer are larger than evaluation of needs, systems, capabilities of competing hardware and software packages, and researcher desire for ready access. Yet no one at the symposium addressed the difficult questions regarding cost and how to evaluate potential return on the investment of dollars, staff, and training time in choosing a method of automation.

"Assessments of Needs and Priorities" (Section 6) and "Archives in a National Information System" (Section 7) include some of the more meaningful and interesting discussion of issues to be found in these proceedings.



While parts of these sections are annoyingly repetitious, the subjects mentioned warrant notice. Among them are the benefits of "being second" in order to take advantage of automation mistakes of others and developing sophistication of technology; the parameters of the archivist's responsibility to the user; conservation; the effects of automation on the use of a collection; standardization; compatibility; education of archivists; conservatism and inflexibility of archivists; the lack of information and research about users, their habits, and their methods of research; and "networking."

McCrack's concluding review provides a clear summary of the symposium's major issues, viewpoints, problems, and orientation. In fact, the reader who wishes to read selectively may find it helpful to turn to this review before going beyond the keynote addresses.

Additions to the literature on automation and archives generally are welcomed, sometimes indiscriminately so, because of the profession's thirst for more educational material on all aspects of the subject. *Automating the Archives* offers a satisfying if sometimes prolix rendering of the symposium proceedings. In presenting a well-organized wealth of information, this volume allows those who did not participate in the symposium to drink from a nearly full dipper.

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*A Select Bibliography on Business Archives and Records Management.* Compiled and edited by Karen M. Benedict. Chicago: Society of American Archivists, 1981. 144 pp. \$6 members; \$9 non-members. Paper.

Business archivists, although a small constituency within SAA, have been unusually active in producing materials about their work or for their own use. In recent years the Society has sponsored the publication of *Business Archives: An Introduction* (1978) and the third edition of the *Directory of Business Archives in the United States and Canada* (1980), both largely products of the Business Archives Professional Affinity Group. The PAG has now contributed greatly to a third publication, an annotated bibliography of books and articles on business archives and records management.

Compiled and edited by Karen Benedict, archivist for Nationwide Insurance, this bibliography has much to recommend it. The publication cites 421 articles and 18 books, providing annotation in virtually every instance. It is arranged in alphabetical order by author within these two types and each entry is numbered. Additional access is provided through both a subject and a title index. In the front matter, Benedict identifies contributing annotators (18 in all) and explains the volume's scope, selection criteria, citation format, and domain.

The entries cover a broad range of topics, including articles on most phases of records management. Some topics reflect information of interest to all archivists (e.g., conservation, fire protection), while others pertain specifically to the uses and importance of business history and the programs of particular corporate archives. The appraisal, acquisition, arrangement, description, and uses of business records receive attention, as do business applications for microfilm/fiche and computer systems. An unusual feature is the inclusion of foreign periodicals written in English (e.g., *New Zealand Libraries* and *Indian Archives*) and articles on foreign repositories, such as the British Film In-

stitute and the Public Archives of Canada, that appeared in American publications.

As in all bibliographic projects, one can argue with the selection criteria and the actual choices. The editor's stated selection principles include accuracy, relevance to the interests of business archivists and records managers, timeliness, and availability. These criteria are reasonable, but they are also quite broad. Some entries seem insufficiently relevant to merit inclusion and some records management topics, such as office filing systems or general computer applications, receive such extensive coverage in trade and industry publications that one might question the value of including a handful in this bibliography. In addition, the wisdom of the decision to relegate a subject breakdown to the index, where entries are identified solely by number, is arguable: presumably most readers will search the bibliography for information on a specific topic and the process for identifying materials by topic is cumbersome. Finally, a listing of all periodicals searched would have been helpful.

Quibbles and personal preferences aside, the bibliography is an important contribution to the field. Business archivists who have been relying on Frank Evans's now outdated bibliography will welcome this useful and significant addition to the literature. Benedict, with the assistance of her annotators, has helped to define and inform business archivists.

EDIE HEDLIN

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*Resources of American Music History: A Directory of Source Materials from Colonial Times to World War II.* By D. W. Krummel, Jean Geil, Doris J. Dyen, and Deane L. Root. Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1981. 563 pp. Introduction, bibliography, index. \$70, Cloth.

As a performing musician, I may exhibit some prejudice when I say that *Resources of American Music History* makes for enjoyable reading. I expect a finding aid to be practical but when it is also humorous, esthetically pleasing, evocative, and suspenseful (in search of the missing musicians), it is a special pleasure to review.

The culmination of five years of effort, RAMH (or "Little RAMH" as it is affectionately called by the chief goatherd and editor, D.W. Krummel) was initiated by the Music Library Association as its Bicentennial offering. It was prepared by a team of editors with the aid of an extensive national network of collaborators. The task assumed by this group was to seek out and describe the holdings of now "over 3000 libraries, collections, and other repositories which document the history of musical activity in the United States from its beginnings to roughly World War II."

Not just American music but all documents relating to the wondrous variety of what is called "music in America" were to be included, and included they are. Coverage extends to performers, composers, publishers, managers, patrons, music collectors, recording studios, music clubs, orchestras, opera companies, music halls, national organizations, music departments, jazz societies, folk song centers, and instrument makers.

Ten general kinds of records were sought: sheet music, songbooks, other printed music, manuscript music, pro-

grams (and posters), catalogs (publishers, suppliers), organizational papers, personal papers, pictures, and sound recordings (generally before the use of 33 rpm).

If the pre-1941 cutoff is more than warranted to keep the book from bursting at its seams, the thought of a post-1941 sequel to include resources on rock and roll, Woodstock, summer symphony festivals, regional opera, and electronics in music is more than tantalizing. As it stands, RAMH lists 1,647 major entries and about 1,500 supplemental entries, the result of canvassing more than 12,000 individuals and institutions (e.g., historical societies, clubs, schools, museums, libraries, and archives). In Krummel's opinion, perhaps 80 percent of the existing resources have been uncovered. The others are still buried, unknown by their own custodians, kept private, or simply not yet brought to the attention of the RAMH editors. The fact that many records have escaped notice is underscored by the editors' hope that the first edition of RAMH will encourage greater archival consciousness among the music-minded public. To that end, the editors have established a subsidiary project, the Archival Records of American Music History program, to locate materials in large urban centers.

The text itself serves as an example of archival practices. The major entries lean heavily on provenance, function-oriented divisions, and natural language, rather than library classifications and cataloging. The book is designed for skimming (from the one-line entry for Navarre-Bethlehem Historical Society—"Village band, ledger and picture, n.d."—to the Library of Congress entry, 30 columns in length). The index at the back of the book includes more than 7,000 names and subjects, providing a large though

incomplete listing of historical American musicians. And finally, every precaution to assist future scholars has been taken, including the archiving of the project's own records (Entry 398, University of Illinois).

If I am not alone in my estimation, the newborn "Little RAMH" may soon prove to be a child prodigy. American musical life never looked quite as vibrant as it does in this single volume.

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*Historical Records of Washington State: Guide to Records in State Archives and its Regional Depositories.* Edited by David Hastings and Timothy Eckert. A joint publication of the Division of Archives and Records Management and the State Historical Records Advisory Board. Ellensburg, Washington: Washington State Historical Records and Archives Project, 1981. Index. \$25. Paper. *Historical Records of Washington State: Records and Papers Held at Repositories.* Edited by Timothy E. Eckert and Lawrence R. Stark. Ellensburg, Washington: Washington State Historical Records and Archives Project, 1981. Index. \$30. Paper.

The archivists and general public of the State of Washington have a unique reference tool in these two volumes, which are outstanding in their scope, format, and content. The guides document the existence and nonexistence of the historical records of the state and should serve as a model of a computer-generated reference work for the archival community. By their utilization of the SPINDEX III systems of computer programs, the two volumes serve as a total information system, with the necessary characteristics of standardiza-

tion and flexibility and without the flaws for which the SPINDEX systems have been criticized.

The *Guide to Records in State Archives and its Regional Depositories* lists and describes the records in the custody of the State of Washington. The two sections are distinctly color-coded. A clearly written "Users' Introduction" answers the researchers' questions concerning the entries and access to the records. The state and territorial agency entries are organized by a three-part control number: 1) record group, 2) subgroup, and 3) record series. This numbering system is extremely logical and easy to comprehend; entries are indexed, using these numbers, by agency name, record series, and subject. Record group entries begin with a description of the agency's function, authority, and legal and legislative history. The elements of the series description are given in the following order: dates, quantity, description, finding aids available, and comments. The comments include information valuable to users: gaps in the holdings, idiosyncracies, and other significant facts. The State Archives section also lists its collections of newspapers, private documents, and federal records.

The Regional Depository section describes the local government records held in the five regional depositories. Arranged by the office of record, each title has a unique control number beginning with the two-letter alpha code for the depository. The numbers refer to 1) record group (i.e., county), 2) subgroup (i.e., office), and 3) record series. The number is tied into the indexing by series title, function, and location. The abstract for the entry has the same format as the abstract of the state record series.

The *Records and Papers held at Repositories* guide contains 6,400

descriptions of all the collections held in the state's repositories with the exception of single items and extremely small collections in three large institutions. The entries are organized alphabetically, first by the name of the city and then by the name of the institution. The holdings are listed alphabetically by title, with archives and manuscript collections in separate sections. The titles are listed in normal word order instead of in the inverted form.

Institutional entries have the same format as those in the NHPRC's *Directory of Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the United States*. The collections are described by title, inclusive dates, quantity, description, restrictions, comments, notes, and available finding aids. The comments explain peculiarities of collections and are most helpful. The notes concern variances in institutional policies and the conditions of the collections. In conformance with the NHPRC system for arranging and indexing guides, each collection entry is given a hierarchic number, which is used as a control code to govern the entry's placement in the guide. The computer-generated index includes personal names, organization names, place names, and subject terms. Another feature of the computer indexing is that the program ties together subject terms and place names.

In addition to these guides, the Washington State Historical Records Advisory Board will publish two guides to Computer Output Microfilm: one of collections in private hands and one of government records remaining in public custody. When all four guides are completed, both record gaps and duplication of information will be clear to archivists, researchers, and government officials.

In many ways this was a successful experiment with the SPINDEX III computer system, and the NHPRC indexing

program. The guide projects were heavily supported by NHPRC grants and the listing of pre-1945 state records was supported by an NEH grant. I assume that the remaining costs were borne by the state, the Washington State Historical Records Advisory Board, and by the universities. This was money well spent.

I have no major criticism of the guides, but serious questions arise from the practices of various archives with regard to records management, series titling, and definition of quantity. In the State Archives local records listing, one finds such nonpermanent titles as Monthly Fee Reports, Day Books, Permits, Cash Ledgers, Fee Books, and Monthly Reports of Tax Collections. The practice of listing nonpermanent records in a published guide demonstrates a lack of controls for accessions and will make for future public relations problems. Such series titles as "Miscellaneous Financial Records," with descriptions listing what should be several distinct record series, are the result of hurried intellectual control. The quantity is usually shown in the standard cubic foot measurement, but several quantities are listed as numbers of volumes, which is a meaningless term in defining the size of a record series. All archives are guilty of such practices, but when such examples appear in print, they not only become public knowledge but take on an undeserved air of authority. In addition, the guide's format presents one visual problem: the division between major entries is clear, but the space between subgroups and series is too small. This is a minor point, but with the addition of a space between subgroups and series, the guide would look less like a computer printout and be both more pleasing to the eye and easier to use.

The archival community should investigate these guides as models and thus

benefit from this expenditure of NHPRC and NEH grant money. One hopes that the colleagues involved in this project will publish an article detailing the methodology, the availability of the computer programs, and the costs incurred. And one wonders whether the State of Washington and other states would fund such work without grant money. It is our responsibility to secure the funding for our states; it is the State of Washington's responsibility to continue its support of its guides so that they do not suffer a fate similar to that of the WPA inventories; and it is again our responsibility to use the guides as reference works. As Governor John Spellman of Washington wrote in the Foreword: "I believe these listings will be of immense practical value to those of our citizenry who choose to avail themselves of them."

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*Les Archives Nationales: État général des fonds.* Published under the direction of Jean Favier. Paris: Archives Nationales, 1978-1980. 4 v. Available from Documentation Française, 124 rue Henri-Barbusse, 93308 Aubervilliers, France. 460 French francs.

This comprehensive guide to the French National Archives, the first such guide to appear in almost a century, provides researchers, particularly those at a distance from Paris, with a tool that will save them untold amounts of time and money by enabling them to pinpoint, before they visit the archives, the sources most likely to be of use to them.

The preparation of this guide, which covers all documentary resources in the Archives Nationales as of 1 July 1976, was made necessary in large part by the



huge number of accessions since the publication of its predecessor, the *État sommaire par series*. . . , in 1891. Indeed, the volume of records in the Archives Nationales has expanded tenfold in the last 100 years. Furthermore, the *État sommaire* was full of inaccuracies and omissions and extremely unbalanced in its coverage, heavily favoring medieval records at the expense of modern ones.

As Jean Favier, Director of the Archives Nationales, points out in the foreword to the first volume, the guide has been conceived as a tool that will enable the user to plan an itinerary; it does not attempt to offer detailed descriptions of the structure of the historic monuments to be seen on the journey. For more detailed information concerning the archives, one must consult the inventories of individual series.

The first volume, *L'Ancien Regime*, (1978, 824 pp.), lists the papers in the Section Ancienne of the Archives Nationales. It includes papers confiscated and collected by the Revolutionary government, as well as documents issued by the central government prior to the Revolution. The second volume, entitled simply *1789-1940* (1978, 656 pp.), lists records in the Section Moderne. Neither of these volumes includes records pertaining to the Navy or to overseas affairs, which are treated in the third volume, *Marine et Outre-Mer* (1980, 716 pp.). The most recent volume to appear, *Fonds divers* (1980, 432 pp.), includes corrections and additions to the first three volumes and describes a variety of documents, among them the archives of the notaries of Paris, personal and family archives, records of business firms and associations, maps, seals, printed and microfilmed archives, and audio-visual records. A fifth volume, to be issued in the near future, will list all inventories to series existing as of 1

January 1981.

Arrangement is by series, with each series introduced by a note written by the appropriate specialist at the Archives Nationales. In addition to outlining the organization of the series, these notes point out lacunae and refer the reader to related materials in other series. The notes are followed by lists of the *articles* (volumes, boxes, or bundles) in the series, arranged in the order of their call numbers or, if they have not been assigned call number, other symbols used to retrieve them. Where consecutive *articles* contain the same type of documents, an entry is made for the group rather than for each individual *article*.

The only real shortcoming in this excellent new tool is the lack of an alphabetical index. It is to be hoped that one will be published in the near future.

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*The Image of War, 1861-1865: A Photographic History of the American Civil War. Volume I: Shadows of the Storm.* William C. Davis, Editor; Bell I. Wiley, Senior Consulting Editor. New York: Doubleday & Co., 1981. 464 pp. Illustrations. \$35. Cloth.

After six years of research and considerable advance publicity, the National Historical Society's *The Image of War, 1861-1865* has made its debut with its first volume, *Shadows of the Storm*. Despite its description by editor William C. Davis as a photographic "expression" of the American Civil War rather than a comprehensive photographic history, this initial volume of a projected six calls to mind Francis T. Miller's *Photographic History of the Civil War*, published in ten volumes in



1911.

Since Miller's pioneering work appeared, Civil War photographs have been reproduced so often that many have become visual clichés. What one primarily expects from a massive new publication of Civil War photographs, therefore, is that it will contain previously unfamiliar images. On this score *Shadows of the Storm* does not disappoint. The editor strove mightily to include rare and illuminating material from as many sources as he could tap, drawing on private collections as well as institutional repositories both well known and obscure. Particular attention was given to the search for outdoor Confederate images, with rewarding results. Inevitably there are a few poor examples and some of the illustrations are indeed familiar, but a large number of the photographs will surprise and delight. This reviewer's favorites include a portrait of Braxton Bragg, resplendent in full-dress uniform, leaning on an ornate sword; a crowd of small boys fascinated by the rows of arms stacked in a quiet street in Brattleboro, Vermont; and the image of well-armed rebel Andrew Chandler and his equally fierce-looking bondsman Silas, equipped with uniform and shotgun.

In addition to the many illustrations, the volume includes essays on such subjects as "The Coming of the War" and "The Navies Begin" by T. Harry Williams, Bell I. Wiley, and other scholars. Especially welcome are informative pieces by Leslie D. Jensen on Confederate photographer J. D. Edwards and by Frederic E. Ray on photographers of the war in general. The text proceeds more or less chronologically and deals with the pre-war period and the opening scenes of the conflict; but it also looks ahead at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in ashes and Lincoln's second inauguration in 1865. The in-

troduction and captions contend that too much attention has been given Mathew Brady and not enough the other photographers who worked for him or on their own and whose art is only now receiving its share of acclaim. With only a portion of the approximately 4,000 photographs promised in the series now before us, we have enough to whet our appetites for more and to pronounce the \$35 price of Volume I reasonable indeed.

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#### BRIEFLY NOTED

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

The National Archives of Quebec has developed an extensive project for parish records, which is explained in two recent publications. The first, *Les Registres Paroissiaux au Québec avant 1800* by André LaRose, analyzes the development of Quebec parish registers from their French origins and their present applications as well as listing their present locations and condition. The second, *Du Manuscrit à l'Ordinateur* edited by Hubert Charbonneau and André LaRose, describes the computerization of information in the parish registers, a project sponsored by the Programme de recherche en démographie historique (Program for Research in Historical Demography) of the Demography Department of the University of Montreal. Detailed explanations and examples are given for the selection and transcription of information, coding, and results. Both books are writ-

ten in French, but their thoroughness in presenting the early registers and covering the computer programming should make English-speaking archivists feel the translation effort to be well worthwhile. *Les Registres Paroissiaux* costs \$8.95 and *Du Manuscrit à l'Ordinateur* is priced at \$6.95; both are available from: Éditeur officiel du Québec, 1283 Boul. Charest ouest, Québec (Quebec) G1N 2C9, Canada.

Recently published by Gale Research Co. is *Passenger and Immigration Lists Bibliography, 1538-1900: Being a Guide to Published Lists of Arrivals in the United States and Canada*. (First Edition. Edited by P. William Filby. 195 pp. Annotations, subject index. 1981. \$45.) The Bibliography lists more than 1,300 published sources of names of persons arriving in the United States and Canada. Also included are lists from the many ships that arrived in California during the late 1840s, some naturalization lists, and about 75 Canadian lists. The bibliography is arranged alphabetically by author, or by title when the author is unknown. Full publication information, including reprint information, is given in each of the numbered entries, followed by a descriptive annotation. Annotations typically include such information as location of the original passenger or ship list, immigration register, church record, naturalization data, or archival source in the native country. The subject index enables researchers to locate data by means of the names of places of emigration and immigration, ports of departure and arrival, and sites of settlement. The subject index also includes ship names, place names, and collective names of various nationalities and peoples.

*The Guide to Unclaimed Property and Escheat Laws*, by Anthony Andreoli and D. Robert Shuman, is a two-volume reference work that may be useful to archivists and manuscript curators who wish to acquire the papers of someone who died without heirs and intestate. The *Guide* is divided into six sections. The first analyzes and explains statutory and case law on unclaimed property as it has developed over the past several years. The second section is a compilation of the unclaimed property laws of the states. Section 3 contains the major relevant cases with an analysis of each case by the authors. Section 4 is devoted to tables and appendixes that provide information on how to file property reports, when to make remittances, and how to find out what property must be reported and what property is exempted. Section 5 is a topical index, and section 6 contains information on new developments. The publication, which will be updated annually, is available for \$249.50 from Commonwealth Publishing Company, Inc., 3657 Thousand Oaks Blvd., Westlake Village, CA 91360. Telephone: (805) 496-6642.

Of interest to archivists, librarians, and conservators is *Bookbinding and Conservation by Hand: A Working Guide*, by Laura S. Young. The book is profusely illustrated and covers all areas of the field, including styles or types of handbinding and their use, the makeup of the book, equipping a shop, and the use of a stamping press. It is divided into eleven chapters covering such topics as basic and general techniques, restoration work, binding styles, book design, binding materials and their use, finishing, and protective cases. The book presents step-by-step instructions for each procedure in the bookbinding process.

Special appendixes provide paste recipes, metric conversion charts, and information on supply sources, pH and P.I.R.A. tests, egg glair, and leather dressing. Also included are a glossary of terms, a bibliography, and an index of subjects and names. The book is available for \$35 from R. R. Bowker Company, 1180 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036.

Readex Microprint Corporation has issued *Early American Newspapers, 1704-1820*, a brochure of selected newspapers available on 35mm microfilm. These newspapers are a portion of the collection that Readex has been issuing since 1961. Each listing provides a brief history of the newspaper, dates of publication, number of reels of microfilm, and cost. The commentary accompanying each listing was compiled by Stanley Shapiro from a variety of reference sources held by the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Mass. The newspapers can be purchased singly or as a collection. Copies of the brochure are available from Readex Film Products, 101 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003.

The New York State Archives has published *Bibliographies and Lists of New York State Newspapers: An Annotated Guide*, by Paul Mercer, and *Newspapers of New York State: A Statewide Plan for Bibliographic Control and Preservation*. The latter is the final report of the Task Force on Newspaper Bibliography and Preservation, which proposes the compilation of a state-wide bibliography in two stages: a preliminary survey to identify extant newspapers and files in immediate danger of destruction, followed by a detailed bibliographic survey. The task force states that the only practical solution to the problem of deteriorating newspaper files is micro-

filming and that a comprehensive program is needed. Paul Mercer's guide represents a step toward the goal of bibliographic control and is based mainly on the holdings of major institutions, the New York State Library at Albany in particular. Two indexes that complement the alphabetical listing of newspapers—a place name index and an author-title index—make the guide convenient to use. This publication is available for \$3 from the Gift and Exchange Section of the New York State Library; *Newspapers of New York State* is available from the same organization free of charge.

The New Hampshire Division of Records Management and Archives announces publication of its *Guide to Early Documents (c. 1680-c. 1900)*. The 91-page listing of archival documents marks the completion of a major project to arrange and describe the state's historical records. The project was begun in late 1977 and was funded by grants to the State Archives from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. The records have been arranged by office of creation and then chronologically. In addition to executive, legislative, and judicial papers, there are land records, military papers, and municipal records. Copies of the *Guide* have been deposited in public document repository libraries throughout the state. For information about obtaining copies of the *Guide*, contact the Records and Archives Center, 71 South Fruit Street, Concord, NH 03301. Telephone (603) 271-2236.

The Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis has published a new guide to *Special Collections*, describing the school's Archives and Rare Books Departments. Archival col-

lection entries are modeled on the *Guide to Manuscript Collections in the National Museum of History and Technology*, published by the Smithsonian Institution in 1978; the format seems appropriate for this application. The guide is attractive and easy to use; it is illustrated with photographs and drawings, and includes a chronology of the Medical School. The guide is available without charge from Paul G. Anderson, Archivist, Archives and Rare Books Departments, Olin Library, Washington University, St. Louis, MO 63130.

The *Ohio Municipal Records Manual* is designed to aid city and village officials in the retention and disposition of the records they create and maintain. It has been published by the Ohio Historical Society with funds provided by a grant from NHPRC. The information in the manual is presented in columns for quick reference. The chapters correspond to major functional divisions common to city governments in Ohio. Each entry includes the title of a record series and the suggested retention period; recommendations are based on a survey and analysis of records in 15 cities of different sizes with different forms of government. The manual is intended for the officials of Ohio's 942 municipal corporations; as a good example of a compact and informative records guide, it deserves wider distribution. It is available from the Ohio Historical Society, I-71 and 17th Ave., Columbus, OH 43211, for \$5.

A *Folklore and Oral History Catalogue* has been produced as a joint effort by the Bailey/Howe Library and the Center for Research on Vermont. The University of Vermont has been active in the oral history movement in many ways—by housing the editors of the *Oral History*

*Review* from 1973 to 1980, sponsoring Charles Morrissey's summer oral history institute since 1970, organizing a new Archives of Folklore and Oral History in 1980, and most recently by producing the catalogue under review. Five collections (College of Medicine, Institutional, Political, Vermont Landscape Artists, Folklore) are listed separately, with the contents of the first four listed alphabetically and the Folklore Collection listed by genre. Each entry contains a date, place, major topics, information on access, biographical information where relevant, and shelf number. An overall index would have been helpful, but the formats within collections seem to be consistent and are easy to use. The catalogue is free; those interested should write to Connell B. Gallagher, Bailey/Howe Library, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT 05405. Also available at that address are reprints of an excellent article that serves as a guide to the University of Vermont's manuscript holdings: "Sources for Vermont Historians: The Manuscript Holdings of the Wilbur Collection" was compiled by J. Kevin Graffagnino and published in *Vermont History* 48:3 (Summer 1980).

*Historical Journals: A Handbook for Writers and Reviewers*, by Dale R. Steiner (Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC Clio, 1981. 213 pp. Cloth \$28.50. Paper \$13.85.), advises scholars, graduate students, and faculty members on how to prepare an article for publication, seek criticism before submission, find additional advice, and submit an article or book review. A section entitled "Directory of Journals" lists such pertinent facts as each journal's focus, editor, preference as to length of manuscripts, and the proportion of manuscripts it accepts; not only is the *American Archivist* listed in the directory, but its entry appears as a sample in the publisher's flyer.

The Library of Congress announces two new publications. The first, a new series of acquisitions reports entitled *Library of Congress Acquisitions*, is designed to publicize selected acquisitions in various fields and formats; such acquisitions were formerly reported in the Library's quarterly journal. The new series will permit Library officers and curators "to savor as well as share the treasures acquired for their collections, and, most importantly, will inform potential users of new resources for scholarly research." Reports will be published occasionally as needed in a uniform format and will be distributed widely. The Library also expects to publish individual reports for a single year's acquisitions in a comprehensive annual volume. The first issue in this new series is *Library of Congress Acquisitions: Manuscript Division, 1979*, which lists more than 75 manuscript collections newly received by the Division in 1979, and additions made to several existing collections. Essays and photographs and other illustrations enhance the description of several of the major manuscript acquisitions. The 48-page publication is available free upon request in limited quantities from the Library of Congress, Manuscript Division, Washington, DC 20540.

The second new publication is the catalog *Library of Congress Selected Publications 1981*. This is the first time that the Library has highlighted special publications in this manner. The current selections are drawn from recently published books; future issues will concentrate on books published during a particular year. To be added to the mailing list for this and future issues of *Selected Publications*, write the Library of Congress Publishing Office, Washington, DC 20540.

## SELECTED RECENT PUBLICATIONS

*American Library Resources: A Bibliographic Guide, Supplement 1971-1980*. By Robert B. Downs. Chicago: American Library Association, 1981. 224 pp. \$30. Cloth.

*American Library Resources: Cumulative Index, 1870-1970*. Compiled by Clara Keller. Chicago: American Library Association, 1981. 96 pp. \$25. Cloth.

*American Women, 1935-1940: A Composite Biographical Directory*. Edited by Durwood Howes. (Gale Composite Biographical Directory Series No. 6). Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1981. Geographical and occupational indexes. clxii + 1208 pp. in 2 volumes. \$100/set.

*Anti-Slavery Newspapers and Periodicals, Volume III (1836-1854)*. Edited by John W. Blassingame, Mae G. Henderson, and Jessica M. Dunn. Boston: G. K. Hall & Co., 1981. Illustrations, index. xvii, 557 pp. \$80. Cloth.

*Appalachian Women: An Annotated Bibliography*. By Sidney Saylor Farr. Lexington, Ky.: The University of Kentucky Press, 1981. Index. xvi, 187 pp. \$18. Cloth.

*The Afro-American Slaves: Community of Chaos?* Edited by Randall M. Miller. Malabar, Fla.: Robert E. Krieger Publishing Company, 1981. 152 pp. \$6.50. Paper.

*The Closing of Windsor Prison: Vermont's Unique Experience in Correctional Change and Historic Preservation*. By Charles T. Morrissey. Waterbury, Vt.: Vermont Department of Corrections, 1980. 43 pp. \$2.50. Paper.

*The Correspondence of William Tryon and Other Selected Papers, 1768-1818*. Volume II. Edited by William S.



- Powell. Raleigh, N.C.: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1981.
- Documents diplomatiques français, 1932-1939*. 2nd series 1936-39, Volume XV, March 16-April 30, 1939. Commission for the Publication of Documents Relating to the Origins of the War 1939-1945. Paris: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1981. LXXVII, 909 pp. Cloth.
- English Wills: Probate Records in England and Wales, With a Brief Note on Scottish and Irish Wills*. By Peter Walne. 2nd Edition. Richmond, Va.: The Virginia State Library, 1981. 62 pp. \$5.
- From the Graham Center Archives*. Checklist 13. Wheaton, Ill.: Wheaton College, 1981. 26 pp. Paper.
- The Investment Frontier: New York Businessmen and the Economic Development of the Old Northwest*. By John Denis Haeger. Albany, N.Y.: State University of New York Press, 1981. Illustrations, bibliography, index. xviii, 311 pp. \$39 Cloth, \$12.95 Paper.
- Military Money: A Fiscal History of the U.S. Army Overseas in World War II*. By Walter Rundell, Jr. College Station, Tex.: Texas A&M University Press, 1980. Illustrations, bibliography, index. xvii, 271 pp. \$19.50. Cloth.
- Popular Beliefs and Superstitions: A Compendium of American Folklore*. (From the Ohio Collection of Newbell Niles Puckett.) Edited by Wayland D. Hand, Anna Casetta, Sondra B. Thiederman. 3 volumes. Boston: G. K. Hall & Co., 1981. Introduction, index. 1825 pp. Cloth.
- Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Volume XCII*. 1980. Boston: Massachusetts Historical Society, 1981. Articles, notes and documents, index. xiii, 218 pp. Paper.
- The Memorials of the Bermudas or Somers Islands*. By Sir John Henry LeFroy. 2 volumes. Hamilton, Bermuda: Bermuda Historical Society and the Bermuda National Trust, 1981. \$130 plus \$10 postage.
- The Rise and Fall of Alexander Hamilton*. By Robert A. Hendrickson. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, 1981. Chronology, index. 658 pp. \$24.95. Cloth.
- The Rosemonde E. and Emile Kuntz Collection: A Catalogue of Manuscripts and Printed Ephemera*. Compiled and edited by Guillermo Nanez Falcon. New Orleans: Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University, 1981. Index. xiv, 383 pp.
- Russian Orthodoxy in Alaska: A History, Inventory, and Analysis of the Church Archives in Alaska with an Annotated Bibliography*. By Barbara S. Smith. Anchorage: Alaska Historical Resources, 1981. Illustrations, bibliography, index. \$12 plus \$1 postage. Paper.
- Scholars' Guide to Washington, D.C.: Middle Eastern Studies*. By Stephen R. Dorr. Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1981. Introduction, appendixes, index. 540 pp. \$12.50 Paper; \$27.50 Cloth.
- Serials Automation for Acquisition and Inventory Control*. Edited by William Gray Potter and Arlene Farber Sirkin. Papers from the LITA Institution on Serials Automation, 4-5 September 1980. Chicago: American Library Association, 1981. Annotated bibliography, index. ix, 192 pp. \$12.50 Paper.
- Slovenes in the United States and Canada: A Bibliography*. Compiled and edited by Joseph D. Dwyer. St. Paul, Minnesota: Immigration History Research Center, 1981. Index. xiv, 196 pp. \$7.



*State Publications and Depository Libraries: A Reference Handbook.* By Margaret T. Lane. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press. xiii, 573 pp. \$49.95.

"The Peter Such Papers." Compiled with an Introduction by Bruce Whiteman. In *McMaster University Library Research News*. Vol. 5, No. 2. August 1981. Hamilton, Ontario: McMaster University Library Press, 1981. 48 pp.

*The Theodore Von Karman Collection at the California Institute of Technology: Guide to the Original Collection and a Microfilm Edition.* Edited by Judith R. Goodstein and Carolyn

Kopp. Pasadena: Institute Archives, Robert A. Millikan Memorial Library, California Institute of Technology, 1981. Index, photographs. xiii, 113 pp. Cloth.

*Twenty Years of the Peace Corps.* By Gerald T. Rice. Washington, D.C.: Peace Corps, 1981. 93 pp. (Available from the Superintendent of Documents.)

*The Water Link: A History of Puget Sound as a Resource.* By Daniel Jack Chasen. Seattle: Washington Sea Grant Program, Puget Sound Books. Illustrations, maps. Bibliography, index. 192 pp. \$8.95. Paper.



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