

NEWS NOTES

KARL L. TREVER, Editor

The National Archives, Washington, D.C.

CHRISTOPHER BUSH COLEMAN, 1875-1944

The Society of American Archivists and the world of historical scholarship suffers an irreparable loss in the death of Christopher Bush Coleman on Sunday, June 25, 1944. Dr. Coleman was born at Springfield, Illinois, April 24, 1875. He received his bachelor's degree in arts at Yale in 1896, the bachelor of divinity degree at the University of Chicago in 1899, and the doctor of philosophy degree at Columbia in 1914. He was professor of history at Butler University, 1900 to 1919, serving as head of the Department of History and Political Science and later as vice-president of the university. He was head of the Department of History and Political Science at Allegheny College from 1920 to 1924. He had served as director of the Historical Bureau of Indiana since 1924 and also as secretary of the Indiana Historical Society. Between 1936 and 1942 he was director of the state library. He had been a member of the George Rogers Clark Memorial Commission of Indiana, 1927-1940, and executive secretary of the George Rogers Clark Sesquicentennial Commission, 1928-1935. Not least in importance he served as a member of the editorial board of *THE AMERICAN ARCHIVIST* from its beginning.

In all these activities Christopher Bush Coleman showed himself a loyal and good friend, a willing and faithful worker, a man whose courage and integrity in time of need held up a standard around which the weaker could find courage to rally. Only those who served with him in the various historical services of Indiana can know how much he contributed to the historical progress of that state. His scholarly publications began with the study of Constantine the Great and the spurious Donation. There he learned the exactness of scholarship which characterized his work in the Western field and his direction of the Indiana Historical Collections.

He married Juliet Brown of Indianapolis, June 25, 1901. The children are Ruth (deceased), Constance, and Martha Julian. To his family in its bereavement go the sympathies of the members of the Society who knew and loved him.

THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARCHIVISTS

The secretary announces the resignation of Harris H. Williams as chairman of the Society's committee on publicity. Elizabeth E. Hamer, assistant administrative secretary at the National Archives, has been appointed to suc-

ceed him. The membership chairman reports that Lt. Col. Handy B. Fant, formerly of the National Archives staff, has become the first life member of the Society.

Because it has been felt for some time that the circle of reviewers was too small, the review editor of *THE AMERICAN ARCHIVIST* has sent return post cards to all members in an effort to find out what persons are interested in doing review work for the journal. The replies received indicate that there is a sufficient interest in review work to guarantee a prosperous future for the review section.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

To the ever-growing group of War Department field records in the National Archives have been added records of the arsenals at Springfield, Massachusetts, 1794-1911, Watertown, Massachusetts, 1902-1917, and Frankford, Pennsylvania, 1911-1930; records of the Fort Omaha quartermaster, 1866-1900; records of Fort Stevens, Oregon, and Fort Canby (formerly Fort Cape Disappointment), Washington, 1867-1928; correspondence of the judge advocate and quartermaster, Department of Dakota, 1874-1904, and Department of Texas, 1879-1916; and records of the Department of Missouri, 1875-1910, of the Headquarters, Department of the Lakes, 1898-1910, and the Central Department, 1916-1920. Other material recently acquired includes a record set of published charts of coastal waters throughout the world, exclusive of the United States and its possessions, issued by the Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, 1869-1934; about 60,000 photographic negatives with corresponding prints made at the Philadelphia Naval Aircraft Factory of buildings, equipment, and aircraft in construction, 1918-1941; records of the headquarters of the Research Information Committee, 1917-1921, relating to the exchange of scientific, technical, and industrial research information among the allied governments; and records of shipping commissioners in fourteen major ports, 1873-1932, consisting of shipping articles and official logbooks of vessels.

The archivist of the United States has announced the appointment to the staff of the Division of War Department Archives of the National Archives of Herbert R. Rifkind, formerly of the Quartermaster General's Office, War Department. Matilda F. Hanson, a member of the staff since 1936, has been made librarian in place of Karl L. Trever, who is assisting the director of research and records description in the administration of the records description program. Members of the staff who have recently entered the armed services include Henry P. Beers and Vernon D. Tate.

The *Ninth Annual Report of the Archivist of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943*, recently issued, discusses the gigantic

problem posed by the records of the federal government—an estimated 16,000,000 cubic feet of them divided about equally between Washington and the field—and the efforts of the National Archives to deal with this problem. To conserve paper and funds, this report, which will be reviewed in *THE AMERICAN ARCHIVIST*, was processed in a limited edition and copies will not be available for general distribution until it is published after the war.

THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY

Fred W. Shipman, director of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, has returned from a two months' visit to Italy where he went as temporary American archives adviser to the Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives Subcommittee of the Allied Control Commission. Mr. Shipman collaborated with Hilary Jenkinson, secretary of the Public Record Office, who also was in Italy in a similar capacity representing the British government. Before returning to the United States, Mr. Shipman visited the archives in the provincial capitals of occupied Italy and Sicily. It is anticipated that some account of his experiences will be published in a future issue of *THE AMERICAN ARCHIVIST*.

President Roosevelt has recently presented to the library additional sections of his White House files for the period March, 1933, to June, 1943. Two sections are made up of correspondence on national issues arising out of the war effort, such as the rights of Negro citizens with respect to the draft, government civil service, defense production, and the Smith-Connally anti-strike bill. Two other groups of correspondence contain much of interest for future students of the country's political history during the Roosevelt administrations. One consists of applications, endorsements, acceptances, and protests regarding the appointment of federal officials in the states, 1933-1937. The other, covering the same period, is comprised of letters written to the President and other national leaders of the Democratic Party by local and state committee members, Congressmen, and Senators, reporting on the political prospects in their districts and making recommendations as to the campaign strategy to be followed; although some of these letters relate to campaigns preceding the congressional elections of 1934, 1936, and 1938, most of the correspondence centers on the 1936 presidential campaign. Among other materials received from the White House are papers relating to the operations of the National Resources Planning Board, 1934-1941; invitations and Christmas greetings, letters accompanying gifts, and correspondence relating to the Birthday Balls, 1941-1942; and copies of the official stenographic reports of the President's addresses for 1943 and of his press conferences from July to December, 1943.

The President continues to add to the library's collection of naval manuscripts and prints. He has recently given the library the journal of the

U.S.S. *Hornet*, Alexander Claxton, commander, March 30-September 22, 1827, and the journal of the U.S.S. *St. Louis*, John D. Sloat, commander, March 4, 1829-December 9, 1831, as well as a notable collection of prints and lithographs of naval scenes of the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and the Civil War.

Received from another donor was a small collection of New York state commissions as justices, coroners, inspectors, clerks of court, and militia officers issued to citizens of Dutchess and other counties between 1791 and 1820.

Samuel I. Rosenman, special counsel to the President and former justice of the New York Supreme Court, has been appointed by the President as a trustee of the library.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RECORDS DIVISION

The activation of the Records Division of the Adjutant General's Office in April, 1943 [see *THE AMERICAN ARCHIVIST*, 6 (October, 1943), 261], gave increased impetus to the War Department's program of records administration. Previous handicaps of inadequate authority and supervisory powers were eliminated through the allocation to the division of the following functions: planning and directing the accession, administration, and preservation of all permanent records of the War Department and of the Army currently in the custody of the AGO or ultimately reverting to its custody; formulating policies and standards of record keeping and exercising staff supervision to insure the maintenance of those standards; initiating programs to assure offices are regularly relieved of unnecessary records; and reviewing and submitting to the National Archives all requests for disposal authority.

The diverse functions of the division have required the establishment of six branches, each concerned with specialized phases of records administration. The Records Management Branch, the executive and planning agency of the division, is primarily interested in problems of current records management. The War Department Records Branch, the custodian of noncurrent personnel and organization records of War Department agencies located in Washington, relieves those agencies by transferring to its custody their inactive records. Through its evaluation, collation, and processing of these files, the ultimate transfer to the National Archives of records having permanent value is greatly facilitated. The Microfilming Branch, the agency responsible for the study and evaluation of all suitable microfilm projects (except V-mail), also exercises technical supervision over filming operations. It now has more than eighty cameras in operation throughout the United States and in several theaters of military operation. The Demobilized Personnel Records Branch, High Point, North Carolina, the custodian of

permanent noncurrent records of enlisted personnel discharged after 1912, performs a vital function in servicing the increasing flow of requests for information, pension claims, and like inquiries initiated by individual and governmental agencies. The Organization Records Branch, Savannah, Georgia, the repository for the receipt, custody, and administration of currently inactive organizational records, preserves those records from the hazards of continued field storage and facilitates the ultimate transfer to the National Archives of those having permanent value. Finally, the Discontinued Projects Branch, Omaha, Nebraska, originally established to settle the "estate" of the Civilian Conservation Corps, is now primarily engaged in receiving, processing, and servicing personnel files of all civilian employees separated from the War Department. The adoption of this unified system of handling inactive records has greatly facilitated replies to inquiries, adjudication of claims, and like matters.

The enactment of the Federal Disposal Act of July 7, 1943, has permitted further expansion of the records administration program. Under the guidance of Robert H. Bahmer and Major Wayne C. Grover, chief of the Records Management Branch, the program's objective has been the establishment insofar as possible of complete control of the disposition of War Department records. Included within the meaning of "disposition" are the destruction of valueless material; the promulgation of disposal schedules providing for the systematic discarding of records of no further value; and the periodic retirement of noncurrent records of permanent value to appropriate facilities, including the National Archives. This undertaking has assumed formidable proportions, since its scope includes all field installations as well as all offices of the War Department. Moreover, it is recognized that no program for the periodic future retirement of records can be launched without appropriate determination being made as to the disposition of the vast quantities of records already accumulated, some of them dating back to the nineteenth century.

Among the offices of the War Department a primary objective has been the establishing of comprehensive disposal schedules applicable to all files accumulations, nonrecord as well as record, in each of the staff divisions and technical services. These schedules are being prepared from the findings of a comprehensive records survey and inventory conducted in each office. Of the approximately 9,100 records series totaling some 284,000 file drawers initially surveyed, preparation of archival disposal schedules is approximately 76 percent complete and that of the comprehensive schedules substantially 41 percent complete. As a corollary to this program, agencies are encouraged to transfer their semi-active records of permanent value to the custody of the War Department Records Branch. Operating under the guidance of Captain Hugh Flick, former archivist of the state of New York, and Sherrod East, formerly of the National Archives, this branch has assumed custody of some

41,000 file drawers of semi-active records destined for ultimate transfer to the National Archives or to other disposition.

Considerable attention also is given to the improvement of current record keeping. Through improved procedures the Records Management Branch has established a program to diminish duplicate filing, increase efficient utilization of files, and facilitate appropriate retention or destruction of records. The program is closely co-ordinated with records disposition and scheduling. It is being applied through the War Department with particular emphasis upon the Army Service Forces and the Adjutant General's Office. Accumulations of inactive and obsolete records in the field are being reduced through the utilization of survey teams trained to identify and evaluate records with a view to the immediate destruction of those for which disposal authority exists, disposal of valueless papers upon receipt of Congressional approval, or transfer of valuable material to the National Archives. Activities in the offices of the War Department and in field installations over the last eight months have resulted in the destruction of 67,000 file drawers of useless records, and the transfer of 41,000 file drawers to the National Archives. Savings accruing from the resulting release of space and equipment, together with receipts from salvage as waste paper, are estimated at \$435,000.

FOREIGN NEWS

Canada

Word has been received from D. E. Cameron, librarian of the University of Alberta at Edmonton, that a government committee is studying the problem of the existing accumulation of public records with a view to the possible establishment of a public record office.

Attention should be called to the significant article by George W. Brown in the March issue of the *Canadian Historical Review* on "The Problem of Public and Historical Records in Canada." This statement describes the current archives situation in Canada and presents the author's concept of a suitable national public records policy.

Colombia

Señor Daniel Samper Ortega, for many years director of the national library, which houses the historical archives of Colombia, died recently. Señor Samper was known to many archivists and librarians in the United States, having addressed the annual meeting of the Inter-American Bibliographical and Library Association in Washington in 1939.

Hawaii

On January 5, 1944, the governor of Hawaii, by virtue of the Hawaiian Defense Act, promulgated Hawaii Defense Act Rule No. 87 providing for

the establishment of a post-war planning division in the territorial Department of Public Works. Among the public works for which tentative plans are now being developed is a new territorial archives building. According to word received from Maude Jones, librarian of the Public Archives Commission, an excellent site has been secured for the building and the plans indicate that the proposed structure will be modern in every respect. It will contain an air-conditioned vault for records storage with a capacity of 96,000 cubic feet, an up-to-date fumigation chamber, adequate microfilm facilities, three searchrooms, and considerable office and workroom space.

COLORADO

The May issue of the *Colorado Magazine* carried the following summary of recent archival activities in the state written by Herbert O. Brayer, state archivist:

In February, 1943, a law was passed by the State Assembly making provision for the disposal or destruction of non-current records in all departments of the state, county and city governments. It also provided that all records having historical value and of no further value to the issuing department should be deposited in the State Archives and become a permanent archival record. Destruction of records is permitted only after the head of the department concerned has certified that they have no administrative value, the Attorney General has determined that they have no legal value, and the State Archivist has given clearance on their historical value.

In November, 1943, also in accordance with the archives law, Herbert O. Brayer was appointed State Archivist and in 1944 Virgil V. Peterson, Associate Archivist. Many departments have applied for authority to destroy records, due to the fact that housing conditions at the Capitol have become acute in practically all state departments. Some departments are in possession of records dating back to the Territorial days. These are being transferred to the State Archives when possible. Recently the Department of State requested authority to destroy twenty-nine tons of records. After a careful survey of these documents, approval was given and they were sold as waste-paper. . . . To date the Employment Security Division has requested authority to destroy four and one-half million records. They are now in the process of destruction. In addition this division has made a request for the microfilming of six million records. Authority for the destruction of these will also be given after a satisfactory photographic copy has been made. . . . In order to make available to all departments of the state this type of service the Archives Division has established a complete microfilm service.

DELAWARE

The report of the librarian of the Historical Society of Delaware for the year 1943 devotes four pages to a listing of manuscript materials added to the society's collection. Among these are records of the Old Bank of Delaware, the fourth bank to be opened in the United States.

On May 18 a group of archivists and records administrators from Washington, D. C., visited the Delaware Hall of Records in Dover in connection with work in a course on archives administration offered by American University. The group included eleven members of the National Archives staff, Helen L. Chatfield, treasurer of the Society of American Archivists, Fulmer Mood, archivist of the Army Air Forces, and Ernst Posner, adjunct professor of archives administration at American University. After being conducted through the Hall of Records by Leon de Valinger, archivist of Delaware, the group was received by Governor Bacon in the executive chambers of the new statehouse and later entertained at the home of Mrs. Ridgely, president of the Public Archives Commission.

ILLINOIS

One of five known manuscript copies of Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg address now is in the possession of the Illinois State Library. Known as the Keyes copy because it had been purchased by Senator Henry W. Keyes of New Hampshire shortly after it was written for the benefit of the New York Sanitary Fair, it has been purchased for the state through the contributions of more than a million of the state's school children.

MICHIGAN

The Michigan Historical Collections of the University of Michigan is currently engaged in gathering together materials relating to the careers of Michigan men who held appointive positions during the Grover Cleveland administrations. Among these are James B. Angell, T. M. Cooley, Don M. Dickinson, J. Sterling Morton, W. E. Quinby, J. M. B. Sill, Henry T. Thurber, Edwin F. Uhl, and Edwin Willits. F. C. Bald, who is conducting the search, will be grateful for any assistance in locating papers of these men. The collections recently acquired a large file of the business papers of William B. Mershon, 1856-1943, well-known Michigan industrialist.

MINNESOTA

The Minnesota Historical Society reports the acquisition of the papers of Clark W. Thompson, superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northern Superintendency during the period of the Sioux removal in 1863.

NEW YORK

Alexander J. Wall, director of the New-York Historical Society, died on April 15. A member of the staff of the society since 1898, he had served as its director since 1937. He was the author of many bibliographies and monographs on historical subjects and throughout his life was actively concerned with the preservation and care of manuscripts and other historical records. He was a founding member of the Society of American Archivists.

Charles E. Baker has been appointed editor of the New-York Historical Society, succeeding Dorothy C. Barck, librarian. Mr. Baker was formerly editor-in-chief of the New York City Historical Records Survey, co-editor of the *Atlas of Congressional Roll Calls*, and associate editor of the *List and Index of Presidential Executive Orders*. Among the manuscript materials recently acquired by the society are the Pearsall family papers, 1792-1876, papers concerning the collection of customs at the port of New York, 1824-1878, account book and other papers of Citizen Edmund Genet, 1786-1842; records of Company C, twenty-sixth Regiment, New York Volunteers, 1861-1863; and 170 manuscripts of John Quincy Adams Ward, sculptor, 1830-1910.

The Manuscript Division of the New York Public Library has issued its accession list for 1943. It fills eight pages of the April issue of the library's *Bulletin*. Among the larger collections included are (1) the Constable-Pierrepont papers concerning land surveys and sales within New York, supplementing similar materials acquired in 1942; (2) papers of Francis P. Corbin and family, 1716-1899, relating to Georgia plantation management, political matters, and military topics; the papers of John H. Finley, internationally known figure in the fields of education and relief administration, 1900-1940; (4) the Malone theatre collection containing letters from most of the leading figures of the theatrical world during the period, 1872-1910; (5) the business papers, 1804-1894, of Isaiah and John Townsend, New York iron merchants; (6) minutes and proceedings, 1796-1798, of the U. S. Court, District of New York, relating to admiralty, customs, and citizenship cases; and (7) papers of assistant constructor Francis T. Bowles, relating to the construction of the U.S.S. *Texas* and other naval craft and other activities at the Norfolk Navy Yard, 1885-1896.

Arthur Pound, director of the Division of Archives and History and state historian of New York, resigned March 31. Albert B. Corey, head of the Department of History and Government at St. Lawrence University, has been appointed to succeed him.

Aspects of the war records program of New York are described in an article by Hermann F. Robinton, supervisor of public records, in the April

issue of *American City* under the title "Community Participation in Gathering and Preserving Local War Records." The war records activity has been used by the Division of Archives and History to expedite the appointment of county and local historians under the provisions of Sections 1198-1199 of the New York education law. The result is that there are but six vacancies among the county historians. The division is also encouraging the formation of advisory committees to local historians, particularly in the larger cities and counties. It is anticipated that more than 1,600 persons, exclusive of advisory committee members, ultimately will be actively engaged in promoting the cause of public records and local history.

OHIO

The following plea for the erection of a state archives building in Ohio was printed in the May issue of *Museum Echoes*, publication of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, under the title "Yes, We Have Some Archives":

In fact, we have plenty of archives—enough to fill a large building. Some are jammed into the all-too-crowded library stacks of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society and a great many more are still filed as "dead storage" in the various State offices. In these archives reposes most of the State of Ohio's unwritten history. Like the old woman who lived in the shoe, however, we have so many archives and so little space, equipment or personnel to take care of them that we, too, hardly know what to do.

One of the primary needs for the State of Ohio is a modern, well-equipped, fireproof structure, adequate for the housing of the archives of our great State. This structure might be connected with the Museum building of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society or it might be a separate building adjacent to the excellent reference facilities of the Society's Library and Ohio State University's Law School. It ought to be large enough to allow for at least a period of 25 years' growth and should be built so that further expansion and addition will be possible. The interior should be arranged to facilitate the most economical methods of preserving official records and making them easily available. It should have modern equipment. It should be manned by a well-trained, efficient staff who can organize, arrange, catalogue and index the wealth of material. This staff ought to be administered by a non-political commission, who, together with the chief of the archives, could work out an archival policy for Ohio.

Administration after administration has recognized the desirability of preserving this valuable material. The State has already turned over to the Society tons of its non-current records. Now, when plans are being made for post-war construction, is the time to provide proper housing for the huge mass of State records. Other states are making

such plans. New York and Michigan are the most recent to have provided for archives buildings. What about Ohio? This is a situation worthy of attention.

PENNSYLVANIA

The governor's *Budget Circular* No. 85, dated February 10, 1944, regulating the "disposition of useless records" may be of interest to archivists in other states and is printed below.

Section 524 of the Administrative Code provides as follows:

"Except as otherwise provided by law, whenever any administrative department, board or commission shall have an accumulation of files of correspondence, reports, records or other papers, which are not needed or useful in the transaction of the current or anticipated future work of such department, board or commission, and which date back a period of four years and more, it shall be the duty of the head of such department, board or commission to submit to the Executive Board a report of that fact, accompanied by a concise statement of the condition, quantity, and character of such papers."

This means that the Executive Board has jurisdiction and decides the disposal of records which had a sufficient value to cause them to be retained for a period of four years. It does not mean that all correspondence, duplicate copies, memorandum slips and the like must be retained for four years before they can be destroyed. Every department, board or commission is its own judge as to what should be retained and for how long. If it decides that record material has value which requires that it be maintained for at least four years, then the Executive Board takes jurisdiction as to its disposal upon the petition by the department, board or commission.

Sections 1305 (d) and 1309 (k) provide that the Department of Public Instruction and the Pennsylvania Historical Commission shall have the power of decision as to the preservation of State Government records of historical value.

Procedure

(1) Departments, boards and commissions may destroy at any time records which they consider of no value which have been retained less than four years. Such records would be casual correspondence, inter-office memorandums on administrative problems such as personnel, supply purchases, requisitions, duplicate copies of records which were made for a temporary purpose and items of like nature.

(2) For records which were of such value that they have been retained for a period of four years or more but it is now decided that they are useless, petition must be made to the Executive Board under the law. This petition should be in the form of a memorandum from the head

of the department stating that the records described on an attached list are of no further value and recommending that approval be given for their destruction. Lists accompanying such memorandum should be submitted in six copies.

(3) Before submitting the memorandum to the Executive Board, the petition and the lists should be presented to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for his consideration and statement that the records are deemed to be of no historical value. This statement of the Superintendent of Public Instruction or his designated agent will be endorsed on the memorandum and on each page of the list. If any of the listed records are deemed to be of historical value, the Superintendent of Public Instruction will indicate such records upon the list.

(4) Certified copies of the Executive Board's action will be furnished the petitioning agency, whereupon the records to be destroyed will be delivered to the Department of Property and Supplies and those to be retained will be delivered to the Department of Public Instruction.

Departmental File Policy

When the files are studied for disposal of useless material, it is a good plan for each department to decide its administrative policy for future disposal of material of the same nature and to instruct the persons in charge of the files to follow this policy for disposal when any accumulation shall have reached the age decided upon.

Microfilming

Also when the files are studied, notes should be made of what records of permanent value are in such quantity that they might be microfilmed to save storage space. The State will likely avail itself of this process after the war.

At the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies, representing ninety-seven historical and patriotic societies with a combined membership of forty thousand persons, three resolutions were passed relating to public records in the state. The first calls attention to the fact that the irreplaceable archives of the state "are now crowded into wholly inadequate space in two rooms of the Education Building," while other states with less historical background have built or are planning to build adequate depositories for their archives. Therefore the governor, the Postwar Planning Commission, and the General Assembly are asked to plan for the construction of an archives building for Pennsylvania "on such a scale as to be commensurate with the dignity and the importance of Pennsylvania . . . designed and planned with a view to accommodating the records of the veterans of the several wars and in particular all types of records and other materials which will reflect the story of the military history of Pennsylvania."

The second resolution calls attention to the careful disposition of records

during the current waste paper salvage campaign that resulted from an executive order requiring that all papers proposed for disposal be examined by representatives of the state archives and the historical commission prior to their destruction, and commends the governor for his action in the hope that "this will lead to the development of measures which will guarantee the future protection and preservation of important . . . records and to the deposit of the older and more valuable records of all Departments in the State Archives. . . ."

The last resolution calls attention to the value of borough, city, county, and state records to the historian and to the fact that "these records suffer damage and are stored in ways to make them inaccessible to the historian"; and urges that the federation, the Department of Public Instruction, the state archives, and the historical commission co-operate in preparing and issuing a bulletin on practical methods of repairing, preserving, and storing inactive records.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The South Carolina Historical Society announces the opening of the papers of Robert Francis Withers Allston (1801-1864), presented in 1933, with temporary restrictions, by Mrs. Charles Albert Hill, daughter of Governor Allston. The collection, some nine thousand items in extent, includes plantation records, business letters, and the correspondence of the Allston family through three generations.

PRINTED BY GEORGE BANTA PUBLISHING COMPANY, MENASHA, WISCONSIN