The Third Annual Workshop of the Society of Georgia Archivists is scheduled at Georgia State University on November 20-21. The theme—"Insuring a Future for the Past"—highlights the sessions on documenting historic buildings, starting a local archives, and the partnership between archivists and historic preservationists that are designed to open a dialogue between these two groups. Equally pertinent for archivists are the sessions on security and the law, oral history, appraisal, the production and use of finding aids, the preparation of exhibits, genealogy, and procedural manuals.

Programs and registration information will be mailed in September. For further information, contact Ms. Jean Buckley, Workshop Chairperson, Historic Preservation Section, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta 30334.

The Society of Georgia Archivists is joining with the Society of American Archivists to host a luncheon on Tuesday, December 30, during the annual meeting in Atlanta of the American Historical Association. Speaker for the event, to be held at the Mariott Motor Hotel, is Frank E. Burke, newly appointed head of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission.

Tickets, priced at $7.50 each, are available from the SGA, Box 261, Georgia State University, Atlanta 30303.

The Georgia General Assembly, during its 1975 session, amended the Georgia Records Act to streamline records management provisions and to modify restrictions on access. The three sections governing access will significantly affect research in State archival records.

The first of these sections states:
Access to records of Constitutional Officers shall be at the discretion of the Constitutional Officer who created, received, or maintained the records, but no limitation on access to such records shall extend more than 25 years after creation of the records.

A limitation on access was written into the Act in 1973, based on the principle of executive privilege, and is lifted by enactments of this section. Constitutional officers are those state officials whose office is required by the Constitution of Georgia, but in practice the Act will affect primarily the governor.

The second section of the Act reads as follows:

(a) This section applies only to those records (1) that are confidential, classified or restricted by Acts of the General Assembly, or may be declared to be confidential, classified or restricted by future Acts of the General Assembly, unless said future Acts specifically exempt these records from the provisions of this Section; and (2) that have been, or are in the future, deposited in the Georgia State Archives or in any other State-operated archival institution because of their value for historical research.

(b) All restrictions on access to records covered by this Section are hereby lifted and removed seventy-five years after creation of the record.

(c) Restrictions on access to records covered by this Section may be lifted and removed as early as twenty years after the creation of the record on unanimous approval in writing of the State Records Committee.

(d) Applications requesting that the State Records Committee review and consider lifting such restrictions may be made either by the Director of the Department [of Archives and History] or by the head of the agency that transferred the records to the Archives.
The implications of this section for historians are obvious. Records that need to be confidential because of individual rights of privacy will be opened eventually to researchers. The State Records Committee consists of the Governor, the Secretary of State, the Attorney General and the State Auditor.

The third section reads as follows:

(a) Records that are by law confidential, classified or restricted may be used for research purposes by private researchers providing that (1) the researcher is qualified to perform such research; (2) the research topic is designed to produce a study that would be of potential benefit to the State or its citizens; and (3) the researcher will agree in writing to protect the confidentiality of the information contained in the records. When the purpose of the confidentiality is to protect the rights of privacy of any person or persons who are named in the records the researcher must agree, in either his notes or in his finished study or in any manner, not to refer to said person in such a way that they can be identified. When the purpose of the confidentiality is to protect other information the researcher must agree not to divulge that information.

(b) The head of the agency that created the records (or his designee) shall determine whether or not the researcher and his research topic meet the qualifications set forth in subsection (a) above prior to accepting the signed agreement from the researcher and granting permission to use the confidential records.

(c) The use of such confidential records for research shall be considered a privilege and the agreement signed by the researcher shall be binding on him. Researchers who violate the confidentiality of these records shall be punishable in the same manner as would government employees or officials found guilty of this offense.

This section applies to any confidential State governmental records, whether they are in the State Archives or in the creating agency. People other than historians probably will find this section useful because current records are
specifically available for research under controlled conditions. The authors of this amendment hope that this provision will generate research that will result in new insights into, and new methods of resolving, problems facing the State and its citizens.

Training for the information sciences was the topic of the recent Bertha Bassam Lecture at the University of Toronto Library School, reports Archives Bulletin (April, 1975), quarterly publication of the Archives Section of the Canadian Historical Association. David Larson, Archives-Library Co-ordinator of the Ohio Historical Society and co-ordinator of the Ohio Network of American History Research Centers, delivered the principal address.

Larson told the audience that he views the overall discipline as information management, and began by tracing the process of professionalization into five groups --library science, archives, records management, audio-visual specialties, and information science--which comprise information management. These groups have in common: a bias toward the technical rather than the intellectual side of the profession; a constant work cycle which can be entered at any point and which includes appraisal, collecting, cataloguing, reference, research, interpretation, and revision; six physical types of media with which to deal; and three dimensions--chronological, geographic, and subject--in which they treat this material. He suggested that this concentration on the physical, work-a-day activities has caused the fields to be looked on as trades, rather than as professions. With reference to present training, Larson feels the disciplinary approach divides and dilutes the potential strength of the information management profession, develops rigid bureaucratic structures based on the media dimension rather than on the more important information consideration, and builds critical barriers to job mobility. He sees research methodology, computer technology, networks, and social responsibility as important trends of the future which training must meet.

Larson advocated that an interdisciplinary approach be immediately adopted. He outlined a program that would deal with training for service in information management at three levels: administrator, specialist, and support person.
Those wishing to administer would do so directly after: study in a doctoral program called information management, occurring in an interdisciplinary department which would teach program development, systems management, theories of communication, computer applications, social responsibilities, and include specialization in two or three of the information management sub-fields, taken as cross-listed courses in the history, library science, or other departments; on the job training including rotation to various institutions and duties, and special on-going training. Specialists would require masters level training in the field in which they wish to specialize, on the job training including rotation to types of institutions within the sub-category, and special on-going training. Support staff have defined responsibilities for which they would receive specific training.

Larson concluded by recommending several adjustments that would be needed in the information management profession for Canada and the United States: the opening of job recruitment and replacement so that a person could move from one sub-category to another, joint meetings of the various professional organizations on a periodic basis, and the channelling of government funds on an information management basis rather than on the types of institution involved.

Professor Philip P. Mason, Director of the Archives of Labor History and Urban Affairs at Wayne State University, has spent years studying thefts from archives. His investigation isolated six motives:

(1) The desire for personal possession: as with art thefts, a desire to own an item that the thief might feel is not sufficiently recognized and well-treated in a library or archives. The items remain missing because they are rarely if ever put on the market.

(2) Kleptomania and other mental disturbances: theft may offer a challenge or seem an answer to feelings of antipathy, anger, or distrust of the establishment. The danger here is not only of theft but also of defacement or destruction.
(3) Convenience: the 'sort-term loan' of material when a researcher considers reading room hours to be excessively short, or conditions of work inconvenient. The provision of carrels and unsupervised reading rooms or small offices promote this sort of theft.

(4) Profit: the desire for pure monetary gain is perhaps the greatest motive. The rise of stamp and autograph collecting, the establishment of the art-dealers' profession and the absence of formal archives in the past century have fostered the market for documents and encouraged the document thief. There is no specific pattern to the thefts or the thieves. The number of inside jobs is shocking. Perhaps most shocking is the attitude of dealers, who do not concern themselves with the ownership of what they sell, and put the onus of proving ownership on the archives claiming a stolen item.

(5) The desire to purge records, by theft or destruction, of items which contradict a theory or which might be considered damaging to a reputation. This could occur when an individual's thesis is not upheld by the papers as he might wish, or when documents show an ancestor to have been of the wrong political persuasion, or someone might feel grandfather's certificate belongs in his home and not in an archival collection.

(6) The workings of official government and public agencies. Documents may be alienated by legal officers, for items entered as evidence may never be returned to their proper place.

Mason found most disturbing the habit of archivists to remain silent about a theft, which not only encourages the thief but permits him to move unsuspected to another repository to do his dirty work. Three points Mason commends to archivists:

(1) Consider carefully the staff you hire, their collecting habits, the possible conflict of interests which could arise. Remember that this means the security staff, janitors and maintenance staff, etc.: everyone with the right or ability to gain access to storage or stack areas. Arrange to have cleaning in security areas done during office hours. Trust no one.

(2) Examine the credentials of researchers--watch for forgeries. Enforce rules on use of materials; keep
a list of all items used by a researcher and limit what he may bring into the reading room with him; use registration forms; take all reasonable and possible precautions to discourage theft; consider closed-circuit TV and other electronic surveillance systems.

(3) Identify your holdings: use stamps and invisible markings, if feasible; microfilm extensive holdings (this inhibits purging in particular); provide research copies of material considered to be in particular danger of theft or misuse. Have procedures for apprehending thieves, be prepared for emergencies. Consider the next steps: Should you bring charges? notify his faculty or employer? disbar him from doing further research? Do not take the easy way out, or he may move on to some other archives. Our responsibility is to take direct and forceful action.

(The full text of Mason's study will appear in the October issue of the American Archivist.)

Finally, to the thief, we quote Jared Bean, The Old Librarian's Almanac (1774):

For him that stealeth a Book from this Library, let it change to a Serpent in his hand and rend him. Let him be struck with Palsy, and all his Members blasted. Let him languish in Pain, crying aloud for Mercy and let there be no surcease to his Agony till he sink to Dissolution. Let Book-worms gnaw his Entrails in token of the Worm that dieth not, and when at last he goeth to his final Punishment let the Flames of Hell consume him for ever and aye.

and provocative review of the problem of distinguishing between personal and official papers, and suggests that presidential papers be defined as private property subject to public regulation. A president could maintain ownership of his files until he gave them to the government, and he must give them. The 48th American Assembly, meeting at Arden House, Harriman, New York, published both a background monograph by historian Norman A. Graebner, and a Final Report of its deliberations, both under the title *The Records of Public Officials*. The three-day conference of historians, librarians, archivists, and lawyers concluded that past practices have not served the nation well. The Assembly therefore called for public ownership of the papers of officials in all three branches of government, not merely the executive and legislative, and proposed establishment of a separate, independent agency to handle the materials. Finally, *GEORGIA ARCHIVE* Associate Editor David E. Horn, "Who Owns Our History?" *Library Journal*, C (April 1, 1975), 635–639, places the matter in a broader perspective than the other authors.

Ann Campbell, SAA Executive Director, on May 7 appeared before the Senate Committee on Government Operations to state the Society's position on the proposal of the General Services Administration for dealing with the papers of President Nixon. Copies of her statement are available from Ms. Campbell, SAA, Box 8198, University of Illinois at Chicago Circle, Chicago 60680.

** The debate between the right to privacy and the right to know, which is both within, and at the same time much larger than, the concern over ownership of the papers of public officials, also waxes as warm as ever. The amended Freedom of Information Act to date has been invoked rarely in requests to the National Archives and thus has had little effect on archival enterprise. But before Congress presently is a "comprehensive right to privacy act"—HR 1984—that seeks to extend federal regulation of record keeping practices to state and local governments and private businesses. The implications of this are likely to be far-reaching, extending well beyond the federal sphere. Opinions on the proposal should be conveyed now to your senators and representative.

The Society of American Archivists (address above) offers at no charge for a one-week loan a file concerning various federal and state laws governing privacy and the right to know. Documents in the file may be copied.

http://digitalcommons.kennesaw.edu/georgia_archive/vol3/iss2/10
Congress continues to wrestle with the General Copyright Revision Bill and recently heard the opinions of several library groups concerning the library photocopying provisions. The statements of these groups are reproduced in *Special Libraries*, 66 (August, 1975), 389-400, 405.

Bills have been introduced into Congress by Senators Jacob Javits (S 1435), Representative John Brademas (HR 6057) and Edward Koch (HR 6829) to permit the deduction on federal income tax returns of the value of certain gifts of papers.

To keep abreast of developments in Congress on tax and privacy legislation, as well as to keep informed of the continuing discussion of copyright and the ownership of the papers of public officials, we strongly recommend a membership in the Society of American Archivists. This group is the only representative of archivists that can monitor, and speak for us on, national issues. And developments are occurring so rapidly, that only through the SAA's fine bimonthly newsletter can we learn of events in time to react. Write SAA Executive Director, The Library, Box 8198, University of Illinois at Chicago Circle, Chicago 60680.

*Manuscripts*, XXVII (Summer, 1975), 240-241, picked up the following item from the *Philadelphia Inquirer*: Poet John Milton tried recently, through a medium named Judith Richardson, to make the location of some of his hitherto undiscovered manuscripts known to the twentieth century. "He said he left them behind when he fled the country in 1660 just before the overthrow of Cromwell, whom Milton supported, and the restoration of the British monarchy." Elliott Alexander and his wife (who works for the medium) went to England in 1974 to try to locate the manuscripts using the directions passed on in a number of different seances. Unfortunately, a stone cottage where the manuscripts were supposed to be hidden had been destroyed in 1962.
The New York State Library, at the request of the Preservation Committee of the Resources and Technical Services Section of the New York Library Association, has established a referral and information service—without fee—to institutions and individuals. The Clearinghouse for Paper Preservation and Restoration will answer questions about deteriorating paper and its preservation by supplying literature, by discussing the problem with specialists and passing on their suggestions, or by putting the inquirer in direct contact with the specialists. Address:

William De Alleaume  
Clearinghouse for Paper Preservation and Restoration  
New York State Library  
Education Building  
Albany, New York 12224

Patricia Freedman, Head of Sound Archives, Eastern Michigan University, provides basic directions on the "Preliminary Care of Sound Archives" in Open Entry, (Michigan Archival Association Newsletter) II, No. 1 (Winter, 1975).

"A kind and important donor just left you his very personal collection of sound recordings: a two foot high stack of 78's, his grandfather's old cylinder recordings (some in a pretty brown color and even some white ones) and a batch of acetate tapes.

"The first thing to do is nothing. Leave them in the boxes, cartons, or packages for at least twenty-four to forty-eight hours. However, where you leave them is important. This should be a room in the 60° range and between 40 to 60 percent relative humidity. (This temperature and humidity range is appropriate for all recorded materials, including film.) Avoid closets. The records, cylinders and tapes must have air to recuperate. The tapes must be out of range of small motors or magnetic fields of any kind. (Even a vacuum cleaner can be harmful.) These can erase the magnetic charge which originally put the sound on the tape. If possible, put this collection on a shelf where it will get as little handling as possible until processing begins.
"When getting ready for accessioning, make sure that you have enough work space so as not to crowd your items. This sorting area should ideally be reserved for this purpose only, even if it may not be too large. Remove and discard all packing paper, especially newsprint, kraft, soft tissue, and corrugated cardboard as you prepare for inspection, storage, and recording of the basic information you may want to put on your cards. Keep only the hard cardboard slipcase of the disc recordings. If the discs have plastic wrappers, remove them too as soon as possible. The tape recordings may be kept in their original boxes. Cylinder containers are valuable in themselves and of course should be used. For long-term storage, there are better methods, but these can run into money. The Hollinger Corporation has ready-made slip cases for disc recordings and will custom make others for special uses, such as the cylinder containers which the company made for the Library of Congress.

"Carefully rewind tapes at a slow speed with easy tension as they may be brittle, especially if they seem to be several years old. Keep up this practice every six months (or at least once a year if time is tight) if you have determined that they are more than ten years old. Playing tapes occasionally releases the "bubbles" or adhesions sometimes created in long-term storage. In very old tapes it may be safer to play at slow speed instead of a fast wind, as a fast speed can cause breakage and put too much tension on the center. It can also stretch or permanently distort the material. As soon as possible, preserve your tapes on a duplicate tape of the newer materials which retain their flexibility and wear time. Repair all splices which seem to be causing further deterioration.

"If tape seems dusty, it may be carefully cleaned while rewinding with a very clean, dry, lint-free cloth. A new chamois for this purpose has been very helpful. Avoid storing unboxed tapes. Plastic reel boxes suitable for long term storage are available from Realistic (Radio Shack) Electronics. Cardboard boxes for temporary storage are available at most media supply sources. Be sure to store tapes or discs on edge. In the case of tapes this prevents damage to the edge of the tape. In discs it avoids imprint and other pressure induced symptoms.

"Disc recordings, especially the early ones, should be handled very carefully. This is one good reason for a
special working space, because an area used for other clean-up purposes often contains residues of dust, chemicals, and other materials brought in on paper collections and documents. The standard paper container in which the original material came often disintegrates after a while, leaving its mark on the recording. Fungus is in no way selective. It will avail itself of any medium as long as there are some organic particles to feed on. The white spots on the wax cylinders and the brown rough spots on discs that do not yield to detergent and water are two examples of areas already inhabited. These fungus organisms are equally the enemy of the vigilant archivist who cares about the condition of his manuscripts.

"Another problem with earlier discs and cylinders is that the materials which went into their manufacture will change properties, and they become brittle. If possible, refrain from playing them on anything that does not have a light electronic pickup. Use a turntable with a variable speed (no changer—discs may not be able to withstand too many falls from the spindle). The speeds are not always accurate both on account of early recording errors and of the changes that may have taken place during the aging process. Using original equipment may satisfy a nostalgic yen, but may prove fatal to the reproduction after a few plays. Resist the temptation, and sort, arrange and store the recording until proper equipment is available. Cylinder players can be modified for use in preservation of these old materials. This can be done by electrification and use of a special stylus. This not only serves the purpose of preservation, but also makes the sounds more compatible to our present listening habits.

"All materials should be cleaned before any attempt is made to play the recordings on even the choicest equipment. And most important, wear clean white cotton gloves while handling these materials. Finger prints can produce etching from the grease and acid."

** Portable exhibit boards providing approximately ninety square feet of surface space in three units can be built from scratch for about $60. Directions, supplied by the Society of American Archivists' Executive Director, Ann Morgan Campbell, are printed in *History News*, 30 (May, 1975), 124.
Years have passed since America's archivists discussed in meetings or publications developments in photocopy machines and ways the equipment could be modified to suit our requirements. William Saffady, "New Developments in Electrostatic Copiers," American Archivist, 38 (January, 1975), 67-75, offers relief. The article considers more than a dozen new copiers, their features, advantages and disadvantages. Personnel in repositories considering acquisition of such equipment should, without question, study this article beforehand. And the rest of us could profit from it too. We need to discuss our requirements for copying fragile, and oversized, and faint documents, as well as tightly-sewn bound items, and make recommendations to the manufacturers, who admittedly have been more concerned with corporate users than archival-library-academic patrons.

One of the brightest and most prolific writers on the archival scene, William Saffady of the Archives of Labor History and Urban Affairs at Wayne State University, has contributed not only the article above, but also "Reference Service to Researchers in Archives," RQ, 14 (Winter, 1974), 139-144. Discussing a subject rarely addressed in print, Saffady provides a fine review of the literature on the subject organized in a highly informative manner.

When the city of Haverhill, Massachusetts, faced up to its 300-year backlog of unprocessed city records, it found enthusiasm and concern and innovative thinking adequate to the challenge. The New England Archivists Newsletter, Vol. 2, No. 3 (August, 1975), reports that "by glamorizing the records and capitalizing on interest in the Bicentennial, the city recruited volunteers through ads in the local papers, on the radio, and so on. Most were college students, spouses of local professionals, or retired people, each group having positive and negative characteristics. College students, for instance, were available in large numbers and had some academic expertise, but their time was limited and their work habits relatively undisciplined. With volunteers the only source of labor available to the archives, time invested in training and supervision and the acceptance of a 5 percent margin of error were a small price to pay for gaining control over a huge backlog of records.
** Prologue: The Journal of the National Archives, 7 (Spring, 1975), carried two articles of interest to the archival profession broadly. Samuel P. Hays, "History and Genealogy: Patterns of Change and Prospects for Cooperation," 39-43, calls for cooperation among genealogists and social historians, pointing out areas in which the groups can benefit from the work of the others. Milton O. Gustafson, "Archival Implications of State Department Recordkeeping," 36-38, gives a brief but interesting comparison between conventional filing and finding systems and those using microfilm as a storage medium and the computer for a finding aid.

** Ms. Archivist, Vol. II, No. 2 (Summer, 1974), is devoted almost entirely to providing information about the nature and location of women's history collections. Among the many distinguished collections listed is the Georgia Women Authors Collection at Georgia State College for Women in Milledgeville.


** Lila J. Goff, head of the Audio-Visual Library, Minnesota Historical Society, provides a fine, brief introduction to the handling and processing of taped interviews in History News, 30 (July, 1975), 161.

** The Georgia Department of Archives and History has completed indexes to pension files in the Civil War Section and to land reserve records in the Surveyor General's Department.

** In the continuing effort to standardize and improve archival services, groups both within and outside of the

** The Committee on Terminology and Statistics of the Society of American Archivists is seeking copies of statistical reports and/or forms used for them, showing items measured and units used. Address material to David E. Horn, DePauw University Archives, Greencastle, Indiana 46135.

** The Georgia Department of Archives and History, in cooperation with the Georgia Bicentennial Commission and other co-sponsoring agencies, is planning a symposium on Georgia studies to be held at the State Archives on February 6-7, 1976. The purpose of this symposium is to create a forum in which scholars engaged in Georgia studies can meet and exchange information concerning their work. For additional information contact:

Edwin Bridges
Surveyor General Department
Archives and Records Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30334
404-656-2367

** The National Association of State Archives and Records Administrators met on July 24-25, 1975, to discuss the establishment of minimum standards for, and responsibilities of, state archival/records management programs. Sessions explored the use of technical assistance and consultant services, the National Historical Publications
and Records Program, public records, court records, local government records, microfilm as a public record, and the private papers of public officials.

** From Wilfred C. Platt, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer of the Georgia Association of Historians, we have received the following in exchange for data on the SGA printed in the GAH newsletter.

"Archivists are invited to membership in the Georgia Association of Historians. The Association was founded in 1973, and membership is open to 'professional historians in Georgia.' This broad definition is intended to include all who conceive of their work as being a part of the historical profession.

"The purposes of the Association include the holding of meetings and the fostering of professional and social communication among historians. The second annual meeting of the Association was held at Georgia State University in April, 1975, and was attended by approximately 150 historians.

"Small seminars are a feature of the program of the annual meeting, and it is entirely possible that topics of interest to archivists could be dealt with in future seminars. The Association circulates a newsletter which contains news of the organization, as well as items of general interest to historians.

"Membership dues are: regular annual dues, $4.00; graduate-student annual dues, $2.00; and life membership, $48.00. Make checks payable to 'Georgia Association of Historians' and send them to Secretary-Treasurer Platt, Box 1, Mercer University, Macon 31207."
RECENT ACCESSIONS AND OPENINGS OF GEORGIA RESOURCES

GEORGIA REPOSITORIES

Athens

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS DEPARTMENT, ILAH DUNLAP
LITTLE MEMORIAL LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

DR. GEORGE BABER ATKISSON Collection, 1851-1914: contains family papers, mainly Athens, Ga., relating to social history; 84 items.

NATHAN ATKINSON BROWN Papers, 1850s-1936: includes Civil War correspondence and relates to White Oak Plantation, Camden County, Ga.; 58 items.

GEORGIA RAILROAD AND BANKING CO. Miscellaneous Papers, 1825-1899: letters, shares, documents relating to shares; 238 items.

CLARK HOWELL Papers, 1873-1946: papers of editor and owner of Atlanta Constitution; 1,055 items.


THOMAS JONES Papers, 1819-1964: includes records of Greenwood Plantation, Thomas County, Ga.; 115 items.

FLEMING JORDAN Letters, 1842-1865: primarily Civil War letters; 43 items.

MARY HUBNER WALKER Collection, 1874-1899: contains correspondence between Paul Hamilton Hayne and Charles W. Hubner; 129 items.

Atlanta

ATLANTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

JACK ADAIR Collection, 1905-1938: contracts, title documents, deeds, indentures, plat diagrams of Adair Realty Co.; 1 cu.ft.
BERT H. FLANDERS Scrapbooks: on the history of Atlanta and Georgia, indexes of events from 1819 to 1970 with stress on material relating to literary figures; 8 vols.

FULTON COUNTY GOVT. Archives: includes County Manager's subject files (1947-1962, 1 cu.ft.); County Manager's outside organization file (1964-1969, 1 cu.ft.), arranged alphabetically with subject list; county voter history (163 microfiche), including voter registration to 1 Jan. 1973; total 10 cu.ft.

WILLIAM D. FUNKHOUSER Collection, 1942-1945: photographs and documents pertaining to the "Emory Unit," 43rd General Hospital, U.S. Army; 1/2 cu.ft.

HUGH T. KENNAN Collection, 1922: Prohibition-era formulae for making "bathtub gin," includes original bottles of ingredients.


J.M. McCRARY Collection, 1862-1864: contains Civil War correspondence, forms used by C.S.A., tax account, contract with former slaves; 77 items.

WILLIAM G. RAOUl Family Papers: includes family correspondence and diaries (1858-1892), information on Mexican National Railroad (1890s), stock certificate of Atlanta, Decatur and Stone Mountain Turnpike (1871); 1/2 cu.ft.

SAMUEL SPENCER Papers, 1864: copies of typed transcripts of Civil War letters of C.S.A. soldier, banker and first president of Southern Railway System; 57 items.

J.P. STEVENS ENGRAVING CO. Collection, 1880s-1930s: examples of firm's engraving skill in printed notices, cards, menus, and announcements (providing a source of information on deaths, weddings, mergers, banquets, etc.); 4 cu.ft.

SAM WEYMAN Collection; contains copy of letter, 20 Aug. 1826, by James Shorter, describing trip through upper Georgia to Augusta, then Savannah, and by ship to New York on way to Yale College; 4 pp., holograph.

WILLIAM COOPER Diaries, 1860, 1870: microfilm copies of two diaries, colorfully and amusingly illustrated by the author, a planter and lawyer from Tuscumbia, Ala.


HAROLD H. MARTIN Papers, ca. 1900-1975: addition; papers created during writing of biography of Robert W. Woodruff, 1974-1975; appr. 5 boxes. [The Martin Papers now comprise 45 mss boxes. An inventory is available in the repository.]

RALPH EMERSON McGILL Papers, ca. 1968-1975: additions; correspondence, mostly letters to Mrs. McGill after the editor's death, and memorabilia; ca. 200 items. [A guide, including inventory and name and subject indexes, is available in the repository. The papers, some 100 mss boxes and 75 scrapbooks, cover his entire career but are most voluminous for the late 1950s and the 1960s.]

ELIZA K. PASCHALL Papers, 1958-1970: additions; papers, 1965-1970, relating to the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations, the Community Relations Commission, and related organizations and to the Democratic Party in Georgia, 1968; ca. 3 cu.ft. [The Paschall Papers now include appr. 25 boxes; an inventory is available in the repository.]

DOROTHY ROGERS TILLY Papers, 1868-1970: includes correspondence, reports, clippings, mainly concerning her work with President Truman's Commission on Civil Rights (1947) and with the Women's Division of Christian Service of the Methodist Church; 4 mss boxes. [Index and inventory available.]
MARTHA HARPER (Mrs. John) BALDWIN Travel Account, May-August 1831: xerox copy of typed transcript, describes overland journey from Monticello, Ga., through Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, New York, and Connecticut; includes some genealogical data on Harper, Shorter, and Blount families.


REV. JOHN CALVIN DAVIDSON (1844-1905) Diary, Jan. 1878-Jan. 1879: kept while author studied for Methodist ministry at Vanderbilt Univ.; 1 vol. [Repository also has his "Notes and Sermons (1 vol., n.d.) and album describing friends, 1877-1888.]

GEORGE LITTLETON DEKLE "Notes on Embalming": kept by author, resident of Cordele, Ga., while attending Champion College of Embalming, Springfield, O. (graduated in 1901); 1 vol.

LOUISA WARREN PATCH FLETCHER (1808-1884) Diary, 1857-1883: xerox copy; kept by wife of owner of Fletcher House in Marietta, Ga.; records family activities, reviews of reading, her thoughts; 1 vol.

FLETCHER HOUSE (Marietta, Ga.) Accounts Ledger, July 1859-Feb. 1860: hotel in which the Andrews Raid supposedly originated, destroyed by Sherman's troops, rebuilt as Kennesaw House; lists guests with date and amount paid and hotel's expenses; 1 vol. (118 pp.) [To be microfilmed.]

JAMES GARDNER (1813-1874) Papers, 1817-1890: lawyer, businessman, planter, editor-publisher of Augusta, Ga., Constitutionalist; personal and business correspondence, deeds, estate papers, contracts, a few records of Columbia Mining Co.; 500 items.

LEBANON BAPTIST CHURCH (Roswell, Ga.) Minutes, 1836-1853: from church's founding in 1836; 1 vol. (144 pp.) + typed transcript. [To be microfilmed.]

LOVEJOY (Ga.) PICAYUNE [newspaper]: Vol. 1 (nos. 1-12, monthly, March 1890-March 1891), Vol. 2 (nos. 1-13, weekly, April-July 1891); bound as 1 vol.

MADISON (Ga.) YOUNG MATRONS' CLUB Records, 1893-1896: minutes, dues record, constitution, by-laws of social club; 1 vol.
ALEXANDER MEANS (1801-1883) Letters, 1853-1875: to Oreon Mann (later Mrs. Rufus Smith); president of Southern Female Masonic College, Covington, Ga.; 11 items + typed transcripts.

SARAH VIRGINIA MEANS Diary and Composition Book, 1874-1876: xerox copy; kept while a student at Wesleyan Female College, Macon, Ga.; 1 vol.

NATHANIEL R. MITCHELL Family Papers, 1830-1895: planter, Thomas County, Ga.; consists of family and business correspondence, plantation and farm records, shipping manifest, and cotton receipts; 1 cu.ft.


Microfilm Library

ATLANTA Constitution, 1915-1918: 46 reels [From Microfilming Corporation of America]

INDEX TO COMPILED SERVICE RECORDS of the Volunteer Tennessee Militia for the Cherokee War, Removal, and Disturbances, 1832 reels [From National Archives]

JOURNALS OF CONTINENTAL CONGRESS: Vols. 1-6 (1774-1776), 7-11 (1777-1778), 15-18 (1779-1780); 3 reels [From Library of Congress]

MACON Telegraph, 1862-1865: 2 reels [From Bell & Howell]

SOUTH CAROLINA TREASURY DEPT.: Ledger Books, Vols. A, B, and C (1783-1791), and Journals (1783-1791); 4 reels [From South Carolina Dept. of Archives and History]

U.S. BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS: The Freedman's Savings and Trust Co. (Atlanta, Savannah, Augusta 1865-1874; 5 reels); Records of the Assistant Commissioner for the State of Georgia, List of freedmen murdered or assaulted (1867) and Records relating to operations and to murder and outrages (1865-1869), 1 reel.

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Public Records Section
(formerly State Records Section)

DEPT. OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES: EDP Review Committee
Subject files (1967-1973; 13 cu.ft.); Minutes (1974; .1 cu.ft.)

DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE: Administrative Div. Director's

DEPT. OF AUDITS: State Auditor, Annual report (FY 1974; 3 vols.)

DEPT. OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: Public Relations Unit,

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL: Insurance Div.,
Insurance company annual statements (1972 life insurance companies, 1973 fire and casualty insurance companies; 68 cu.ft.); Industrial Loan Commission, closed loan company files [companies no longer in business] (A-Z; 13 cu.ft.)

DEPT. OF EDUCATION: State Superintendent of Schools,
Subject files (1971; 4 cu.ft.); Staff Services Div., Educational system statistical files, financial reports, superintendents' reports, transportation reports, school plant reports, drop-out reports (misc. years; 45 cu.ft.)

FORESTRY COMMISSION: Field Services Div., Fire reports (1966-1969; 19 cu.ft.)

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT: Governor's proclamations (1968-1970; 2 cu.ft.); Governor's general administrative records, including correspondence and subject files (1970-1974; 84 cu.ft.); Governor's intern program, Intern study report files (1971-1973; 11 cu.ft.); Published findings of the Governor's Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals (1974; 1/2 cu.ft.)

cu.ft.); House and Senate Committee Books (1973-1974; 2 cu.ft.); Engrossed bills and resolutions of the General Assembly (1975; 5 cu.ft.)

DEPT. OF HUMAN RESOURCES: Commissioner's Office, Board of Human Resources Minutes (1972-1974; 1 cu.ft.); County Dept. of Family and Children's Services, Annual report files and Minutes of board meetings (1972-1973; 4 cu.ft.); Div. of Community Services, Milledgeville Youth Development Center, Minutes of the Children's Benefit Fund, Minutes of the Scout Troop (1970-1973), Annual report (FY 1974; 3/4 cu.ft.); Director's general administrative records (1972; 7 cu.ft.); Div. of Mental Health, Director's subject file (1972; 11 cu.ft.); Central State Hospital, Manpower Admin. Div., Minutes and staffing files (.1 cu.ft.); Div. of Physical Health, Director's subject files (1973; 9 cu.ft.); Family Health Unit, Director's office subject files (1973; 2 cu.ft.); Epidemiology Unit, "Physicians' Reports" (1974; .1 cu.ft.); Health Program Management Unit, Human Subjects at Risk files and Health program projects files (various dates; 4 cu.ft.)


UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA: Board of Regents, Annual reports of schools in the University System (FY 1973; 3 cu.ft.)

DEPT. OF VETERANS' SERVICE: V.S. Statistical report file (1957-1973; 1 cu.ft.); State Board of Veterans' Service, Minutes (1973; .1 cu.ft.); Public information files, news releases (1950-1974; 1 cu.ft.)

Note: For information concerning records in the Public Records Section, please contact (404) 656-2383.

SOUTHERN LABOR ARCHIVES
GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY


GEORGIA DEMOCRATIC PARTY FORUM Records, 1959-1972: correspondence, financial documents, minutes, printed material of splinter group which supported former Gov. Ellis Arnall in his unsuccessful write-in bid for governor in 1966; 1,970 lvs. [Unpublished inventory available.]


GEORGE PEARLMAN Papers, 1892-1975: include research notes on and a biography of Thomas Wilson Talbot, founder of the Machinists Union, and clippings about Labor Day; 41 lvs. [Unpublished inventory available.]

RETAIL, WHOLESALE, AND DEPARTMENT STORE UNION, SOUTHEASTERN REGION, Records, 1940-1968: correspondence, financial documents, and company files including cases brought before National Labor Relations Board; 7,030 lvs. [Unpublished inventory available.]

Carrollton

ARCHIVES
WEST GEORGIA COLLEGE

SACRED HARP SINGING Collection, 1968-1975: minutes of annual convention, two recordings, songbooks; 10 items.

WEST GEORGIA REGION Collection (from 1840): church records, church histories, photographs, club minutes, local histories, city and county plat maps; 250 items.

GEORGIANA Collection (from 1820): maps, church records, reports from various state offices; 40 items.
North Carolina

SOUTHERN HISTORICAL COLLECTION
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

CHARLES IVERSON GRAVES Papers: addition, 1857-1894; native of Rome, Ga., served in U.S., Confederate, and Egyptian navies and as railroad engineer; includes letters to and about him, clippings, addresses, and other printed material, mariner's log (1859-1861), and diary (1875-1878; 1 vol.) containing accounts, memoranda, personal notations, and correspondence records; 35 items, 3 vols. [Partial description, unpublished, available at the repository.]

EDITH RUSSELL HARRINGTON Papers, 1930-1973: co-founder and director, Atlanta Children's Civic Theater; includes correspondence, plans, outlines, other materials relating to her work as stage and lighting designer for outdoor drama festivals, some in Georgia; 3 ft.

SARAH A. JARRETT Papers, 1846-1852; resident of Walton's Ford, Habersham County, Ga.; personal and family correspondence; 24 items.

THOMAS BUTLER KING (1800-1864) Papers: addition, 1840-1850: Whig politician; letters to his brother concerning current national political affairs and his own public activities; 4 items.

U.B. PHILLIPS Papers: addition; copies of typed transcripts of 4 interviews conducted in 1974 by John Roper, Univ. of North Carolina, with persons who worked with Professor Phillips at Yale Univ., 1929-1934.

EUGENIA RAWLS-DONALD SEAWELL Theater Collection, 1916-1974: Broadway and TV actress and lawyer-producer-publisher husband; correspondence, clippings, playbills, scripts, photographs, and ephemera, some related to her early years in Dublin, Ga., and at Wesleyan College, Macon; 20 ft.

HOWARD WILBUR THOMAS Papers, 1899-1974: artist, served on faculties of Agnes Scott College (1943-1945) and Univ. of Georgia (1945-1965); includes personal and professional correspondence, diaries and other painting records, records of exhibits, museums, and galleries, and materials relating to his classroom work; 3,500 items [Unpublished description available at repository.]
SARAH (EVE) ADAMS Diary, 1813-1814: relates to her life and family in Richmond County, Ga., and the Presbyterian church in Augusta.

TRUEMAN G. AVERY Diary, 1868; records travels of New York businessman through Georgia via Macon and Savannah.


JOHN EMORY BRYANT Papers: relate to activities with Freedmen's Bureau and Republican Party in Georgia during Reconstruction; 1,818 items + 40 vols.


CHESHIRE, SULLIVAN, AND CANADAY, INC., Papers, 1912-1949: Charleston cotton exporting firm; include records relating to purchases in Ga. in 1930s and 1940s; ca. 38,000 items.

JAMES H. DeVOTIE Family Scrapbook, 1849-1925: personal and business cards, railroad tickets, social invitations and programs from Columbus, Ga., and vicinity, mostly 1850s and 1860s.

ALBERT KENRICK FISHER Journal, 1886: records of investigations of rice cultivation and bird life, some of which were conducted on rice plantations near Savannah.

LOUIS HAMBURGER Papers, 1857-1900: correspondence of owner of textile mill, Waynmanville, Ga.; 53 items.

EDWARD JENKINS HARDEN Papers, 1840-1885: relate to legal and financial affairs of Savannah family; 99 items.

ELIZABETH BALDWIN (WILEY) HARRIS Papers, 1858-1958: include diary (1862-1893) from plantation in Hancock County, Ga.

JAMES WALLACE McALPIN Papers, 1853-1897: family correspondence, Savannah.
South Carolina

ARCHIVES
DACUS LIBRARY, WINTHROP COLLEGE
ROCK HILL


Tennessee

TENNESSEE STATE LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES
NASHVILLE

CUNNINGHAM DANIEL Letter, 8 April 1830: written from Wilkes County, Ga.; family news.

GEORGE WASHINGTON DILLON (1838-1909) Papers, ca. 1850-1875: Civil War diaries; 26 items + 10 vols.

SARAH HARRIET McCONNELL (1840-1931) Memoir, ca. 1923: typed transcript of detailed memoir recounting family's imprisonment in federal jail in Nashville (1864-1865), describing arrest, prison life and conditions, eventual parole and release, and trip back to Georgia (Catoosa County); 1 item (11 pp.)