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RESOURCES FOR GEORGIA STUDIES IN THE
SOUTHERN HISTORICAL COLLECTION

Ellen B. Neal*

For many writers of Southern history, the Southern Historical Collection at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill has all the charm of an El Dorado. This great aggregation of manuscript material, covering every Southern state, supplies scholars throughout the nation with the unrefined ore for their work. The Collection grew out of the vision, dedication and persistence of Dr. J. G. deRoulhac Hamilton, who came to the University of North Carolina as a professor of history in 1906. From then until his death in 1961, Dr. Hamilton devoted himself to saving the rapidly vanishing raw material of Southern history from the dangers of "fire, flood, rats, mice, and energetic housewives."1 By 1930 his work had attained such scope that the University Board of Trustees created the Southern Historical Collection as a division of the University Library.

His earlier acquisitions and the small but valuable body of material received from the former North Carolina Historical Society formed a nucleus to which Dr. Hamilton made extensive additions after 1930. He and his faithful Ford automobiles became famous throughout the South, which he crossed time and again for over 500,000 miles, in a constant search for manuscripts. Dr. Hamilton used telephone books and court house records as well as personal contacts to locate the descendants of prominent Southerners, occasionally pursuing them far beyond the borders of the South. In addition he spoke before uncounted patriotic and historical societies attempting to persuade Southerners to place their papers in a repository where they would be properly cared for and accessible to scholars.

*Mrs. Neal is a member of the staff of the Southern Historical Collection. She is grateful to Dr. Carolyn Wallace, Manuscripts Curator, for her assistance in the preparation of this article.
WHY PRESERVE PHOTOGRAPHS?

Photographs, unlike artworks or manuscripts, have always been a common occurrence in our lives, consequently they are regarded casually, and we have never developed the aesthetic consciousness for them that we have for paintings, drawings, or precious documents. This casual attitude is a severe underestimation of the significance of photography in our lives. Photographs are an illustration of the past, a communication of the present, and a reference for the future. Today, there is hardly any means of communication in man's repertoire that does not employ a "picture consciousness". We live in a visually communicative world, our conversation and cognitive processes are thoroughly punctuated with a fluency in visual images that would have been incomprehensible a few generations ago. An example of this is a sampling of internationally circulated magazines such as "Time" which may contain photographs on 85% of its pages. A monthly circular like the "Atlanta Magazine" may have photographs on 50% of its pages. One can scarcely turn the page in today's magazines without encountering the photographic image! In newspapers, photographs appear on the front page as advertisements for the banner headline of the major story of the day. The compiled efforts of photographers of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries have given us the capability to relate to photographic images as complete thoughts, without the slightest reference to verbal or literal resources. And today the photograph thanks to its availability is rapidly, albeit subtly, becoming the universal language.

In scarcely one-hundred years photography has become the predominant media for world-wide information exchange. Its contemporary status as a communications and documentary medium will grow immensely in the future as more rapid and sophisticated means of making and transmitting photographic images are developed. It is probable that we will produce and view more photographs in the next ten years than we have in the last twenty-five. To archivists, this means that they must become more familiar with the photograph and its significance, as they will be faced with an ever increasing resource of photographs in the future. Not only must they become critics so they will have the insight to recognize pertinent and valuable images, but they must know how to preserve these photographs and the ones in their present collections. As we become aware of the significance of photographs the photographs of yesterday will have an increasing value, and we will come to regard them as precious documents. However unless we begin the preservation of photographs already in our collections an incalculable portion of our history will be lost before we are aware of it.

Photographic materials are treated somewhat like white elephants in many collections and archives. They cannot be handled in the same manner as paper documents, nor can they be stored with them without hastening their deterioration. There is also a large variety of photographic materials, from silver daguerreotypes to flammable nitrate negatives, each requiring unique treatment in preservation and storage. The methods for the preservation of these images are neither difficult or prohibitively expensive, mostly they require an archivist with a knowledge of archival photographic processes. Yet the immense and important photographic collections among the different archives in Atlanta are nevertheless neglected and stored in common cardboard cartons, like white elephants, to slowly fade away.

Alan T. Clark
February 15, 1974
404-872-3453
In 1948 Dr. Hamilton retired as director, although he maintained an office in the Collection and continued to pursue elusive manuscripts until his death in 1961. His successor, Dr. James W. Patton, displayed a goodly share of the same gift for collecting, and under his direction, 1948-1967, the Collection grew to three million items.

The National Historical Publications Commission in 1965 invited the Southern Historical Collection, along with fifteen other repositories, to participate in a project to make significant groups of source material available on microfilm. The Commission grant provided funds for arranging manuscripts, publishing a brief guide to each collection, and making negative microfilm from which sale and loan copies may be produced cheaply. Under Dr. Patton's supervision, seventeen groups in the Southern Historical Collection were filmed, including three of Georgia material—Duff Green, Benjamin C. Yancey, and John M. Berrien.

Dr. J. Isaac Copeland succeeded Dr. Patton as director in 1967 and under his leadership the Collection has grown to nearly five and a half million pieces arranged in over 3,900 groups. By far the most ambitious project undertaken during Dr. Copeland's tenure has been the publication of The Southern Historical Collection, A Guide to Manuscripts, a compilation of brief descriptions of most manuscript groups in the Collection, broadly indexed by subject, place and person. The Guide, the result of a year's work by the entire staff under the direction of Susan Blosser and Clyde Wilson, was published in 1970 and may be purchased directly from the Southern Historical Collection for $7.00.

Countless scholars have become familiar with the Collection's resources through the Guide, but the reader who is unable to come to Chapel Hill can make only limited use of these resources. Inquiries may be sent to the Collection, where the staff will try to help the scholar determine how much material is available on his subject. But the small staff and the danger of damaging manuscripts make only limited photocopying possible. Manuscripts themselves are never sent on Interlibrary Loan, although some groups which have been microfilmed are. (Collections available on film are marked with an asterisk [*].)

The reader who wishes to make thorough use of the Southern Historical Collection is invited to visit the
Library. Hours of operation are 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Monday through Friday, and 8:30 A.M. to 12:30 P.M. on Saturday, a few official holidays excepted. The finding aids maintained in the Collection include indexes by subject, state, time period, and proper name, a few subject bibliographies, and surveys of each collection. These surveys (which vary in detail but generally include a full description of the group prepared by the processor, updated, expanded and corrected as needed) provide basic information on the group: size, inclusive dates, source, restrictions, identification of persons and places, a general description and, for larger groups, a chronological analysis.

Having identified through the indexes and surveys the manuscripts he wishes to see, the reader may examine them in an adjacent search room or in a small study where he may use his typewriter or recording equipment. He may, for a moderate charge, order Xerox or microfilm copies of a limited number of items.

The Southern Historical Collection administers a variety of manuscript material. (Printed items received with manuscript groups are transferred to appropriate departments in the Library.) Most numerous are the letters of individuals, institutions, families, public officials and businesses. Account books, ledgers, ship's logs, legal documents and business papers, along with the correspondence, supply infinite detail about the South's economy. Diaries, memoirs, daybooks and personal recollections document the daily life and personal philosophies of the highly placed and the lowly. Plantation and farm journals are so numerous that the Southern Historical Collection probably is the most significant repository in the country for records of this phase of Southern life.

Agriculture has always been the predominant occupation in Georgia, and the state is well represented among the Collection's farm and plantation journals. Antebellum agricultural records range from the account books of Columbus Morrison, owner of a family farm in Cobb County, to management records, lists of slaves, plantation rules, and detailed instructions to overseers from the large cotton and rice plantations of the coast (Kollock Plantation, Kelvin Grove*, Elizafield Plantation) and the black belt (papers of the Hugenin-Johnston Family, Hamilton Brown and D. W. Porter). The papers of James H. Couper, B. C.
Yancey* and the Planters Club of Hancock County document antebellum experiments in improved farming methods and scientific agriculture.

After the Civil War many family farms continued to be operated much as they had been before, as the diaries of Daniel A. Horn, 1867-1891, and of a Terrell County farmer, 1889-1905, show. But many plantations, like that of George W. Bryan, shifted to tenancy and sharecropping. Bryan's papers include account books of share labor, 1866-1875, and lists of merchandise advanced to laborers.

Men like Farish Carter Furman of Baldwin County (LeConte-Furman Family Papers, 1870-1894, 95 items) continued private experiments in better agricultural technology, as did the newly created state Department of Agriculture which soon expanded its work into other areas of farm life. The papers (6,000 items) of John Judson Brown while Commissioner of Agriculture, 1917-1927, chronicle virtually all phases of Georgia agriculture and rural society, as well as his unsuccessful reelection campaign against Gene Talmadge in 1926.

Progress in agriculture in Georgia has been paced by the development of commerce and industry, as many of the papers in the Southern Historical Collection indicate. Farish Carter illustrates the close connection between agriculture and commerce in the antebellum era. He owned large cotton plantations in Baldwin County, but his papers (2,300 items, 2 volumes) disclose other interests: buying and selling land, hiring out slaves, and investing in railroad and steamship lines, gold mining in North Georgia, and a cotton mill in Columbus. Carter married the daughter of Governor C. J. McDonald, and his son Samuel married the daughter of Governor Walter T. Colquitt. Hence the Farish Carter and related papers also reveal much about Georgia politics. Three Collection groups afford a continuous record of nineteenth century cotton factors. Among the Pickens-Dugas Family Papers* are scattered letters and a letterbook of L. F. E. Dugas, an August cotton broker, 1800-1844. The papers (75 volumes) of Stephen D. Heard, another Augusta cotton factor, 1840-1870, consist of business records (account books, letter-copy books, railroad freight books), as well as correspondence and papers. The Duncan and Johnston account book, 1876-1887, incorporates records of both a cotton factor and a commission merchant.

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The 100 letters written to Larkin Newby, 1800-1830, from relatives in the merchandising business in Vienna, Petersburg, Augusta, and Savannah, reveal the close connection between national and international events and commerce. The thirty-two account books of Redd and Johnson, Columbus dry goods merchants, 1845-1872, deal only with business matters. The correspondence, 1880-1906 of William H. Branch in the Branch Family Papers provides information on local government, social and political life, and education in small towns in Baker and Colquitt counties. Data on business in the area is present in 28 volumes of mercantile accounts, farm labor accounts, and records of Branch's service as postmaster.

Georgia banking is represented in the Southern Historical Collection by the records of the Planters' Bank of Savannah, 1840-1860, and the papers (850 items, 7 volumes) of its president, George W. Anderson. Included in the Anderson collection are the papers of his son, a banker, cotton factor, merchant, planter, and officer of the Atlantic Shortline Railroad. Charles F. Mills also combined the roles of banker, merchant, and shipper. His six account books include records of a line of river steamers operating between Savannah and Augusta, of cotton shipments to London and Boston, and letterbooks of both the Marine Bank of Georgia, 1854-1859, and the Muscogee Railroad, 1851-1854.

William L. Mitchell served as chief construction engineer of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and his correspondence (180 items) documents the problems of railroad building. So also do the 18 boxes of papers of Samuel Spencer, an engineer with the Savannah and Memphis line in 1871. Spencer went on to become president of six railroads, including the Southern, and a director of ten other companies, among them the Columbus Waterworks.

The account book, 1858-1865, of the Pensacola and Gulf railway records the expenditures of the maintenance superintendent for lumber, repairs, and labor, while the Bush and Lobdell Papers (11 items) contain orders from Georgia railroads to a heavy machinery firm in Delaware. The extensive papers of James P. Screven, founder of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, his son John, who succeeded him as president in 1859, and H. S. Haines's report, 1871-1872, as General Superintendent of the Atlantic and Gulf chronicle the history of this Georgia railroad. James and John Screven were also active in politics and civic
affairs, and both served as mayor of Savannah.

One volume and scattered correspondence in the Hamilton Brown papers deal with gold mining in Habersham County in the 1830s. Series II (140 items) in the Clingman-Puryear collection includes the correspondence, stock certificates, and minutes of directors' meetings accumulated by T. L. Clingman as an officer in several Georgia mining companies in the 1850s. Although Duff Green lived in Washington, his son Ben settled in Georgia, and both had economic interests there. The extensive Duff Green Papers* contain material on the Dalton Mining Company, as well as on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, the Dalton Land Company, the Benevolent Employment Society of Dalton, the Georgia Exporting Association, the Columbus Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance Company, the Georgia Savings Bank, and other firms.

As politicians, land speculators and mine operators, both Duff and Ben Green were involved in the removal of the Cherokee Indians from Georgia. The journal (copy only) of Return John Meigs*, secretary to the commission negotiating with the Cherokees, and the 173 letters, orders and accounts of Chiliah Howe, army superintendent of supplies during the removal, also chronicle this episode. Willie Stewart White collected over 1,300 items on the history of the Cherokees, Dalton, and Whitfield County.

Small businessmen of the nineteenth century are represented in the Southern Historical Collection by the account books of William McKinley of Milledgeville and the Hawks Family of Muscogee County, both of whom operated small general stores. The three letterbooks of Thomas Gilbert and Company, printers of the Columbus Sun, 1859-1871, document the operations of a successful business. A different picture appears in the brief autobiography of James R. Brumby, who started the Marietta Chair Company in 1873, and the thirteen letters written to Susan Fisher in 1838 by her sisters who were trying to start a millinery shop in Augusta. The papers of two mechanics—William H. Garland (580 items) and H. A. Grady (30 items)—reveal the difficulty the common laborer had in finding steady employment, Garland before and Grady after the Civil War. Both men were interested in local news and social activities in spite of their financial difficulties, and their correspondence includes comments on daily life in a number of Georgia towns.
The account books, case notes, and correspondence of Joseph and J. A. S. Milligan of Augusta (10 volumes) chronicle the professional and financial difficulties of antebellum doctors. The account books of two other Georgia physicians—John L. Graves of Covington and William P. Graham who practiced in Clarke and Newton counties— disclose that they combined their profession with planting, and so had fewer financial difficulties than the Milligans. The papers of Dr. R. D. Arnold of Savannah contain one volume of medical accounts and his correspondence, 1875–1876, with Northern colleagues about patients and about conventions of the American Medical Association, of which he was a founding member.

The medical papers in the Southern Historical Collection include two especially interesting items. One is a midwife's manual, used by an unknown Georgia planter, in which are recorded slave births, 1809–1861. Equally unusual are the papers (975 items, 2 volumes) of Dr. Joseph Goldberger, a researcher with the Public Health Service, who studied yellow fever, typhus and dengue fever, but is best known for his discovery of the cause and cure of pellagra. He conducted much of his field research on pellagra at the Milledgeville hospital in 1914, 1917, and 1921–1928.

The legal profession is equally well represented in the Southern Historical Collection. Only business papers— deeds, wills, land plats, estate inventories of the 1840s— appear in the 107 items accumulated by T. P. Ravenel, a Savannah lawyer. But the six letterbooks, 1858–1873, of another Savannah attorney, E. J. Harden, touch on his activities as clerk of the session of the Presbyterian church, manager of the family business, and Confederate district judge, as well as his law practice. The papers of Iverson L. Harris, Georgia Supreme Court justice, contain a business letterbook, 1840–1843, and two undated volumes of law notes. Judge Harris's political recollections, 1826–1861, are present in the papers of his son-in-law Charles Hayne Andrews.

Like Iverson Harris, many Georgia lawyers combined politics and law, and the Southern Historical Collection has the papers of many such men. John M. Berrien* began his career as a lawyer, twice represented Georgia in the United States Senate (1825–1829, 1841–1852) and served as Andrew Jackson's first Attorney-General. Some of the
letters of Tomlinson Fort in the Fort Family Papers* (88 items) were written while he served in Congress, 1827–1829; the collection also contains personal and family correspondence. The A. O. Bacon diaries* cover his life as a student in Tuskegee, Alabama, in 1853, an officer in the Civil War, and a lawyer and politician in Macon in 1868.

One of the most prominent Georgia politicians whose papers (15,300 items, 37 volumes) are in the Southern Historical Collection is Tom Watson--Congressman, Senator, and presidential candidate. The Watson collection, which consists of personal correspondence, 1870–1890, business papers relating to Watson's publications, 1891–1903, and political correspondence, 1904–1909, 1920–1922, is uneven in extent, as there are some gaps in the political correspondence. The seven scrapbooks kept by Watson's opponent, J. C. C. Black, contain only clippings about Black's career. James M. Griggs, who shared Watson's interest in rural mail service while a Congressman, 1892–1910, retained his political correspondence. These 500 items cover local and national issues and campaigns.

The memoirs of William M. Gardner, a Georgian who rose to the rank of brigadier general while serving in the Mexican War and California, reveal the impact of politics on the military. When the failure of politics led to civil war, Georgians heeded the call to arms and fought in all theaters. Four Georgia soldiers--C. H. Andrews, H. L. Benning*, E. P. Alexander and Lafayette McLaws--became active after the war in compiling military histories. Their papers, which include wartime correspondence, diaries and military records along with postwar correspondence with other soldiers, comprise a particularly complete picture of Georgians' participation in the war.

Other diaries document the varied capacities in which Georgians served. George Smith was a chaplain in Virginia. George S. Barnsley* studied medicine while acting as clerk to a surgeon, and in 1865 passed his surgeon's examination. Noble Brooks and David Coleman traveled in Georgia for the army, the former to purchase horses, the latter to recruit soldiers. James F. Waring served on court martial duty in Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. The Southern Historical Collection holds 145 military maps as well as correspondence and financial records of Jeremy F. Gilmer, a Georgian who served in the Confederate Corps of Engineers in the Carolinas, Virginia, and the Transmississippi theater.

The fifty letters of George W. Rains chronicle his work as the supervisor of the Augusta Powder Mill, 1861-1864. The two-volume Wayside Home Register, 1862-1864, describes the aid which local citizens rendered to soldiers in transit. More detailed are the hospital and medical records (copies only) of Samuel H. Stout*, medical director of the Army of the Tennessee who maintained his headquarters in Georgia from 1863 to 1865.

Many papers of civilians who lived through the Georgia campaign of 1864 have been donated to the Southern Historical Collection. The diaries of Josephine Habersham of Savannah, Laura Comer of Columbus, and Julia Johnson Fisher, who with her husband William pioneered in the lumber industry of Camden County in 1864, chronicle the difficulties of civilian life and civilian war efforts. The Graves Family Papers contain seventy-five letters written by a Newton County planter, while the King Family collections include wartime letters of a St. Simons Island family. The diary of William King, a Cobb County planter, describes his efforts to protect his property from both armies and his pleasant contacts with federal officials. The 153 items of correspondence between W. O. Fleming of Savannah and his son in Virginia cover war news and politics; the 160 letters between Joseph Espey of Floyd County and his sons in service focus almost entirely on farm news and family affairs.

Military reports of the Georgia campaigns found in the Southern Historical Collection include the official records of the Atlanta campaign (134 items and 3 volumes) compiled by B. F. Cheatham, the papers (120 items) of Charles H. Olmstead, an officer at Fort Pulaski, the diary
of William W. Gordon, the 469 letters written by W. W. Mackall to his family while fighting with General Johnston and his postwar correspondence with Johnston, and the post-war reminiscences of William F. Penniman, an officer in the Fourth Georgia Cavalry engaged in coastal defense. The record of those who fought with Sherman includes diaries by James M. Carr and Jesse S. Bean, letters written by Edward Allen (24 items), George Cadman (142 items), Chauncey B. Welton (138 items), George H. Coulson (41 items), John F. Leonard (99 items), George H. Gegner (14 items), and 59 letters written to Jeanette Bonebrake by friends and relatives in the 125th Illinois Regiment.

William H. Cooley, a Connecticut soldier, wrote forty-eight letters to his father while fighting along the coasts of Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida. Eugene Whittemore kept a record of the cases he treated as a surgeon's assistant aboard the Augusta and a list of the ships captured by the Augusta while on blockade duty off Savannah.

Two diaries chronicle the life of Northern soldiers imprisoned in Georgia: Ira B. Sampson at Andersonville and Louis B. Fortescue at Camp Oglethorpe. Georgians in Northern prisons also kept records of their captivity: a diary by James R. McMichael while a prisoner at Fort Delaware, 8 letters by William R. McEntire from Johnson’s Island, and 8 letters by James P. Fuller while a federal prisoner. The memoirs of R. M. Gray contain not only his accounts of life with the Army in Tennessee and in prison in Ohio, but also his comments on the causes of the war and the abilities of various Confederate leaders as well.

Gray's memoirs reflect the desire common to many men and women to record their lives and thoughts for future generations. In the nineteenth century a popular method of keeping personal recollections was the commonplace book, an individual's collection of personal observations and ideas along with material copied from others. Among the commonplace books found in the Southern Historical Collection are those of V. S. Bryan of Savannah (1 volume, 1826-1829), the Carmichael Family of Augusta (2 volumes, 1832-1850) and Susan Cornwall* of Burke County, whose journal, 1857-1866, includes some original poetry. More conventional is the diary, 1835-1851, kept by railroad promoter and politician Nelson Tift which records his business, social and intellectual life in South Georgia.
The autobiography written in 1892 by Raphael J. Moses of Columbus covers his education, family life, legal and business career, Civil War service, and political career, and includes anecdotes about many prominent Georgians who were his friends. Not until a year before his death in 1906 did A. H. Hansell* pen his memoirs, which ramble primarily over his pre-Civil War experiences as a farmer, soldier, judge and politician in Milledgeville and Thomasville. Equally varied are the events recorded in 1896 in the reminiscences of William S. Basinger, a Savannah lawyer, Confederate colonel, and president of North Georgia Agricultural College, 1885-1894.

The papers and diaries of Berry Greenwood Benson, who settled in Augusta after the Civil War, contain his poems and short stories published during these years, along with his wartime journals and papers relating to his interest in cryptography and mycology. Among the papers of Kate Harben Jones, a founder of the Academy of American Poets, are forty-five manuscript poems and some correspondence, 1946-1949, with the University of North Carolina Press. As an historian, Ulrich B. Phillips corresponded with publishers as well as other historians; his 1903 letters also contain plans for the reorganization of the Georgia Historical Society. The letters, 1877-1899, from A. A. Allen to his brother George W. Allen* deal primarily with the political figures whose careers Allen covered as a reporter for the Macon Telegraph and the Atlanta Journal.

Pamphleteer and author Jessie Daniel Ames is best known for her service with the Atlanta-based Commission on Interracial Cooperation and the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching. Her extensive papers, 1920-1946, include correspondence with others in these organizations, reports, memoranda, clippings and articles that touch many phases of race relations in the South. Another twentieth century organization concerned with race relations and social problems, especially rural and labor welfare, was the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen, which counted members throughout the South. The twenty-seven boxes of the Fellowship's papers contain office files (including business, membership and financial reports) and descriptive correspondence.

Papers of other Georgia ministers and churchmen in the Southern Historical Collection reflect the wide variety of activities in which the men engaged. According to his
diary in the Stephen B. Weeks collection, Jeremiah Norman* devoted himself exclusively to preaching and improving religious conditions while riding his circuit in Georgia and South Carolina in 1798. The letterbook, 1862-1864, of Stephen Elliott, first Episcopal Bishop of Georgia, documents the diverse concerns of the church and Bishop Elliott's own interest in the Oxford movement. The 102 letters, 1859-1887, between Bishop Elliott and his son Robert, also an Episcopal minister, touch on church affairs as well as family matters. James S. Lamar, a Disciples of Christ minister in Augusta, Atlanta, and Valdosta, left a volume of sketches and sermon outlines dating from 1859 to 1896. The thirty volumes accumulated by George Gilman Smith*, Methodist minister, Confederate chaplain, and author of books and articles on the history of Methodism, include diaries, 1853-1910, and his autobiography.

The Southern Historical Collection holds 598 scattered papers of Iverson L. Brooks, who, like many clergy, combined his work as a Baptist preacher, 1821-1859, with a career as schoolmaster at Eatonton and Penfield. Information on education in nineteenth century Georgia can also be found in the small collection of papers of William L. Mitchell, head of the University of Georgia law school, 1867-1882; the letters written by Willis H. Bocock, classics professor at the University of Georgia, to his friend Charles W. Bain; and the Trustees' Minutes, 1813-1868, of the Chatham Academy in the E. C. Anderson Papers. The 800 items from the Kate Baldwin Free Kindergarten in Savannah detail the growth of a single institution, privately founded in 1899, into a city-wide system of free schools.

The voluminous papers, 1899-1938, of the Southern Education Board, which operated in all Southern states, touch virtually every phase of education in Georgia: teacher training and methodological problems, finances, libraries, vocational and extension education, and state and local organizations. Equally informative is the large collection of E. C. Branson papers which deal with educational problems and rural and agricultural life. Branson taught pedagogy and rural sociology in Georgia, 1885-1914, and continued to correspond with friends in Georgia from 1914 to 1933. The papers (10 feet) of John and Olive Campbell chronicle their work among the mountaineers of Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee, and the development of the
John C. Campbell Folk School and the Southern Highland Craft Guild.

The many collections of personal and family letters in the Southern Historical Collection embrace not only education, but all phases of social life—daily activities, family affairs, personal health, church and community events. Among the antebellum Georgia personal and family groups in the Southern Historical Collection are: Susan Nye Hutchinson (2 volume diary, 1826-1833, Augusta), Carmichael Family Books (1 volume diary, 1837-1845, Augusta), Bullock Family Papers (800 items, primarily 1833-1888, Savannah), and Murdock and Wright Family (1,500 letters, 1820-1860, Savannah). Equally numerous are the Civil War and post-Civil War groups: L. N. Whittle (800 letters, 1834-1867, Savannah), Daniel A. Horn (27 volumes, 1867-1891, Thomas County), Hermione R. Walker* (diary, 1864-1867, Macon), Phillips and Myers Family (1,400 letters, 13 volumes, 1865-1876, Savannah), William B. Burke (326 letters, 1879-1897, Macon), and Moses Y. Henderson (diary, 1887-1898, Savannah).

In the 1930s the Federal Writers' Project sent interviewers into many Southern states to record the personal narratives of men and women often overlooked by historians—farmers, factory and textile mill workers, lumbermen, miners, fishermen. The aim of the Project was to document the social history of the first half of the twentieth century from the perspective of the common man. Among the Project papers in the Southern Historical Collection are three boxes of Georgia material.

Some groups of Georgia material in the Southern Historical Collection are so diverse they defy classification. The Benjamin C. Yancey Papers* (2,500 items, 13 volumes), for example, chronicle the personal and professional life of a man who was a lawyer, politician, planter, and soldier. Yancey served as a major in Cobb's Legion, settled on a plantation in Clarke County after the war, edited an agricultural journal, The Plantation, was president of the State Agricultural Society, won fame for his experiments in scientific farming, served as a trustee of the University of Georgia, 1860-1886, and was elected to the legislature in 1879. Among his correspondents were friends, relatives and prominent professional associates throughout Georgia.

Equally diverse are the papers (50 feet) of George
Johnson Baldwin, a twentieth century entrepreneur (owner of rice plantations, fertilizer factories, street railroads in Georgia and Florida, public utilities, and Dahlonega mines), philanthropist (on the boards of Georgia Tech, Chatham Academy, Kate Baldwin Free Kindergarten, Associated Charities of Savannah, Georgia Historical Society, and the Savannah Library Board), and civic leader. Because of Baldwin's varied interest, this large collection touches almost every aspect of life in Savannah in the first quarter of this century. The papers of his wife, Lucy Hull Baldwin, include her autobiography and a group of her poems and sketches.

The Alexander-Hillhouse Papers (1,800 items) and related collections--A. R. Lawton (2 feet), Jeremy Gilmer (2 feet, 5 volumes), Minis Family (7 1/2 feet), Edward Porter Alexander (3 1/2 feet, 53 volumes) and John Rose Ficklen (270 items)--encompass virtually all periods of Georgia history. The Alexander-Hillhouse Papers themselves include the business papers of David Hillhouse, 1808-1851, and Felix Gilbert, 1802-1813, and the family correspondence, 1823-1915, of Adam L. Alexander, his wife Sarah Hillhouse Gilbert, and their ten children. Their daughter, Sarah, married Alexander R. Lawton, a lawyer and politician whose papers contain a letterbook kept while Lawton was Minister to Austria-Hungary, 1887-1889, and political letters, 1874-1889. The Civil War maps and papers of their son-in-law, Jeremy Gilmer, have been described above; Gilmer also left records of his antebellum service with the Corps of Engineers in Savannah. The Gilmers's daughter, Louisa, married J. Florance Minis, a Savannah merchant, whose business papers and records, 1858-1903, are found in the Minis Family Papers along with the personal correspondence and diaries, 1893-1913, of Louisa Gilmer Minis. E. P. Alexander, a son of Adam and Sarah, had a distinguished career as Longstreet's Chief of Artillery, railroad promoter and officer, and arbitrator in the Costa Rica-Nicaragua boundary dispute, 1896-1899. After the Civil War he also spent much time corresponding with other officers and writing his Military Memoirs. His own papers, along with his letters to F. M. Colston in the Campbell and Colston Family Papers, comprise a valuable record of the Civil War. Other letters of E. P. Alexander can be found among the correspondence of his brother-in-law, John Rose Ficklen, an historian whose papers include poetry and personal letters of his wife Bessie Alexander.

The relationships of the Couper, King, and Page
families are as tangled as those of the Alexander-Hill-house descendants. In the eighteenth century, both William Page and John Couper established plantations on St. Simons Island. Correspondence and business records documenting their lives as planters and their growing friendship appear in the Couper Family Papers, 1803-1841, William Page Papers, 1783-1825, and the papers of William A. Couper, John's son. In 1826 James H. Couper, the brother of William, acquired the family plantation, Hopeton; his papers contain the plantation records from 1841 to 1854 and reports of his agricultural experiments.

William Page's only child, Anna Matilda, married Thomas Butler King, a Whig politician and railroad promoter. King's papers chronicle his service as a Congressman (1839-1843, 1845-1850), government official in California (1849-1852), and railroad promoter (1853-1860), as well as Anna's management of the plantation, Retreat, which she inherited from her father. In spite of the burdens of plantation management, Anna King found time to write frequently to her relatives, including her son H. L. P. King and her daughter Hannah, who had married William A. Couper.

The William A. Couper Papers include the many letters which Hannah King Couper received, not only from her mother but also from her two sisters, Mrs. H. R. Jackson and Mrs. John Nisbet. The letters of another daughter, Georgia King Wilder, appear in the Wilder-Anderson Family Papers, along with the correspondence of the Wilder's daughter, Page, with her husband J. Randolph Anderson. Scattered among the Page-Couper-King-Wilder collections are numerous family letters dealing with the problems of education, rearing children, health and daily life.

A related group, the Jackson and Prince Family Papers (4,000 items), consists largely of personal correspondence, 1811-1856, among the women in the family. These letters deal almost exclusively with private, personal and family life in Athens and Clarke County, and reflect antebellum economic and political events only incidentally. Among the correspondents are Thomas Butler King's daughter, Mrs. H. R. Jackson, Sarah Jackson Prince, Sarah Jackson Cobb (mother of T. R. R. and Howell), Mrs. Howell Cobb, Martha Rootes Jackson and Ann Eliza Schley.

Less numerous but more diverse are the Arnold-
Screven Family Papers (2,400 items, 24 volumes) which consist of five series. Series A--Bryan-Screven--includes family and business papers of Joseph Bryan, a Georgia planter and Congressman, 1803-1806, his daughter Georgia, and her husband James Proctor Screven, a planter, physician, railroad executive and mayor of Savannah, and their son John P. Screven. Series B contains the plantation papers of Richard J. Arnold and his son Thomas C. Arnold, who married John Screven's daughter Eliza. The personal papers of John Screven and Eliza Screven Arnold are found in Series C. Series D is composed of business papers of John Screven, and Series E includes plantation journals, diaries and letterbooks of all three generations. More personal and family correspondence is located in the Arnold-Appleton Papers, including the courtship letters, 1864-1870, between Eliza Screven's niece, Louisa Arnold, and George Lyman Appleton of Waltham, Massachusetts. The Arnold-Screven collection embraces 150 years of Georgia history and includes the papers of a doctor, lawyers, planters, businessmen, a Congressman, railroad presidents, and two mayors of Savannah.

The Gordon Family Papers (17,000 items, 65 volumes) chronicle the personal, business, military and civic activities of another prominent Savannah family. Among the papers are those, 1814-1841, of William Washington Gordon, merchant and railroad builder, and those, 1853-1912, of his son William Washington, a cotton factor and banker, officer in the Civil and Spanish-American wars, and state legislator, 1884-1890. The correspondence, 1846-1917, of his wife Eleanor Kinzie Gordon includes letters from her family in Chicago, her daughter Juliette and her son Arthur. Juliette Gordon Low's papers, 1866-1927, describe her personal and social life in Savannah and England, and her work as founder of the Girl Scouts. Those of her brother Arthur deal with his business as a cotton merchant and his interest in state and national politics, 1875-1936; Congressman R. W. Parker of New Jersey was one of his close friends. Among the Gordon volumes are a Civil War diary and lettercopy book of W. W. Gordon, Jr., militia records, 1900-1907, of Arthur Gordon, and personal and family scrapbooks.

The diary of E. C. Anderson*, brother-in-law of W. W. Gordon, Sr., traces his career as a naval officer, 1830-1846, Confederate purchasing agent in England, mayor of Savannah, 1865-1869 and 1873-1877, and director of the Central Railroad. It contains comments on social, civic

Among the topics discussed in the personal and business letters in the Mackay-Stiles Family Papers (2,250 items) are yellow fever epidemics in Savannah, the Seminole War, work by the U. S. Corps of Engineers on the Savannah river, the European revolutions during William H. Stiles's service, 1847-1849, as charge d'affaires in Vienna, women's education, railroad building in Chatham county, life in Virginia and Georgia during the Civil War and the politics of Reconstruction. Unique to the Barnsley Family Papers (315 items, 6 volumes) are the letters and memoirs, 1867-1900, of George and Lucien Barnsley who emigrated to Brazil with Frank McMullen after the Civil War. The collection also contains scattered family letters, 1840-1861, and the business papers of Godfrey Barnsley, Savannah cotton exporter.

The Graves Family Papers (680 items, 19 volumes) incorporate personal correspondence and business papers, 1831-1865, of Iverson Graves, cotton planter of Newton County, Civil War letters between Sarah Graves and her son Henry serving in Virginia, and scattered business and political correspondence, 1871-1892, of Henry L. Graves, planter, state legislator, congressional candidate, and leader of the Farmers' Alliance. The volumes include seven plantation account books, 1815-1884, two blacksmith's ledgers, and minutes of the local Farmers' Alliance, 1890-1891. Henry Graves's brother Charles Iverson served in the Confederate navy, later, 1875-1878, in the Egyptian navy, and was an engineer with the Georgia Pacific railroad, 1881-1883. His papers (1,500 items) contain letters between Graves and his wife during these separations as well as family correspondence.

Even used alone, many of these family groups would provide adequate source material for an abridged history of Georgia. They, along with other resources of the Southern Historical Collection, chronicle the social, economic and political development of the state which had rightfully been called "the empire state of the South." The Southern Historical Collection invites Georgia scholars to make use of these resources.
The description of manuscripts is the basis for all historical research. Unable to identify and locate primary source materials, the researcher is forced to view the past through layers of interpretation. Though essential to research, the description of manuscripts has often suffered from either total neglect or the misapplication of alien descriptive methods. The variety of forms of manuscript materials and collections, though necessitating special approaches, does not require an infinite variety of descriptive tools.

Finding aids, the descriptive tools for manuscript collections, provide access to the records of the past. They guide both the researcher and the archivist through the intricacies of arrangement and the vagaries of filing systems. Few finding aids are as complete as either the researcher or the curator might wish. There is always additional work that could be done but is neglected for reasons of economy; this is often rationalized as balancing descriptive need against prospective use.

By considering particulars of the various finding aids, their requirements for processing, their capacity for detail, and their flexibility, the archivist should be able to arrange them in a logical progression. By viewing them as progressively more detailed aspects of a continuum of description, he will gain a better conception of the function of finding aids for manuscript collections.

Finding aids are individually tailored to a collection, though all have attributes in common. Since some record more detail than others, finding aids may be arranged and discussed in the order of increasing detail.1

One must first distinguish between two kinds of

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detail: the descriptive and the contextual. Descriptive detail may be additional information about the series and sub-series; it may mean access, through a summary statement of contents, at the folder or item level, rather than at the container level; or it may be additional information about the form of the material, whether holograph letters, photocopies, or typescript transcriptions.

Contextual detail, on the other hand, generally results from an examination of sources outside the manuscript collection itself. These may include previous research on a subject, donor correspondence, or merely biographical dictionaries. Contextual detail could be biographical (How do these materials fit into the life of the author, or of the recipient?) or perhaps may be concerned with the provenance of the material (What is the succession of ownership, or in whose attic was it discovered?), or it could throw additional light on a disputed historical event (which requires a review of all previous scholarship on the subject). Contextual detail is a means of illuminating the manuscripts. This often requires considerable research on the processor's part to place things in their proper context, but it is contextual detail that puts the frosting on the cake. Time-consuming work, then, distinguishes one level of finding aid from another.

The point of departure in the progression of finding aids is the inventory, the simplest form of description of a manuscript collection. It, like the collections it describes, does not conform to any set length or size. At its simplest it is merely a container list, a recording of box labels. In its longer forms it may provide additional contextual detail, information about the "author" or the provenance of a collection. The inventory is usually considered provisional or preliminary to further description. In its longer form, however, the inventory merges into the register, an extended, more finished finding aid. Inventories, though usually not considered final, often are.

Registers, developed at the Library of Congress (though similar to the "summary report" of the Huntington Library), appear in two forms, short and long. The short style provides information for a main entry, a title, a brief overview of the papers, their provenance and restrictions, and published accounts or sketches, as well as biographical information and a description of major series. It is mainly an expansion of the contextual details. The
One aspect of the program designed by the National Archives was the production of a card catalog from the registration forms. From hindsight, this can be connected to the present efforts of the Library of Congress in producing the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections (NUCMC). Their common features are readily apparent: registration forms supply information to be processed onto catalog cards. The difference is merely that the cards prepared by the National Archives were for internal use as a guide to the total holdings of a single repository, while NUCMC offers information on many repositories for general distribution.

The use of a form of card catalog in manuscript collections began with, but did not parallel the growth of, the library card catalog. Other and more detailed forms of description tended to diminish their use. However, many repositories use the card catalog for control of single items, very small collections, and material that is not suitable for more lengthy and detailed finding aids. In some institutions the card catalog has been used in place of inventories for large collections. As archival techniques have expanded in manuscript repositories, this practice has fallen into disfavor, for the separate inventory provides a more comprehensive view of the total collection, as well as access to individual items.

The card catalog, or some variation, can be used as a comprehensive guide to the total holdings of a repository. All collections, large or small, can be found by name, subject, geographic location or chronology, depending upon the access points required by the repository. In addition to access to single items and small collections, the catalog guides the researcher to those finding aids that can, in turn, provide avenues to the larger collections. This secondary level of access to the contents of a manuscript collection does not, as it may seem, impose a barrier between the researcher and the papers. In fact, it eases his task. Instead of examining a large number of lists, plus some form of catalog of small holdings, he finds all materials gathered together under the appropriate headings in one comprehensive guide to the collections. The card catalog provides a single access point to all the large collections, through their container lists, as well as to the small collections. Ideally, the format of the cards in this catalog would be similar to those of the NUCMC cards.
longer form enlarges each of these parts and provides increased descriptive detail, including a more complete container or folder list. In some cases the descriptive detail may extend to the item level.4

One method of increasing access to manuscript collections is the addition of an index to the register. Indexed registers also may take two forms: either an index of the register or an index of the collection. The first, an index of the descriptive apparatus, requires an extremely detailed item list providing sufficient indexable terms to be useful. The second consists of a brief inventory or register of the collection accompanied by an index to the collection itself. In its most useful state this would require complete indexing of each item in the collection. This second form has proved to be a relatively inexpensive method of providing the accessibility of the calendar without elaborate and detailed item description.5

The ultimate in item description is the calendar, the most expensive (in staff time), and extensive (in descriptive detail), form of finding aid. The calendar is a piece by piece description, generally in chronological order, in such detail that often it can be used in place of the actual documents. The calendar provides the greatest amount of descriptive and contextual detail on a single-item basis. Each piece in the collection is described in terms of form, content (often including an abstract), provenance, research use, and the relationship to other items in the collection, in other collections, and in other repositories.

In part because of the increasing bulk of modern manuscript collections, and in part due to a changing cataloging response to this bulk, calendaring is becoming a lost art. A calendarer must have the skills of a librarian, the decisiveness of an annotator, the preciseness of an indexer, the detective skills and judgment of the historical scholar, and the proverbial patience of Job. The lack of qualified calendarers has contributed to the demise of this art.

In an ideal situation, one might consider calendaring as the most completely satisfactory of all forms of finding aids. If the time and the money and the personnel were unlimited, all manuscript collections would be processed to the detail of a calendar. Researchers would
have much more source material available, scholarship would be blessed and peace would reign the world.

But although many consider calendars as ideal, such finding aids are often impossible, financially impractical and usually unnecessary. Few manuscript collections require the detailed analysis of the calendar. Many collections, indeed, need little more description than is provided by the preliminary inventory.

It is an advantage to consider these different forms of finding aids as steps in a progression of detailed tools to aid research in manuscript collections. At the same time, it is necessary to remember that the tool must fit its use, or the result will be more a function of the tool than of the material. It is apparent that we are not considering three separate categories but a continuum of description. The inventory, the register and the calendar are essentially different facets of the same thing, the finding aid.

In the 1940s, the National Archives embarked upon a descriptive program based on a systematic progression of finding aids which included an accession register, a preliminary checklist, a preliminary inventory, and a "final" inventory. Each would be more detailed than the last. Card catalogs and supplemental lists, indexes, calendars and subject guides would also be prepared. The bulk of the National Archives's holdings, and the amount of staff time that went into the preparation of these guides, eventually halted this program, though the publication of inventories resumed in 1970. Assistant Archivist of the United States T. R. Schellenberg strongly stated that no similar program should be attempted in the future, for "such a succession simply results in a regurgitation of ill-digested information."

This is an accurate assessment only in so far as the result is just a "regurgitation." Properly handled and organized, the concept of succession provides a useful framework for the organization of a system of finding aids, whether or not the successive steps are completed at a later date.

The descriptive program of the National Archives, though unsuccessful as originally envisioned, did provide the concept of each finding aid as one part of a larger continuum of description.
In 1954, the Library of Congress, in cooperation with a number of institutions, developed rules for the cataloging of manuscript collections. These were immediately hailed by institutions and individuals across the country as being remarkably similar to the rules which they had independently devised and were using at that moment. Robert H. Land, in an article in the American Archivist, detailed the search for, the response to, and a summary of, these rules. The description of manuscript collections, according to these rules, consists of title, form, physical description, repository name, scope or contents note, and references to guides, restrictions, provenance and literary rights.

One function of these rules was to provide information that was adaptable to a catalog in accordance with the general library cataloging rules in force at that time. This was because the Library of Congress was to print cards from this information, publish them in the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, and make the cards available to interested libraries. These rules became the basis of the form used to report information to NUCMC and were also used as the basis for Chapter Ten of the Anglo-American Cataloging Code of 1967.

Standardization of minimal information on manuscript collections will, as NUCMC has demonstrated, prove beneficial to researchers and to processors. The minimum information required for smaller manuscript collections would surely be that required for reporting to NUCMC, whether or not the collection is so reported.

For large collections the first step is, of course, the preliminary inventory. Cataloging the collection according to NUCMC should be deferred at least until the preliminary inventory is available. The preliminary inventory should not be deferred at all. Not only is undescribed material like so much garbage expensively stored, but for legal protection of the repository a preliminary inventory should be made immediately upon arrival of the material.

When need dictates, and time and finances permit, the preliminary inventory may be superseded by a more complete container list or register. Publication of the register increases the accessibility of the material to scholars and is a very effective public relations device, appearing, as it does, in non-manuscript catalogs and
bibliographies. The one drawback is that publication tends to freeze the finding aid into a permanent form, which can inhibit more detailed processing at a later date. Unpublished registers are nearly as effective, for they can be duplicated or referred to in aiding reference and research requests. And calendars, of course, can be prepared in extraordinary circumstances.

There are, then, three basic types of finding aids for manuscript collections: the inventory, the register, and the calendar. On another level of description, the card catalog serves as a guide to the entire holdings of the repository. By going full circle, so to speak, a repository can gain the prominence the National Archives was attempting to reach by its new system of the 1940s. What may have been impossible for the National Archives to accomplish with its immense holdings then (and the problems have not been obviated by time) may be entirely feasible, with a slight change of emphasis, now, for a sequence or progression of finding aids provides several immediate benefits. It gives a unifying concept of description which can be maintained in spite of changes in processing personnel. It allows the processor to plan out and project his time and effort for a collection after an initial survey of the material, as, for instance, in preparing the preliminary inventory. The completeness of the processing generally can be determined in advance, and still the material will be amenable to further and more detailed processing. With some material it may be best to determine the level of usage in order to evaluate the degree of detailed processing required. The progression of finding aids establishes this as a recognized procedure and as a goal of the processor.

Manuscript description will long remain more art than science, but the standardization of techniques and the expansion of theory will do much to aid processors, students and scholars. Each collection has its own unique features which tend to reflect themselves in the finding aids. The immense variety in collections, in finding aids, and in institutions tends to bewilder the researcher and hamper his effectiveness. The diversity is more than just confusing, for it conceals as well as misleads. Just as the researcher cannot expect the archivist to do his research, there is no reason to expect the user to follow the maze created by archivists.


6 Schellenberg, *The Management of Archives*, 222; Sherry Cunningham, "The description program of the National Archives" (Typescript, University of Oregon Institute in Archival Librarianship, 1969), 3-5.

A few years ago, one of my colleagues, Oliver Holmes, published an article in the *American Archivist* with the somewhat ungainly title: "Archival Arrangement—Five Different Operations at Five Different Levels." The thrust of the article is that the archivist does not function at one level alone when dealing with records, but has a variety of ways of approaching the arrangement of his materials. That title occurred to me when I thought of talking to you tonight about archival organizations, because I have long been aware that in the profession we all operate at different levels at different times. Some of the staff at the National Archives is active in the committees and offices of the Mid-Atlantic Regional Archives Conference, and also maintains an active participation in the Society of American Archivists. I am fortunate enough to have recently been elected Vice President of the SAA while at the same time holding the position of Vice President for the Western Hemisphere in the International Council on Archives. At least one person whom I know, Frank Evans of the National Archives and Records Service in Washington, is active at all three levels: regional, national, and international.

One would presume that there is a certain degree of conflict between these three levels of archival professionalism. There have been a number of discussions, both verbal and in print, about the competition between local and national archival professional activity. I do not believe that this is the case, and would like to state why.

The formation of regional organizations of archivists is a recent development. The amount of research in original source material is growing. More archives

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*Dr. Rhoads is the Archivist of the United States. He read this paper at a meeting of the Society of Georgia Archivists on October 18, 1973.*
are being established, and the number of archivists is increasing. At the same time, and due to the same reasons, the Society of American Archivists is growing. It is no longer exclusively the small, sociable, informal group that it was a number of years ago when its membership was 200 or 300. In those days the same people met year after year, served on the same committees, and recognized each other by first name. In contrast, membership has now increased to a point where larger facilities are required to accommodate the annual meeting. Modern convention centers are located in expensive metropolitan areas, and the cost of attending the annual meeting has risen accordingly, thus becoming prohibitive for many not subsidized to attend by their institutions. Such subsidy often accompanies the kind of position that one attains with seniority, although ironically it is quite often only the senior people who can afford to attend a meeting even if not subsidized.

It is not surprising, therefore, that younger archivists often do not get to the annual meeting unless it is held in their community and they can sneak in under the tent. Because they do not attend the society meetings, they cannot serve on committees effectively, their names and faces do not become familiar to their professional counterparts, and when it is time to nominate and elect officers their names do not appear on the ballot. It is not long before they feel alienated, left out, non-participators in their own profession. It is also not long before they feel that the society is run by a self-perpetuating oligarchy that is out of touch with the real problems of archivists. Discussion at the annual meetings becomes more esoteric and political, less practical and helpful in solving everyday problems or transmitting basic archival fundamentals. The younger archivist feels frustrated and ignored to the point where he might decide to become a librarian or museum curator, or open a pornographic book store. At that point we, as archivists, lose him.

But now it is not necessary for all of that to happen. Regional archival associations have been established, not as competitors to the national organization, but as necessary adjuncts to it. The necessity for them has risen from the unwieldy size of the national organization, which renders it sometimes irrelevant to the practical needs of the practicing archivist. The large num-

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ber of people involved in the national society suggests a diversity of interests. Diversity suggests compromise on issues so that all views might be entertained. And compromise suggests a trend towards irrelevancy. Meeting for only three days, just once a year, the national society cannot serve all its members if it concentrates on only one or two questions. And the committees, which are supposed to be the bodies that meet that attack and solve specific problems, find it difficult to meet and effectively propose, study, and implement programs. Committee members may be scattered from Boston to Austin, and if communication is difficult, consensus can be impossible.

But put the regional association of archivists in the picture and see what happens. Familiarity, proximity, and size are three important advantages. Communication between members is improved. A one-day meeting at a central location in the region can be attended by most members without the expense of an overnight stay. The regional group is small enough to permit lengthy, informed, and concentrated discussion on particular problems. In several important ways, therefore, the regional archival groups are today what the national group was thirty years ago.

One should not imply, however, that the two are, ipso facto, incompatible. Certainly there are things attainable by the national group that the regional associations cannot accomplish. It can set professional standards; it can raise money for profession-wide programs, as in the areas of paper preservation or data archives techniques. The national society can bring together archivists who are geographically diverse, but who represent similar special areas, such as cartographic archives, audiovisual archives, data archives, and others, each of which may have only two or three representatives in any given region.

The regional associations, on the other hand, can make major contributions to the entire profession, and indeed, they can contribute to the growth and health of the national society. Those of us who are regularly trying to fill key archival positions throughout the country with people of appropriate talent recognize the value of grass roots organizations. If we limit our talent search to the attendees at the annual meeting of the SAA, or to those with whom we have become acquainted through participation in the activities of the national society, we are undoubtedly overlooking a vast reservoir of skills and
capabilities--some of which are still latent--that reside in the individuals who are not yet in a position to make themselves known on the national scene. It is very difficult to recognize such individuals when archivists are spread so thinly over the country.

The regional archival association, however, provides a mechanism for such talent to surface. Without big institutional support or personal expenditures, an archivist can participate in regional activities with all that entails--delivering professional papers, serving on committees, contributing to publications, assuming roles of coordination and leadership, and expressing views that may be innovative or just substantially professional. Through such activities it is not difficult for a talented person to become a rather large frog in a small to medium-sized pond, and if the archivist cum frog follows natural instincts, he will soon be looking for a larger pond. A good reputation in the Southeast, the West or the Middle-Atlantic Region is easily communicated and transferred to the national scene, and the archivist comes to the national society with organizational experience and the ease that comes with proper training. The archivist also comes to the national scene with a fine recognition of regional problems and a desire to use the national mechanism to help solve them.

It should be clear by now how I feel about the rise of regional archival groups, and that I feel that the groups have developed at the time in history when they were needed, and that their natural development serves the purposes of the archival profession.

There is not such a neat distinction between national and international associations as there is between regional and national. The one international organization of archivists is the International Council on Archives, the ICA. For many of the same reasons as cited earlier, the ICA is out of reach of most working archivists. The cost of travel to meetings, the high level of its deliberations, the limited number of open meetings—one every four years under normal circumstances—and the language problem, all work to limit the membership and active archival participation in the ICA. Three years from now, however, there will be an opportunity for many of you, and others around the country, to experience an ICA meeting, because the quadrennial convention scheduled
for 1976 will be held in Washington. As an added incentive to U.S. and Canadian archivists, the ICA meeting will be held concurrently with the 1976 convention of the Society of American Archivists, and we hope the economy of such an arrangement, as well as an existing program, will lead to a record turnout.

There are relationships between membership in the SAA and the ICA that affect archival activity the world over. Problems of microfilm, automation, access, and other archival questions that are settled at the national level can quite often be carried up to the international level if the solutions are professional and have universal applicability. I know, for example, that through our activities in the ICA, American archivists have been able to influence the liberalization of some archival policies in other parts of the world, all for the benefit of researchers both here and abroad. I am enthusiastic about the future of our international archival relations, and I see a family of professionals developing who, while not always of one mind on controversial issues, at least has the ability to communicate differences and respect opposing opinions.

It is my belief, therefore, that each of the levels of archival association is necessary—both to the benefit of researchers and scholars, and for the full realization of improved archival practices. Each level—regional, national, and international—has its contribution to make to the improvement of archival science, and none of the three holds total suzerainty over the others. The goal of each of us as professionals should be to participate at which ever level we can contribute most and gain the greatest amount of benefit for ourselves and our constituents. I urge you all to take the professional route by joining with your peers in improving our services to scholarship through your work in your professional organizations.

Thank you.
The Department of Archives of Auburn University was established by the Board of Trustees in 1964 to serve as a depository for university records and to collect historical manuscripts of a regional nature. Although the Archives is located on the first floor of the Ralph Brown Draughon Library, it is an autonomous operation with hours of service from 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Monday through Friday. All inquiries regarding materials in the Archives should be addressed to the Director, Department of Archives, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama 36830.

The Archives has secured manuscripts of numerous Alabama politicians, scientists, professors, and military figures, which date from the early nineteenth century to the present. In addition, it maintains an extensive photograph collection, an expanding file of Alabama newspapers on microfilm, and an oral history program.

While collecting materials on Alabama, the Archives has acquired several manuscript collections that concern life and work in the state of Georgia. The most extensive is the J. E. D. Shipp Collection, which centers on Americus during the period 1860-1937. An attorney and Auburn alumnus, J. E. D. Shipp (? - 1950) involved himself in various business interests in Americus. He dealt in farm lands, books, general merchandise, and insurance. Included among the correspondence and financial records of these activities are accounts from the Americus Law Book Company, 1905-1939, and legal records from his law practice, 1881-1897. In addition to Shipp's own papers, his collection holds those of the law firm of Guerry and Son. Three letterbooks, 1877-1879, 1879-1885, 1895-1898, reveal the routine business of a civil law

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practice, and are supplemented by court cases, 1860-1880, and one account book, 1874-1883. Information on the insurance business in the area is contained in the R. T. Byrd papers, also a part of the Shipp Collection. A letterbook and assorted financial records and accounts, 1874-1888, describe Byrd's operation, which involved the Royal Insurance Company, 1875-1893, Home Insurance Company, 1882, German American Insurance Company, 1882-1889, Virginia Home Insurance Company, 1883-1884, Insurance Company of North America, 1885-1888, and Georgia Mutual Insurance Company, 1895-1897. A fourth portion of the Collection is composed of miscellanea, including a journal from the Daniels (later the Duncan) Plantation of Calhoun County, 1866, and various financial records from several local firms, such as Hamilton and Company, Rosser and Massling, H. R. Johnson and Son, L. H. Carter, and Baldwin and Davenport.

Madison Kilpatrick of Putnam County, Georgia, who served as a private in Company H, 5th Georgia Militia, wrote ten letters to his family from August through October, 1864, to provide instructions for the running of his plantation during his absence and information on the difficulties of army life.

The George Confederate Letters describe not only Georgia, but also much of the South. The collection includes letters from Mrs. George to her children, Mary J. and Charles H., in Griffin, Georgia, while she and her husband, the Rev. M. A. George of the Episcopal Church in Marietta, traveled widely between July and November, 1860, to raise money for his church and its school. Another group of letters, 1861-1864, describe the service of Charles H. George, who rose from private to captain with the 2nd Battalion, Georgia Sharpshooters. In the twenty-two letters, George told of living conditions in the army, of seeing Jefferson Davis at Bridgeport in 1862, and of several skirmishes, two near Marietta in September, 1864, and one near Macon, in June, 1865.

Further from the Americus area, the Archives holds the manuscript minutes, 275 pages in length, of the Bethel Baptist Church, 1883-1895. These list the names of new members received, church reprimands of recalcitrants, and include financial records.

The Emily Smith York Papers consist of approximate-
ly 500 items, principally correspondence. Approximately fifteen letters, most of which were written by Hugh L. D. Denson to Miss Josephine Noble of Rome, Georgia, concern camp life and battles, primarily in Virginia where he was stationed. Included is a letter written by Miss Noble, May 26, 1864, describing the Yankee occupation of Rome. Correspondence, financial papers, and newspaper clippings of the Ladies Memorial Association of Rome, 1882-1900, describe the group's activities in memory of the Confederate dead and include records of Southern soldiers buried in the Rome Cemetery.
St. Simons Island occupies a unique place in the history of American Methodism. Not only was it the one place in America where both John and Charles Wesley, founders of Methodism, served the colonists in a pastoral relationship, but also it is the home of the Museum, Library and Archives of the South Georgia Conference of the United Methodist Church. These extensive holdings record the growth of Methodism in America, and especially in the South.

Though the annual session of the South Georgia Conference as early as 1916 considered organizing a historical society for the "purpose of preserving the history and traditions of Methodism in Southern Georgia," definite action awaited the sesquicentennial celebration of Methodism in America. In 1934, concerned members of the South Georgia Conference brought their awareness of the need for preservation of their priceless archives to the attention of the Conference. Two years later the South Georgia Conference voted to organize a Historical Society "whose duties shall be to preserve records of the conference, its past history, past members and to collect all data of interest from elderly persons and to preserve them for future generations, together with a record of current items of importance, and to keep before our people the glorious deeds of the heroes of the past." Until the Arthur J. Moore Building, was completed at Epworth-by-the-Sea on St. Simons Island in 1960, priority was given to the Museum-Library. Since then, increasing attention has been paid to the accession and housing of records, reports, pictures, artifacts, and other items concerned with the organization and function of the South Georgia Conference. Even so, the Archives staff still is in the very earliest stages of preparing the holdings.

*Miss Sampley is Curator of the Methodist Museum at Epworth-by-the-Sea.
for research.

The Archival holdings of the South Georgia Conference, which provide basic data for study of the impact of the Methodist Church on the social, political, and cultural development of Georgia, are divided into five broad categories: CONFERENCE JOURNALS AND MINUTES; DISCIPLINES; ORGANIZATIONS AND AGENCIES OF THE CHURCH; PUBLICATIONS AND PERIODICALS; AND VISUAL MATERIALS. Of these, the General Minutes and the Annual Conference Journals are perhaps the most valuable resources in the Archives for research. They record every official action of the church since its establishment, give the reports of all organizations and agencies, and show changes in structure, policies and procedures. The General Conference, which meets quadrennially, has full legislative power. Its delegates, who represent the seventy-three Annual Conferences, determine the Church's policies, structure, organizational proceedings, program, order of worship, sacraments, and doctrinal statements. The Annual Conference, a well-defined geographical area, is the basic body of the church, composed of all traveling preachers in full connection with it, with a lay member elected from each pastoral charge. The reports of all the commissions, boards, organizations, and agencies of the Annual Conference, as well as the minutes of the annual session, are published in volumes titled Annual Conference Journals. The Conference Journals and Minutes are divided into two groups.

1. **General Church:** Minutes of the Methodist Societies, 1773-1794


   Journal of the Adjourned Session of the 1964 General Conference, 1967

   Minutes of the Annual Conferences, 1829-1839, 1859-1865, 1938, 1939, 1943-1947

   General Minutes of the Annual Conferences, 1960-1966, 1971
General Minutes and Yearbook, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 1923-1939

Judicial Council--Opinions and Decisions, 1940

Quadrennial Reports of the General Conference, 1964-1972

Oecumenical Methodist Conference, 1881, 1930, 1947

2. **Annual Conference:** Journals:

Georgia Conference, 1829-1839, 1854, 1856, 1859, 1861-1862, 1868

Georgia Conference (Central Jurisdiction), 1968, 1969

South Georgia Conference, 1867-1972

North Georgia Conference, 1867-1972


Mississippi Conference, 1963-1969
Oklahoma Conference, 1932
Virginia Conference, 1966-1971
West Oklahoma Conference, 1926
Philadelphia Conference, 1950
Southern California-Arizona Conference, 1969
Virginia Conference, 1969

The general rules governing the life and work of the Church, the Articles of Religion, Wesley's General Rules, the Ritual and other forms of worship, along with information on the ministry and the various church agencies are published quadrennially, following each General Conference, under the title Discipline of the Methodist Church. These files include Disciplines of the

Methodist Episcopal Church, 1798, 1808, 1829, 1846, 1850, 1858, 1862, 1912,

Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 1868, 1878, 1882, 1886,
The Archives holds a quantity of annual reports of various Organizations and Agencies within the Church. These include:

- Woman's Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 1888, 1891, 1892
- Woman's Missionary Society, South Georgia Conference, 1879-1881, 1912-1940
- Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, South Georgia Conference, 1890, 1893-1911
- Woman's Home Missionary Society, South Georgia Conference, 1888, 1896, 1898, 1901, 1905, 1911
- Woman's Society of Christian Service, South Georgia Conference, 1941-1972
- Woman's Division of Christian Service, Board of Missions and Church Extension, 1940-1960
- General Board of Christian Education, 1935
Among the files of Periodicals and Publications are:

Methodist Magazine, 1818-1825
Wesleyan Christian Advocate, 1878-1885
Historical Highlights, 1971-
Methodist Woman, 1956-1965
Daily Christian Advocate, 1940-1972
Methodist Quarterly Review, 1879-1886, 1910-1930
Historians Digest, 1971-
World Outlook, 1955-1965

A file of Local Church Histories holds approximately 325 brief accounts of the beginnings and growth of these churches. Many of the histories contain primary material that gives interesting insights into the founding of Methodism in Georgia. The major portion of the histories are in manuscript form.

The Visual Arts collection of photographs, slides and a few artifacts provides valuable documentation of the growth of the Methodist Church in the South Georgia Conference. Maps, scrapbooks, and photographs illuminate the growth and expansion of the missionary work, which is one of the major programs of the Methodist Church. Of particular interest are photographs of Georgians who have been elected to the office of bishop in the Methodist Church, of the Council of Bishops, of General Conference Sessions, Annual Conference Sessions, and Classes of ministers ordained each year, and of various activities of other agencies of the Church. The section of Fine Arts contains three significant collections of likenesses of
the Wesleys and other principal figures in the Methodist Church. Finally, the Library of the Museum, with its 5,000 volumes, supports research in both religion and Methodism. It contains an extensive collection of Wesleyana and numbers of biographies and histories of early Methodism. (A bibliography of the Wesleyana is available upon request, but no genealogies are traced by the staff.) The Library offers as well numerous volumes and items describing the significance of St. Simons Island in the history of Coastal Georgia.

The archives and Library are open to researchers Tuesday through Friday of each week. Arrangements for research may be made by writing the Curator, The Methodist Museum, P. O. Box 407, St. Simons Island, Georgia 31522.

http://digitalcommons.kennesaw.edu/georgia_archive/vol2/iss1/10
Governor Jimmy Carter has honored the archivists of Georgia a second time by proclaiming "Archives Day in Georgia." In 1974, Archives Day is February 1, the date of our Society's annual meeting.

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Professor Steve Curr at Georgia Southwestern College in Americus reports good progress in his project to involve students in Georgia history and at the same time to collect information about the sources available locally for the study of local history. Funded by grants from the new Sumter Historic Preservation Society, the America the Beautiful Fund in Washington, and the College, the project already has sent more than two dozen students into Dooly, Marion, Schley and Sumter counties. The project will eventuate in published guide books for each of eight counties marked for survey. The first may be issued as soon as next fall.

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The New Archivist for December 1973 is not only as rich as always, but unusually pithy. The following is excerpted from a scenario chronicling a visit to an archival training school. Muss T. Duella, an alumnus conducting the visit, speaks first:

Duella: Our students are archivists, so they must be taught how to help historians conduct research, but they must not learn how to do their own research, as they might be tempted to desert their noble calling.

Big John: How do archivists learn to help researchers?

Duella: They must master the techniques of the archives interview. Such interviewing used to be rather easy. Historians were properly trained in the old days, and they had their conclusions clearly formulated before they started their research. Then all an archivist had to do was find out what
BY THE GOVERNOR:

WHEREAS: The Society of Georgia Archivists is dedicated to promoting the collection, preservation, and use of Georgia's priceless documentary heritage so that our citizens may understand more fully the history and development of our State; and

WHEREAS: The Society is composed of archivists, records managers, and individuals in government, education, and private enterprise, all concerned with saving and interpreting our documentary resources; and

WHEREAS: On February 1, 1974, members of the organization will convene in Atlanta for their annual business meeting; now

THEREFORE: I, Jimmy Carter, Governor of the State of Georgia, do hereby proclaim the day of Friday, February 1, 1974, as "ARCHIVES DAY" in Georgia, and urge all the citizens of our State to join in this observance, to recognize the benefits we enjoy from the Society's varied services, and to support the Society in its endeavor to preserve Georgia's irreplaceable archival treasures.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the Executive Department to be affixed. This 26th day of December, 1973

BY THE GOVERNOR

Frank Kirksey
Secretary, Executive Department
conclusions the historian had reached and supply him with only those documents that supported the conclusions. It saved the archivist time, and it saved the time of the historian, as he had fewer records to look at.

Big John: Are things different now?
Duella: Obviously. Now historians are determined to be "open-minded." They want the manuscripts to lead them, and they will follow. They want to be objective and impartial. It's almost impossible for an archivist to find out what they want....

Big John: There seems to be an angry discussion in this next class.
Duella: Yes this happens every year. Professor Donald S. Troy teaches this class, and recently he has been expounding his theory of research assistance, which is designed to avoid charges that the archivist has held back essential material. Professor Troy says that a researcher should be shown everything in the archives. Last summer Troy was working in an actual archives situation, and he interviewed a patron who wanted to see the file of 10 folders on the Unlatch Dam, which had been proposed in 1892 but never constructed. Troy wouldn't give him those papers until he had searched through all the collections on dams, irrigation, irrigation engineers, and the histories of the seven nearest counties.

Big John: I suppose that the researcher was really able to appreciate the Unlatch Dam collection when he finally got to it.
Duella: Oh, he hasn't gotten to it yet. He ran out of time and will have to apply for another grant next year....

Big John: I suppose such openness in showing records avoids trouble like the famous case at the FDR Library.
Duella: Well, that one got out of hand, but a flap or two now and then is good for the profession. When people say we're holding back important records, we complain we don't have enough help or enough room or enough indexes, and we usually get additional funds. Also it's good for people to be reminded there are such people as archivists. Sometimes they confuse us with historians, but when the historians are angry with us, people realize we're something else.
The Washington University School of Medicine Library Archives will publish early in 1974 its Archives Procedural Manual, describing the day-to-day enterprise of the repository. "We feel the manual would be of especial use to those people who are about to or have just established an archives," writes Darryl B. Podell, School of Medicine Archivist. For a copy, write: Archives Section, Washington University School of Medicine Library, 4580 Scott Avenue, St. Louis, MO. 63110. The cost is estimated to be $5.00.

The processing manual developed by Richard Strassberg for the archival repository in the Cornell University Libraries has recently become available. While designed as an internal document, the manual, of fewer than 100 pages, presents a detailed outline for processors to follow, a glossary of terms, and an index. Copies may be ordered from Miss Elizabeth M. Murphy, Cornell University Libraries, 234 Olin Library, Ithaca, NY. 14850 at $4.00 each.

A new "Statement on Appraisal of Gifts" and a "Statement on Legal Title," suited to both librarians and archivists, were adopted last year by the Association of College and Research Libraries Division of the American Library Association and were printed in the March issue of College & Research Libraries News. Single copies of the statements may be obtained from ACRL, 50 East Huron St., Chicago, IL. 60611 at no cost.

Through the National Archives in Washington and American University, several opportunities are offered each year for instruction in archival administration. The programs include inservice training, usually from September to May, two institutes, usually held in March and October, and two night classes at the University concentrating in the fall on the history of archival administration. All of the work is offered under the guidance of Dr. Frank
Two good, new introductions to microforms are now available. Xerox University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, MI 48106 will send a copy of Stevens Rice, Fische and Reel, 22p., upon request. For $1.00 the National Microfilm Association, 8728 Colesville Rd., Silver Spring, MD 20910 will send a copy of the 27 page booklet, Introduction to Micrographics.

The American Society for Information Science has recently published The Invisible Medium: The State of the Art of Microform and a Guide to the Literature. Various types of microform are described, differences explained, uses, benefits, and weaknesses pointed out. It includes as well a list of microform equipment and offers an annotated bibliography of the literature. Write Publications Division, ASIS, 1140 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036. Cost $3.50

In May, H. Wayne Eley Associates, Inc., 15 Broadway, New Haven, CT 06511 began publication of Paper Conservation News, a semimonthly newsletter, costing $8.00 per year, designed to carry current and practical information on the conservation, restoration, and preservation of paper. Concerning paper in books, manuscripts, archives, prints, and drawings, articles now scheduled will discuss lamination, matting and framing of prints and drawings, bookbinding practice and conservation, and temporary conservation measures. Book reviews, evaluations of new products and answers to readers' inquiries will complete the format.

M. Therese Lawrence, "Are Resource Treasures Hidden from Scholars in Our Libraries? What is the Access to Ephemera?" Special Libraries, 64 (July, 1973), 285-290,
considers the difficult problems of libraries dealing with 28 categories of non-book, printed items such as advertisements, announcements, receipts, broadsides, bumper stickers, calendars, cards, certificates, checks and currency, contracts, invitations, letterheads, menus, napkins, passports, programs, tickets, time tables, and others. She found that most libraries that deal with these materials catalog some of them laboriously and hardly arrange others. Archivists could be of help here.

Richard Akeroyd and Russell Benedict, eds., "A Directory of Ephemera Collections in A National Underground Network," Wilson Library Bulletin (November, 1973), 236-254, contains descriptions of several repositories which collect political and cultural ephemera such as "newspapers, magazines, leaflets, posters, handbills, pamphlets, tracts, bumper stickers, buttons, and other productions of those who seek to persuade, to pressure, and to influence." Scattered throughout the country, these institutions not only collect in their own areas, but also exchange with each other to enhance the scope of their files. The University of Virginia, Tulane University, and the College of Charleston (South Carolina) are the only three repositories in the South currently participating.

I. M. Klempner, "The Concept of 'National Security' and Its Effect on Information Transfer," Special Libraries, 64 (July, 1973), 263-269, is a searching and provocative survey of the restriction of access to information in the federal government.

Robert W. Lovett, "Of Manuscripts and Archives," Special Libraries, 64 (October, 1973), 415-418, offers an elementary, brief discussion of the differences between manuscripts and archives and of the decisions involved in acquiring material.

The Mid-West Archives Conference Newsletter always is full of information, especially in the "Dear Archivist: I Need Help" column of Jacqueline Haring. Her straightforward answers to basic physical problems are well worth reprinting.

From the July, 1973, issue we quote:

Q) What is the safest method of flattening rolled photographs?
A) There are several methods. One method is: put the photographs in a humidifier or relaxing chamber until they become reasonably pliable, then press them flat. A workable chamber can be made by taking a plastic garbage can and putting a smaller plastic can inside it. Put fresh blotting paper in a circle between the two cans, then put about an inch of water in the bottom of the chamber, cover, and you have made a good humid atmosphere. However, if the photo is tightly rolled or has been varnished, the humidity may adversely affect the emulsion. Another approach is to dust the back of the rolled photo thoroughly and dampen the back carefully with a small sponge or piece of cheesecloth while flattening the picture with a hand iron set at low. This should be done on a releasing paper (paper with a highly plasticized surface, available in photographic and drafting supply houses) in case there is anything on the face of the photo which might be adhesive when pressed. Then place the photo under weights.

If you have reasonably humid conditions in your building, that humidity alone may be enough to release the photograph. Small rolled photos may be put in a letter press and pressed for a time; again, use releasing paper between photographs.

In the October, 1973, issue is this good advice:

Q) We have a letter which we would like to frame so that both sides may be read. Is it alright to put this between two pieces of glass?
A) No. First of all, if the letter is to be exposed to light, either daylight or flourescent or even
incandescent, the letter will suffer if it is protected only by glass. You should place it between two layers of plexiglas, UF 1 or UF 3. In addition, be sure that the glass does not touch the letter on either side. This can be avoided by using a very narrow all-rag mat on each side, with a window to expose the writing, as an etching is framed, except that both back and front would have windows. If there is no margin on the letter, it should be suspended from the top of the two mats by nylon thread so that it will hang free in the pocket of air formed by the two mats.

In the last issue of GEORGIA ARCHIVE, on page 36–37, we reprinted an item stating that the stain of scotch tape could not be removed. Wilbur R. Poole, Chief of the Preservation Branch of the National Archives wrote to amplify the point.

I agree in part that all of the stain cannot be removed, but a good portion of the stain and most all of the adhesive can be removed by soaking the stained area in acetone. If the stain is dark as is usual and the tape has fallen off, the acetone will bleach out most of the stain. Be sure the inks are not soluable in acetone.

* * *

Meyer H. Fishbein, Director of the Records Appraisal Staff of the National Archives, reports that the 1900 Census of Population was opened, under tight restrictions, on December 3, 1973. Researchers with legitimate historical, legal, genealogical, or other research deemed worthwhile by the Archivist of the United States must obtain the written permission of the Archivist to consult the schedule and then may not photocopy any part of it. The record may be consulted only in Washington.

Senator Howard Baker for the third time has introduced a bill (S. 2497) that would establish in the Library of Congress a library of television and radio programs of historic importance. The bill would provide for a study to determine what types of programming would be of
sufficient historical significance or general public interest to be included. The only current project similar to the one he proposes is that of Vanderbilt University in Nashville, which preserves the nightly news broadcasts of the three major networks and makes them available for research.

The Committee on Ways and Means of the United States House of Representatives is considering legislation to amend the 1969 Tax Reform Act to reestablish tax deductions for manuscripts.

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Supreme Equipment & Systems Corporation, 170 53rd Street, Brooklyn, NY 11232 offers for the asking a 48-page handbook and product catalog for planning and installing manual and automated filing equipment and systems. The booklet is designed especially for the use of schools, libraries, and businesses.

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Dexion, Inc., 111 North Central Avenue, Hartsdale, NY 10530 has produced a line of boltless shelving. Quick to erect, the shelves can be adjusted to any height, and each bay can support up to 2,000 pounds.

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In addition to its usual interesting, short articles on towns, churches, houses, and families, the North West Georgia Historical and Genealogical Society Quarterly for July, 1973, contains a facsimile of a day book from a LaFayette, Georgia, store from 1842. The book is in private hands.

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Our newest exchange periodical is the Newsletter of the City Archives of Philadelphia, now 6 1/2 years old. In it, City Archivist Allen Weinberg comments upon the
activities of his repository, upon archival practice in general, both through editorials and book reviews, and remarks on Philadelphia's history in its records. The Newsletter is a joy to read and deserves emulators.

Among the most recent newsletters begun of interest to archivists is Ms. Archivist, volume 1, number 1 of which appeared this past summer under the editorship of Sara Fuller, Edie Hedlin and Andrea Lentz. Subscriptions (the newsletter presently is sent free) and submissions should be sent to Sara Fuller at 940 Bricker Blvd., Columbus, OH 43221. The newsletter is concerned to promote the position of women in the Archival profession.

"Those of us engaged in women's history (whether teaching, researching, studying)," writes Joanna S. Zangrando in this first issue, "now argue the need to move beyond anthologies and biographies of 'great' women. In doing so we must enlist the assistance of archivists at every stage of our research and teaching about women. Archivists, after all, stand at the threshold to historical knowledge. They make decisions about acquisitions, devise cataloging and retrieval schemes, and operate on certain assumptions about what materials get priority when faced with limited resources. Archivists with raised levels of consciousness coupled with historical imagination are of inestimable value to researchers, especially when they suggest possible new sources on women."

The National Archives has established an organization--"Associates of the National Archives"--whereby members can learn about, participate in, and support various programs of the institution. For further information, address The National Archives, Washington, D.C. 20408.

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The International Archival Affairs Committee of the Society of American Archivists is offering its second Archives Study Tour, this one to South America. Between August 2 and 24, the group will visit the archival institutions in six major cities. For further information, contact Program Director Frank B. Evans, National Archives, Washington, D.C. 20408.
Miss Marion Viccars, Head of Special Collections, John C. Pace Library, University of West Florida, Pensacola 32502, provided the following note:

Manuscript materials from numerous sources have been acquired by the University of West Florida's John C. Pace Library since it opened in 1967. Most of these naturally concern Pensacola families, but a few collections have letters and other papers which originated in Georgia: the most notable and numerous of these are the Pace Family Papers, 1837-1920. The Pace family moved from Twiggs County to Hazlehurst, Georgia, thence to Pensacola, dealing in naval stores and lumber. Eventually the business developed into a pulp and paper industry of considerable size.

A few other letters of Georgia interest are those in the Helen Edwards Papers, and there are University of Georgia records and notes of P. K. Yonge, an eminent Pensacola attorney.

The Library is eager to have its manuscript holdings examined and used by researchers. A guide, The First One Hundred, is available on request.

Mrs. Virginia Kiah of the Kiah Museum in Savannah has supplied us with information she has received relative to the Wei T'o Deacidification Spray. Its developer, Richard D. Smith, wrote her that his spray, though more expensive than others, will not prove detrimental to the permanence of paper as do products using magnesium acetate and that the methanol in his spray is less toxic than the trichloroethylene found in others. Wei T'o Spray costs $6.00 for an eleven-ounce unit, and may be ordered from Wei T'o Associates, 5830 56th Avenue N. E., Seattle, Washington 98105.

The South Atlantic Archives and Records Conference
will hold its annual workshop in Atlanta this year on May 2-3. The program is shaping up to be exciting and highly informative. For further information, contact Ms. Ann Pederson, Georgia Department of Archives and History, Atlanta 30334.

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SGA Treasurer's Report

Balance on hand, June 1, 1973

Income

Dues... $130.00
Subscriptions.. 100.00
Advertising... 80.00
Misc........ 40.50

Expenses

Bank Charges... $00.60
Postal Charges... .82.98
Speaker Expenses... .21.14
Copy Charges... .36.94
Southern Hist. Assn. tours... .25.83
Nov. Meeting Expenses... 35.41

Balance on hand, January 11, 1974

$397.95

748.45

350.50

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RECENT ACCESSIONS

Athens

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

Nathan Atkinson Brown Papers, 1850s-1936 (58 items) Civil
War correspondence, White Oak Plantation, Camden County; Camden County Early Court Case, 1829, 1830 (2 items) Daniel Gracie vs Ephraim Harrison; Thomas Jones of Greenwood Plantation, 1819-1964 (115 items) plantation records, Thomas County; Paul Darcy Boles Papers (1,074 pps.) manuscript of writings of Georgia author; Rudolph Collection, 1953-1972 (593 items) relates to George Cooke (1793-1849) artist; Ben Stahl and GWTW, 1961-1962 (30 items) Letters, etc. re edition of GWTW illustrated by Ben Stahl; Mary Hubner Walker Collection, 1874-1899 (129 items) correspondence between Paul Hamilton Hayne and Charles W. Hubner; John Joachim Zuly, July 9, 1771 (1 photocopy) Problems of Protestant Dissenters, fees, Stamp Act; Robert C. Pierce Diary, 1862-1863 (1 vol.) Paymaster of USS Dawn blockading mouth of Ogeechee River; Dudley M. Hughes Papers, 1806-1972 (15,722 items) Papers of prominent Georgia agriculturist, U. S. Congressman and co-author of Smith-Hughes Act (Vocational Ed.); Clark Howell Papers, 1873-1946 (1,055 items) papers of editor and owner of Atlanta Constitution; James Dickson Diary, 1861-1862 (309 pps.) Blockade runner; Dr. George Baber Atkisson Collection, 1851-1914 (84 items) Family papers from Athens area; Sylvanus Morris Papers, 1887-1928 (24,486 items) Personal papers, concerning principally Morris' duties as Dean of Law School, University of Georgia; Fleming Jordan Letters, 1842-1865 (43 items) mainly Civil War letters; Jared Sparks Papers, 1775-1782 (129 photocopies) Revolutionary documents; David Mikel (Michael) Family Papers, 1812-1972 (29 items); Jeannette Rankin Letters, 1971-1973 (16 items) correspondence with Vernon Edenfield and others; Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, Miscellaneous Papers, 1825-1899 (238 items) letters, shares, documents relating to shares.

Atlanta

ATLANTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The memoirs of Lucile Smith Hughes, 1880-1960, family background, Atlanta, West End, Ansley Park, Texas, foreign trips; manuscript by Albert S. Mead, "500 Miles A-Foot," describing trip in 1900 through North Georgia mountains by mule and wagon; Douglass R. Davis Collection, copies of 27 letters received by U. S. Senator Alexander Stephens Clay of Marietta, Georgia, July 8-December 26, 1901 (correspondents include Clark Howell, John S. Cohen, Robert J. Lowry, Dr. E. L. Connally, Hoke Smith, J. W. English); Ann Shafe Collection, International Shut-In Day, Shut In's
Day Association (history, correspondence, proclamations, publications), 1964-1972; Druid Hills Land Company, Cash Journal, 1908-1923; Memphis Daily Appeal, Microfilm, 1863-1864 (newspaper which fled to Atlanta to publish these two years); Atlanta's Woman of the Year Awards, complete files, 1944-1973; South-Eastern Underwriters Association, proceedings, 1882-1969, History, 1882-1907, ephemeral material; Anne Fiorentino Leide Estate, Opera and symphonic scores, original music manuscript by Enrico Leide, scrapbooks of Leide's musical career, recordings of Leide-conducted concerts; A. H. Benning Coal & Wood Company, 1888-1895, ledgers, cash books, journals, day books, letter books; Medical and Literary Weekly, May 7-October 15, 1859 (believed to be entire production), published weekly in Atlanta (This was personal property of editor, Dr. A. G. Thomas, who indicated articles and poems written by himself.); Loyal Star of America (Auxiliary to Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America), financial reports and directories, Atlanta Lodge 56; Martini and Associates, Inc. (Landscape architectural firm), business correspondence, 1952-1962, project drawings; Mary Raoul Millis, memoirs, 1870-1930, of Atlanta childhood, school years, political activism, involvement in Socialist Movement; Charles Longstreet Weltner (Member of Congress, 5th District of Georgia), legislative files, correspondence, campaign records, press releases, newsletters, scrapbooks, 1961-1968.

ARCHIVES DIVISION, TREVOR ARNETT LIBRARY,
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

Additions to the Atlanta University Archives include John Hope Papers, 1936-1938 (6 ft.) messages of condolence on Dr. Hope's death, and records relative to memorial chairs and lectureships established in his honor; Public Relations Office (4 ft.) news releases and weekly calendars, 1932-1968; History Professor Clarence A. Bacote, 1940s-1968 (1/2 ft.), papers relative to his writing; Westerfield Conference on Economic Development, October, 1973 (1 inch), program and manuscript of addresses; Library School Dean Virginia L. Jones, 1973 (1 inch), her awards and note; Edward Twichell Ware, (1/2 inch), photocopies of letters from W. E. B. DuBois to Ware.

Additions to the Negro History Collection include Clarence A. Bacote Collection (1 1/2 ft.), correspondence, clippings on Afro-American history, literature, and material concerning his association with the Atlanta-Fulton County Democratic Party and the Fulton County Jury Commission; Marcus...
H. Boulware Collection (1 inch), family records and photographs; Brailsford R. Brazeal Collection, 1971-1973 (4 ft.), materials relative to Dr. Brazeal's teaching and writing career in economics; Stella B. Brooks Collection (1/2 ft.), letters and papers concerning primarily her works on Joel Chandler Harris; Hallie B. Brooks Collection, (1/2 inch), letters to her and a copy of "The Parish Visitor" of the First Congregational Church of Atlanta; Chautauqua Circle Collection, 1952-1973 (1 inch), material concerning 40th and 60th anniversaries; Eugenia Collier Collection, 1973 (3 inches), manuscript and letter; Countee Cullen-Harold Jackman Collection, 1930s-1973, (15 inches), correspondence, photographs, oral history, printers proofs and scrapbooks concerning Arna Bontemps, Yolande (DuBois) Cullen, Harold Jackman and the Jackman Memorial Committee, Alan Lomax and Raoul Abdul, Wyatt T. Walker, Clarence L. Holte, Arthur Mitchell, Romare Bearden, Paul Robeson, Charles C. Thompson, Booker T. Washington, and Leigh Whipper; Sadye P. Delaney Collection, 1950s (4 inches), pictures, correspondence, and clippings relative to the career of Dr. Delaney as Librarian at Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital; Gerardo Ebanks Collection (1 inch), notes; Grace Towns Hamilton Collection, 1970-1973 (15 ft.) material relative to legislative career, with emphases on voter registration, development of the Democratic Party in Georgia, and the Atlanta Charter Commission; Burwell Towns Harvey Collection, 1963-1971 (2 ft.), concerns his involvement with athletics, academic publications, papers on family history and personal correspondence, including two letters from William Braithwaite; Richard A. Long Collection, 1970s (1 ft.), biographical data and manuscripts; Neighborhood Union Collection (1 item), family roll book that includes information gathered by social worker for families in the Beckwith Street, Atlanta, area; Jesse O. Thomas Collection, 1972-1973 (1/2 inch), biographical data; Nathaniel Patrick Tillman Collection (3 inches), manuscripts; Andrew Young Collection, 1972-1973 (6 inches), campaign and related material.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS DEPARTMENT, ROBERT W. WOODRUFF LIBRARY, EMORY UNIVERSITY

Bomar Family, 26 letters, 1862-1868, of the family of Benjamín F. Bomar (1816-1868), second mayor of Atlanta, concerned mainly with the effect of the Civil War on the citizens of Atlanta and the plight of refugees from the city; Asa Griggs Candler, 86 folders, 1826-1952, of business and legal papers relating to Candler's real estate
transactions in Atlanta (the Druid Hills section in particular), Chicago, Los Angeles, New York City, St. Louis, Toronto, Washington, D.C.; Charles Harding Cox, 145 items, 1840–1927, of correspondence, official documents, clippings, and photographs of a member of the 70th Indiana Infantry Regiment, which fought in the Battles of Kennesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, and Atlanta, and marched to the sea with Sherman; Corra White Harris, 26 letters, 1926–1965, of author Harris, mainly to Mrs. Donald McClain of Atlanta, discussing her writing, personal matters, local news of Rydal, Georgia; Harrold Brothers, 8 boxes and 14 volumes, 1836–1968, correspondence, ledgers, account books, and letter books from the firm of Harrold, Johnson and Co. of Americus, Georgia, cotton traders and merchants; records of related businesses owned by the Harrold family, such as the American Compress Company; family correspondence concerning the cotton economy before and after the Civil War, developments in farm technology, regional marketing and trade patterns, and railroad development; Ralph E. McGill, 64 personal letters, 1926–1929, during his last years as a sports writer for the Nashville Banner; Eliza K. Paschall, 18 boxes of correspondence, newsletters, reports, minutes, and printed matter, 1958–1968, recording Mrs. Paschall's work as executive director of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations, 1958–1966, and as executive director of the Community Relations Commission, 1967–1968; Arthur Gray Powell, ca. 200 items, 1922–1946, mainly correspondence, relating primarily to Powell's writings; Charles Henry Smith, 40 photocopies, 1826–1903, mainly personal letters; Mildred W. Seydell, 4,930 items, 1865–1973, of correspondence, clippings, business and legal papers, relating to her work as columnist for the Atlanta Georgian, 1921–1939, as Georgia representative for the National Woman's Party in the 1930s, as officer and member of various Atlanta civic organizations, and as an author; Maurice Thompson, 112 items, 1876–1918, of correspondence dealing with Thompson's family and literary matters; Comer Woodward, 58 folders, 1920–1945, of this Emory professor of sociology relating to his work with social welfare in Georgia, 1920s–1930s, and concerning child labor, child welfare, and public health.

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

State Records Section
Governor's Office: Minutes, Georgia Science and Technology Commission, 1965–1972 (2 cu.ft.), Legal Division

http://digitalcommons.kennesaw.edu/georgiaarchive/vol2/iss1/10
(1 cu.ft.); Court of Appeals: Case files, 1968-1969
(115 cu.ft.); General Assembly: Records, of the 1972
Session, including calendars, bills and resolutions,
journals, committee minutes and reports (20 cu.ft.).

Manuscripts Section
Zillah Lee Bostick Redd Agerton Papers, 1863-1967 (10
cu.ft.) consist of biographical and personal information,
correspondence, 1922-1967, yearbooks, magazines, clippings,
membership lists, programs, and minutes of many clubs and
societies (including the Women's Christian Temperance
Union), genealogical information, writings, and photographs;
Isaac Wheeler Avery Papers, 1894-1895, (ca. 300 items) con-
sist of correspondence, certificates, photographs, and
newspapers relating to the Cotton States and International
Exposition held in Atlanta in 1895; Alfred Holt Colquitt
Letterbook, 1877-1879 (1 vol.), contains his personal cor-
respondence during his first two years as governor, 1877-
1879 (Colquitt's official correspondence as governor is
also available at the Georgia Archives.); Samuel Curt-
right, Travel Account, June 15-July 16, 1842 (49 pps.) of
a trip from Troup County, Georgia, to Little Rock, Arkans-
as, via Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana; John Brown
Gordon, Letterbooks, 1883-1890, (7 vols.), contain Gordon's
personal and business correspondence, most of it concern-
ing his business dealings (Gordon's official correspondence
as governor is also available at the Georgia Archives.); Joseph Grisham, Travel Account, May 2-June 4, 1826 (57
pps.) of a trip from Pendleton, South Carolina, to Louisi-
ana (Grisham was the father-in-law of Joseph E. Brown,
Civil War Governor of Georgia.); Thomas DeKalb Harris
Papers, 1827-1864, (127 items), contain family correspon-
dence, and business papers; John Riley Hopkins Family
Collection, 1840-1915 (1 cu.ft.), contains family and
business correspondence, estate papers, daybooks, personal
and legal papers, speeches, sermons, Civil War records,
and a family history of the Hopkins family of Gwinnett
County, Georgia; Archibald Thompson MacIntyre Papers,
1843-1912 (0.5 cu.ft.), consist of MacIntyre's personal,
business, political, and military correspondence, militia
records, 1840s-1865 (Brooks, Lowndes, Grady, and Thomas
counties), plantation and business records, and genealog-
cial records of the MacIntyre family; James Madison Spul-
lock Papers, 1838-1876 (18 items, 1 volume) consists of
account book of claims of the Central Bank of Georgia,
1840-1859, commissions, land grants and plats, indentures,
and correspondence relating to business and politics be-
fore the Civil War (correspondents include Howell Cobb,
Robert Toombs, Alexander Stephens, and John Pendleton King); Henry J. Toombs Papers, 1902-1967 (15 cu.ft.) consist of correspondence, both personal and relating to his architectural projects, architectural drawings, projects files, Toombs's published works, and photographs of his sculpture and architectural projects; James B. Warren Diary, 1887 (380 pps.), tells of duties, weather, events, and number of gallons taken each day from Atlanta's artesian well, and includes monthly and annual reports for the year 1887; G. B. Zimmerman Diary, 1895 (84 pps.), covers the period February 1-May 12, 1895, and describes his trip from Sherman Heights to Thomasville, Georgia, and his stay in Thomasville.

Microfilm Library
Three reels of the Fulham Papers at Lambeth Palace Library reflect the influence of the Church of England on the American colonies in the 17th and 18th centuries (The correspondence relating to Georgia, 1735-1776, contains letters from William Duncanson, Joseph Clay, Wimberly Jones, John Moore, and Haddon Smith.); the Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1780, (3 reels) and the South Carolina Treasury Department Ledger Books and Journals, 1783-1791, (4 reels), the Chatham County Index to Probates, Chatham County, Georgia.

SOUTHERN LABOR ARCHIVES, GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY
Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority Records, 1920-1970, (9,300 lvs.) labor relations files of the various companies that have operated Atlanta's public transit system, bulks with files of Atlanta Transit System, 1951-1969; International Woodworkers of America, District 4 Records, 1943-1959 (107,300 lvs.), concern organizing endeavor from Texas to Virginia, local union finances, strikes, arbitration, collective bargaining, dissolution and chartering; Georgia State Fire Fighters Association Records, 1955-1972 (269 lvs.), include minutes, correspondence, financial records, and legal documents describing union activity in the state; Paul L. Styles Papers, 1950-1972 (1,700 lvs.) composed primarily of correspondence and speeches, bulk during his service, 1950-1953, on the National Labor Relations Board and 1961-1972 as Director of Labor Relations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The Archives announces receipt of the records of the international office of the United Textile Workers of America concerning union activities from Texas to Canada.
Milledgeville

GEORGIA COLLEGE

James C. Bonner Collection of 18th and 19th century publications and 446 pages of manuscripts (chiefly letters covering the years 1840-1880) is research material Dr. Bonner used for his published works on the history of agriculture in the South, early Georgia history, and history of the Civil War.

As a user and producer of reference tools, the archivist has a special interest in reference publications helpful to the historian. Both professions have problems of rapidly ascertaining dates and names, locating brief summaries of events or biographical sketches, compiling bibliographies and verifying specific references, of determining the existence and present location of manuscripts, newspapers and other original sources. It is with such problems that this volume is designed to help. As the title indicates, Poulton has listed and described only reference books, omitting more than incidental mention of journals, collections, monographs and other types of material frequently found in guides to the literature of a field. She has included useful, general reference materials as well as the more specialized ones designed primarily for the historian. Described here are the major library catalogs; trade, national and historical bibliographies; encyclopedias; dictionaries; books of chronology; handbooks; yearbooks, almanacs, and gazetteers; atlases and directories. Union lists and major periodical indexes are also discussed. Most important of all, she has indicated the guides which list and describe omitted titles. Her descriptions vary in fullness, sometimes noting the strengths, limitations and organization of a volume, and merely indicating other titles as good sources for certain types of information. A brief discussion of the basic organization of library collections and card catalogs and of the interlibrary loan service should be of help to younger historians.

The limitations of this Handbook result primarily from the broad scope of the subject and the relatively small size of the volume. Attempting a guide designed to aid students and scholars in all fields of so broad a discipline as History requires a certain bibliographic boldness; and, when the 304 pages of this compendium are contrasted with the 689 pages of the Harvard Guide to American History and the 962 pages of the American Historical Association's Guide to Historical Literature,
Poulton's difficulties in selecting titles for inclusion become apparent. Her coverage in places seems somewhat thin and her choices reflect a bias toward American and British history, toward political and diplomatic history, and toward the modern period as contrasted with Mediaeval or Ancient History. Book review indexes receive no mention at all.

Considering the difficulty of locating manuscript and archival materials, a more extensive treatment of this subject would have been helpful. However, the major guides to manuscripts in this country are here and some attention has been given to locating foreign manuscripts. Emphasis is placed upon the various guides, lists, inventories and other publications of the National Archives. She calls attention to local guides and regional union catalogs, although no attempt is made to list these and no help is given in locating them other than mention of Billington's "Guides to American History Manuscript Collections in Libraries of the United States," now quite old. Suggestions for finding recent guides and checklists through such standard reference sources as Literary Literature would have added much to the usefulness of this section.

These objections become minor, however, when measured against the utility of the book. As a handy-sized survey of basic sources of information in all fields of History, the volume fills a need not adequately met by any other publication currently available. Poulton, trained as both historian and librarian and experienced in reference work and publication, is well qualified to compile such a book and the results of her efforts will be of aid to many.

Emory University Library
Sarah C. Gillespie


This is an annotated bibliography of printed materials on the American Indian originally gathered by the noted archivist, Lester Hargrett, covering archival items held by the Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art. A native of Tifton Georgia, he was one of the first
bibliographers and collectors of writings in this field. Holding a lasting interest in the Indians of the Southeast and the Southwest, he brought scholarship and professional skill to the subject.

The collection contains some 60,000 books, manuscripts, published documents, first editions, maps, pamphlets, and broadsides. A gold mine for American historians, particularly those of Colonial history, the catalog will undoubtedly stimulate studies in Indian history. It should also help bring about a better understanding of our American Indians.

In 1946 Hargrett's collection was purchased by Thomas Gilcrease of Tulsa and under him has become the largest and most valuable in the country. Gilcrease was of Creek Indian descent and the listings are rich in items re the Five Civilized Tribes—Cherokees, Chickawaws, Choc-taws, Creeks and Seminoles. More than 1,000 concern them—their early residence in the Southeast, removal, resettlement and participation in the Civil War.

Included also are 17th and 18th Century memoirs, travels, and 19th Century western material, both Indian and White. Contemporary accounts of trade missions, hostilities, federal and state negotiations over lands, legal documents and claims are here. Many are rare and the examples of printing in various Indian languages are perhaps the only known copies.

The entries are clear, concise and detailed while the arrangement is chronological under subject in Hargrett's original form. There is much more than just a listing of bibliographic data. His comments are significant contributions to American historical knowledge. Checking the index one finds for such entries as Georgia, Creek, Sequoyah, John Ross, etc. that there are 28 entries on Georgia Indians, 79 pages on the Cherokees and 30 on the Creeks. This amounts to 114 pages of interest to Georgia researchers.

Some items can be found in Georgia and other Southeastern libraries and most of the government documents will be available in older depository libraries. Such a comprehensive list as is given here will hardly be accessible anywhere, and the University of Oklahoma Press is to be congratulated for bringing out this vast store of knowledge on the Indians.
Librarians and archivists should like to have seen in the Introduction or Foreword something about the availability of the materials to the researcher—restrictions, interlibrary loan, copying, etc. It will be most useful as a reference tool, however, for any library with a good American History collection, because of such basic research material in a wide coverage. I recommend it as being a thorough bibliography.

Emory University Library

David E. Estes


This publication, sponsored by the Russian Institute of Columbia University, is the work of an American, Patricia K. Grimsted, currently a Research Associate at the Russian Institute, who also is a wife, mother, and contributor to archival publications. Her purpose in part was to provide a guide to foreigners who in recent years have been permitted to make use of the archives in the Soviet Union. In addition to serving the foreigner using the Soviet archives, the author intended to make known available holdings and finding aids and acquaint scholars with "some of the features of the development and overall organizations of archives and manuscript repositories in the Soviet Union." A general discussion of procedures for using the materials is included.

That the Russians are extremely proud of the present status of their archives is evidenced by their hosting the 7th International Congress on Archives in Moscow in August, 1972. Author Grimsted points out that although the archival development in the Soviet Union has been impressive since the Russian Revolution in 1917 much credit goes to what took place earlier during the era of the Russian Empire. The oldest library in Russia was founded in the fifth century, and there was preservation of state records and private manuscripts. The Russian Orthodox Church collected and preserved many state, church, and other written records. Under Ivan the Great (1440-1505) treaties, charters, and state correspondence were kept in a "stone vault" in the Kremlin, and among the reforms of Peter the Great (1672-1725) was one having to do with
preservation and registration of archives to be deposited in the College of Foreign Affairs. In 1766 Catherine the Great (1729–1796) appointed the German scholar Gerhard Freidrich Müller director of the archives. This wise decision by Catherine in naming so able a man as Müller, along with the archival reforms of Peter and the preservation carried on by Ivan, would justify titles of "the Great" in the opinion of scholars, historians, and archivists.

During the nineteenth century the general development of state archives lagged considerably behind that of the more advanced nations of Western Europe and documentary records commonly remained in the custody of their issuing agency, with resultant fragmentation and dispersion of archival sources. Toward the end of the Romanov dynasty little was done by the state to promote systematic record-keeping. Nevertheless, much was accomplished by a few interested persons "working in opposition to rather than in cooperation with ruling governmental circles." Learned societies accounted for collections of valuable materials and many families of nobility amassed splendid private libraries.

Great archival changes came about with the Revolution of 1917. During the early period of revolution and civil war there was great destruction and damage to archives. Inexperienced archivists, shortages of paper, and creation and elimination of governmental units caused confusion and problems. But a significant change came on June 1, 1918, when a decree was issued under Lenin's signature for a reorganization of state archives. This was 16 years before the passage of the National Archives Act in the United States. Mrs. Grimsted feels that "the establishment of Bolshevik power stands as the single most important turning-point in the history and organization of Soviet Archives, for it brought to Russia the most highly centralized state archival system and the most highly state-directed principles of preservation and management of documentary records which the world had seen." (p.23)

The present work examines holdings in seventy-five archival institutions in Moscow and Leningrad, providing also a list of published materials and working conditions associated with the various collections. The resources are tremendously rich in early manuscripts, medieval maps, and personal papers of leading historical figures. For example, Greek manuscripts in the Leningrad Public Library
account for "one of the most impressive repositories of Greek texts outside Greece" (p.306), and French holdings there dealing with the Bastille include some 13,000 documents. Mrs. Grimsted's guide to Russian archives is said to be the most complete available in any language. Researchers will applaud the current publication and rejoice to know that a companion work dealing with regional archives is already underway.
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