

private material, but also to take a more active role in the community, sponsoring seminars and publishing a journal. However, when the initial funding ran out, the scope of the project was reduced and the institution has now been taken over by the Houston Public Library where its activities are purely archival. The San Diego History Research Center is a part of San Diego State University and is actively involved in the community with displays, seminars and publications. Although its holdings on business, labour, religious, cultural and social history are extensive, it has yet to begin collecting public documents.

The variety of urban archives is discussed by David E. Kyvig in "Documenting Urban Society: A Regional Approach", while the nature of the documents and the variety of collecting policies are addressed by Virginia R. Stewart and Mary Lynn Ritzenthaler in "the Constituencies of Urban Archives", and by Frank A. Zabrosky in "The Records of Urban Society". With such diversification of institutions and policies, it is only natural that some confusion has arisen, especially as to the proper custodian of certain archival spoils. On this subject, the authors are agreed that the ideal multi-institutional situation exists in Philadelphia where the City Archives and Historical Society of Pennsylvania combine with the Urban Archives and other smaller bodies to provide the city with an excellent record of its past. Conflict of interest has been minimal, even though there is little direct co-ordination between the institutions. It is this model which is proposed as the ideal for cities seeking to establish comprehensive archival programmes in the article by Ronald D. Cohen and James Bhane "Establishing a Program: The Calumet Regional Archives".

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Autographs and Manuscripts: A Collector's Manual. Edited by EDMUND BERKELEY JR. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons, 1978. xviii, 565 p. illus. (The Manuscript Society) \$31.95.

Professional literature relating to archival discipline is still in a developmental stage. While there are many first-class articles dealing with specific problems, comprehensive treatment of multiple subject areas in definitive manuals and text books is slow in forthcoming. Those that are available were written by seasoned archivists and manuscript curators. It is therefore refreshing and enriching to find a new addition to our professional literature which was written by a consortium of dealers and collectors of *archivaria*, as well as by allied curators of MSS. This co-operative effort proves that the three "solitudes"—dealers, collectors and archivists/curators—have more in common than just love and care of manuscripts and autographs. All three are integral parts of the archival profession, all dedicated to the orderly flow, preservation and research utilization of *archivaria*. Their distinct professional methodologies, sometimes at variance with each other, are nonetheless valuable contributions to the advancement of popular appreciation of our historical and cultural heritage.

It would be a mistake to assume that the *Collector's Manual* is for collectors only. Fundamental issues, such as authentication of MSS (detection of forgeries), appraisal of fair market value, descriptive terminology of various archival and manuscript materials, classification, care and organization of collections, are only a few of the subjects which interest the amateur as well as the professional.

Definitive and highly professional studies on the development of writing, the media (papyrus, parchment and paper), the instruments (inks, pens, typewriters), duplication (printing, mimeograph, photocopying) and the characteristics of script make this volume an important reference tool for all who buy, sell, care for or research manuscripts and

related documents. Individuals who have difficulties with such archival terms as A.L.S., T.N.S., A.P.C.S., folio, 4to, 8vo, *foxed, spotted, dampstained, silked*, n.d., [1800], c.1800, 1800?, will find the *Manual* helpful to understand catalogue entries. Definitions are also provided for such terms as: holograph, fair copy, contemporary copy, clean copy, typescript, typesetting draft and final draft. Older and modern duplicating devices created a multitude of terms: print, transcript, carbon copy, facsimile, photostat, electrostatic copy, and so on. Again the reader is given a better understanding of the language of archival profession.

Authors of the forty articles which are included in the *Manual* are all reputable specialists in the subjects they cover. Most have long experience as dealers, collectors, and archivists/curators, and they treat their subjects with authority and confidence. Particularly interesting are the articles dealing with specialized collecting areas, for example, literary, colonial, musical, scientific and religious autographs and manuscripts. While American MSS are given special prominence throughout the *Manual*, English and continental European autographs, MSS and other documents are treated with considerable generosity. It is a pity, however, that Canadian *archivaria* received only scant attention. Canadian collectors such as Lawrence Lande and Andrew Merrilees should have been included in the list of pioneer collectors. Equally disturbing is the almost total absence of Canadians among examples of collectable autographs. No references are made to Cartier, Champlain, Montcalm, Macdonald, Riel, Laurier, Montgomery (L.M.), or Leacock. It may be of some consolation that no mentions are made of such international figures as, for example: Kemal Ataturk, Simon Bolivar, Charlemagne, Leonardo Da Vinci, Eamon De Valera, Jomo Kenyatta, Alexander Kerensky, Ignatius Loyola, Gregori Potemkin, Jan Smuts, and Chaim Weizmann, just to name a few. While the omissions may ruffle some patriotic feathers, they do not detract from the value of the book which includes virtually every major figure in every field of achievement: politics, warfare, literature, fine arts, ideology, religion, invention and discovery, science, business, education and law. There are over 300 reproductions of handwriting, typescript and autographs, including samples of petroglyph, cuneiform, hieroglyph, Coptic, uncial, Aramaic, demotic, Greek, Roman and various forms of medieval and modern scripts. Samples of signatures pervade the book, some in multiple examples, to indicate changes in the style of a person's handwriting. These are useful in authenticating questionable manuscripts.

If the manual has any other shortcoming that is worth noticing it is the meagre treatment given to the manuscripts emanating outside the Anglo-American-European community. Tibetan literature is described in seven lines, the Japanese merit twenty-one lines, the Chinese thirty-four, and the whole of African literature is contained in fifty-four lines. The treatment of East Europeans is no more generous: Russians get thirty-five lines, Czechs and Slovaks twenty-eight, Poles twelve, Greeks nine, Roumanians seven, and four lines for Ukrainians. Yet even the Ukrainians' four lines, which include the name of their hero Taras Shevchenko, are more generous than that given Canada which was left out completely. Is it because our cousins to the South already look upon us as part of their cultural community? Let's hope that the next edition will include a separate article on Canada's collectable manuscripts and autographs.

With this last reservation, one must still concede that *Autographs and Manuscripts* is a first rate manual that must not be restricted to collectors only but should find its place on the reference shelf of every archivist, manuscript curator, librarian and lover of *archivaria* in general.

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