ize about all of America from the small section he himself has seen.

The only disappointing letter in the book is the one from Baron Steuben. And the disappointment lies not so much in what he said or did not say, but rather in facets of his character revealed therein, as well as the treatment accorded him by the Americans.

The appendix contains a brief word sketch of the Récollets and their convent in Quebec. The entire book is aided materially by the copious footnotes of Dr. Schlozer from the Briefwechsel, as well as those of Mr. Stone.

The question is raised in the mind of your reviewer as to the thoughts of the German populace who read letters from German soldiers serving on opposite sides in the same war.

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The idea back of this volume and the finished product would have been very appealing to Solon J. Buck, one-time Director of the Western Pennsylvania Historical Survey, because of the attention it gives to professional matters that were central to his interests. Indeed, it was one of Dr. Buck's successors in the post of National Archivist, Wayne C. Grover, who, as Chairman of the National Historical Publications Commission, was responsible for the survey of the use of original documentary source materials in the teaching of American History at the postgraduate level in American universities which provided the basic material for this book. A professor of history at the University of Oklahoma, the author has also been assistant executive secretary of the American Historical Association and director of its widely-known Service Center for Teachers of History. Moreover, he is the author of four other books, including a work written in conjunction with others on Bibliography and the Historian (Santa Barbara, 1968).

Rundell's survey involved visits by the survey director to 70 of the 114 American institutions of higher learning offering the Ph.D. in History, to two universities with a terminal M.A. in History, and to 40
other institutions, including private libraries, independent and state historical societies, state archives, a Presidential library, and Federal record centers. The total number of interviews at 112 institutions was 557.

The survey identified three major problems that limit the effectiveness of research in United States History: (1) Access to original sources is often difficult; (2) Communication between academic and non-academic historians needs to be improved; and (3) More adequate training in historical methodology is necessary. Rundell identifies difficulties in obtaining access to needed materials as the greatest obstacle faced by professors and graduate students in their research. The components of this obstacle, as he sees them, are the unwillingness of the repositories of historical sources to photocopy their materials for use elsewhere, the security and administrative restrictions placed on documents by the Federal government, conflicting or inadequate programs for collecting sources, and the great increase in scholarly traffic resulting from the quick growth of graduate training in the profession since the Second World War.

A variety of themes are treated in the book, but readers of this magazine probably will be most interested in the content of the chapter on "Local Sources." Rundell decries the tendency of some historians to equate local history and local sources with antiquarianism, and stresses the utility of tax, court, and voting records and other local sources for both quantifier and serious humanistic historians.

Both consensus and conflict are reflected in the opinions voiced by the historians Rundell interviewed on topics as disparate as the usefulness of courses in historical method, the question of whether historical investigation should originate with the topic or from the sources, the appropriateness of the large expenditures by the NHPC for the publication of the papers of famous Americans, and the issue of who should prepare finding aids for original sources. According to Rundell the most pressing need in the area of finding aids is a simplified guide to government documents.

The utility of a book like this in historical methods courses and postgraduate seminars seems unquestionable. Also the issues it raises might well provide the subject matter for a future program session of the Organization of American Historians. The prognosis (p. 251n) of an impending revision of the Harvard Guide to American History may be overly-optimistic, however. And the statement on p. 298 that "Although incomplete, the list of both nonuniversity libraries that
work closely with the academic community and universities planning or already building new libraries or expanding existing ones gives some indication of the rapid expansion of physical facilities” is an example of the kind of unclear sentences that occasionally detract from the author’s writing style. But these are minor blemishes in what is on the whole a well-planned and highly useful historical reference work.

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