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DOCUMENTARY EDITING

September 2001

Vol. 23, No. 3

Presidio del Valle de S.^a Buenaventura
26 de Octubre de 1776

A Mariscal de Campo }
Marques de Píbr }
n.º 13

Acompaña una copia de los
Cargos que en vista de las declara-
ciones tomadas a los soldados de
la Compañía del Presidio del Paso
del Rio del Norte, resultan contra
su Capitan D.ⁿ Pedro de la Fuente
y un extracto de la Revista de In-
speccion, del que consta, que aquella
Compañía se halla completa a el
pie de 50 Plazas inclusa la del
Capitan con los 282 Caballos
que le corresponden a razon de
6 por Plaza que les estan señalados.
Que la practica de guarda

Documentary Editing

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Cover: Summary of a report by the Marqués de Rubí, 1766. Courtesy of the Archivo General de Indias, Sevilla, Spain

Style Matters: Applying—EGADS!—Theory to Documentary Editing

TRACY DUVALL

Historical editors rarely cite theory to justify particular editorial practices. Instead, they usually make appeals to common sense and personal experience. Of course, “eyeballing it” is legitimate, but documentary editors should inform themselves about linguistic and literary theory to create better-informed policies for transcription and translation. Increasing theoretical sophistication will lead editors to pay more attention to *re-producing* an author’s style. (The hyphenation of re-producing is meant to remind the reader that transcription and translation are creative acts [thus, *produce*] but that this creativity is constrained by the goal of fidelity to the source text [thus, *re-*].)

This article will introduce three theoretical concepts from linguistic anthropology as examples of the riches available to editors. I do not claim that these three particular concepts are especially key or that the policies that I recommend should be applied universally. Rather, the main point is that theoretical concepts such as these can help us to clarify the implications of our decisions in a way that common-sense reasoning does not. As a concrete example, I argue that paying attention to theory makes any effort to detach style from content meaningless. While this argument applies to any sort of editing, including transcription, the discussion mostly addresses translation in scholarly editions.

Historical editors profess an admirable commitment to textual accuracy. We should see accuracy in the broad sense, including stylistic fidelity. However, editors of translations succumb too often to the temptation to clarify or otherwise improve texts without marking these renovations as editorial. Perhaps the tendency to play Santa Claus is especially seductive to translators because they are already engaged in large-scale interpretive alterations of the text.

Many translators value “readability”—really fluidity—over stylistic accuracy. This focus depends on a false

distinction between form and content—they render the “content” more readable by changing its form. But this step actually renders the original text, considered holistically, less readable through the translation, since meaningful aspects of the text have been altered. Linguistic and literary theory makes this distinction between form and content untenable.

Now I will introduce a selection of linguistic concepts that have proven useful in my historical editing: indexicality, iconicity, and dysfluency.¹

Indexicality is an aspect of all discourse. It is the way that discourse inherently indicates aspects of its context. For example, one index of any bit of discourse is the writer’s choice of language and style in that situation. Another is the writer’s attitude toward the relationship between writing and speaking. Indexes can be conscious or unconscious, explicit or implicit. The indexes of any statement differ by reader and between the reader and the writer. And they can change with time. So we cannot define a timeless, universal meaning for a chunk of discourse: our perception of its meaning now or at the time of its writing differs among contemporaries and changes historically.

One of the nice aspects of indexicality for an editor is that it focuses attention on how different people interpret the text, rather than on the text per se. For example, from my perspective this text indicates that I believe English to be the proper language for this essay and that academic discourse is the proper style. You might feel that this text indicates things about my personality, education, purpose, and so on. Indeed, a reader might find that it indicates attributes of broader categories such as the English language, Anglo-Americans, documentary editors, and ethnic relations, among other possibilities.

Indexicality, unlike the idea of connotation, is inseparable from denotation. Moreover, in many cases the indexes are what is most interesting and important about a bit of discourse. For example, the Marqués de Rubí (see below) was told to submit his reports to the viceroy of New Spain rather than to someone closer to the king. The fact that he did or did not address his ultra-brief reports of movement to the viceroy is, for me, more important than what the notes explicitly say.

Tracy Duvall is assistant curator of ethnohistory at the Arizona State Museum, which is part of the University of Arizona. He is the senior editor of a documentary history focusing on the Marqués de Rubí’s military inspection of northern New Spain, 1766–1768.

Thus, moving from theory to practice: Editors should attempt to re-produce or otherwise note as many indices as possible. These include, for example, the author's fluency as a writer, personality, and choice of register. However, re-producing the indexes that would occur to the *author's* contemporaries is different from re-producing indexes that would occur to the *editor's* contemporaries. For instance, a text that seems archaic and stilted today might have seemed cutting-edge and informal at the time of its creation. Which is the proper goal for a scholarly edition—to re-produce the historical moment in readers or to signal and explain it from a distance? How we answer this question could determine whether we perform such basic tasks as modernizing spelling.

Iconicity is another inherent aspect of all discourse, although it is highlighted in some cases more than others. Iconicity is the extent to which the structure of language mimics what it is expressing. Onomatopoeia is an example of strong iconicity, as is representing a loud sound with big letters (e.g., EGADS). Dictated texts are icons of their spoken source, and many see language itself as an icon of thought and feeling. Less obviously, commas in many colonial Spanish documents seem to represent pauses in the writer's thought or speech, and it might be interesting to search for the Ancient Secret of Capitalization. Furthermore, some have argued that writers are more likely to position words or phrases close together when they associate them strongly. For example, the following sentence structures each relate the actor, verb, and object differently in terms of agency, order, and proximity: (1) I hit the ball. (2) The ball was hit by me. (3) The ball, I hit.

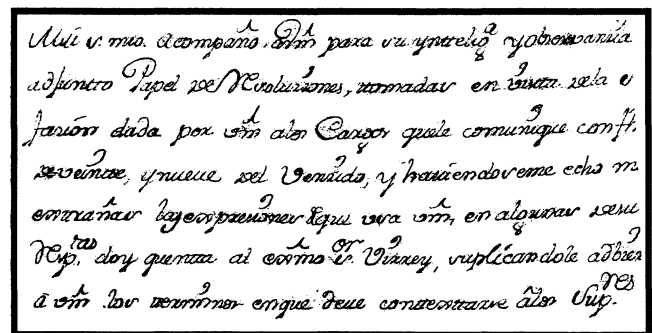
In short, editors should aim for a high level of iconicity between the transcription and the translation. As part of this effort, we should strive to re-produce the source's iconic features. Thus, the many desirable goals that we must balance include: re-producing the order of elements in a sentence, paragraph, or document; translating onomatopoeia into equivalent onomatopoeia; re-producing practices of punctuation and capitalization; re-producing verb tenses and agency (active vs. passive); and other iconic features.

Dysfluency occurs when someone stumbles over his or her words—for these purposes more than usual. Depending on the context, researchers have analyzed this difficulty as an index of the speaker's or writer's personal ideological conflict, confusion, or depth of feeling. Thus, it is important for historical editors to present dysfluent passages as such and to not sacrifice this information to the god of "readability."

Examples from the Rubí Inspection

In 1766, the Spanish Crown ordered the Marqués de Rubí to perform a comprehensive inspection of garrisons on the northern frontier of New Spain. From 1766 to 1768, Rubí and his entourage traversed more than seven thousand miles and wrote correspondingly lengthy reports, letters, and journal entries. Rubí's reports, travel diary, and correspondence, combined with his engineer's travel diary and a variety of maps, provide a uniquely detailed snapshot of this vast region, exposed mostly through the lens of a particular Spanish officer and gentleman.

At *Documentary Relations of the Southwest*,² we are finishing a selection of writings produced during Rubí's inspection as part of our series, *Presidio and Militia in Northern New Spain*. The following texts include several versions of a single passage: a fairly literal transcription, a more highly transformed transcription, and three possible translations, each defensible for different reasons. The discussion of each version of the passage highlights the changes to, or re-production of, selected iconic and indexical aspects of the transcription. The purpose of this exercise is to show that knowing even a little linguistic theory can help to clarify the balances that we inevitably will strike as editors.



Opening section of a letter from the Marqués de Rubí to Don Pedro de la Fuente, captain of the Presidio of El Paso, communicating the conclusions of his inspection (1766). Courtesy of the Archivo General de Indias, Sevilla, Spain.

Indexicality & Iconicity

In this passage, Rubí sends the results of his inspection to the captain of the presidio, or garrison, at El Paso. It is transcribed fairly literally:

Mui s^{or}. mio: acompaño avm[^] para su yntelig^a. y observanzia el adjunto Papel de resoluciones, tomadas en vista dela satisfazion dada por um[^] a los Cargos quele communique con fhá deveinttel,[?] y nueue del Venzido, y haviendoseme

echo muy extrañas las expresiones de que use vmd, en algunas de sus respuestas, doy cuenta al excelentísimo señor Virrey, suplicándole advierta a vmd los términos en que debe contestarse a los Superiores.

I feel strongly that projects such as ours should make this sort of literal transcription easily available—for example, on a website. Simply interpreting the handwritten text (which frequently is difficult to obtain) is a considerable aid to other researchers, who might be interested in linguistic questions such as an author's education or accent. Also, it helps scholars to check our interpretations when we produce a more accessible transcription and translation. That is, the indexicality and iconicity of the original are re-produced here to a greater extent.

The following translation quite faithfully re-produces the experience of reading the transcription above:

Very much my lord: I am sending along to you for your intelligence and observance the attached Sheet of resolutions, taken in view of the satisfaction given by you to the Charges that I communicated to you with the date of the twenty[ninth] of the Past [month], and having been made to me very strange the expressions that you use, in some of your answers, I am giving account to the most excellent lord Viceroy, beseeching him advise you the terms in which Superiors must/should be answered.

Is this useful? Perhaps a sample phrase such as this should appear somewhere in a volume, to help the reader understand that the editor has performed significant transformations. But few in our potential audience would benefit from, or submit to, reading this sort of translation.⁴ So, at the expense of some iconic and present-day indexical fidelity, we should produce and highlight more readable versions.

A more readable translation should match an easily available, more readable transcription. Otherwise, the reader will have nothing by which to evaluate the translation. Also, native readers of the original's language deserve this much consideration. Choices made for the main transcription and translation should be made in conjunction: for example, if spelling is modernized in the English translation, it should be modernized in the Spanish transcription, too.

Below are the more-readable transcription and translation of the passage above. I have expanded and italicized abbreviations and modernized word separation, spelling, and accent placement. However, I have retained

capitalization, phrase order, and punctuation.⁵

Why these particular changes? Keeping in mind that the experience of a text differs across time and between people, I decided to try to re-produce the experience of a present-day, practiced researcher in these materials. As a result, features that undermine this goal have been altered to serve it.

Muy señor mío: acompaño a vmd para su inteligencia y observancia el adjunto Papel de resoluciones, tomadas en vista de la satisfacción dada por vmd a los Cargos que le comunicué con fecha de veinte[,] y nueve del Vencido, y habiéndome hecho muy extrañas las expresiones de que use vmd, en algunas de sus respuestas, doy cuenta al excelentísimo señor Virrey, suplicándole advierta a vmd los términos en que debe contestarse a los Superiores.

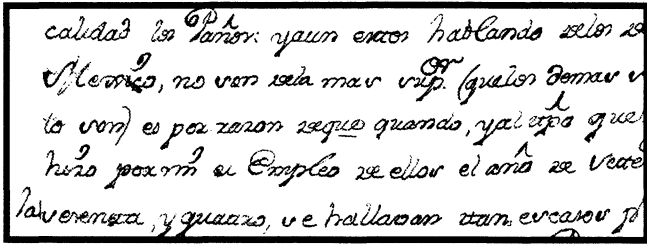
Very much my lord: I am sending along to you⁶ for your intelligence and observance the attached Sheet of resolutions, taken in light of the response given by you to the Charges that I communicated with the date of the twenty[,] ninth of the Past [month], and the expressions that you use having seemed very strange to me, in some of your answers, I am informing the most excellent Viceroy, beseeching him advise you the terms in which Superiors must/should be addressed.

This translation is not so loose as the following:

My dear sir, I enclose for your information and observance the attached sheet of resolutions taken in light of the response you gave to the charges that I sent to you dated the twenty-ninth of the past [month]. The expressions that you use in some of your responses seem to me to be very strange. I am informing His Excellency the Viceroy, requesting that he advise you as to the terms with which [you] should answer your superiors.

This translation is too close to a paraphrase. It demonstrates the tendency to alter meaningful features in the process of making the "content" more readable. For example, the salutation is not only anachronistic but culturally inappropriate. Also, if a phrase is so obscure that it requires clarification, then the clarification should be marked as editorial, perhaps by locating it in the intro-

duction or a note. Last, we certainly would not transcribe a passive construction as an active one. Why do so in translation?



Possibly dysfluent text by Don Pedro de la Fuente, captain of the Presidio of El Paso, replying to charges made by the Marqués de Rubí (1766). Courtesy of the Archivo General de Indias, Sevilla, Spain.

Dysfluency

As discussed above, it is tempting to resolve an author's or translator's confusion or ambiguity without marking the "improvement" as editorial. In the following passage, the captain at El Paso defends himself against charges that he sold improper goods at elevated prices to his soldiers (emphasis added in all):

Y aun éstos, hablando de los de México, no son de la más superior (que los demás sí lo son). Es **por razón de que, cuando y al tiempo** que se hizo por mí el Empleo de ellos el año de setecientos sesenta y cuatro, se hallaban tan escasos . . .

And even these, speaking of those from Mexico, are not of the most superior [quality] (which the rest are). [This] **is for reason that, when and at the time** that their Use was made by me the year [1]764, they were found to be so scarce . . .

When reading this document in its larger context, I interpreted the awkward, redundant phrase "for reason that, when and at the time" as dysfluency—the captain was having difficulty justifying his actions. However, a looser translation elides the possibly dysfluent section by improving the fluidity of the captain's style:

Even these, when speaking of those from Mexico City, are not of the best quality (which the rest of them are). **This is because, at the time** that their use was made by me in the year [1]764, they were scarce.

It is plausible that my interpretation of dysfluency is wrong, but we should re-produce the evidence. More generally, the captain appears to express himself with much more assurance and coherence in the second translation than I sense when reading the original.

Here, then, are a few suggestions:

- Editors should apply linguistic theory in choosing aspects of discourse to alter or re-produce in their transcriptions and translations.
- Editors should make available a highly literal transcription and a clarified transcription and translation that match each other.
- When in doubt, literalness is preferable in scholarly editions, but literalness must include style and content integrally.
- Beyond issues of paleography, no transcription or translation should be clearer than its source unless the clarification is marked as editorial.
- Aspects of style—for example, indexical and iconic features—that are not re-produced in the main text of the translation should be noted elsewhere.

Although it is unlikely, we might make the same editorial choices without knowing theory that we would make in applying it. But this would be coincidence. Theory helps us to understand and ameliorate the ramifications of our choices, beyond common sense. For example, theory allows us to define with precision the various ways in which style is content.

Notes

1. My treatment of these concepts derives from their use in linguistic anthropology. However, indexicality and iconicity have roots in the writings of Charles Sanders Peirce, and the analysis of dysfluency springs from elaborations on Mikhail Bakhtin's work.
2. DRSW is part of the Arizona State Museum, at the University of Arizona. The NHPRC has funded our documentary history projects.
3. Either meaning is possible.
4. Thus, *genre* is also important.
5. These features are simply a sample: I actually have tracked nineteen indexical and iconic aspects of the text. The others include documentary context, letter shape, contractions, explicit message, sentence-level order, agency, fluidity, word choice, spelling, phrase length, verb tense, and language.
6. *um* could be *vuestra merced* or *usted*, since they were synonyms at the time. I have translated it *you*, but it could easily be *your mercy*.

A Hybrid Edition for the Available Man

WILLIAM C. DI GIACOMANTONIO

The Papers of William Henry Harrison, 1800–1815, ed. Douglas E. Clanin and Ruth Dorrel. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1999. 10 microfilm reels and guide, \$300 (\$240 for Indiana Historical Society members), or \$35 per reel (\$28 for members) and \$20 for the guide alone (\$16 for members).

William Henry Harrison (1773–1841) is an early American example of that perennial political type, the “Available Man.”

How else to explain the success of a public figure whose first elective office (as territorial delegate to Congress) was won by a margin of one vote; whose fortunes as governor of the Indiana Territory (1801–1812) waned longer than they waxed; whose pinnacle of glory at Tippecanoe endures in the national memory more as a limerick than a battle; and who reaped the political dividends of that battle only after twenty-five years, in a presidential campaign waged primarily by the conspicuous avoidance of controversial issues?

None of this is intended to impugn our ninth president’s historical significance. Much less is it intended to diminish what Douglas Clanin and Ruth Dorrel have accomplished in compiling the definitive microfilm edition dedicated to the most historically significant years of Harrison’s career (1800–1815). The deliberate irony of the above sketch, rather, is a playful nod to the essentially hybrid nature of *The Papers of William Henry Harrison, 1800–1815*.

It is not the kind of “Papers” that an archivist would recognize. There was indeed a collection compiled (or perhaps, less deliberately, preserved) by Harrison, but that was almost entirely consumed in a house fire in 1858. Seventy years later the Indiana Historical Society—sponsors of the present edition—began to collect correspondence for a letterpress edition that would correct and expand upon Logan Esarey’s *Messages and Letters of Will-*

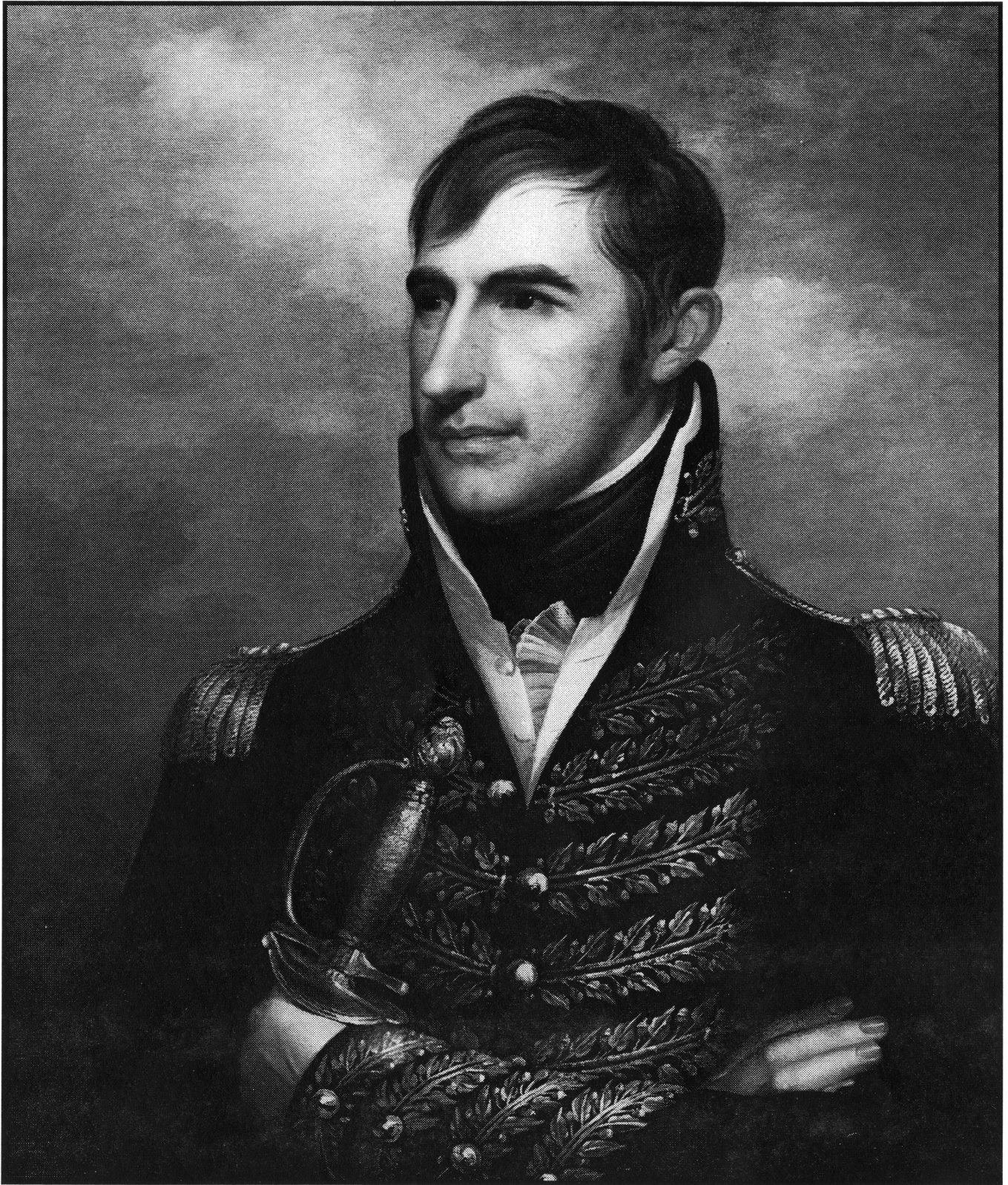
iam Henry Harrison, 1800–[1814] in two volumes (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Commission, 1922).

The editors themselves variously describe the ensuing effort as having (re)assembled “*the* Harrison collection,” “*a major* Harrison collection,” “*the papers of* William Henry Harrison,” or even just “Harrison *documents*” [italics added]. They would have done best to label it all, simply, *Harrisoniana*. Whether the final product represents a reasonable reconstruction of “a specific collection of papers that was once virtually intact” is impossible to determine. But the editors have covered their bets by transcribing more than 3,800 items mined during a search of 115 different institutions and 525 separate collections. A lengthy paragraph in the “Editorial Method” section of the edition’s accompanying guide enumerates the many types of documents they deemed eligible for publication. The selection criteria might be summed up more concisely as simply every known word that Harrison may have reliably written, read, or heard uttered.

One wonders whether this is a model that other documentary editions may be tempted to pattern themselves after. Because Harrison was a candidate for the Territorial Convention of December 1802, his *Papers* devotes fifteen pages to the Knox County election returns—a treasure trove for genealogists (and for microfilm photographers getting reimbursed by the page!). Later, the *Papers* prints the convention’s petitions to Congress and President Jefferson for repeal of the antislavery clauses of the 1787 Ordinance, because Harrison signed the petitions as the convention’s presiding officer and Knox County delegate. Driven by the same selection ethic, the editors of the *Papers of James Madison* might have felt obliged to print the *Virginia Herald’s* returns for the first federal election, and the *Papers of George Washington* to print the Constitution because Washington (as Convention chairman) had signed it.

Such willful erring on the side of inclusiveness is perhaps the only scholarly advantage of resorting to a microfilm over a letterpress edition. The primary drawback, meanwhile, not only remains but is even aggravated by such expansiveness. “We will,” promise the editors, “prepare a finding aid or index that will make the contents of

William diGiacomantonio is an associate editor of *The Documentary History of the First Federal Congress, 1789–1791*, of the George Washington University, having joined the staff in the great bicentennial year of 1989. He is also book review editor for *Washington History*, the biennial journal of the Historical Society of Washington, D.C. Besides congressional history, he has published on the history of antislavery and American Quakerism.



William Henry Harrison, in a portrait by Rembrandt Peale, c. 1815. Reproduced with the kind permission of the National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.; gift of Mrs. Herbert Lee Pratt.

this collection of transcripts more accessible to the user.” If such an index was ever prepared, it is not included with the microfilm edition as currently distributed. And its absence seriously compromises the documents’ accessibility to the average user. Including a biographical gazetteer would have provided a good alternative to the edition’s disappointing annotation (more below); knowing the major activities of the correspondents would have enabled users to employ the tables of contents more efficiently. Meanwhile, the editorial apparatus that the editors do provide goes far toward redressing some of the other user-unfriendly features inherent in a microfilm edition.

The accompanying guide includes a helpful biographical sketch of the subject (with bibliography), a table of contents for each reel, and a chronology indicating where Harrison was and what he was doing during the time covered by that reel. The last two features are replicated at the beginning of each reel. The guide also includes the customary symbols, abbreviations, and short titles lists, as well as an “Editorial Method” with few surprises. The transcriptions, selection of the best source for a given document, and the documents’ arrangement and formatting are all in accordance with acceptable editorial principles. But in their penchant for standardization, the editors sometimes omit reasonable opportunities for...well...editing. For example, when the author puts a dateline at the bottom of his letter, the editors of course include that in their transcription, but put the same information in brackets on the greeting line all the same. Other bracketed insertions are illustrations in overkill. Example: “I see that Genl. [James] Wilkinson & his family have Arrived there after a tempestious [*sic*] passage of 35 days from the Mouth of the Mississippi [River]” (reel 1, p. 91). That single sentence contains three distinct types of editorial insertions, ranging from entirely appropriate to pedantic to merely unnecessary.

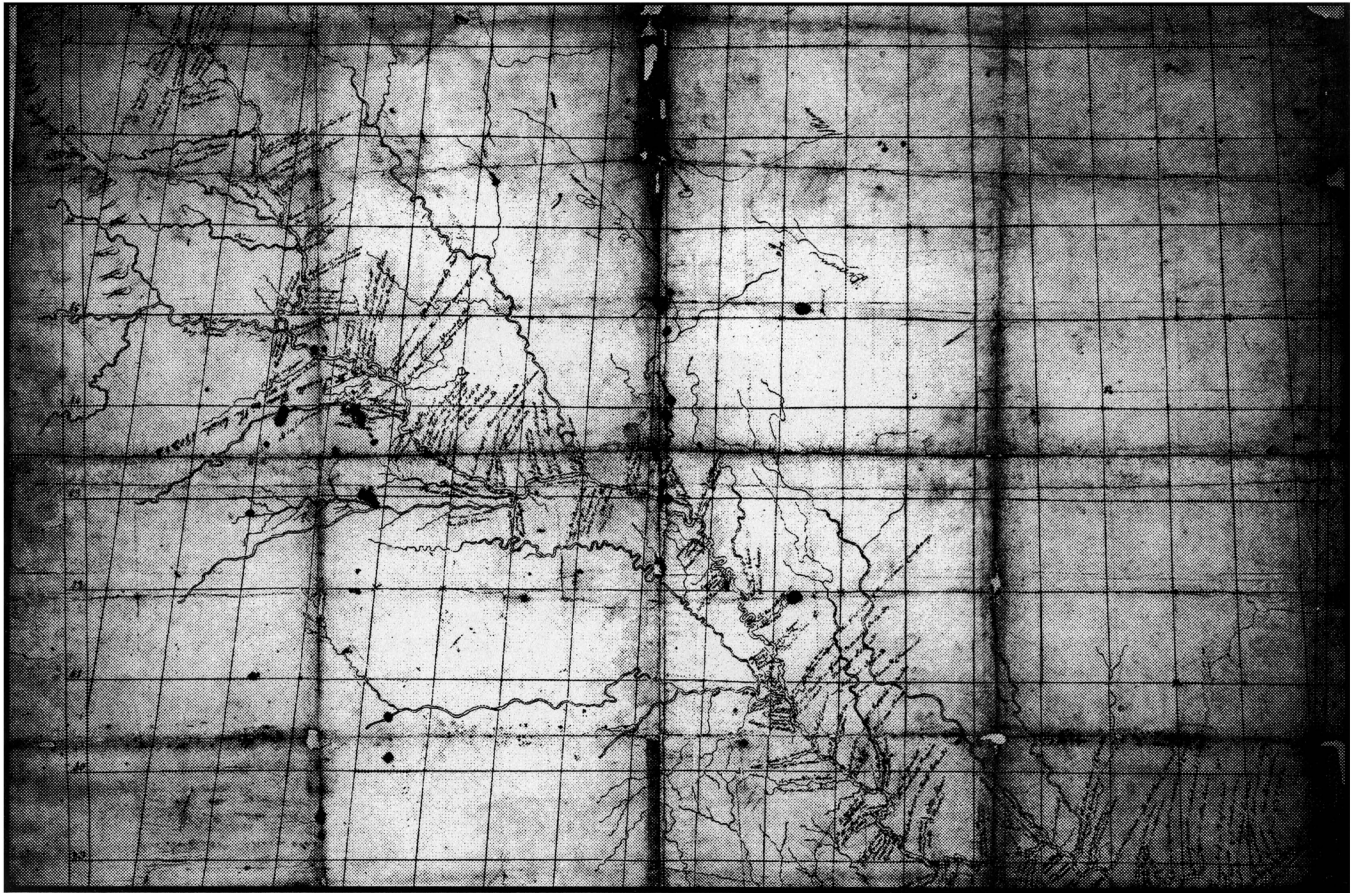
Another feature of the annotation that may frustrate readers is that, while some footnotes are repeated verbatim from document to document, most people and places are not identified at all. Even with an index pointing the reader to a single explanatory footnote on a given reference per reel, readers would be forced to scroll forward or backward incessantly, to their utter distraction. This is where a gazetteer would have been handy, sending them to a single location for every identification (perhaps within the reader’s guide). Location notes indicate which source or sources were used to compile the fullest version possible. It may be helpful that all manuscript versions of a particular document are cited there. It might have been

just as helpful to include subsequent newspaper printings of items (information they presumably already compiled when determining whether the newspaper version was the best primary source available).

Chief Editor Douglas Clanin wrote a progress report for this journal in June 1988, when completion of a “quality microfilm edition” was anticipated before year’s end. The guide to the final 1999 edition opens with the continuation of Clanin’s story, without accounting for the ten-year delay. The impedimenta were probably just “more of the same” outlined in 1988, and do not bear being repeated here. The odyssey of texts and editors that Clanin chronicles is a story familiar to most readers of *Documentary Editing*: the challenges of document searching, selecting the most authentic texts, controlling them, weighing the merits of various formats, scaling back production goals, and fundraising are those that all documentary editors must face before their editions see the light of day. The finished product is almost always a hodgepodge of mangled ideals and accommodated reality.

The scholarly community can be grateful that the editors of *The Papers of William Henry Harrison* persevered. It represents the broadest possible sweep of a political figure’s documented life, a combination of personal correspondence, legal and business accounts, and state papers—with some odd additions. (Why the editors routinely inserted congressional resolutions and presidential messages merely because they related to Indian treaties that Harrison negotiated seems above and beyond even their generous criteria.) The edition offers the reader a virtual Executive Journal of the Indiana Territory during Harrison’s governorship (1800–1812), arguably its most dynamic period of development. During that period the territory’s inhabitants were dealing with the volatile issues of Indian relations, slavery’s extension, westward expansion, frontier governance, and statehood’s promise. Although Harrison himself was not the most vocal or articulate exponent of any of these issues, his *Papers* touch on all of them, and in any case represent the views of a critical player.

It is as a documentary history of relations with Native Americans that the *Papers* will ultimately prove most valuable. They describe interactions on the front lines. “No acid ever worked more mechanically on a vegetable fibre than the white man acted on the Indian,” Henry Adams wrote in his *History* of that time.² Harrison’s perspective on that chemical reaction is touching and disturbing at the same time, revealing the rapacity of the pioneers and the attenuated humanity of American officialdom that Harrison was always negotiating between. In his papers,



*James Mackay's map of the Missouri River from St. Charles to the Mandan villages, c. 1797.
From the Collections of the Library of Congress.*

Native Americans are always described as wretched, aggrieved, and violated; not only in his speeches but even in his private correspondence, they are invariably described as “My children”—with varying degrees of irony. At other times Harrison is not at the center but the periphery, and his *Papers* betray all the excitement of being just on the verge of some major historical drama. It is with a better appreciation for this kind of sideways history that the reader will absorb the significance of Harrison’s letter to William Clark or Meriwether Lewis, dated 13 November 1803 (reel 1, pp. 693–95). The letter was sent by post rider, and the sense of urgency is borne out by the message, which the explorers are hearing probably for the first time: the Senate has ratified “the French treaty.” Lewis and Clark were now exploring not just possible trade routes, but new American territory. The edition reproduces very few facsimiles; fortunately, one of them is the

map that Harrison enclosed with this letter, which the editors have credibly traced to the Library of Congress’s “Indian Office Map” of 1797.

On the more micro-historical level, Harrison’s *Papers* are an invaluable and unique snapshot of a busy man of affairs, whose every lawsuit, deed, surety bond, and cashier’s order has been transcribed or abstracted to add a layer of pointillist coloring to the more traditional historiography of the “Old Northwest.”

Notes

1. Douglas E. Clanin, “A Phoenix Rising from the Ashes: The William Henry Harrison Papers Project,” *Documentary Editing* 10 (June 1988): 6.

2. Henry Adams, *History of the United States during the Administrations of Thomas Jefferson and James Madison* (1889–91; reprint, 2 vols., New York, 1986), 2: 343.

Cloistered Correspondence

CLAIRE BADARACCO

When Prophecy Still Had a Voice: The Letters of Thomas Merton and Robert Lax, ed. Arthur W. Biddle. Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 2001. 472 pp. \$39.95 (cloth), ISBN 0-8131-2180-X.

The publication of these 346 letters over thirty years between Thomas Merton and his friend Robert Lax, who died in Olean, New York, three months before its publication, is timely, comprehensive, definitive, and a significant contribution to Merton studies. This is not light reading. Some of the correspondence is so encoded, privatized, and self-absorbed that the reader needs to compare the letters with the other works of the same period by these writers in order to make sense of things. The edition is scholarly, reliable, a solid addition to one's personal or university library, and highly recommended.

Editor Arthur W. Biddle, an emeritus professor of English at the University of Vermont, devoted ten years to arranging this collection. His textual apparatus is minimal, retaining all the intentional misspellings, limiting himself to brief headnotes that explain earlier emendations of Merton's previously published letters, and inserting identification of names within brackets.

The letters are arranged in five historical periods, representing shifts in the lives of Merton and Lax, whose lives parallel one another. Both were born in 1915 and graduated in English from Columbia, where they met on a college literary magazine. Both converted to Catholicism (Merton in 1938, Lax in 1943), and both devoted themselves to the craft of writing and to seeking the solitude necessary for a writer's life. For Merton, the monastery provided the stability and solitude, discipline and routine without which he might not have written. For Lax, a Jewish layman, the life of a hermit on the Greek islands followed stints at *The New Yorker*, in several colleges as a teacher, as a Hollywood screenwriter and circus worker.

Claire Badaracco is a professor in the College of Communication at Marquette University. She is the author of several works, including *Trading Words* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 1995) and several articles on Thomas Merton in the *Merton Annual*, and is the editor of *The Cuba Journal* (University Press of Virginia, 2002).

Both men were cloistered, though, after their own fashion, and both eagerly sought out the connections necessary to keep themselves vitally interested in the events of their day. Certainly their friendship was a tremendous resource, as they exchanged gossip, pieces of poetry, and essays over the decades since their boyhood summers of 1939–40 at Olean, New York, when they and several friends tried to match William Saroyan's record of writing a novel in a week. As Biddle remarks, the edition is a textual study of a friendship: the letters are fast-paced, and meant to entertain.

Readers looking for soul-searching by either man, or information about Merton's romantic interlude, will be disappointed. Even on critical dates (e.g., letter 66.22), there is not much about Merton's inner life. A reader would do well to compare these letters to Merton's Journal 6, for 1966–67 (*Learning to Love*, ed. Christine Bochen [New York: Harper, 1998]), to see how Merton presented the different sides of himself to his new and old friends. Biddle interviewed Lax (see the appendix), and Lax conceded that he knew nothing about how Merton meditated or prayed. While these letters appear to be the correspondence of intimates, and they are the record of an important literary friendship, both men were deeply solitary souls whose surface banter seldom reached any literary depth. In Merton's case, he seemed to have reserved the deepest part of himself for his audience.

Though the letters from Lax had not been published previously, some of the Merton letters have appeared in print in *Road to Joy: Letters to New and Old Friends*, edited by Robert Daggy (New York: Farrar, Straus, & Giroux, 1989). The late Dr. Daggy, buried at Gethsemani, devoted his career to establishing the Merton Center at Bellarmine College.

Although scant correspondence survived from the years when Merton wrote *Seven Storey Mountain*, those between 1961 and 1964 and between 1965 and 1968 are intact. These include several "Cold War Letters" and others from the period of Merton's greatest social activism. Sixty-six of the letters were published a decade after Merton died in 1968, by Sheed Andrews as *A Catch of Anti-Letters* (reissued in 1994). Originally, in 1965, it was

Merton who suggested to Lax that they publish a "Catch" collection of their letters, and they tried unsuccessfully to interest a publisher. This autobiographical fact is even more amusing as one realizes through Merton's Journal his deep ambivalence over becoming a best-selling writer. However, one must study this correspondence as one does all edited letters, realizing that every writer whose life is invention necessarily is creative about inventing his own self, and every writer succeeds by testing the limits of that created self. I can think of few religious writers for whom this is more relevant than Thomas Merton, and this edited collection of his letters to the poet Robert Lax contributes to a contextual understanding of Merton as an important American writer.

NHPRC Seeks Host Applications for Fellowship in Historical Documentary Editing

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission will offer one fellowship in historical documentary editing for the 2002–03 academic year. They will accept applications from NHPRC-sponsored documentary editing projects interested in serving as hosts for the NHPRC fellow until the postmark deadline of October 1, 2001. The host institution will be selected by December 1.

The NHPRC fellowship is designed to give fellows hands-on experience in historical documentary editing including documentary collection, document selection, transcription, annotation, proofreading, and indexing. The fellow's stipend is \$35,000, with a benefit payment of \$8,750. The host project is awarded \$1,500 to cover the cost of interviewing prospective fellows and to use for the fellow's professional travel during the fellowship year.

Application forms for prospective fellows will be made available when the host project is selected and will be due by March 1, 2002. The host project will select the fellow from the pool of applicants, and the fellowship will begin in the late summer or early fall of 2002.

Interested editing projects should contact the NHPRC staff to discuss their applications. The application and related forms are available on the NHPRC Website, www.nara.gov/nhprc, or may be obtained by mail from Michael T. Meier, Program Officer, NHPRC, National Archives and Records Administration, room 111, 7th and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20408.

Positions Available

Editor-in-Chief Sought for the Adams Papers

Documentary Editor. The Massachusetts Historical Society seeks an Editor in Chief for the Adams Papers documentary editing project. The ideal candidate will combine a strong knowledge of the history of revolutionary and early-national America with strong management skills and experience in publishing, preferably in documentary editing. The Editor in Chief is responsible for all facets of the Adams Papers project. He/she will play an active role in editing volumes as well as in development, personnel, and outreach. The Editor in Chief reports to the Director of the Society and to the Adams Papers Administrative Committee. Send applications (cover letter, CV, and names of 3 references) to: Adams Papers Search, Massachusetts Historical Society, 1154 Boylston St., Boston, MA 02215. Direct inquires and nominations to Jean Powers at the above address or jpowers@masshist.org. Application deadline: December 15, 2001.

Assistant Editor, Washington Papers

The Papers of George Washington at the University of Virginia seeks an assistant editor for a full-time grant-funded position starting in the fall of 2001. Responsibilities include laying out volumes, collating and transcribing original documents, researching and writing scholarly annotation, and analytical indexing. Required: Ph.D. or ABD in history, documentary editing experience, familiarity with early American history, strong writing and research skills, and word processing proficiency. Preferred: French or Spanish language proficiency and/or advanced computer skills. Applications must be received by 1 October 2001. Send cover letter, résumé, writing sample, and three letters of reference to Philander D. Chase, Editor, Washington Papers, Box 400117, Charlottesville, VA 22904-4117, or by fax to 434-982-4529. The University of Virginia is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.

Closing the Dutch Door

JOHN B. HATTENDORF

De Briefwisseling van Anthonie Heinsius 1702–1720, ed. A. J. Veenendaal, Jr., with M. T. A. Schouten. Volume XIX: 2 Oct. 1718–22 July 1720. Rijks Geschiedkundige Publicatiën, Grote Serie vol. 247. The Hague: Institute for Netherlands History, 2001. 914 pp. NLG 164 for volume XIX; NLG 2,200 for the entire nineteen-volume series. ISBN 90-5216-116-X.

This is the nineteenth and final volume in A. J. Veenendaal's magnificent edition of the private correspondence of the Grand Pensionary of Holland, Anthonie Heinsius (1641–1720). Fully described in a previous issue of this journal (see "A Dutch Door to Europe, 1702–1720," *Documentary Editing* 19 [September 1997]: 57–61), Heinsius's correspondence has long been recognized as the single most important source for European international history during the War of the Spanish Succession and its immediate aftermath. Over the course of a thirty-three-year project, this volume completes the total of 23,274 edited letters in Dutch, French, German, and English from the period 1702–1720, published in nineteen volumes that range in size from 500 to 900 some pages. Completion of this truly monumental project was marked by an international conference, held at The Hague, 29–30 March 2001, the proceedings of which will appear under the title *Anthonie Heinsius and the Dutch Republic, 1688–1720: Politics, Finance & War*.

This final volume follows the pattern established for all the previous volumes with some additional features. Most importantly, there is a 300-page cumulative index to the 8,000 individuals, mainly diplomats, government officials, and officers in the armed forces of many different countries, mentioned in the entire nineteen-volume series, with references to the volume in which a biographical sketch is to be found, which volumes include mention of the person, and symbols to show whether the person

wrote to Heinsius or Heinsius wrote to them. This cumulative index can also be searched on the Internet website of the Institute for Netherlands History (<http://www.inghist.nl>).

An additional thirty pages of the volume is devoted to the 1720 inventory of Heinsius's estate, clearly documenting him as one of the richest men in the Dutch Republic. As a result of the Institute's administrative decision to shorten the series from the originally planned twenty volumes to nineteen, both volumes XVIII and XIX include lists of letters that were not published. These numbered 366 letters in volume XVIII and 231 in volume XIX, but the editor has carefully listed each omitted letter with a phrase summarizing its contents and its current archival reference.

Finally, there is an addendum of 56 letters from the period 1702–15 that were discovered in the course of the project, but too late to be included in the appropriate chronological volume. Several were stray items found in other archives, but most of them were found misplaced in the Heinsius Archive at the Netherlands State Archives. They have now been placed in their proper location with new archival numbers, following the original 1720 archival plan.

As an essential offshoot, the editorial project resulted in a complete review of the archival arrangement of the original documents that the General State Archives had acquired in 1887. While completing the final volumes of the series, Veenendaal took on additional responsibility in 1996 to produce a new and corrected inventory, (A. J. Veenendaal, Jr., *Inventaris van het Archief van Anthonie Heinsius, Raadpensionaris van Holland en West-Friesland [1682] 1689–1720*. Algemeen Rijksarchief Publikatiereeks nummer 9. The Hague: General State Archives, 2001). This new inventory completely replaces the inventory that B. van 't Hoff published in 1950. Veenendaal's new inventory not only reflects the new rationalization of documents within the archival system, but also replaces the vague references to "various correspondents" in the old inventory with specific names of individuals, most of whom are among those fully identified in the cumulative index of personal names in the published correspondence.

John B. Hattendorf is the Ernest J. King Professor of Maritime History at the U.S. Naval War College. In addition, he is a vice president of the Hakluyt Society, which publishes scholarly editions of primary source materials on voyages, expeditions, and travels undertaken in all parts of the globe. He has published an edition of *John Robinson's Account of Sweden, 1688*, and is preparing an edition of *The Journal of Admiral Sir George Rooke, 1700–1704* for the Navy Records Society.

Minutes of the ADE Annual Business Meeting

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, 5 OCTOBER 2000

President Ann D. Gordon called the meeting to order at 4:00 P.M.

The minutes of the 1999 annual business meeting, as published in the March 1999 *Documentary Editing*, were approved.

The President described the past year as both remarkable and extremely productive because of a strong group of people willing to do the work. The two major issues facing the membership are the new standards for funding long-term editions proposed by NEH and the situation with the original conference hotel, the Berkeley Marina Radisson. As regards the latter, the risk of financial loss posed by booking too few room nights at the Radisson was greater than the overall cost of moving to another hotel. A portion of a letter from the president of the Hotel Employees & Restaurant Employees Union Local 2850 was read, thanking members of the ADE for "honoring the boycott." A second letter from Berkeley City Council member Kriss Worthington expressed the City Council's "deepest gratitude" to members of the ADE. "We recognize and commend the sacrifices, of both time and money, made by the Association for Documentary Editing and its members in order to show its solidarity for fair, socially responsible and ethical business practices." The President said that ADE must be careful in arranging contracts with hotels and especially vigilant regarding its financial obligations. The President welcomed new members of ADE attending the meeting and thanked committee chairs, council members, local arrangements committee members, and departing officers.

Secretary's Report

Secretary Susan Perdue reported the results of the 2000 election, in which 104 ballots were cast: President-elect, Mary-Jo Kline; Secretary, James P. McClure; Treasurer, Gary Moulton; Director of Publications, Beverly Wilson Palmer; Councilor-at-large, three-year-term, Esther Katz. The Nominating Committee consists of Sharon Ritenour Stevens (chair), Richard Leffler, Dennis Conrad, Helen R. Deese, and Elizabeth Nuxoll.

Current membership stands at 479, compared to 521 in September 2000 (a decrease of 42 members). The total number of new members since October 1999 is 38. The decrease in membership is due to nearly 80 members who were dropped because of nonpayment of dues.

ADE lost two of its members to death; Mary Fitzgerald Finneran of the Hypermedia Yeats Edition and Jurgen Heideking of the Institute of Anglo-American History at the University of Cologne.

A breakdown of membership categories includes 24 patrons, 37 sustaining, 11 students, and 26 retirees. There were 35 contributors. Thirty-eight new members received copies of Beth Luey's *Editing Documents and Texts: An Annotated Bibliography* as gifts. John Kaminski again handled the inventory and distribution of all books.

Although a supplement was promised at last year's meeting, time did not permit its production so that the budgeted amount of \$300 for a supplement was not spent. A new directory will be produced in 2001. One of the suggestions implemented from last year was the inclusion of an address label on the inside of the dues mailing to allow each member to make any necessary changes. This was an efficient way of making corrections to the membership database.

The Secretary thanked the staffs of the Madison Papers and Washington Papers for their help in organizing the conference mailing.

Treasurer's Report

William M. Ferraro presented the financial report for Fiscal Year 1999–2000 (1 September to 31 August), which showed a deficit of \$5,494, due to expenses for the 1999 Charlottesville meeting which fell in this fiscal year and legal expenses related to the 2000 meeting. Total cash assets are \$46,618 (\$45,474 in savings, \$944 in checking, \$200 in a Nebraska bank for the transition to the new treasurer). As of 31 August 2000, the Julian P. Boyd Award had a balance of \$17,535, and the Jo Ann Boydston Award Fund had a balance of \$5,980. A letter of audit was conducted for which no irregularities were found. The Treasurer reported that this is the first budget over \$30,000. The proposed budget of \$31,700 for Fiscal Year 2000–2001 was adopted.

Committee Reports

Publications. Martha J. King, director of publications, stated the Publications Committee has been involved in revising the ADE membership brochure in conjunction with the Membership Committee. The brochure should be in its final form this coming year. She has also been a member

of the Website Initiative Committee providing the webmaster with updated information for the website. In the coming year, the director of publications and the committee will play a role in selecting a new editor and host institution for *Documentary Editing*. Beth Luey and her staff will conclude their term with the December 2001 issue. Mark Mastromarino will continue as bibliography editor through the same term. She thanked Frank Grizzard for his work as webmaster of ADE's website.

Future Meetings. Gary Moulton reported that the 2001 meeting will be in Raleigh, N.C., 4–6 October 2001, at the Sheraton Capitol City Center. Donna Kelly and Joe Mobley of the North Carolina Department of Archives and History are in charge of local arrangements. Charlene Bickford and Leslie Rowland have agreed to serve as local arrangements chairs for a 2002 meeting in Washington, D.C. Dates are not yet set. Any volunteers for arranging future meetings are asked to contact Joseph McElrath or Gary Moulton.

Federal Policy. Charlene Bickford reported that NEH has proposed a revision of its policy for long-term editing projects. She thanked Charles Cullen and Ann Gordon for assisting in the effort to convince NEH to allow a period of public response to the formal report which ends on 16 October 2000. She urged everyone to respond to the NEH proposal.

Ann Newhall, Director of NHPRC, thanked the editors for their efforts to get reauthorization passed, and in particular, she acknowledged the efforts of Richard Leffler and Charles Cullen.

Council Decisions and Recommendations

The President presented to the membership three policy decisions made by the Council.

- ♦ **Website:** The Council voted in favor of the following web initiatives: (1) to develop the site as the public presence of the ADE, while retaining its current development as an important service to members and the chief way new members are attracted; (2) to create a standing website committee—the chair of that committee to have authority to act as editor of the website and, in consultation with Council, to have authority for its content; and (3) that the committee be assigned a line item in the budget for \$3,000.

- ♦ **Committee on Electronic Standards:** The Council commended the efforts of the committee and approved the continuing work of the committee as well as inviting

comments from members until the end of 2000. The standards are available on the web

<http://www.nyu.edu/projects/sanger/ceshome.htm>.

The Council encouraged members to use the Committee on Electronic Standards' questionnaire for reviewing electronic editions and to provide comments to the Committee until June 2001.

- ♦ **NEH:** The Council recommended that ADE respond as an organization to the proposed revisions of policy regarding long-term projects.

Charles Cullen has been reappointed for another term as ADE's representative to the NHPRC.

The Education Committee will include something in the dues mailing about their work. They are still working on developing editing course syllabi, and are adding K–12 people to the committee. The Committee may make a formal connection with National History Day.

There was no new business.

President-Elect Joseph McElrath thanked the members of the program committee and called for active participation for the coming year.

There being no further business, President Gordon adjourned the meeting at 5:30 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

Susan H. Perdue
Secretary



ADE Raleigh 2001

MEETING INFORMATION

October 4–6

Sheraton Capital Center Hotel

421 S. Salisbury St.

Registration fee: \$35 if postmarked by *September 5*, \$45 thereafter. Attendees can pick up their name tags and meeting materials at the registration table beginning at noon on Thursday, October 4.

EVENTS (** denotes additional fee required*)

Tours of the North Carolina State Archives (Thursday afternoon)

109 E. Jones St. (walk or drive six blocks from the hotel; a van will be available for those unable to make the walk). In this opening session of the program we will:

1. Tour the Archives' collections.
2. Tour the conservation, microfilming, and photography labs.
3. See digitization projects in progress.
4. View a demonstration of the Manuscript and Archives Reference System (MARS) automated finding aid and the web site providing access to the collections.
5. Browse through an exhibit of the Carolina Charter and selected items from private manuscript collections as well as state and county records.

Refreshments will be provided by The Friends of the Archives, Inc.

Reception at the State Capitol (Thursday evening)

Completed in 1840, this fine example of public architecture in Greek Revival style is a National Historic Landmark. Staff will be stationed around this working museum, which still houses the offices of the governor and lieutenant governor, to answer questions. The reception is sponsored by the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources and the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association.

**** The ADE Breakfast (Friday morning, Cost \$19)***

Enjoy a breakfast buffet and hear a presentation by Donna Kelly, administrator of the Historical Publications

Section of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History: "The Pinnacles and Pitfalls of State Support: The North Carolina Historical Publications Program."

**** Banquet (Friday evening, Cost \$35)***

The ADE banquet, a tradition highlighted by the presentation of awards and the presidential address, will be held at the Sheraton with a cash bar preceding the event.

Presidential Reception (Friday after the banquet)

Open to all conference attendees.

**** Tour of Duke Homestead and Duke Chapel (Saturday afternoon, Cost \$25)***

At Duke Homestead in Durham, a 45-minute bus ride from Raleigh, eat a box lunch and see the early home, factories, and farm where Washington Duke first grew and processed tobacco. The tour will include Duke's restored home, an early factory, a curing barn, and a packhouse. At the Tobacco Museum, exhibits trace the history of tobacco from Native American times to the present. Tour guides and costumed interpreters will be on hand to answer questions. Join in for a tobacco grading and have a cup of fresh apple cider provided by the Duke Homestead Education and History Corporation. Dr. William King, archivist for Duke University, will join the tour as it makes its way over to campus. He will discuss the Duke family's history and philanthropy and the history of Duke University. Visitors can take a self-guided tour of Duke University Chapel, the Neo-Gothic centerpiece of West Campus. Once back on the bus, visitors will ride by turn-of-the-twentieth-century brick tobacco warehouses renovated as a thriving shopping and dining district known as Brightleaf Square. **(Space limited to 55 participants)**

**** Raleigh International Festival (Friday-Sunday)***

This annual event will be held from Friday evening through Sunday at the Convention Center next to the Sheraton. Attractions include international foods, cultural exhibits, demonstrations, music, and a Biergarten. For more information see www.internationalfestival.org/. Tickets will be available at the ADE registration table for \$5 per person per day, a \$2 savings over the regular admission price.

Conference information is also available online at <http://etext.virginia.edu/ade/conference01/>

PROGRAM

“It’s the Only New Millennium We’re Likely to See: So Let’s Relax and Enjoy What It Has to Offer”

Friday and Saturday sessions will be held at the Sheraton Capital Center Hotel.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4

12:00–5:00 P.M.

Registration

Sheraton Capital Center Hotel

1:30–4:15 P.M.

Tours of the State Archives

109 E. Jones St., six blocks from the hotel; registration table will have information about parking and about van transportation for those unable to make the walk. *Pre-registration requested.*

4:30–5:30 P.M.

Business Meeting

Purple Room, Museum of History, 5 East Edenton St., one block from the Archives. The museum gift shop will be open late for conference attendees.

6:00–8:00 P.M.

Reception

State Capitol, One East Edenton St. Sponsored by the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources and the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5

7:45–8:45 A.M.

ADE Breakfast

“The Pinnacles and Pitfalls of State Support: The North Carolina Historical Publications Program,” Donna E. Kelly, *Historical Publications Section, North Carolina Division of Archives and History*

9:00–10:30 A.M.

Documents in the Classroom

Since the inception of modern scholarly editing more than

fifty years ago, editors and their funding agencies have hoped—and even promised—that the products of their research would improve the teaching of American history and literature in American schools and colleges. Four American editors discuss their projects’ experience in trying to make this promise a reality via printed and electronic editions.

Moderator: Leslie S. Rowland, *Freedmen and Southern Society Project, University of Maryland, College Park*

John P. Kaminski, *Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution, University of Wisconsin, Madison*

Candace Falk, *Emma Goldman Papers, University of California, Berkeley*

Kenneth M. Price, *The Classroom Electric: Dickinson, Whitman, and American Culture, Department of English, University of Nebraska, Lincoln*

10:30–11:00 A.M.

Break

11:00 A.M.–12:30 P.M.

The Mass Market for Documents and Texts

For millions of Americans, edited and published historical documents and literary texts are not the work of members of the ADE but of library- or university-based Websites or commercial publishers of microforms, book editions, and Web-based resources. It is their products that are familiar in classrooms and Websites around the nation—and the world. The representatives of two such commercial firms (Scholarly Resources and Alexander St. Press), a staff member of the Library of Congress’s “American Memory” and National Digital Library programs, and a documentary editor whose project pioneered in cooperating with such a “mass market” program discuss the history, current patterns, and future trends in this area of documentary publication and “consumption.” The moderator and commentator for this session are scholar-teachers who have been keep observers of documentary editing and its products for some thirty years.

Moderator: J. Perry Leavell, *Department of History, Drew University*

Frank E. Grizzard, Jr., *Papers of George Washington: Revolutionary War Series, University of Virginia*

Marilyn Parr, *National Digital Library, Library of Congress*

Stephen Rhind-Tutt, *Alexander Street Press, Alexandria, Virginia*

Richard M. Hopper, *Scholarly Resources, Inc., Wilmington, Delaware*

Comments: Mary-Jo Kline, *John Hay Library, Brown University*

12:30–1:45 P.M.

Lunch on your own.

Restaurant information available at registration table.

1:45–3:15 P.M.

Damage Assessment and Awards for Excellence: Two Editors Survey Web-based Resources for the Study of American History and Literature

John Simon of the Papers of Ulysses S. Grant reviews Civil War sites on the Internet, while Susan Belasco of the University of Nebraska casts a critical eye on offerings for students of American literature.

Moderator/ Commentator: Robert Rosenberg, *Thomas A. Edison Papers, Rutgers University*

John Simon, *Papers of Ulysses S. Grant, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale*

Susan Belasco, *Department of English, University of Nebraska, Lincoln*

3:15–3:45 P.M.

Break

3:45–5:15 P.M.

“Now that we know where we are, how do we decide where to go?”

Beth Luey chairs a discussion led by the program’s moderators and commentators, examining the themes, issues, concerns, ambitions, and hopes raised earlier in the day.

Chair: Beth Luey, *Scholarly Publishing Program, History Department, Arizona State University*

Panel: Leslie Rowland, Perry Leavell, Robert Rosenberg, and Roger Bruns

6:00 P.M.

Reception (cash bar)

7:00 P.M.

Banquet

9:00 P.M.

Presidential Reception

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6

8:00–9:30 A.M.

Individual Conferences with NEH and NHPRC Representatives

Sign up at the registration table

8:00–9:30 A.M.

ADE Committee Meetings

9:45–11:30 A.M.

The Oldest Profession in Our World: Re-inventing an Editorial Project

As a reminder that change has always been a way of life for scholarly editors, the closing session presents the testimony of four editors whose work ranges over the literary, social, political, and diplomatic history of the United States and spans the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries. Each will recount the story of a project that has survived major reconception, reorganization, and even physical relocation. Comments will be provided by Roger Bruns, Deputy Executive Director of the NHPRC and a veteran of nearly forty years observing documentary projects and their foibles.

Moderator: Roger A. Bruns, *National Historical Publications and Records Commission*

James M. Baird, *John Jay Papers Project, Columbia University*

Mary Lynn McCree Bryan, *Jane Addams Papers, Duke University*

Elizabeth Hall Witherell, *Writings of Henry D. Thoreau, Northern Illinois University*

Daniel Stowell, *Lincoln Legal Papers, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency*

11:30 A.M.

Annual Meeting Adjourns

12:00–5:00 P.M.

Tour of Duke Homestead and Duke University Chapel

NHPRC Recommends Grants

At its meeting in May 2001, the National Historical Publications and Records Commission recommended grants of up to \$2,898,008, including \$1,989,089 for non-Founding era documentary editing projects and \$31,993 for subventions of editions. The projects funded were:

- ♦ Jane Addams Papers, Duke University
- ♦ African-American Historical Linkages with South Africa, Howard University
- ♦ Papers of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the College of William and Mary
- ♦ Documents relating to the Coronado Expedition, Richard and Shirley Flint
- ♦ Papers of Jefferson Davis, Rice University
- ♦ Papers of Frederick Douglass, IUPUI
- ♦ Papers of Thomas Edison, Rutgers University
- ♦ Papers of Dwight David Eisenhower, The Johns Hopkins University
- ♦ Freedom: A Documentary History of Emancipation, University of Maryland, College Park
- ♦ Marcus Garvey and the Universal Negro Improvement Association Papers, UCLA
- ♦ Emma Goldman Papers, University of California, Berkeley
- ♦ Samuel Gompers Papers, University of Maryland, College Park
- ♦ Papers of Ulysses S. Grant, Ulysses S. Grant Association
- ♦ Papers of General Nathanael Greene, Rhode Island Historical Society
- ♦ Documentary Relations of the Southwest, University of Arizona, Arizona State Museum
- ♦ Papers of Andrew Jackson, University of Tennessee
- ♦ Papers of Martin Luther King, Jr., Stanford University
- ♦ Papers of Henry Laurens, University of South Carolina
- ♦ Lincoln Legal Papers, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
- ♦ Papers of George Catlett Marshall, George C. Marshall Foundation
- ♦ Papers of John Marshall, Institute of Early American History and Culture
- ♦ Papers of Clarence Mitchell, Jr., State University of New York, College at Old Westbury
- ♦ Papers of Frederick Law Olmsted, The American University
- ♦ Correspondence of James K. Polk, University of Tennessee
- ♦ Presidential Recordings Project, University of Virginia
- ♦ Race, Slavery and Free Blacks, University of North Carolina at Greensboro
- ♦ Eleanor Roosevelt and Human Rights, George Washington University
- ♦ Selected Papers of Margaret Sanger, NYU
- ♦ Papers of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, Rutgers University
- ♦ Robert A. Taft Papers, Kent State University
- ♦ Howard Thurman Papers, Morehouse College Papers of the War Department, East Stroudsburg University

Subventions were recommended for Yale University Press for The Frederick Douglass Papers, the University of North Carolina Press for The Papers of General Nathanael Greene and the Papers of John Marshall, and to the University Press of Virginia for The Papers of George Washington.

The Commission also endorsed three documentary editions: a comprehensive electronic edition and selective book edition of The Journal of Alexander Coventry, M.D., at Brooklyn College; the Selected Letters of Dolley Payne Madison, at the University of Virginia; and The Journal of William Speiden, Jr., edited by John J. McDonough and John A. Wolter.

The NHPRC reported a surge in proposals this year: 81 proposals requesting a total of \$8,293,928. It was able to recommend funding for only 48. As a result, none of the editing projects received requested increases.

Two new commissioners were welcomed at the May meeting: Barbara J. Fields, representing the Organization of American Historians, and Fynnette Eaton, representing the Society of American Archivists.

A complete account of the meeting, including award amounts, may be found at the NHPRC website: <http://www.nara.gov.nhprc/>

Recent Editions

COMPILED BY MARK A. MASTROMARINO

This quarterly bibliography of current documentary editions published on subjects in the fields of American and British history, literature, and culture is generally restricted to scholarly first editions of English-language works. To have publications included in future lists, please send press materials or full bibliographic citations to Mark A. Mastromarino, 3696 Green Creek Road, Schuyler, VA 22969; Fax: (804) 831-2892; E-mail: mamastro@earthlink.net

BOYLE, KAY. *Process. A Novel by Kay Boyle*. Edited by Sandra Spanier. Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 2001. 168 pp. \$24.95. ISBN 0-252-02668-3. This previously unpublished lyrical first novel of the modernist American writer Kay Boyle (1902–1992) derives from a recently discovered carbon copy of the lost original typescript prepared in 1924–1925, which disappeared when circulating among potential publishers. The editor provides an introductory essay that examines the significance of the work as a political novel that predates the literature of the 1930s, as a novel of development written by an American woman, as an innovative experiment blurring the boundary between fiction and poetry, and as a pivotal text for reassessing literary modernism.

BROWN, WILLIAM WELLS. *The Escape; or, a Leap for Freedom*. Edited by John Ernest. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2001. 112 pp. \$25 (cloth), ISBN 1-57233-105-4; \$12.50 (paper), ISBN 1-57233-106-2. A well-known abolitionist, former slave William Wells Brown was a prolific writer and lecturer who captivated audiences with readings of his drama *The Escape; or, a Leap for Freedom* (1858), the first published play by an African American writer. This volume presents the first-edition text of Brown's play, which centers on the attempted rape of an enslaved woman and involves many mixed-race characters, through whom Brown commented on such themes as moral decay, white racism, black self-determination, concepts of black and white masculinity, and the culture of southern white and enslaved women. The editor's extensive introductory essay sets the play in its historical and literary contexts by providing information on Brown and his career; slavery, abolitionism, and sectional politics; the Underground Railroad; the role of antebellum performance in the construction of race and national identity; and theories of identity as performance.

BROWNING, ROBERT. *The Poetical Works of Robert Browning*. Volume VIII: *The Ring and the Book, Books V–VIII*. Edited by Stefan Hawlin and Tim Burnett. New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001. 424

pp. \$99. ISBN 0-19-818647-9. This second of three volumes of Browning's poetical masterpiece, the 21,000-line *The Ring and the Book*, an Italian murder story, draws on unpublished letters and manuscripts related to its five-year production to illuminate its creation. The editors provide commentary at the bottom of each page, elucidating Browning's creative and challenging use of language with reference to his correspondence, his historical sources, and his own rich experience of Italy. In addition to textual notes, editorial apparatus includes a list of references and abbreviations and five appendices. This edition is more comprehensive and accurate than its parallel volume in Browning's *Complete Works* published by Ohio University Press in 1985, as the current editors have examined unpublished letters, journals, and working papers unknown to the earlier editors, provided fuller annotation, and carefully considered the Yale textual variants, which enabled them to make six substantive emendations to the text, ranging from inaccuracies in the original typesetting to changes made by Browning after publication.

CANADA. *Documents on Canadian External Relations/Documents Relatifs aux Relations Extérieures du Canada*. Volume 22: 1956-57. Tome I/Part I. Edited by Greg Donaghy. Ottawa: Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, 2001. 1,537 pp. ISBN 0-660-61590-8. Almost 750 documents are published in this latest massive volume of an ongoing bilingual series that provides a self-contained record of the major foreign policy decisions made by the government of Canada. The originals are generally in the files of the Department of External Affairs and the Privy Council Office in the Canadian National Archives. The volume is organized topically, with chapters on the Middle East and the Suez Crisis, the United Nations and other international organizations, NATO, and Commonwealth relations. Annotations consist of cross-references to documents, textual notes, and occasional editorial headnotes, and other editorial apparatus includes an introductory essay, list of significant persons mentioned in the documents, and an analytical index.

CHOPIN, KATE. *At Fault: A Scholarly Edition with Background Readings, by Kate Chopin*. Edited by Suzanne Disheroon Green and David J. Caudle. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2001. 336 pp. \$30 (cloth), ISBN 1-57233-120-8; \$15 (paper), ISBN 1-57233-121-6. Kate Chopin (1850–1904) is considered an important figure in southern literature for depicting life among Louisiana's Creoles and Cajuns in her widely read short stories and last novel, *The Awakening* (1899). Neglected, however, is her first novel, *At Fault*, which she self-published in 1890. Although its text was published in Chopin's *Complete Works* (1969), this edition makes *At Fault* available to a wider audience. The novel centers on a love triangle between the widow Therese Lafirme, who owns and runs a plantation in post-Civil War Louisiana; David Hosmer, who buys timber rights for his sawmill; and Fanny, his alcoholic wife. In depicting their relationships, Chopin dramatizes the conflict between growing industrialism and the agrarian traditions of the Old South, as well as the resulting society and changes to the land. The editors' annotations identify complexities of the exotic culture and language of nineteenth-century Louisiana. Other editorial apparatus includes a summary of critical responses and an introduction illuminating the economic, social, historical, and religious influences on Chopin's texts.

CIVIL WAR. *A Perfect Picture of Hell: Eyewitness Accounts by Civil War Prisoners from the 12th Iowa*. Edited by Ted Genoways and Hugh B. Genoways. Iowa City: University of Iowa Press, 2001. 356 pp. \$42.95 (cloth), ISBN 0-87745-758-1; \$19.95 (paper), ISBN 0-87745-759-X. The editors of this valuable anthology have collected from obscure and various sources eyewitness descriptions of the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Jackson, and Tupelo, as well as personal accounts of captivity in nearly every famous Confederate prison. The selections from soldiers' diaries, letters, speeches, newspaper articles, and memoirs give a harrowing view of military imprisonment in the South during the Civil War. The editors also provide brief introductions to each battle, highlighting the 12th Iowa's activities, and include photographs, drawings, maps, a bibliography, and an index.

COTTON, JOHN. *The Correspondence of John Cotton*. Edited by Sargent Bush, Jr. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press for the Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture, 2001. 576 pp. \$79.95. ISBN 0-8078-2635-9. The 125 letters in this volume, one-third of which have never been previously published, include all of the known surviving letters of John Cotton (1584–

1652), a key figure in the English Puritan movement of the first half of the seventeenth century and a respected leader of his generation of emigrants to New England, as well as responses from prominent contemporaries, such as Oliver Cromwell and Thomas Hooker. Carefully edited, annotated, and contextualized, these letters illuminate the experiences and interior life of a leading Puritan intellectual of the generation of the Great Migration and illustrate the network of mutual support that nourished Puritanism through the difficult years between 1621 and 1652.

EMERSON, RALPH WALDO. *The Later Lectures of Ralph Waldo Emerson, 1843–1871*. Volumes I and II. Edited by Ronald A. Bosco and Joel Myerson. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 2001. 456 and 432 pp. \$130. ISBN 0-8203-2295-4. Drawing from a previously untapped body of Emerson's unpublished manuscripts, the Ralph Waldo Emerson Memorial Association Collection in Harvard University's Houghton Library, this series finale presents the texts of forty-eight complete and unpublished lectures that the foremost Transcendentalist scholar delivered on such subjects as New England and Old World history and culture, poetic theory, education, the history and uses of the intellect, race relations, and women's rights. Each lecture series is preceded by a headnote, and other editorial apparatus includes a preface, list of works cited, historical and textual introduction, list of manuscript sources, and an index.

FISHER, ELIZA MIDDLETON, and MARY HERING MIDDLETON. *Best Companions: Letters of Eliza Middleton Fisher and Her Mother, Mary Hering Middleton, from Charleston, Philadelphia, and Newport, 1839–1846*. Edited by Eliza Cape Harrison. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 2001. 558 pp. \$39.95. ISBN 1-57003-375-7. In the spring of 1839, Eliza Middleton (1815–1890), the youngest daughter of a wealthy South Carolina rice planter and diplomat, married Philadelphian Joshua Francis Fisher at Middleton Place, one of the most celebrated plantations in the South, and began a new life in Philadelphia, as well as a seven-year correspondence with her British-born mother, Mary Hering Middleton (1772–1850). The 375 letters printed in this volume delineate an elite cultural and social life that bound together North and South at a time when sectional interests worked to sunder the nation. They record the joys, sorrows, frustrations, and concerns of a mother and a daughter, convey the opinions and actions of all their family members, and discuss such characters as Charles Dickens, Martin Van

Buren, Fanny Kemble Butler, Henry Middleton, Julia Ward, and the African American slave who captained the Middletons' private schooner. The volume is illustrated with 49 halftones and 12 line drawings.

FITZGERALD, F. SCOTT. *Before Gatsby: The First Twenty-Six Short Stories. F. Scott Fitzgerald*. Edited by Matthew J. Bruccoli and Judith S. Baughman. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 2001. 624 pp. \$24.95 (paper). ISBN 1-57003-371-4. This edition for the first time collects in one volume the 26 short stories written by F. Scott Fitzgerald before he began work on what would become his great American novel, *The Great Gatsby*. Originally published between 1919 and 1923, in the *Saturday Evening Post* and two earlier collections—*Flappers and Philosophers* and *Tales of the Jazz Age*—the stories document the striking development of Fitzgerald's professionalism and craftsmanship during his twenties. Editorial annotations and 56 illustrations of period artwork, advertisements, and photographs provide a rich contextual backdrop for understanding how American life shaped Fitzgerald's short fiction.

HOUSTON, SAM. *The Personal Correspondence of Sam Houston, Volume IV: 1852–1863*. Edited by Madge Thornall Roberts. Denton: University of North Texas Press, 2001. 571 pp. \$45.95. ISBN 1-575441-084-9. This volume completes the edition of the previously unpublished letters of Samuel Houston (1793–1863), documenting the Texan soldier and statesman's concerns at the approach of the Civil War, which he struggled to prevent. His letters during the war reveal his feelings on military strategy and his pride and mixed emotions as his eldest son joined the Confederate Army. Also included are later letters of his wife that add insight into the family's lives during the Civil War and early Reconstruction, as well as earlier letters to Houston that were uncovered after the publication of the previous volumes. A cumulative index makes the valuable information in this four-volume series easily accessible to scholars and general readers.

HUGHES, LANGSTON. *The Collected Works of Langston Hughes*. Volume I: *The Poems, 1921–1940*. Edited by Arnold Rampersad. 276 pp. \$29.95. ISBN 0-8262-1339-1; Volume II: *The Poems, 1941–1950*. Edited by Arnold Rampersad. 292 pp. \$29.95. ISBN 0-8262-1340-5. Volume III: *The Poems, 1951–1967*. Edited by Arnold Rampersad. 329 pp. \$29.95. ISBN 0-8262-1341-3. Volume IV: *The Novels: Not without Laughter and Tambourines to Glory*. Edited by Dolan Hubbard. 343 pp. \$29.95. ISBN

0-8262-1342-1. Columbia and London: University of Missouri Press, 2001. Volume I of *The Poems* includes the texts of four books of verse by the African American writer (1902–1967), including Hughes's first two books, *The Weary Blues* (1926) and *Fine Clothes to the Jew* (1927), as well as other poems published during and after the Harlem Renaissance. Volume II includes the books *Shakespeare in Harlem* (1942), *Jim Crow's Last Stand* (1943), *Fields of Wonder* (1947), and *One-Way Ticket* (1949). Volume III collects the poems of the last period of Hughes's life: *Montage of a Dream Deferred* (1951), *Ask Your Mama* (1961), and *The Panther and Their Lash* (1967). Volume IV republishes the novels *Not without Laughter* (1930) and *Tambourines to Glory* (1958), which reflect the early and the late vision of one of the twentieth century's most distinguished men of letters.

MCKINLEY, EMILIE RILEY. *From the Pen of a She-Rebel: The Civil War Diary of Emilie Riley McKinley*. Edited by Gordon A. Cotton. Women's Diaries and Letters of the South Series. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 2001. 126 pp. \$21.95. ISBN 1-57003-356-0. A northern teacher on a plantation near the besieged city of Vicksburg, Mississippi, Emilie Riley McKinley shared with her neighbors unwavering allegiance to the Confederate cause. During the months that Federal troops occupied Vicksburg and vicinity, she vented her feelings and opinions and articulated her support of the Confederate cause in her previously unpublished journal, candidly depicting civilians' confrontations with Federal troops. She also commented on major military events and reported on daily plantation life in her brief but interesting diary. The volume is illustrated with seven black-and-white photographs.

MILLER, A. T. *A Private in the Texas Rangers: A. T. Miller of Company B, Frontier Battalion*. Edited by John Miller Morris. Canseco-Keck History Series. College Station: Texas A & M University Press, 2001. 352 pp. \$24.95. ISBN 0-89096-964-7. This gritty, day-to-day portrayal of the fading Texas-Oklahoma frontier of the Rolling Plains, the Panhandle, and Old Greer empires in 1887–1888 derives from three diaries, excerpted, edited, and annotated by the author's great-grandson, an associate professor at the University of Texas at San Antonio. Contrary to the dominant legends of sensational frontier lawlessness, Miller's journal entries bring to life law and order, decent people and indecent towns, chases and arrests, and even stabbings and shootings, while highlighting the long periods of effort, often fruitless, to capture

outlaws. Editorial apparatus includes 27 black-and-white photographs, four maps, a bibliography, and an index.

MILLER, JAMES T. *Bound To Be a Soldier: The Letters of Private James T. Miller, 111th Pennsylvania Infantry, 1861–1864*. Edited by Jedediah Mannis and Galen R. Wilson. Voices of the Civil War. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2001. 272 pp. \$30. ISBN 1-57233-119-4. James T. Miller (1830–1864) was an untutored, thirty-one-year-old farmer when he left his wife and three children to join the 111th Pennsylvania Infantry at the outbreak of the Civil War, and he described in letters home his experiences and comrades at the battles of Gettysburg, Cedar Mountain, and Chancellorsville before dying at the battle of Peachtree Creek, just before the fall of Atlanta. In addition to the text of those letters, the editors provide a concluding chapter describing the difficulties that Miller's widow, Susan, encountered after the war, especially in her dealings with the Pension Office.

MUIR, JOHN. *John Muir's Last Journey. South to the Amazon and East to Africa: Unpublished Journals and Selected Correspondence*. Edited by Michael P. Branch. Washington, D.C.: Island Press, 2001. 350 pp. \$27.50. ISBN 1-55963-640-8. John Muir's previously unpublished travel journals of 1911–1912, along with his associated correspondence, illuminate the remarkable story of the naturalist and conservationist's last great journey. Leaving Brooklyn in August 1911, Muir, at the age of seventy-three and traveling alone, embarked on an eight-month, 40,000-mile voyage to South America and Africa. The documents reproduced in this volume follow him up the great Amazon, into the jungles of southern Brazil, to the snowline in the Andes, and through southern and central Africa to the headwaters of the Nile. Although this epic journey has received almost no attention from the many commentators on Muir's work, Muir himself considered it among the most important of his life and the fulfillment of a decades-long dream. Editorial apparatus includes an introduction that sets the trip in the context of Muir's life and work, chapter introductions, annotations, maps, photographs and other illustrations, and an index.

REID, HARVEY. *Uncommon Soldiers: Harvey Reid and the 22nd Wisconsin March with Sherman*. Edited by Frank L. Byrne. Voices of the Civil War. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2001. 336 pp. \$32.00. ISBN: 1-57233-129-1. Originally published in 1965 as *The View from Headquarters*, this new edition makes available the correspondence of former schoolteacher Harvey Reid,

a noncommissioned officer and headquarters clerk in the 22nd Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Regiment with a sense of history, a keen eye, and a gift for writing. Reid's unusually revealing wartime letters comment on soldiers' reactions to slavery, the Emancipation Proclamation, and the use of African American troops and detail his experiences as a prisoner of war after his capture in March 1863. After his release, he returned to his regiment in time for Sherman's 1864 offensive against Atlanta and the march to the sea and through the Carolinas, which Reid described. This new edition includes illustrations and a memoir of Sherman's march by William H. McIntosh, another veteran of the 22nd Wisconsin.

RUSSELL, WILLIAM HOWARD. *My Diary North and South. William Howard Russell*. Edited by Eugene H. Berwanger. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 2001. 384 pp. \$14.95 (paper). ISBN 0-8071-2739-6. William Howard Russell wrote *My Diary North and South* while traveling from March 1861 to April 1862 as a war correspondent for the *Times* of London through the Union and the Confederacy, where he met and interviewed an impressive number of political and military leaders, including Abraham Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, William H. Seward, and General George B. McClellan. He also canvassed average citizens on both sides, detailing their manners, appearance, values, and habits. The text is supplemented by an introduction by William E. Gienapp and 12 black-and-white photographs.

SANTAYANA, GEORGE. *The Works of George Santayana. Volume V, Book One: The Letters of George Santayana, Book One, [1868]–1909*. Edited by William G. Holzberger. Cambridge: Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press, 2001. 582 pp. \$58. ISBN 0-262-19457-0. This first volume of letters illuminates the philosopher's life from the age of nineteen until well into his middle years, when he had established his professional career as a full professor at Harvard. The letters provide new perspectives on his published work and a distillation of his fundamental philosophical ideas and principles.

SINKLER, EMILY WHARTON. *Between North and South: The Letters of Emily Wharton Sinkler, 1842–1865*. Edited by Anne Sinkler Whaley LeClercq. Women's Diaries and Letters of the South Series. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 2001. 256 pp. \$29.95. ISBN 1-57003-412-5. Eighteen-year-old Emily Wharton Sinkler, daughter of prominent Philadelphia lawyer Thomas Wharton, began chronicling in letters to relatives her experiences on an

antebellum cotton plantation after her marriage in 1842 to Charles Sinkler of St. Johns Berkeley Parish and Charleston, South Carolina. Her letters, collected and edited by her great-great-granddaughter, provide keen insights into antebellum Southern society and describe tournaments, horse races, ocean voyages, and evenings full of games, dancing, and music, as well as her daily responsibilities of cooking, sewing, gardening, and mothering. Sinkler also wrote of her profound interest in religion and African American culture and how she established a church where she illegally taught slaves reading through song and prayer. The volume is illustrated with 30 black-and-white photographs and 16 drawings.

SMITH, GUSTAVUS WOODSON. *Company 'A' Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., 1846–1848, in the Mexican War by Gustavus Woodson Smith*. Edited by Leonne Hudson. Kent, Ohio: Kent State University Press, 2001. 120 pp. \$14.50 (paper). ISBN: 0-87338-707-4. The U.S. Company of Sappers, Miners, and Pontooniers, which Congress authorized on May 13, 1846, quickly became one of the army's elite units. During the Mexico City campaign, Company 'A' played a significant role in scouting, building fortifications, and setting artillery batteries. Gustavus Woodson Smith, the unit commander and author of the text, describes the training and discipline of the enlisted soldiers. His commentary also provides interesting insights into the early careers of future Civil War generals, including Lee, Beauregard, Pemberton, and McClellan. The narrative is also a striking testament to the impact of West Point-trained officers on the course of the Mexican War and to the effectiveness of Winfield Scott's army. Editorial apparatus includes appendices, notes, a bibliography, index, and four illustrations and six maps.

TAFT, ROBERT A. *The Papers of Robert A. Taft*. Volume II: 1939–1944. Edited by Clarence E. Wunderlin, Jr., et al. Kent, Ohio: Kent State University Press, 2001. 656 pp. \$65. ISBN 0-87338-679-5. This second of a projected four-volume series documents the Ohio Republican's entrance onto the national political and policymaking stage, as he is elected to his first term in the U.S. Senate and becomes a vocal critic of the expanding powers of the federal government. Taft's opposition to the enlargement of America's international commitments played a significant role in the development of prewar Republican party politics.

TRIPLET, WILLIAM S. *In the Philippines and Okinawa: A Memoir, 1945–1948*. *William S. Triplet*. Edited by Robert

H. Ferrell. Columbia and London: University of Missouri Press, 2001. 320 pp. \$29.95. ISBN 0-8262-1335-9. This third volume of Colonel William S. Triplet's memoirs, tells of his experiences during the American occupations in the early years after World War II, when his duties included rounding up isolated groups of Japanese holdouts and holding them until their repatriation to Japan. Triplet was also concerned with reorganizing his battalions and companies to raise morale, and he was also obliged to oversee the temporary burial of thirteen thousand American servicemen on the shattered island of Okinawa. The editor has provided a bibliography, index, 35 illustrations, and maps.

U.S. CONSTITUTION. *The Federalist. The Gideon Edition*. Edited by George W. Carey and James McClellan. Indianapolis, Ind.: Liberty Fund, Inc., 2001. 656 pp. \$25 (cloth), ISBN 0-86597-288-5; \$12 (paper), ISBN 0-86597-289-3. This central text of American political history was originally written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay and published pseudonymously in newspapers in 1787 and 1788 to explicate and promote ratification of the Federal Constitution. The Gideon edition published in 1818 is significant because it includes the responses prepared by Madison to the previously published McLean edition of 1810, which only included Hamilton's editorial corrections. Editorial apparatus consists of a modern introduction and notes, a glossary, and the texts of the Articles of Confederation, the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution, with cross-references from the Constitution to pertinent passages in *The Federalist*.

U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT. *Foreign Relations of the United States, 1964–1968*. Volume XVIII: *Arab-Israeli Dispute, 1964–67*. Edited by Harriet Dashiell Schwar and David S. Patterson; Volume XX: *Arab-Israeli Dispute, 1967–1968*. Edited by Louis J. Smith and David S. Patterson. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2000–2001. \$49 & \$59. ISBNs 0-16-050277-2, 0-16-050634-4. The originals of the 794 documents in these two volumes are in the centralized indexed files of the Department of State and the decentralized bureau, office, and other files of relevant units, including the Department of Defense and the Central Intelligence Agency. In addition, the editors used the Presidential and other papers at the Lyndon B. Johnson Library in Austin, Texas, including transcripts or summaries of recordings of President Johnson's telephone conversations. Volume XVIII documents the Johnson administration's attempt to con-

tinue President Kennedy's pursuit of good relations with Gamal Abdul Nasser's Egypt (the United Arab Republic, or UAR), while maintaining good relations with Israel. Mounting tensions in the Middle East, fueled by terrorist attacks on Israel and the flow of Soviet arms to the UAR, undermined this policy, however, and Johnson reluctantly provided increasingly sophisticated arms to Israel and Jordan. American relations with the Egypt cooled, as the UAR intervened in Yemen and Nasser criticized American policies, even though the administration tried to take an even-handed approach to the Arab-Israeli dispute in order to prevent a buildup of advanced weapons in the area and to prevent the increasingly frequent incidents on Israel's borders from flaring into armed conflict. Volume XX commences with the Six-Day War in June 1967, which compelled the administration to participate in United Nations' efforts to salvage an enduring peace from the war, limit the flow of arms to the Middle East (which it failed to do), and discourage Israel from considering a nuclear response (in which it succeeded), all the while heavily preoccupied with the Vietnam War. Johnson's briefing of his successor in November 1968 showed that the record of American policy in the region consisted of a series of unrealized objectives, which left the Nixon administration with discouraging prospects, as the Soviet Union championed the Arab cause and the threat of renewed warfare hung over the area as terrorists tested Israeli resolve. Editorial apparatus includes prefaces; volume summaries; lists of sources, abbreviations, and significant persons; and indexes. The volumes are available online at http://www.state.gov/www/about_state/history/vol_xviii/index.html and <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ho/frus/johnsonlb/xx/>.

U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT. *Foreign Relations of the United States, 1964-1968*. Volume XXVII: *Mainland Southeast Asia; Regional Affairs*. Edited by Edward C. Keefer and David S. Patterson. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2000. \$54. ISBN 0-16-048817-6. The 403 declassified documents in this volume, from the same files mentioned in the previous entry, center on the war in Vietnam and the secret conflict in Laos that dominated the Johnson administration's foreign policy toward Southeast Asia. This volume documents American relations with the nations of the Australia-New Zealand-United States Treaty Organization (ANZUS) and the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO), as well as illuminates economic development in Southeast Asia and bilateral relations with Burma, Cambodia, and Thailand. Editorial apparatus includes a preface and volume summary, lists of sources,

abbreviations, and significant persons, and an index. The volume is available online at http://www.state.gov/www/about_state/history/vol_xxvii.

WILEY, WILLIAM. *The Civil War Diary of a Common Soldier: William Wiley of the 77th Illinois Infantry*. Edited by Terrence J. Winschel. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 2001. 226 pp. \$29.95. ISBN 0-8071-2593-8. William Wiley, a poorly educated farmer from Peoria, enlisted in the summer of 1862 in the 77th Illinois Infantry, a unit that participated in most of the major campaigns waged in Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Alabama. Recognizing that the great conflict would be a defining experience in his life, Wiley attempted to keep a diary during his years of service, but frequent illnesses kept him from the ranks for extended periods, and he filled in the many gaps in his diary after the war. He describes his battlefield experiences, his bouts with sickness, and the monotony of daily military life with his small circle of regimental friends. The editor's annotations flesh out Wiley's narrative and provide historical perspective, and an epilogue recounts Wiley's complex and often frustrating struggle to obtain his military pension after the war.

WOODCOCK, MARCUS. *A Southern Boy in Blue: The Memoir of Marcus Woodcock, 9th Kentucky Infantry (U.S.A.)*. Edited by Kenneth W. Noe. Voices of the Civil War Series. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2001. 376pp. \$18.00 (paper). ISBN 1-57233-126-7. Marcus Woodcock was a nineteen year old from Middle Tennessee when he joined with 40,000 of his fellow statesmen who donned Federal uniforms during the Civil War. He missed the Battle of Shiloh because of the measles, but saw action at Stones River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and Perryville, and also participated in the Atlanta campaign and the siege of Corinth, rising from the rank of private to that of first lieutenant. He wrote his memoir in 1865, when his experiences were still vivid in his mind. The editor has included several illustrations.

Correction

The listing in Recent Editions in the June 2001 issue for *Mark Twain, Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* erroneously listed the publisher as the University of Chicago Press. The edition was published by the University of California Press.

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