

United States: Part I Archives and Archival Science

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Abstract

The archival tradition in the United States of America consists of two components, a public records tradition and a personal papers or historical manuscript tradition. This entry will explore both traditions and their effects on the archival profession over time. It will also discuss professional development and professional organizations for American archives. It includes profiles of significant archival repositories.

INTRODUCTION

Early American colonists brought with them the habit of keeping public records from Europe. The founding generation added a strong personal papers component. These two traditions intertwined to form contemporary American archival theory and practices.

This entry will explore the history of archives in America as it descended from the English tradition; developments in the practice of archives and records management; the types of materials kept; the types of repositories that exist; professional development and training; and recent developments in the archival field.

EARLY HISTORY

Recordkeeping has long been vital to society. Knowing who was born when or who owns certain property allows for a civil society. When the European colonists came to America, they brought with them their traditions of public recordkeeping. These records would be filed with the local government or churches. They were not necessarily at that time managed as archival records, and there were no archivists *per se*. Clerks and administrators cared for the records created and filed.

The colonists who broke with England and became the founding generation of American citizens were well aware of the importance of keeping records. Their inability to access records was one of the grievances listed against King George in the Declaration of Independence.^[1] When they wrote the Constitution, they required the Congress to maintain journals. They also codified in the Fourth Amendment the right of citizens to protect their personal papers from unreasonable search and seizures.^[2] Unfortunately, this awareness did not lead them to establish proper archives or to take adequate preservation measures for

government records, and many records were lost or destroyed over time due to neglect and disasters, both natural and man-made. One exception to this is Vermont, where, in 1779, the recordkeeping responsibility was enumerated as a function of the Office of the Secretary of State.

These early Americans were also very aware of their own role in the making of the country and founded some of the earliest historical societies in the country to preserve their legacy. The earliest was the Massachusetts Historical Society, founded in 1791. Others soon followed, including the New-York Historical Society in 1804, and the American Antiquarian Society in 1812.

This began the duality of the American archival tradition wherein public records were maintained by governments and sometimes churches, while personal papers and other historical manuscripts were preserved by historical associations. From the beginning, the traditions served two fundamentally different purposes. The public records captured transactions and served a legal and administrative function. The manuscript tradition primarily served history and historians and was meant to record the achievements of a particular person or group of persons. However, at times, historical societies would also accept deposits of government records in the absence of any other formal programs for managing them.

Because historical societies saw themselves as serving history, they focused more on collecting and preserving the documents and other items that would add to the collective knowledge. Preservation and access, at least access for scholars, were key components. Early “archivists” in the historical societies were usually trained as historians.

These practices remained the same until the end of the nineteenth century. After the Civil War, the volume of records being produced greatly expanded, a pattern that would be repeated after World War II. The U.S. Congress passed the first records disposal legislation in 1889 in

response. It met with limited success as agencies remained reluctant to part with their records. This was followed in 1903 with legislation to allow agencies to transfer their records to the Library of Congress (Fig. 1). Among the records transferred were those from the Continental Congress.^[3]

At the same time, the movement to establish formal state archives programs began. This was primarily led by the Southern states to preserve the Confederate legacy of the Civil War. The Alabama State Archives was founded in 1901 and was followed quickly by Mississippi in 1902. Throughout the first decade of the 1900s, many other states would also establish archives. Even Hawaii, as a territory, established its archives in 1906. New York was the most recent state to establish a program, in 1971. It is, unusually, a program of the State Education Department. It is also worth noting here that the bulk of New York's early records were destroyed in a fire in 1911.

Meanwhile, the 1880s and 1890s saw an increased emphasis on the use of primary sources in historical scholarship. To aid these efforts, many historical societies published collected works of their materials to provide for both access and a certain level of preservation of the contents through duplication. The American Historical Association (AHA) was founded in 1884 and quickly initiated several studies and committees on archives. These efforts eventually led to the establishment of the Public Archives Commission within the AHA in 1899, followed by the first Conference of Archivists held in 1909. These were formed in part to address the AHA's need to better understand and access primary source materials for historical scholarship. Also, increasingly, there was a need felt within the AHA to incorporate federal records into historical research.

Additionally, fires, always a hazard, continued to plague government agencies and their records storage. In 1877 and again in 1896, the U.S. Congress began exploring the idea of building a Hall of Records for the storage of inactive agency records. Competing interests prevented authorization of the planning and funding for such a building until 1904. Even with funding, efforts to build a Hall of Records would again be delayed, because advocates were instead supporting the movement to build a proper National Archives for the long-term preservation and public access to records. Chief among them was J. Franklin Jameson, who would pursue this ideal until the National Archives were established.^[3]

THE MODERN ERA

The fight to establish the U.S. National Archives was a long one. The AHA created a committee on the National Archives in 1908. Authorization for the building finally came in March 1913, at the very end of Taft's administration. Unfortunately, the authorization did not include funding.^[3] During World War I, efforts and funds were directed elsewhere and no progress was made towards establishing the Archives. Once the conflict ended, congressmen wanted federal buildings located in their districts and kept resisting the building of new structures in DC without corresponding new buildings in their districts. The impasse broke in May 1926, with an omnibus buildings law that came complete with funding. It would take another 12 years before the building was finished and opened for research (Fig. 2). In 1934, the National Archives Act authorized the creation of the new



Fig. 1 The first Manuscript Division Reading Room, Thomas Jefferson Building, ca. 1920s. Photograph courtesy of the Manuscript Division, Library of Congress.



Fig. 2 National Archives Building, Washington, D.C. Photograph courtesy of the National Archives and Records Administration.

executive agency to protect the records of the federal government.^[3]

In a parallel development, the Conference of Archives within the AHA continued to grow throughout the 1910s and 1920s, moving away from the historian/scholar model and more toward a true archivist model. These archivists began to feel the need for their own association, separate from the AHA. In December of 1936, the Conference met separately for the first time, and the Society of American Archivists (SAA) was launched. SAA has held an annual meeting every year since 1937 and has published the *American Archivist* since 1938. From the beginning, it has been open for membership to archivists, rather than institutions, and during its first year had 124 members. Today, SAA has over 4000 individual members.

A third development during the 1930s was the beginning of the implementation of formal archival methods. Public records organizations, particularly the National Archives with its brand-new staff, needed better ways in which to proceed to organize the records they held.

Once again, Americans looked to the Europeans. English, Dutch, and German theories and practices were studied. As the European tradition was primarily related to public records, these newly imported methods mostly applied to government and organizational records and not to manuscript collections. Early proponents of this approach included Margaret Cross Norton, State Archivist of Illinois, and Theodore R. Schellenberg and Oliver Wendell Holmes, two prominent historians who became National Archives staff members.

Part of the appeal of the European approach for government archivists is that it brought a “scientific” methodology to the organization of records. This approach introduced the concepts of provenance and original order,



Fig. 3 Archivist Harry Heiss and archives technician Scott McLemee processing the Victor Gruen Papers. Photograph courtesy of the Manuscript Division, Library of Congress.

which drew upon the administrative history of the records. The manuscripts tradition continued to emphasize the uniqueness of the materials and organized them by subject classification, more like library classification, to suit historical scholarship needs (Fig. 3).

The European approach also brought with it some efficiency, in particular, being able to work the records in groups rather than at the item level. This efficiency became especially important during the 1940s. During World War II, there was an increase in the number of federal agencies as well as a quite rapid expansion in the volume of records being produced. This led Schellenberg and Holmes at the National Archives to develop the twin concepts of record group and record series. These two concepts, based on the principle of provenance, allow archivists to organize collections of records according to

the administrative structures that created them. This approach had an immediate impact on government and other institutional records repositories, but it would not be adopted for use in historical societies and other manuscript collections until more than a decade later.

The World War II boom in records production was not limited to the federal government. State governments also saw an increase in volume and many collecting repositories had increased donations or started collecting manuscripts in new areas. For example, the Sophia Smith Collection at Smith College (Fig. 4) began collecting materials related to women's history in 1942 and what is now the Schlesinger Library at Harvard University followed suit a year later.

In the post-war era, the seed of records management that began in the 1930s and grew during the 1940s came to fruition in the 1950s. By this time, records management—the systematic control of an organization's records from the records' creation through their final disposition—was seen as a discipline separate from archives, which focused only on managing permanent records. Also introduced during this time was the new field of study, information science, which used computers for collecting, storing, classifying, retrieving, manipulating, and disseminating information.

One unfortunate consequence of the focus on records management and administrative efficiency was that the National Archives was too successful at promoting it and lost its status as an independent federal agency.^[4] In 1949, the National Archives became the National Archives and Records Service, a division of the General Services Administration, the administrative agency of the federal government. It would take until 1985 for the National

Archives to regain its independent status and another new name, National Archives and Records Administration.^[5]

While the 1940s and 1950s saw an increase in the growth of state archival programs, the 1960s and 1970s witnessed a rapid increase in nongovernmental archival institutions. These new institutions were primarily academic and cultural repositories. They added a new element to the archival mix, as they combined both the tradition of public recordkeeping in the form of maintaining institutional history and organizational records and the historical manuscripts traditions as they collected materials from their communities and in support of their academic research goals.

PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES AND PROFESSIONALISM

At various times during its history, SAA has been perceived as not meeting the needs of all archivists, and this has led to the formation of other archival associations. As records managers felt that they were focused on different tasks and duties—primarily those of current records rather than historical records—from archivists, they chose to form the American Records Management Association (ARMA) in 1955. It is now known just as “ARMA International” and consists of approximately 11,000 members.

Also in 1955, the Rare Books Section was established with the American Library Association (ALA). Its membership was drawn primarily from academic institutions. It became the Rare Books and Manuscripts Section in 1967 under guidance of Richard Berner and Arline Custer.^[6]



Fig. 4 Gymnastic exercises in Alumnae Gymnasium, 1904. Photograph by Katherine E. McClellan. The space shown now houses the reading room for the Smith College Archives and Sophia Smith Collection. Photograph used with permission of the Smith College Archives, Northampton, Massachusetts.

The 1960s witnessed the founding of the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) in 1965 and the establishment of the grants program of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) in 1964. Since its creation as part of National Archives in 1934, the NHPRC focused on producing scholarly editions of the papers of the founding fathers. The new grants program greatly increased this work. In 1975, the NHPRC's role expanded to protect records at risk and establish archival programs. As part of this expansion, it also required the establishment of State Historical Records Advisory Boards (SHRABs). The directors of the SHRABs eventually organized into a group, one that is now known as the Council of State Archivists. Additionally, the NHPRC funded publication of SAA's first set of basic archival manuals in 1977.^[4]

The rapid growth of nongovernmental archival institutions led to many changes within the archival profession during the early 1970s. The focus of the profession shifted from managing buildings and institutions to maintaining professional identity.^[7] SAA grew larger and changed its focus, as academic archivists joined the Society and began to have a greater role in its governance. This led to some more groups splitting away. In 1972, the National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators (NAGARA) was formed to concentrate on the issues related to governmental materials. Many regional archival associations also began during this time. These had the benefit of being smaller and local, providing more opportunities for contact within the profession. The two largest of these, the Mid-Atlantic Regional Archives Conference (MARAC) and the Midwest Archives Conference (MAC), were both established in 1972.

Until the 1970s, there was little formal academic training available for archivists. The earliest archivists would have been either historians or clerk/administrators whose responsibilities happened to include caring for records and manuscripts, and all training was done on the job. While many historians began to see the need and advocate for more formal approaches to archives management during the late 1800s and early 1900s, no formal training emerged.

It was not until the founding of the National Archives, with its immediate need for a full staff, that the awareness of the lack of training programs became more acute. The number of archivists needed prior to this was fairly small and could be drawn from the historian and librarian communities. The Archives need could not be filled by drawing on those who had already become archivists. Due, however, to the Great Depression occurring in the United States at that time, many historians and librarians were out of work, and the Archives was able to employ many of these people to create its initial staff. At the same time, the Works Progress Administration (WPA), a federal project during the Great Depression for employing the unemployed to work on public projects, hired many historians for its historical records survey. The WPA

trained these people to conduct inventories of records. They looked primarily at records being produced at the state and local government level, but also included some private collections and other records. Some of the WPA-trained people would come to work for the National Archives later. Therefore, as had happened previously, most training continued to be postemployment.

Several efforts examined the training issue from different angles. Both the ALA and SAA established committees to study the educational needs of archivists. Both advocated some level of training in library methods as well as history. A few programs adopted this approach. The first academic program for archivists was established in the renowned library program at Columbia University in 1938, where a series of courses were offered.

The following year, Ernst Posner arrived from Germany and began teaching in the history department at American University. His classes, which were offered in conjunction with the National Archives, became the standard training for Archives employees for many, many years. This derailed many other needs for more formal training of archivists elsewhere. The next archival training program to be instituted in a history department would not appear until Wayne State University began offering archives classes in 1962.

Most training for archivists remained on-the-job or through an apprenticeship program. Then, in the 1970s, the number of academic programs began to expand. This paralleled the growth in awareness over professional identity within the greater community of archivists. These courses were offered in both history and library science departments, primarily at the graduate level, and were primarily taught by practicing archivists serving as adjunct faculty. During this time, the first dual degree program in both subject areas was offered by Case Western University. Unfortunately, this program no longer exists. As did many other institutions during the 1980s and 1990s, including Columbia University, Case Western University chose to eliminate its library science program.

SAA also developed its first set of guidelines on graduate archival education, which were issued in 1977. As Richard Berner points out,

While the SAA's committee [on education and training] continued its work in developing specifications for formal archival education as a subfield of an established academic discipline such as librarianship or history, the committee also addressed the well-known fact that most practicing archivists had been self-taught. Consequently, it promoted post-employment training programs.^[6]

Another important development during these decades was the recognition of the need for standardization. It began with the publication of the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections (NUCMC)* in the 1950s, which "...attempted to gather standard information about archival

collections from widely differing repositories and to reduce that information to a uniform catalog card format.”^[4] This raised the question of how to create standards for materials that were unique and reemphasized the differences between public records and manuscript collections.

While each repository would continue to implement their own way of managing their collections, they began to use common means for description. Description standards became and continue to be an important component of the professional discourse. In addition to the *NUCMC*, archivists developed the *SPINDEX* system for preparing and indexing archival finding aids in the 1960s, the Machine Readable Cataloging–Archival and Manuscripts Control (*MARC-AMC*) format for use in library cataloging systems in the 1980s, and Encoded Archival Description (*EAD*) for use on the Internet in the 1990s. In 2004, SAA released *Describing Archives: A Content Standard (DACS)*.

Much of the focus on description standards came from the availability of technology to be used as a tool in doing this work. The technology also added a new component to the archival landscape—that of electronic records. While machine-readable records had started with the first IBM punch cards, their importance as archival materials was not seen until the 1960s. The Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (*ICPSR*) was established in 1962 to provide an archives for data users. In 1970, the National Archives accessioned its first electronic records. A conference on data archives at the 8th World Congress of Sociology in 1974 led to the founding of the professional association for data librarians and archivists, the International Association for Social Science Information Service and Technology (*IASSIST*). SAA offered numerous workshops on managing electronic records during the 1980s and 1990s, and these workshops continue to be in high demand today. In the 1990s, the NHPRC once again expanded its focus and established the electronic records research agenda.

During the last quarter of the twentieth century, the debate over education and qualifications for archivists continued. The need for a common professional identity in a field which did not have one path for careers, especially since SAA was not in a position to manage the accreditation of graduate archival programs, led to the founding of the Academy of Certified Archivists in 1988. Not all agreed as many archivists saw certification as a move toward a preference for technical training over a liberal arts education.^[7] SAA also updated its guidelines for graduate archival education twice during this time, in 1988 and 1994, and yet another version was released in 2002. The related guidelines for archival continuing education were adopted in 1997 and revised significantly in 2006.^[8,9]

Today, archivists continue to enter the profession from many different directions, as shown by the results of the 2005 SAA archival census.^[10] Some have received formal academic training, some participate in apprenticeship programs, others take short courses, and still others receive no formal training at all. Most archival professional

associations continue to offer postemployment workshops and training to aid archivists in acquiring the skills they need for their positions.

In the 2000s, the two areas of widespread focus were digitizing materials and reducing the amount of materials in the processing backlog. The NHPRC revised its guidelines for the scope of electronic records projects; allowed for funds to be used for digitization projects; and promoted the publication of electronic editions. The federal government expanded its requirements for hiring archivists to allow archival science classes to meet the necessary education requirements. (Prior to the change, the Office of Personnel Management’s Individual Occupational Requirements for the Archivist job series only allowed classes in history, American civilization, economics, political science, public administration, and government to be counted toward the educational requirements.) There was a growing interest in the archival field as the SAA student chapters increased to 28 in number. Academic programs also began to offer online classes, and professional organizations offered online workshops.

CONCLUSION

Since the founding of the nation, archives in America have had a bifurcated nature. The first citizens kept both public records and historical manuscripts of the events occurring. These two traditions have been maintained over the intervening years, sometimes focusing on their differences and at other times embracing their similarities. Even groups that have split apart have occasionally rejoined forces, such as with the joint meeting of SAA, NAGARA, and the Council of State Archivists in 2005.

Currently the divide is most apparent in the argument over which is a better educational path to a career in archives—an advanced degree in history or library science, with a couple of institutions establishing programs that lead to an advanced degree in archival science. Some even argue that no degree is needed at all. Most agree, in very basic terms, that it is a combination of the skills one learns while doing the work and learning a certain level of archival theory that makes one trained as an archivist.

As recently as 2008, the president of the Society of American Archives questioned “whether [archivists] are a united profession” or a group divided by its distinctions. He reiterates the thought that all who “preserve the primary documentation that sustains cultural and institutional memory” should be considered part of the profession.^[11] The similarities of what archivists do should outweigh the differences.

PROFILES OF ARCHIVAL REPOSITORIES

This section provides information about many archival institutions, representing the diverse nature of archives in

the United States. The repositories were chosen for a variety of reasons, including the prominence of the institution, the significance of the founding of the institution, the programmatic activities of the institution, the activities of the staff within national or regional professional associations, or the authors' familiarity of the programs. The profiles are not provided as a comprehensive or definitive list, but merely as a means to convey the breadth of diversity. Many of the institutions listed could have been placed easily into another category.

The information provided in the profiles comes directly from the Web sites of the institutions themselves. In some cases, the information has been edited for brevity and style.

National Archives and Records Administration

The U.S. National Archives was established by Congress in 1934 as an independent executive branch agency of the federal government. In 1949, it became a division of the General Services Administration and was renamed the National Archives and Records Service (NARS). In 1985, it again gained independent status and another new name, the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).

NARA collects all of the permanent records of the federal government. It is the keeper of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the Bill of Rights. Additionally, there are at present approximately 9 billion pages of textual records; 7.2 million maps, charts, and architectural drawings; more than 20 million still photographs; over 3 million data files; and more than 365,000 reels of film and 110,000 videotapes.

At first housed in a single building in Washington, DC, NARA now has 38 facilities across the United States including 14 regional repositories and 13 presidential libraries. For fiscal year 2008, NARA had 138,167 in-person daily researchers; 377,040 public program attendees; 3,046,809 exhibit and museum visitors; and 37,806,682 online visitors. That same year, NARA received 1,221,858 written reference requests, of which 1,148,870 pertained to records at the National Personnel Records Center in St. Louis, Missouri.^[12]

NARA also provides for the management of records created by all three branches of the United States federal government—executive, legislative, and judicial. It runs a government-wide records management program that identifies records of permanent value, assures the timely destruction of temporary records, and provides federal agencies with guidance on managing their current records. The regulations for federal agencies are codified in 36 CFR §§1220-1239. Links to all of NARA's regulations may be found at <http://www.archives.gov/about/regulations/index.html>.

NARA also administers the Federal Register (FR) and the National Historic Records and Publications Commission (NHPRC). The FR is the daily newspaper of the

federal government. It provides legal notice of administrative rules and notices and Presidential documents in a comprehensive, uniform manner. The NHPRC supports a wide range of activities to preserve, publish, and encourage the use of documentary sources through grants and other activities.^[13]

State and Local Government Archives

The phrase "state or local government archives" generally refers to records of permanent value created by state or local governments, the agency that preserves those records, and the buildings in which the records are housed. While NARA is responsible for federal records management programs and archives, there is no national guidance for state, city, county, or other local government archival programs. Each state has its own regulations for programs, and local governments may institute their own additional measures.

All 50 States and the District of Columbia have archival programs. Some are managed as historical societies, some as archives, and some as divisions within other branches of state government, such as the Office of the Secretary of State or Education.

The entry on State Archives elsewhere in this volume provides more detail on these programs. The profiles below detail examples of local government archives.

Multnomah County (Oregon) Archives

The Multnomah County Archives contains records documenting county activities from its formation in 1854 until the present. Given the County's history, the bulk of the records represent the actions of the Board of County Commissioners and, after 1967, the County Chair's Office. But most departments, offices, and programs have at least some representation in the county's archival record. The archives contains roughly 950 cubic feet of records, 18,200 maps and drawings (both flat and rolled), 500 volumes, 800 recorded discs, 4750 cassette tapes, and 13,000 reels of original microfilm.^[14]

New Orleans Notarial Archives

Founded in 1867, this repository holds over 40,000,000 pages of signed acts compiled by the notaries of New Orleans, Louisiana, over three centuries. The only repository dedicated to notarial records in the United States, the materials within this repository include information on land purchases, loans, contracts, and surveys. One unique aspect of this repository is that all of the records are bound in volumes to ensure arrangement and proper housing of the records. The collections are microfilmed and the microfilm is housed at the Louisiana State archives.^[15]

San Antonio Municipal Archives Program

The San Antonio Municipal Archives Program was begun in February 2007 under the Office of the City Clerk, and in partnership with the San Antonio Public Library's Texana/Genealogy department, and the San Antonio Public Library Foundation. Prior to this date, there was no formal program or policies in place for the preservation of historical documents created by City departments. Located in the Municipal Records Facility, the program aims to appropriately house, organize, and make available for research the history of the City of San Antonio. Historical records, aerial photographs of the city, a mayoral collection and other valuable items can be found in the City's first ever San Antonio Archives Program. The program, envisioned to possibly become a model for other municipal governments, is intended to preserve the City's historical findings.

Currently, the collection includes archived City Council minutes, ordinances, aerial photographs of the city, maps from the City Engineer and historical items such as letters from Mexican General Santa Anna.^[16,17]

Academic Repositories and Digital Projects

Archival programs in academic settings frequently include both the formal institutional archives as well as many "special collections," i.e., manuscript collections in particular subject areas as well as personal paper collections from faculty and other community members. While there are some national rules for recordkeeping based on protecting student privacy, most private academic archival programs are not regulated. Public colleges and universities must follow the requirements of their governing jurisdictions, which are usually state-issued regulations.

While government archivists have frequently been at the forefront of electronic records management, academic archivists have led efforts in digitalizing archival and library materials. They have been instrumental in creating digital libraries and digital institutional repositories.

Cornell University

Officially established in 1951, the original purpose of the Cornell archives was to document everyday life in upstate New York. This changed in 1945, when the repository acquired the Ezra Cornell Papers. These materials documented the founding of Cornell University and its establishment through the sale of Western lands. In subsequent years, the papers of the early presidents and trustees were added as were the personal and professional papers of individual faculty members.

Currently, the Archives collect and preserve records of historical, legal, fiscal, and/or administrative value to Cornell University. Holdings include official records and

reports of the university, its officers, and component parts; private papers of faculty, students, staff, and alumni; official and student publications; maps and architectural records; audiovisual materials including still photographs and negatives, motion picture film, oral history interviews, and audio and video tapes; and artifacts and ephemera documenting Cornell's history.

The Cornell University Archives is part of the Division of Rare and Manuscript Collections. The Division holds 400,000 printed volumes, more than 70 million manuscripts, a million photographs, paintings, prints, and other visual media. These include collections in East Asian history and culture, sexuality and gender, travel and tourism, and science and technology.

Cornell has also been at the forefront of developing digital collections. They have worked to provide digital surrogates of their collections and have also been involved with a number of collaborative projects with institutions such as the National Agricultural Library, the National Science Foundation, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to create digital collections. It is also one of the partners in the Making of America project, which is described later in this entry.

Cornell staff has also been involved with creating several programs such as the Digital Imaging Tutorial and the Digital Preservation Management Workshop and tutorial to help train archivists in how to create and preserve digital content. Cornell University staff have also written and presented extensively on digital library issues.^[18–20]

The University of Michigan

The Bentley Historical Library at the University of Michigan was established in 1935 by the University Regents to carry out two functions: to serve as the official archives of the University and to document the history of the state of Michigan and the activities of its people, organizations, and voluntary associations. The library has extensive holdings on the history of the state and the university, including more than 30,000 linear feet of archives and manuscripts, 57,000 printed volumes, 1.5 million photographs and other visual materials, and over 10,000 maps.

Collections include the Michigan Historical Collection, which documents the history of Michigan from the days of exploration to the present and the archives of the University of Michigan. The Bentley is also home to several archival training programs, which have helped shaped many leaders of the archival profession. It is also of interest that one of the former heads of the Bentley, Robert Warner, was the guiding force behind the National Archives and Records Administration becoming an independent government agency.

Moreover, in 1993, the University of Michigan library launched its first digital project. In addition to working to bring over 200 collections online, staff have helped created OAIster, a union catalog for digital collections, and the

Digital Library eXtension Service, which provides the foundation and the framework for educational and nonprofit institutions to fully develop their digital library collections, as well as many other projects to develop standards and provide support for digital programs. It is also one of the partners in the Making of America project.^[21,22]

Making of America

A collaboration between the Cornell University Library, the University of Michigan, and the Library of Congress, the Making of America project provides access to digitized copies of books and periodicals from all three institutes. The initial project was a collaboration between Michigan and Cornell in the hopes of developing a collection of materials that would serve both campuses and would also document American social history in the last half of the nineteenth century. In 1999, the Library of Congress joined the project by providing access to the periodical *Garden and Forest*.

At present, Michigan has contributed 10,000 books and 50,000 journal articles with nineteenth century imprints. Cornell has contributed 267 books and 955 serial volumes. The collection is particularly strong in the subject areas of education, psychology, American history, sociology, religion, and science and technology.^[23,24]

California Digital Library

The California Digital Library, established in 1997, supports the assembly and creative use of the world's digital scholarship and knowledge. In addition, they work to improve the development and management of digital collections, innovation in scholarly publishing, and the long-term preservation of digital information. They work to improve Web capture technology; provide access to primary sources through the Calisphere project, the Mark Twain project, and the online archive of California; and to insure preservation to digital content.^[25]

Duke University

The Digital Collections Program at Duke focuses on digitizing and making available the manuscripts, rare books, documentary photographs, historic advertisements, popular music, and other materials found within the Duke Library collections. Collections include historic sheet music from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth century, historical medical images, extensive photograph collections, and material on the history of Duke University and the town of Durham, North Carolina.^[26]

Massachusetts Institute of Technology and DSpace

The archives at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) houses the documents that tell the history of the

institution, the papers of noted professors and students, books written by MIT staff and students, and oral histories of members of the MIT community. They also manage the institutions records management activities.

MIT is also the home of DSpace. DSpace was created in collaboration with Hewlett Packard so that MIT could save, share, and search its digital research materials. Released in 2002, DSpace was created as Open Source Software. It stores data in a nonproprietary format, which allows for access by users even if the original software used for the creation of the document disappears. This allows users to customize DSpace to meet their institution needs. DSpace can capture, store, index, preserve, and redistribute the material created by scholars in digital format. It allows access to scholarly documents that have been created only in digital form and creates a searchable digital archive with documents using a variety of formats including text, images, audio and video items, and databases. It also allows for flexibility in the use of metadata, allowing users to customize DSpace to work with the policies and procedures already in place at their institutions.

The DSpace Foundation was created with other repositories around the world to study how DSpace is being used and to provide support to smaller repositories using DSpace. It also provides leadership for the DSpace community and also works to encourage wider use of the DSpace software.^[27,28]

Stanford University

Stanford University's digital collections include material drawn from throughout its collections. Included are covers from dime novel and penny dreadfuls, maps, material from the Stanford Geological Survey, correspondence from Athanasius Kircher, and the records of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Stanford has also been at the forefront of the digital library movement helping to develop standards and supporting documentation to help in the creation and support of digital collections. One of the major initiatives is the LOCKSS (Lots of Copies Keep Stuff Safe), which provides open source software to help repositories keep their digital collections safe.^[29,30]

University of Chicago

The manuscript holdings of the Special Collections Research Center of the University of Chicago Library measure 6055 linear feet and span the period from the second century A.D. to the present. Collections held by the University include the Berlin Collection acquired by William Rainey Harper in 1891; the manuscript collection of the John Crerar Library, which focuses on science and medicine; late medieval and Renaissance secular and religious texts; and commonplace books, musical scores,

sermons, papal dispatches, poetry, and letters. Among the more important of the modern manuscript collections are the editorial files of *Poetry Magazine*, which contain letters and manuscripts of many leading American and English poets of the first half of the twentieth century, including T. S. Eliot, Robert Frost, Amy Lowell, Marianne Moore, Ezra Pound, Wallace Stevens, Sara Teasdale, William Carlos Williams, and William Butler Yeats; the personal papers of *Poetry*'s editor, Harriet Monroe; and the papers of Morton D. Zabel and others associated with the publication of modern poetry, especially in Chicago.

The collections also include the papers of Stephen A. Douglass, Saul Bellow, Ida B. Wells, Julius Rosenwald, the Chicago Jazz Archive, the Illinois chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union collections, the American Association for Public Opinion Research, and the Adlai Stevenson Institute of International Affairs.^[31]

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill has been at the forefront of digitizing collections focusing on North Carolina and the American South. One of their major projects has been the Documenting the American South collection. This collection provides Internet access to texts, images, and audio files related to southern history, literature, and culture. Currently, Documenting the American South includes 12 thematic collections of books, diaries, posters, artifacts, letters, oral history interviews, and songs.^[32]

Yale University

The resources held by Manuscripts and Archives include over 1700 collections of personal and family papers and organizational records that document a variety of areas, and the Yale University Archives. Originally established in 1938, the Historical Manuscripts Room served as a place to hold historical collections that did not have a home of their own.

The Yale Archives began 1906 when the staff of the Yale Memorabilia Room began to collect publications, records, and objects, particularly those related to Yale College classes. A curator for this collection was appointed in 1918, and the first university archivist was appointed in 1958. In 1961, the library established the combined position of university archivist and curator of historical manuscripts that, along with the building of the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, led to eventual consolidation of the Memorabilia collection, the Yale Archives, historical manuscripts, and the House collections. Collection strengths include public policy and administration; diplomacy and international affairs; political and social thought and commentary; science, medicine, and the environment; legal and judicial history; the visual and performing arts; urban planning and

architecture; environmental policy and affairs; psychology and psychiatry; and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender history and culture. In addition, the department has extensive holdings on New Haven, Connecticut, and New England history. A recent acquisition is the Fortunoff Video Archive for Holocaust Testimonies, which holds more than 4300 testimonies providing firsthand experience of the holocaust.^[33]

Manuscript Repositories and Historical Societies

A manuscript repository is an institution that collects historical materials from people or organizations other than itself. A historical society is a manuscript repository that focuses its collecting on a specific topic, such as a geographical area or a particular event.

The entry on Historical Societies elsewhere in this volume provides more detail on those institutions, particularly State Historical Societies. The profiles below detail examples of other types of historical societies and manuscript repositories.

Library of Congress

The Manuscript Division was one of several "departments" established in 1897 when the Library of Congress moved from the United States Capitol to a separate building nearby. In 1903, by an act of Congress and an executive order, the State Department began transferring historical papers, including several presidential collections, which had been acquired by the federal government, to the Manuscript Division.

The Manuscript Division broadly collects materials relating to political history, cultural history, and the history of science, and materials from nongovernmental organizations. At present the Division holds nearly 60 million items contained in 11,000 separate collections (Fig. 5).

The Library holds papers from 23 presidents starting with George Washington and ending with Calvin Coolidge. Some presidential papers such as the John and John Quincy Adams papers are held in repositories near their homes. Later presidential papers are held in presidential libraries overseen by the National Archives and Records Administration. The Library also holds papers of other notable governmental officials and leaders such as John Paul Jones, George S. Patton, Alexander Haig, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, and Thurgood Marshall.

The Manuscript Division serves as the archival repository for a number of nongovernmental organizations, which have significantly affected American life, including the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Urban League, National American Woman Suffrage Association, National Woman's Party, and Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Other large organizational collections include the records of the



Fig. 5 The current Manuscript Division Reading Room, Madison Building. Photograph courtesy of the Manuscript Division, Library of Congress.

League of Women Voters and the American Colonization Society.

Additional notable collections include the papers of Susan B. Anthony, Frederick Douglass, Margaret Sanger, Luther Burbank, J. Robert Oppenheimer, Groucho Marx, Lillian Gish, Jessica Tandy, Hume Cronyn, Frederick Law Olmsted, and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe.

Though the Manuscript Division has the largest number of manuscript collections, the Performing Arts Reading Room and the American Folklife Center also hold manuscript collections.

Begun as a pilot project in 1990 to digitize materials and make them available on CD-ROM, in 1994, the Library of Congress launched the American Memory historical collections as the flagship of the National Digital Library Program—a pioneering systematic effort to digitize some of the foremost historical treasures in the Library and other major research archives and make them readily available on the Web to Congress, scholars, educators, students, the general public, and the global Internet community.^[34,35]

American Philosophical Society

The American Philosophical Society was created by Benjamin Franklin in 1769 to help “improve the common stock of knowledge.” Early members included doctors, lawyers, clergymen, and merchants interested in science, and also many learned artisans and tradesmen like Franklin. The Society served as the prototype for a number of other learned societies and also provided space for the University of Pennsylvania. It has provided grant funds to encourage scientific research, given awards to honor outstanding work in the sciences, and developed publications to encourage researchers to share their knowledge.

The Society houses over 7 million manuscripts within hundreds of collections of personal papers and archival materials. Collections include the papers of Benjamin Franklin, Charles Darwin, Charles Willson Peale, and Franz Boas. The collections range from the mid-eighteenth century to the present, with an emphasis on documenting anthropology and its subfields (ethnology, biological anthropology, linguistics, and archaeology), the mathematical and physical sciences, the earth sciences, and the life sciences (evolutionary theory, genetics, eugenics, biochemistry, molecular biology, and paleontology). The repository also houses over 200,000 volumes and bound periodicals and thousands of maps and prints. Many of its long series of American and foreign scientific publications are not easily available elsewhere. Rare books include first editions of Newton’s *Principia*, Franklin’s *Experiments and Observations*, and Darwin’s *Origin of Species*.^[36]

Chicago History Museum

The Chicago History Museum is a privately endowed, independent institution devoted to collecting, interpreting, and presenting the rich multicultural history of Chicago and Illinois, as well as other aspects of American history. The Museum has over 22 million artifacts and documents. The Archives and Manuscript Division holds collections that document life in the region from 1683 to the present day, focusing on topics such as the Chicago area’s early history, social conditions and problems, twentieth-century neighborhood life, community organizations, African American history, ethnic history, women’s history, civil liberties and civil rights, politics, religious-centered social action, labor unions, environmental concerns, teachers, and school reformers. Also of interest to users will be the Studs Terkel/WFMT Oral history archives, which include

audio recordings of interviews, readings, and musical programs aired during Studs Terkel's tenure at WFMT Radio from the early 1950s through 1999. People heard on the recordings include Mahalia Jackson, Louis Armstrong, Carl Sandburg, Ralph Ellison, Dorothy Parker, and Mike Royko.^[37]

Urban Archives at Temple University

The Urban Archives was established in 1967 to document the social, economic, and physical development of the Philadelphia area from the mid-nineteenth century to the present. The Archives functions as a repository for organizational records and related materials, and as a research facility for those interested in urban studies. The Archives collections are particularly strong in areas involving social service organizations, unions, housing development, community organizations, and contain many records from organizations involved with African Americans, education, and crime.^[38]

Military Archives

Military archives are historical societies that focus on the history of military service.

Air Force Historical Research Center

The Air Force Historical Research Agency is the repository for Air Force historical documents. It consists today of over 70,000,000 pages devoted to the history of the service, and represents the world's largest and most valuable organized collection of documents on U.S. military aviation. Included within the collection are unit histories, the papers of retired general officers and other Air Force personnel, documents from various military actions, and oral histories.^[39]

Center for Military History

The Center of Military History is responsible for the appropriate use of history throughout the U.S. Army. The Center records the history of the Army during peace and wartime. Officially this section dates back to the creation of the historical branch in 1943 and its work to preserve the history of World War II. Their work includes creating documents studying the activities of the Army, maintaining the organizational history of Army units, preserving the history of significant units during reorganizations, and providing an annual history of the Department of the Army.

The Center for Military History serves as a clearing-house for oral history programs and also maintains its own oral history collections including end of tour interviews for staff. The Center also manages a system of 59 Army museums and 176 other holdings, encompassing some 500,000 artifacts and over 15,000 works of military art.^[40]

Naval Historical Center

As the official history program of the United States Navy, the Naval Historical Center manages the Navy Department Library, 12 Navy museums, art collections, archives, and an underwater archaeology program. The Center prepares and publishes reference, documentary, analytical, and narrative works on the history of the U.S. Navy.^[41]

Religious Archives

Religious archives are archival repositories that collect materials pertaining to religion and spirituality. These archives may be the institutional archives for a particular religious organization or group or a manuscript repository that collects material pertaining to the religious life.

American Jewish Historical Society

Founded in 1892, the American Jewish Historical Society's holdings include 20 million documents, 50,000 books, paintings, and other objects that document the contributions of the American Jewish community to life in the Americas from the sixteenth century to the present. Included within the collections are the first American book published in Hebrew and the handwritten original of Emma Lazarus' *The New Colossus*, which graces the Statue of Liberty.

The American Jewish Historical Society houses approximately 1000 archival collections, comprising 10,000 linear feet. Notable personal collections include the papers of Haym Salomon, Emma Lazarus, Henry Roth, and Stephen Wise. Organizational collections include the papers of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds (now called United Jewish Communities); the American Jewish Congress; the National Jewish Welfare Board, the Jewish Reconstructionist Federation; Congregation Shearith Israel, New York; the Graduate School for Jewish Social Work, New York; the National Association of Hillel Directors; and the Grand Street Boy's Association.

The American Jewish Historical Society also holds photographic collections that depict the efforts of immigrant aid organizations and Jewish businesses throughout the United States. There are also images of Jewish chaplains and soldiers who served during World War I and World War II, Jewish community centers, orphanages, and synagogues.^[42]

American Jewish Archives

The American Jewish Archives, which is housed at the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati, Ohio, holds nearly 800 major manuscript collections and over 16,000 smaller collections. The repository holds over 13,000 images.

Originally founded by Jacob Rader Marcus in 1947, its goal is to provide a documentary heritage of the religious, organizational, economic, cultural, personal, social, and family life of the American Jewish community. Included within the collection are the papers of several noted rabbis, information on women within the Jewish community, and material on noted Jewish organizations and on the Holocaust.^[43]

Archdiocese of Chicago

The Archdiocese of Chicago's Joseph Cardinal Bernardin Archives & Records Center is the official repository for the records of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago. This collection was started in 1966 by then Archbishop John Cody. The Archives has more than 8000 cubic feet of materials, making it one of the world's largest repositories of Archdiocesan Archives. Most of the material is from the twentieth century. Materials included within this collection include the papers and photographs of former ordinaries (Cardinals: Mundelein, Stritch, Meyer, Cody, and Bernardin), auxiliary bishops, chancellors, vicar general, and the administrative records of various Archdiocesan agencies and programs. Also included are organizational papers for the Chicago House of the Order of the Poor Clares, the St. Vincent de Paul Society, the Catholic Action Federation, and the Catholic Youth Organization. The Archives houses the oral history projects for Rev. Steven Avella and Michael Hartnett.

The Archives also maintains collections of sacramental registers (pre-1916 available on microfilm), student transcripts, yearbooks, class photographs, parish annual reports, liturgical and devotional materials, cemetery records, diocesan deceased priest files, *New World* obituaries, deed and construction files, orphanage records, and architectural drawings from Archdiocesan institutions. Commemorative books are available for parishes, religious orders, diocesan clergy, and institutions.^[44]

Archives of the Episcopal Church U.S.A.

The Archives of the Episcopal Church U.S.A. is the official repository for the records of the Episcopal Church. The Archives also gathers the records of national Church bodies, the various offices of missionary program and administrative support of the Episcopal Church Center, affiliated Episcopal organizations, and the personal papers of prominent lay and ordained leaders. The Archives of the Episcopal Church is the official repository for records of the Church's General Convention, its committees, boards and agencies, and the corporate body of the national Church, the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America. Included in these umbrella bodies are the various program and administrative offices of the Episcopal Church Center in New York City. The official papers of the Primate and the Office of the Presiding

Bishop are also located in the Archives. The Archives also holds the records for other churches that may no longer exist to ensure that these materials are available for future researchers.^[45]

Billy Graham Center Archives at Wheaton College

The focus of the Billy Graham Center Archives is to gather, preserve, and make available materials on the history of North American nondenominational Protestant efforts to spread the Christian Gospel. These collections include private papers of individuals, records of organizations, and hundreds of oral history interviews. These collections include the papers of the Billy Graham and the Billy Graham Evangelistic Association (BGEA) and other groups working to spread the word of the gospel around the world.^[46]

Family History Center of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints

The Family History Library has the largest collection of genealogical materials in the world. Most of the records are on microfilm; other formats include microfiche, books, maps, charts, and CD-ROMs. Most of the records of the collection date from 1550 to 1920. The Family History Library had its beginnings in 1894, with the founding of the Genealogical Society of Utah. Leaders of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints organized the society to assist Church members with their family history and genealogical research. Its extensive record collection is available to professional genealogists and amateur researchers alike.^[47,48]

United Methodist Church

The Archives and History Center of the United Methodist Church was officially opened on October 2, 1982, and is housed on the campus of Drew University in Madison, New Jersey. It contains a museum, a large collection of books, documents, records, photographs, and artifacts relating to United Methodist History. The purpose of the Center is "to gather, preserve, hold title to, and disseminate materials on the history of The United Methodist Church and its antecedents." The collections include the papers of some of the notable leaders of the Methodist Church and of some of churches within the denomination. Also included are recording from radio programs documenting items of interest to the community.^[49]

Business Archives

Business archives house the corporate records of the parent organization or, in some cases, are historical societies that focus on the acquisition of corporate records. The entry on Business Archives in North America elsewhere

in this volume provides more detail on the history of those programs. Also included in this category are organizations that are in the business of managing archives for institutions that do not have an archival staff in-house to work with collections.

Coca-Cola

The collections of the Coca-Cola Company run from 1880 to the present day and measure approximately 2000 linear feet. At present, nearly 1200 items from the archives are on display in the World of Coca-Cola exhibit which is seen by nearly a million visitors a year. In addition to the memorabilia that is on display, the Coca-Cola Archives has administrative, financial, legal, and marketing materials.^[50]

Ford Motor Company

The Ford Motor Company Archives, which was established in 1951, is one of the oldest and most comprehensive corporate archives in the United States. The company archives contains more than 13,000 boxes of company records. The archives was started as part of the Ford Motor Company's 50th anniversary celebration. Dr. Robert Bahmer, then Assistant Archivist of the United States, developed the proposal for the archives indicating the benefits of maintaining archives to the Ford Motor Company leadership. After a very active start after the celebration of the anniversary, the Archives faced major budget cuts and was deemed not to be important. It was also suggested that material be destroyed or sent to other repositories. Though the archives did continue with limited support until the mid-1990s, it took another anniversary celebration to again focus interest on the archival collections. At that point, a professional archivist was brought on-board and work was done to help show the importance of the archives to the organization. Thanks to the work of the archivist, the Ford Motor Company began again to recognize how the archives could assist not only with anniversary celebrations but also with issues relating to many aspects of the organization including design, marketing, and legal support.^[51,52]

Levi Strauss

The Levi Strauss historical collections of documents, clothing, photographs, films, posters, advertising materials, and artifacts dates back to the mid-1800s and includes items such as the 1974 Levi's® edition of the Gremlin automobile. There are 400 linear feet of documents, including letters from Cary Grant, Henry Kissinger, Lady Bird Johnson, and Clint Eastwood; 4500 photographs; 5000 garments including the oldest pair of 501 jeans from 1879; and marketing materials including posters and different artifacts.^[53]

History Associates

History Associates Incorporated was started in 1981 when two of the founders were commissioned to write a book about the U.S. Department of Energy's response to the Three Mile Island disaster. They along with two other colleagues realized that they could help business and government leaders realize the importance of the historical materials they held. The company provides historical research and writing of company histories and other documents, managing historical records and providing records management support, and a place to store important historical records off-site.^[54]

History Factory

The History Factory started in 1979 as Informative Design Group, Inc. Originally the company planned to merge historical research with graphic design to inform and educate members of the company and the general public. This mix of archives and marketing was appealing to clients and helped them to realize the importance of their historical collections. They asked the company for assistance in preserving their historical materials.

In 1989, the company changed its name to the History Factory and in addition to the marketing work it had done in the past they began to offer archives management support and support for oral history programs. They continue to work to supply support for corporate anniversary programming, corporate history books, and heritage-based marketing and communications initiatives as well as supplying archival support and storage for their clients.^[55]

Data and Electronic Records Archives

Data archives are repositories that preserve databases and other records in electronic form that were created in a format that only a computer can process. Traditionally they have been focused on collecting data files in the social sciences and providing services that promote the secondary use of the data. More recently, electronic records archives have expanded to collect other digital formats, such as text documents and Web pages.

Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR)

Established in 1962, Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) at the University of Michigan is the world's largest archive of digital social science data. ICPSR provides leadership and training in data access, curation, and methods of analysis for a diverse and expanding social science research community. One of ICPSR's primary activities is to provide raw data

for analysis. They collect data from a variety of resources and make it available for users.

In addition to their work to provide access to data, they are also at the forefront of activities to ensure long-term access to digital data. They host the Digital Preservation Management tutorial, which helps users learn about issues involved in digital preservation and ways to deal with some of these issues, as well as hosting workshops on digital preservation.

ICPSR is also one of the leaders of the Data Preservation Alliance for the Social Sciences (Data-PASS). Data-PASS is a broad-based partnership devoted to identifying, acquiring, and preserving data at-risk of being lost to the social science research community. Examples of at-risk data include opinion polls, voting records, large-scale surveys on family growth and income, and many other social science studies. The other leaders in the partnership are the Roper Center for Public Opinion Research at the University of Connecticut, the Howard W. Odum Institute at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, the Henry A. Murray Research Archive (a member of the Institute for Quantitative Social Science at Harvard University), the National Archives and Records Administration, and the Harvard-MIT Data Center (also a member of the Institute for Quantitative Social Science at Harvard University). The project is supported by an award from the Library of Congress through its National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program (NDIIPP).^[56]

Electronic and Special Media Records Services Division, NARA

The Electronic and Special Media Records Services Division—The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) custodial program for electronic records—began as the Data Archives Staff in 1968. The Division accesses, preserves, and provides access to electronic records of continuing value created by the U.S. Congress, the courts, the Executive Office of the President, numerous Presidential Commissions, and nearly 100 bureaus, departments, and other components of executive branch agencies and their contractors. Through these activities, NARA enables researchers to gain access to federal records designed for computer processing that federal agencies have transferred to archival custody. The holdings are as diverse as the activities and interests of the federal government and consist of more than 3 million unique files. The records may be from any type of computer applications, such as database management systems, word processing, computer modeling, or geographic information systems. The records may concern virtually any area or subject in which the Federal Government is involved, including: agricultural; attitudinal; demographic; economic and financial statistics; education;

environmental; health and social services; international; military; and scientific data.^[57]

Electronic Records Archives, NARA

In the late 1990s, the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) began work to deal with the changing nature of electronic records that were arriving from federal government agencies. NARA needed to figure out how to best manage born digital records that were not databases, including determining how best to acquire, appraise, preserve, and provide access to these materials and help government agencies learn how to deal with the lifecycle of electronic records.

In 1998, NARA began working on the Electronic Records Archives (ERA) project, with the goal of being able to authentically preserve and provide access to electronic records created anywhere in the federal government, free from dependence on any specific hardware or software, and enabling NARA to carry out its mission into the future. After several years of conducting research in collaboration with other state and federal government agencies, computer scientists, and others to determine the problems involved with handling electronic records and to consider solutions, NARA launched the first phase of the ERA information technology system in 2008.^[58]

Minerva/Library of Congress Web Archives

The Library of Congress Web Archives (LCWA) is composed of collections of archived Web sites selected by subject specialists to represent Web-based information on a designated topic. It is part of a continuing effort by the Library to evaluate, select, collect, catalog, provide access to, and preserve digital materials for future generations of researchers. This project, originally called MINERVA, started in 2000 by collecting Web sites relating to the 2000 elections. Staff members reviewed ways to select, collect, and provide access to these Web sites. Later staff worked to capture Web sites that documented the 2002, 2004, 2006, and 2008 elections; the Iraq war; the events of September 11, 2001; the reaction to Hurricane Katrina; and the Papal transition.^[59]

Museum Archives

Archives within museums "...document the history and development of the museum, its collections, exhibitions, and programs as well as the contributions of individuals and groups associated with the museum."^[60]

Smithsonian Institution

The Smithsonian Institution Archives started in 1891. It collects the papers of the Smithsonian and of people

associated with the Smithsonian. The most recent guide to the collections notes that there over 1100 record units comprising more than 15,500 cubic feet of archival material. In addition to the institutional archives of the Smithsonian, several of the museums have their own archives.^[61]

The Air and Space Museum archival collection contains approximately 10,000 cubic feet of material including an estimated 1.7 million photographs, 700,000 feet of motion picture film, and 2 million technical drawings which span the history of flight from ancient times to the present day.^[62]

The National Anthropological Archives and Human Studies Film Archives collect and preserve historical and contemporary anthropological materials that document the world's cultures and the history of anthropology. The collections include the Smithsonian's earliest attempts to document North American Indian culture, the diaries of John Wesley Powell, and the ethnographic and linguistic research of Franz Boas, Frances Densmore, Alice Cunningham Fletcher, Albert S. Gatschet, John Peabody Harrington, and J. N. B. Hewitt. They also include early 635,000 ethnological and archaeological photographs (including some of the earliest images of indigenous people worldwide); 20,000 works of native art (mainly North American, Asian, and Oceanic); 11,400 sound recordings; and more than 8 million ft of original film and video materials.^[63]

The Archives Center of the National Museum of American History holds more than 1000 collections. They include material on advertising, music, and technology. These include original television scripts, sheet music, advertising campaign literature, and personal paper collections including Henry Tupper, the creator of Tupperware.^[64]

The Archives of American Art, open since 1954, has collected roughly 16 million letters, photographs, diaries, oral history interviews, sketches, scrapbooks, business records, and other documents that support the study of the history of the visual arts in America.^[65]

Getty Museum

The Getty Research Institute is dedicated to furthering knowledge and advancing understanding of the visual arts. The library holds over 190 collections of letters and other materials from artists and scholars such as Man Ray, Beaumont and Nancy Newhall, Paul Outerbridge, and E. Maurice Bloch.^[66]

United States Holocaust Museum

The United States Holocaust Museum, which opened in 1993, has one of the largest and most comprehensive collections of Holocaust-related materials in the world. The collections include material on Jewish life in Europe before the Holocaust; the rise of the Nazi movement; their persecution of various groups including homosexuals,

Roma and Sinti (Gypsies), Jehovah's Witnesses and political dissidents; information on ghettos, concentration camps and killing centers; the liberation of Europe and the war crimes trials; and the various Holocaust memorials and commemorations around the world.

The Archives branch consists of nearly 42 million pages of records including personal papers, memoirs and testimonies of Holocaust survivors and victims, oral histories, photographs, and microfilm copies of material from countries around the world on the Holocaust. In addition, there is over 1000 hr of historical films and film clips documenting the Holocaust and World War II.^[67]

Warhol Museum

The Warhol Museum and Archives documents the work of noted artist Andy Warhol. The collection currently consists of over 8000 cubic feet of material. This collection includes scrapbooks of press clippings related to Warhol's work and his private and public life; art supplies and materials used by Warhol; posters publicizing his exhibitions and films; over 4000 audio tapes featuring interviews and conversations between Warhol and his friends and associates; thousands of documentary photographs; an entire run of *Interview* magazine, which Warhol founded in 1969; his extensive library of books and periodicals; hundreds of decorative art objects; many personal items such as clothing; and over 30 of the silver-white wigs that became one of Warhol's defining features.^[68]

Audiovisual Archives

Audiovisual archives are collections that contain photographs, art, maps, technical drawings, sound recordings, sheet music, film, and other types of records that are primarily not textual. Detailed articles on Sound and Audio Archives and Film and Broadcast Archives may be found elsewhere in this encyclopedia.

Museum archives frequently have extensive visual materials, such as with the Smithsonian's various archives. The National Archives' Special Media Archives Division holds an estimated 8 million photographs and graphic images; over 15 million maps, charts, aerial photographs, architectural drawings, patents, and ships plans; nearly 300,000 reels of motion picture film; and more than 200,000 sound and video recordings. The Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division has more than 13 million images, including photographs, fine and popular prints and drawings, posters, and architectural and engineering drawings.^[69]

Performing Arts Archives

A special type of audiovisual archives is the performing arts archives, which documents theatre, dance, music, and other types of performances.

Center for Black Music Research

The Center for Black Music Research at Columbia College Chicago was founded in 1983 and is the only organization of its kind. The Library and Archives of the center includes the personal papers and music manuscripts of many composers and musicians including William Grant Still, Robert Leigh Morris, and Guido Sinclair. It also includes scores donated by musicians, and the papers of the National Association of Negro Musicians and the Society of Black Composers. The collection also includes recordings covering the 1900s to the present with a focus on vernacular and popular music focus on the United States, Caribbean, South Africa, Central Africa, and Central America.^[70]

Folger Shakespeare Library

The Folger Shakespeare Library has the world's largest collection of Shakespeare materials and major collections of other rare Renaissance books, manuscripts, and works of art. The Folger opened in 1932 as a gift to the American nation from Henry Clay Folger and his wife Emily Jordan Folger. The library houses more than 256,000 books; 60,000 manuscripts; 250,000 playbills; 200 oil paintings; some 50,000 drawings, watercolors, prints, and photographs; and a variety of other materials, including musical instruments, costumes, and films.

The Folger's collection of 60,000 manuscripts range in date from the late thirteenth century to the present day, and offer a wealth of unique material relating to Shakespeare, the theater, or the early modern period. Included in the collection are letters written by the poet John Donne, prompt books for Shakespearian productions, papers of noted actor and theater owner David Garrick, and papers that document the lives of those living in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.^[71]

New York Public Library for the Performing Arts

The New York Public Library for the Performing Arts houses one of the world's most extensive collection of circulating, reference, and rare archival collections in its field. The music and dance collections were merged together in 1965 at the Lincoln Center. Included within the collections are historic recordings, videotapes, manuscripts, sheet music, set, light and costume designs, posters, programs, and photographs. The Dance Collection has over 1 million manuscript items documenting all forms of dance and includes the personal papers of Merce Cunningham, Vaslav Nijinsky, Rudolf Nureyev, Agnes de Mille, and Jerome Robbins. The Music Collections includes original manuscripts by Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, and Wagner as well as material from contemporary composers such as

Charles Tomlinson Griffes, Louis Moreau Gottschalk, Leo Smit, Ray Green, and Andre Singer.

In addition to these collections, the repository also holds the Rodgers and Hammerstein Archives of Recorded Sound. This collection holds a variety of sound recordings from symphonic work to presidential speeches and works to ensure the preservation of recorded sound.

The Billy Rose Theatre Collection of The New York Public Library is one of the largest and most comprehensive archives devoted to the theatrical arts. Within the collections, users can find a 1767 program for a performance of *Romeo and Juliet* in Philadelphia, read a letter from Edwin Booth to his daughter, review the working script for Orson Welles African-American *Macbeth*, study costume designs from the film *Anna and the King of Siam*, analyze a videotape of *A Chorus Line*, or read scripts from current television hits. In recent years, the Theatre Collection acquired the archives of famed theatrical producer Joseph Papp and theatre and screen star Lillian Gish. Also included within this collection is the Theatre on Film and Tape Archive, which is authorized by all of America's theatrical guilds and unions to videotape live theatre performances from across the United States. More than 4500 tapes include Broadway, Off-Broadway, and regional theatre productions; theatre-related television programs, films, and documentaries; and interviews with distinguished theatre professionals.^[72]

Popular Culture Archives

Popular culture archives document a wide range of hobbies, entertainment, and special interests in the United States.

Baseball Hall of Fame

The A. Bartlett Giamatti Research Center holds a large collection of baseball books, magazines, newspaper clippings, and archival material on baseball and related topics. The collections include historic newspapers, baseball guides, clipping files, publications created by baseball teams, contract cards for the players and archival collections including the Doubleday papers, the Mills Commission papers, the Roger Angell collection, the Garry Herrmann papers, and the Landis papers. The collections also include over 500,000 images of players, teams, stadiums, events and miscellaneous subjects and over 12,000 hours of moving image and sound recordings. The collection includes interviews, game highlights, television and radio broadcasts, animation, and music.^[73]

Brown Popular Culture Library at Bowling Green University

The Brown Popular Culture Library was founded in 1969 and is dedicated to the acquisition and preservation of

research materials on American popular culture created after 1876. It is the most comprehensive repository of its kind in the United States. The manuscript collections support and complement existing print collections in the areas of popular fiction, popular entertainment, and the graphic arts. Many of the manuscripts also document the history of popular culture and pioneers in the field. These manuscript collections include literary manuscripts; movie and television scripts; dime novels; storypapers and nickel weeklies; pulp magazines; fanzines and other amateur publications; comic books and graphic novels; and posters, postcards, greeting cards, and mail-order catalogs.^[74]

Cultural Heritage Archives

The collections in cultural heritage archives illustrate the diversity of personal experiences in the United States. They document the history of ethnic and racial communities.

American Folklife Center

Originally created as the Archive of Folk Song in 1928, the American Folklife Center is one of the largest repositories of traditional life in the world. It includes over 3 million photographs, manuscripts, audio recordings, and moving images that document traditional culture from all around the world. Started by Robert Gordon, it was eventually taken over by John Lomax who traveled throughout the United States eventually with his son Alan to collect folk music. Eventually the focus of the Center expanded to include the collection of folk stories, verbal arts, and oral history. The 1976 legislation that established the American Folklife Center directs it to “preserve and present American folklife” through programs of research, scholarship, training, live performances, exhibits, publications, and preservation. The Center is involved in the Save Our Sounds project to preserve historic sound recordings and the Veterans History Project, which works to obtain firsthand account of war time experiences of veterans and those actively supporting war efforts from World War I to the present Afghanistan and Iraq conflicts. They also sponsor regular performances from groups providing traditional music and dance performances and lectures from those working to learn more about and preserve traditional folkways.

Also of note, the American Folklife Center is the custodian for the September 11 Digital Archive. This collection uses electronic media to collect, preserve, and present the history of September 11, 2001, and its aftermath. The Archive contains more than 150,000 digital items, a tally that includes more than 40,000 e-mails and other electronic communications, more than 40,000 firsthand stories, and more than 15,000 digital images. In September 2003, the Library of Congress accepted the Archive into its collections, an event that both ensured the Archive's

long-term preservation and marked the library's first major digital acquisition.^[75]

American Heritage Center

The mission of the American Heritage Center is to preserve a clearly defined set of primary sources and rare books—reflecting the written, image, and audio history of Wyoming, the Rocky Mountain Region, and select aspects of the American past—and to make those sources accessible to all. The major collecting areas include Wyoming and the American West, the mining and petroleum industries, U.S. politics and world affairs, environment and natural resources, journalism, transportation, the history of books, and twentieth century entertainment such as popular music, radio, television, and film.

The American Heritage Center was officially established in 1945. The manuscript collections have nearly 90,000 cubic feet of historically important documents and artifacts.^[76]

Amistad Center

As the nation's largest independent archives specializing in the history of African Americans and other ethnic groups, the Amistad Research Center is dedicated to preserving America's ethnic heritage. The collection contains approximately 250,000 photographs dating from 1859. Literary manuscript holdings contain letters and original manuscripts from prominent Harlem Renaissance writers and poets. The manuscript collections contain over 15 million documents that record the efforts of those who have charted African American history and race relations. While about 90% of the holdings document African American history, 10% document other ethnic groups such as Appalachian whites, Asian Americans, and Native Americans.^[77]

Balch Institute, Historical Society of Pennsylvania

The Balch Institute was incorporated on April 12, 1971. The Institute collections included material documenting the immigration of southern and eastern Europeans; the records of the *Atlantis*, the first successful Greek newspaper in the United States; materials documenting Puerto Rican immigration to Harlem; the American Friends Service Committee; and the Anthracite Region Ethnic Archives Project, which started by documenting the miners especially those immigrants from the eastern and southern parts of Europe living in the Anthracite region and later expanded to include the various organizations supporting ethnic groups within the community.

As of January 2002, the Balch Institute merged with the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and the mission and collections of the Balch have been fully integrated into the Society.^[78]

Centro de Estudios Puertorriqueños, Hunter College, City University of New York

The Centro Library and Archives is devoted to collecting, preserving, and providing access to resources documenting the history and culture of Puerto Ricans. Established in 1973 as a component of the Center for Puerto Rican Studies, the Centro Library and Archives was dedicated to activist and educator, Evelina López Antonetty in 1986. The Centro Archives, known as the Archives of the Puerto Rican Diaspora, were formally established in 1989. The collections include books, newspapers, periodicals, audio, films and videos, manuscripts, photographs, prints, and recorded music. The holdings include personal papers, records of organizations and institutions, photographic collections, broadsides, programs, and ephemera.^[79]

Clark Atlanta University

The Robert W. Woodruff Library of the Atlanta University Center, Inc., is an independent entity organized and operating to provide an academic library for the exclusive benefit of its member institutions—Clark Atlanta University, the Interdenominational Theological Center, Morehouse College, and Spelman College. The Archives and Special Collections department houses over 7000 linear feet of manuscript collections and organizational records, and over 35,000 books, pamphlets, and other printed materials. The core of the manuscript holdings is built upon the Atlanta University Trevor Arnett Library's Negro Collection. The collections document civil rights, race relations, education, literature, visual and performing arts, religion, politics, and social work. They include the Countee Cullen/Harold Jackman Memorial Collection, and papers of Hoyt Fuller and Wayman Carver that focus on black contributions to literature, music, performing and visual arts; personal papers of scholars C. Eric Lincoln and Walter Rodney, and religious leaders Harry V. Richardson and Edler G. Hawkins; records of civil rights organizations such as the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Southern Regional Council, and Southern Conference for Human Welfare; files documenting African American education such as the Freedmen's Aid Society, Southern Education Foundation, and United Negro College Fund.

The Atlanta University Center entered the forefront of the African-American archives with the 2006 acquisition of a historic collection of writings, sermons, and other items representing the life and work of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. by King's alma mater, Morehouse College. The Robert W. Woodruff Library of the Atlanta University Center was designated as "custodian" of the Morehouse College Martin Luther King Jr. Collection, and charged with housing and overseeing the security and preservation of the collection. The approximately 10,000

items within this collection cover much of King's life and work between the years 1944 and 1968.^[80,81]

Heard Museum Archives

The Archives of the Heard Museum includes a wide range of materials that document Native American history, culture, and art. The materials cover all indigenous peoples of the Americas. The majority of the holdings date from the mid-nineteenth century to present. The collections emphasize Native American artists and provide context for the understanding of the museum's ethnographic and fine art collections.

The Archival materials reflect a broad spectrum of relationships and activities with Native Americans, including more than 300,000 historic and contemporary photographs. Major collections include the Fred Harvey Company photographs and papers, the R. Brownell McGrew photographs and papers, the Barry Goldwater color photography collection, American Indian Boarding School Collection, and the collections of Native American artists Pop Chalee and Joe Baker. The Archives hold approximately 300 linear feet of manuscripts, personal collections, and other cultural materials, including more than 150 linear feet of institutional records from the Heard.^[82]

Japanese American History Archives

The Japanese American History Archives is an extensive collection of books, periodicals, documents, maps, photographs, art, and film relating to the Japanese experience in the United States from the mid-1800s to the present. Created in 1977, it provides a strong collection of material documenting the Japanese-American experience but also assists many other institutions by translating documents from Japanese to English and English to Japanese.^[83]

Moorland-Spingarn Research Center at Howard

The Moorland-Spingarn Research Center at Howard University is recognized as one of the world's largest and most comprehensive repositories for the documentation of the history and culture of people of African descent in Africa, the Americas, and other parts of the world. Its collections include more than 175,000 bound volumes and tens of thousands of journals, periodicals, and newspapers; more than 17,000 feet of manuscript and archival collections; nearly 1000 audio tapes; hundreds of artifacts; 100,000 prints, photographs, maps, and other graphic items.

The foundation of this collection was a gift from the Reverend Jesse E. Moorland who donated over 3000 books, pamphlets, and other historical materials to the University in 1914. Another major landmark was the 1946 purchase of the private library of Arthur Barnette Spingarn, who chaired the NAACP's legal committee and also served

as its president. The work of developing the research center continued under the watchful eye of Dorothy Porter Wesley, the first African American woman to get a masters degree in Library Science from Columbia University. She worked for the next 43 years on the research center and the annual lecture series given at the Center now bears her name.

By 1957, the collection had added a number of collections including the papers of Alain Locke, the Joel Spingarn Papers, photographs by Carl Van Vechten, and the Oswald Garrison Villard collection of Anti-Slavery papers. Starting in 1974 work again continued to develop archival collections and the papers of Paul Robeson, Vernon Jordan, Charles Diggs, Jr., Benjamin Mayes, Charles H. Houston, and Rayford Logan were added to a growing number of collections being donated to the Center. At present, there are over 190 manuscript collections available.^[84]

Museum of Chinese in the Americas

Founded in 1980, the Museum of Chinese in America is dedicated to preserving and presenting the history, heritage, culture, and diverse experiences of people of Chinese descent in the United States. One of the Museum's major goals is to make Chinese American history accessible to the general public, ranging from scholars to young children, from community members to international tourists.

Some of the manuscript collections include paper sculptures created by passengers of the ship *Golden Venture* while they waited in detention to find out their immigration status, material from the Chinese Musical and Theatrical Association that document the activities of the Cantonese opera clubs that flourished in North American Chinatowns from the 1930s to the present, materials documenting the life of an immigrant family who eventually created a number of major business in New York's Chinatown, and the papers of Hazel Ying Lee, a noted Chinese American woman aviator during the 1930s and 1940s.^[85]

Schomburg Center for Black Culture

The Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture is one of the world's leading research facilities devoted to the preservation of materials on the global African and African diasporan experiences. Today, the Schomburg Center contains over 10,000,000 items and provides services and programs for constituents from the United States and abroad.

The Manuscripts, Archives, and Rare Books Division collection has grown through the years, beginning with the rare treasures from Arturo Alfonso Schomburg's personal holdings. Today, it contains more than 3900 rare books, 580 manuscript collections, and 15,000 pieces of sheet music and rare printed materials. These include the original

manuscript of Richard Wright's *Native Son*; the papers of Dr. Robert Weaver, the first black U. S. cabinet officer; Gustavus Vassa's autobiography, which provides evidence for Granville Sharp's attack on slavery in the British colonies in 1796; and records of the Civil Rights Congress.

Also included within the Schomburg's collections are images from mid-eighteenth century graphics to contemporary documentary and art photographs. The more than 500,000 items include portraits of many prominent nineteenth- and twentieth-century black artists, political figures, actors, musicians, athletes, and social activists. The collection also documents black life throughout the world, including scenes from Africa and the slave era through the twentieth century Americas. Among the photographers represented are James VanDerZee, Gordon Parks, Edward Steichen, Coreen Simpson, Bert Andrews, and Chester Higgins.

The Schomburg also has a large collection of audiovisual documentation of black culture including music, oral history recordings, motion pictures, and videotapes. Included are early radio broadcasts and recordings of statements by celebrated personalities such as Marcus Garvey, Booker T. Washington, and George Washington Carver. Musical documentation ranges from African chants to American jazz. Of special interest is the Oral History/Video Documentation Project, which videotapes interviews with historically or culturally significant figures. It offers over 5000 hours of oral history recordings and more than 5000 motion pictures and videotapes.^[86]

Women's History Archives

Women's history archives collect materials that record the contributions women have made to society. Often begun because traditional repositories only inadequately captured the efforts of women, these archives continue to focus their efforts on documenting underrepresented populations.

Sophia Smith Collection

The Sophia Smith Collection at Smith College was founded in 1942. Named for the founder of Smith College, its collections include 585 collections of manuscripts, archives, photographs, oral histories, and other primary sources documenting women's history from the colonial era to the present.

Subject strengths include birth control and reproductive rights, women's rights, suffrage, the contemporary women's movement, U.S. women working abroad, the arts (especially theatre), the professions (especially journalism and social work), and middle-class family life in nineteenth- and twentieth-century New England. Of special interest is the YWCA archives, which includes 800 boxes documenting the history of this important

organization and its role in assisting racial and ethnic minorities, immigrants, and working class women.^[87]

Schlesinger Library at Radcliffe College of Harvard University

The library's origins date back to the gift of Maud Wood Park, a leader in the suffrage movement, who in 1943 donated her collection of books, papers, and memorabilia on women reformers. To honor Harvard University historian Arthur M. Schlesinger and his wife Elizabeth Bancroft Schlesinger, who were strong supporters of the mission of the women's rights collection, the library was renamed in 1965.

The library's principal holdings date from the founding of the United States to the present and include materials on the women's rights movements, feminism, health, social reform, education, professional life, volunteer and civic efforts, family relationships, and travel. Collections include the archives of Radcliffe College, the papers of Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Dorothy West, June Jordan and Pauli Murray and the records of the National Organization for Women, 9 to 5: National Association of Working Women, the Boston's Women's Health Book Collective, and the National Association of Women Judges. The archival collections also include material focusing on the culinary arts, including the papers of Julia Child and M. F. K. Fisher.

The collections also include over 90,000 photographs, ranging from casual snapshots to the works of professional photographers as well as audiotapes, videotapes and oral history tapes, and transcripts.^[88]

Sallie Bingham Center for Women's History and Culture

The Sallie Bingham Center for Women's History and Culture in Duke's Special Collection Library acquires preserves and makes available to a large population of researchers published and unpublished materials that reflect the public and private lives of women, past and present. Collecting areas of interest include the lives of southern women, girl culture, women's sexuality and gender expressions, lay and ordained church women, and the history of feminist theory and activism.^[89]

Iowa Women's Archives

The Iowa Women's Archives holds more than 1100 manuscript collections that chronicle the lives and work of Iowa women, their families, and their communities. These personal papers and organizational records date from the nineteenth century to the present. Together with oral histories, they document the activities of Iowa women throughout the state and beyond its borders. Subjects covered include suffrage, women and sports, and the lives of women in rural communities.

Of special interest is the Mujeres Latinas project that works to preserve the history of Latina women living in Iowa. This collection includes oral histories and manuscript collections documenting those women who came to Iowa to assist with the harvest and decided to stay in the community.^[90]

Gender and Sexuality Archives

Gender and sexuality archives promote the study of human sexuality, gender identification, and reproduction.

Cornell Human Sexuality Project

In 1988, the Mariposa Education and Research Foundation donated its accumulated archive to Cornell, which formed the basis of the Human Sexuality Collection. The principal emphases of the collection are lesbian, bisexual, gay and transgendered lives, and the politics of sex.

The Human Sexuality Collection contains a wealth of information that documents women's lives, including the emergence of the American lesbian and gay rights movement and different perspectives on the pornography business. Notable collections include the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force papers; documentation of lesbian publishing including lesbian and feminist periodicals from the 1950s to the present from across the United States, lesbian pulp novels, and contemporary lesbian erotica; oral history projects; and photographs of leaders of the gay rights movement.^[91]

GLBT Historical Society

The Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual Transgender (GLBT) Historical Society collects, preserves, and interprets the history of GLBT people and the communities that support them. The Archives and Manuscripts collection are focused on gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, and queer life in the wider San Francisco Bay area and Northern California. The organization works to document the tremendous diversity of GLBT life, its sexual, social, political, economic, cultural, religious, and spiritual dimensions focusing not only the lives of GLBT leaders, but also ordinary people, organizations, and informal groups.^[92]

Kinsey Institute

The Kinsey Institute at Indiana University promotes interdisciplinary research and scholarship in the fields of human sexuality, gender, and reproduction. The Institute was founded in 1947, just before the publication of *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male* in 1948. The Kinsey Institute houses extensive archival collections, including the papers of Dr. Alfred Kinsey, the records of the Institute and materials of other research scholars such as Alex Comfort, Havelock Ellis, and Albert Ellis, and

organizations such as Sexual Freedom League and Society for the Scientific Study of Sexuality.^[93]

Lesbian Herstory Archives

The Lesbian Herstory Archives is home to the world's largest collection of materials by and about lesbians and their communities. Started in 1972 to ensure the preservation of lesbian culture the collection includes an extensive collection of books, newsletter and periodicals, photographs, films, diaries, posters, and oral histories. Archival collections of note include material from the Black Lesbian Study Group of New York, the Lesbian Resource Center of Seattle, and the Lesbian Avengers.^[94]

National Gay and Lesbian Archives

The ONE National Gay & Lesbian Archives honors the past, celebrates the present, and enriches the future of all lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender people by supporting education and research. ONE is dedicated to collecting, preserving, documenting, studying, and communicating the history, challenges, and aspirations of gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender community. They collect manuscripts, photographs, memorabilia, graphics, ephemera, and other historically significant materials.^[95]

Labor Archives

A late twentieth-century phenomenon, labor archives in the United States seek to document unions and the labor movement.

George Meany Memorial Archives

The American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) established the George Meany Memorial Archives in 1980 to honor the memory of its first president, and to provide a program to preserve its historical records and make them available for research. The George Meany Memorial Archives holds the records of the AFL-CIO, including administrative and staff departments, constitutional trade departments, and some federation-sponsored programs. Dating from the earliest days of the American Federation of Labor (1881), but offering almost complete records from the founding of the AFL-CIO (1955), the collections provide rich resources for historians, political scientists, trade union activists, and undergraduate and graduate students who want to examine a wide range of twentieth-century American political and social issues.^[96]

Kheel Center at Cornell University

The Kheel Center for Labor-Management Documentation & Archives was founded in 1949 as the Labor-Management

Documentation Center. Its purpose is the preservation of original source materials relevant to the history of American labor unions, management theory as it applies to labor and industrial relations, and the history of employees at the workplace. The collections include 350,000 images documenting the labor movement in the twentieth century. It also includes over 19,000 linear feet of manuscript letters and documents. Included are the papers of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and the National Consumers' League.^[97]

Reuther Library, Wayne State University

The Walter P. Reuther Library of Labor and Urban Affairs is the largest labor archive in North America. Its mission is to collect, preserve, and provide access to the documentary and visual heritage of the American labor movement, related reform movements, and individual participants. The collection also includes records related to urban affairs, with emphasis on the history of metropolitan Detroit.

The Reuther holds more than 2000 collections related to such topics as union history and working class organizations, African Americans and women in the labor movement, as well as radical, social, and political reform movements. Collections also focus on the history of twentieth century Detroit, including such topics as social welfare, health care, politics, civil rights, women's rights, and metropolitan Detroit social communities. The Reuther also houses the archives of Wayne State University. The collection traces Wayne State's growth from the Detroit Medical College in 1868 to its emergence as a world-class research university.^[98]

Tamiment Library and Wagner Archives, New York University

The Tamiment Library and Robert F. Wagner Labor Archives at New York University provide extensive research collections for scholarly research on Labor and the Left. The primary focus is the complex relationship between trade unionism and progressive politics and how this evolved over time. Archival, print, photograph, film, and oral history collections describe the history of the labor movement and how it related to the broader struggle for economic, social, and political change.

Tamiment/Wagner holds more than 400 manuscript collections, a total of more than 15,000 feet of original papers and records. Some of the collections include material from various locals of the Communications Workers of America, the papers of Eugene V. Debs, Elinor Ferry, Nelson Frank, and recordings of songs by Joe Glazer. It is also the repository for the Archives of Irish America, the Abraham Lincoln Brigade Archives, and a growing Asian American labor collection. The library also holds

has more than 500,000 photographs documenting a wide range of subjects including: union organizing, the changing nature of work, strikes, rallies, demonstrations, progressive political campaigns, socialists, communists, anarchists, and members of other leftist organizations. They also depict working class resorts, summer camps, New York City street scenes, and architecture.^[99]

Science, Technology, and Health Care Archives

Science, technology, and health care archives collect materials relating to the natural, physical, and social sciences; engineering; technology; medicine; and health care.

Alan Mason Chesney Archives, Johns Hopkins Medical School

The Alan Mason Chesney Medical Archives is the official archival repository of the Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions. Holdings include materials from the Johns Hopkins Hospital and from the health divisions of the Johns Hopkins University (Bloomberg School of Public Health, School of Medicine, and School of Nursing). The collections include the records of the Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions and over 200 collections of personal papers covering the years of 1900 to the present. Some of the papers include laboratory notebooks, research data, and personal diaries. Notable collections include the papers of Alfred Blalock, who pioneered the “blue baby” operation; Alan Mason Chesney, who served as dean of the medical school; W. Horsley Gantt, who explored the relationship between physiological functions and behavior; and William Osler, who established the training program used by medical students in the United States.^[100]

California Academy of Sciences

The California Academy of Science has over 400 archive and manuscript collections, and over 300,000 images. The archives includes material on the history of the Academy, research on the Galapagos Island, the Elkus Indians papers that documents Indian Affairs from 1922 to 1963, the paper of C. Templeton Crocker, Benjamin Draper, Frank Talbot, and John McCosker.^[101]

California Institute of Technology

The Institute Archives preserves the papers, documents, artifacts, and pictorial materials that tell the school’s history, from 1891 to the present. The Archives houses close to 200 manuscript collections, the majority of which are the papers of Caltech’s faculty and administrative officers. These include the papers of Lee A. DuBridge, Richard Feynman, George Ellery Hale, Theodore von Kármán, and Robert A. Millikan. Since 1978 the Archives has conducted

an oral history program centered on the Caltech community which includes more than 150 interviews.^[102]

Charles Babbage Center

The Charles Babbage Institute is dedicated to preserving the history of information technology and promoting and conducting research in the field. The archives collects, preserves, and provides access archival collections and rare publications documenting the history of technology. Collections include the papers of the Association for Women in Computing, Edmund C. Berkeley, Martin A. Goetz, and Curt A. Monash. The Institute is also home to the historical archives of the Burroughs Corporation, once the nation’s largest manufacturer of adding machines and, later, a major computer company. The collection includes over 100,000 photographs depicting the entire visual history of Burroughs from its origin as the American Arithmometer Corporation in 1886 to its merger with the Sperry Corporation to form the Unisys Corporation in 1986.^[103]

Claude Moore Library at University of Virginia

The Historical Collections and Services division of the Claude Moore Library is dedicated to the preservation and presentation of the history of the health sciences at the University of Virginia and around the world. The collection includes a large number of rare books including a collection of books on optics gathered by Adolph Lomb of the Bausch and Lomb Optical Company. Archival collections include the Philip S. Hench Walter Reed Yellow Fever Collection, which documents the work of Reed’s and others to stop the spread of Yellow Fever; the papers of Henry Rose Carter, who eventually became Assistant Surgeon General of the United States; the papers of Wade Hampton Frost, who studied water pollution and established epidemiology as a field of medical research; and documents from the Blue Ridge Sanatorium, which worked to prevent and eradicate tuberculosis.^[104]

David Sarnoff Library

The David Sarnoff Library documents David Sarnoff’s life; the history of radio, television, electronics, and communications; and the history of the Radio Corporation of America (RCA). Built in 1967 by RCA, the David Sarnoff Library contains a museum, the archives, and a library. Besides Mr. Sarnoff’s papers and memorabilia, the Library’s holdings include 25,000 photographs and thousands of notebooks, reports, publications, and artifacts related to the histories of RCA Laboratories and RCA.^[105]

Linda Hall Library

The Linda Hall Library is the largest privately funded library of science, engineering, and technology in the world open to the public. The Library has acquired several strong collections over the years including the collection of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, founded in 1780, portions of the Franklin Institute's library, the notebooks of A. B. Nichols, who worked as an engineer on the Panama Canal, and the collections of the Engineering Societies Library.^[106]

National Agriculture Library

The National Agricultural Library Special Collection division houses rare books, manuscript collections, nursery and seed trade catalogs, photographs, and posters from the 1500s to the present. Materials cover a variety of agricultural subjects including horticulture, entomology, poultry sciences, natural history, and are not limited to domestic publications.

The Library's Special Collections houses over 300 manuscript and archival collections containing materials from the nineteenth through the twenty-first centuries. Manuscript collections include papers of individuals who worked for or were associated with the U.S. Department of Agriculture or who were involved in agricultural activities. These collections include the papers of Charles Valentine Riley, John Wyss, and Layne R Beaty, and a small collection of Jefferson manuscripts focusing on his farming activities.^[107]

National Library of Medicine

The National Library of Medicine houses a large collection of archives and manuscripts related the history of medicine. Most of the archival and manuscript material dates from the seventeenth century and includes approximately 10,000 linear feet of material. The Library also owns about 200 pre-1601 Western and Islamic manuscripts. Significant modern collections include the papers of U.S. Surgeons General, including C. Everett Koop, and the papers of Nobel Prize-winning scientists, particularly those connected with NIH.^[108]

Niels Bohr Library and Archives and Center for History of Physics, American Institute of Physics

The Niels Bohr Library & Archives and the Center for History of Physics work to help preserve and make known the history of modern physics and allied sciences. They collect a wide variety of materials including photographs, oral histories, books, AIP, and Member Society archives. Photograph collections include portraits and snapshots

primarily of modern American physicists, astronomers, and geophysicists but includes many other scientists, as well as photos and illustrations of laboratories, telescopes, accelerators and other instruments, objects, and places. There are over a thousand tape-recorded oral histories that provide information on the lives and work of noted scientists. Manuscript collections include the records of the American Institute of Physics as well as the personal papers of Samuel A. Goudsmit,^[109] Robert W. Wood, John Van Vleck, and Lew Kowarski.

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