

# Reviews of Books

HENRY P. BEERS, *Editor*<sup>1</sup>

*National Archives*

*Carter Glass Papers; Selective Inventory With Special Reference to Material Concerning the Federal Reserve System*, compiled by Elbert A. Kincaid. (Charlottesville, Va., 1954. n.p. Processed.)

The Carter Glass papers were given to the University of Virginia in 1947 by the Glass family. They contain about a half million items, including letters written and received, legislation proposed and introduced, and memorabilia of various kinds. They cover the years 1909-46, through the distinguished Virginian's long career as a member of the House of Representatives and its Committee on Banking and Currency, as a member of the Senate and its analogous committee, and as Secretary of the Treasury.

The papers are divided into two groups. The first, consisting of letter press copies of letters written by Glass while he was Secretary of the Treasury and chairman ex officio of the Federal Reserve Board from December 1918 to February 1920, were not examined for this inventory. The second group, which is covered by this inventory, consists of 423 boxes of unbound papers, arranged roughly according to date.

The inventory was prepared by Dr. Kincaid, with the help of three of his graduate students — William Edel, Samuel Cardwell, and Anne Thomas. It represents the first comprehensive examination of the Glass papers that has been made since they were acquired by the library. Rather than a complete inventory it is a partial catalog of the papers, with emphasis on the economic aspects of Carter Glass' career. The compilers were looking particularly for items pertaining to the Federal Reserve System, and the end product of their research represents a box-by-box listing of those items that were thought to be of sufficient importance to warrant notation.

In doing the "spade work" on these as yet virtually unexplored papers, the compilers have rendered genuine service not only to economic historians but to all students of 20th century United State history. In making special note of records pertaining to the Federal Reserve System, they may have furnished the impetus needed for the preparation of an authentic and comprehensive account of the System's origin and development.

As noted above, this is really not a definitive inventory, but rather an itemized box-by-box listing of the papers. The weakness of such a listing is that unless the records are well arranged according to a readily apparent

<sup>1</sup> Richard G. Wood, our long-time review editor, has resigned his editorship and left the National Archives to return to New England. Members of the Society are grateful to him for his long and devoted service to the magazine. His successor, Dr. Beers, is a member of the editorial staff of the *Territorial Papers of the United States*.

scheme, the product is likely to be very difficult to use. And unfortunately, the Glass papers are not well arranged. The special notations will, of course, be helpful for anyone interested in the Federal Reserve System; and, naturally, any list of the papers is easier to run through than the documents themselves without a guide. Most researchers, however, will have to peruse the entire bulky catalog in order to find the particular material they seek.

It seems to this reviewer that some preliminary arrangement of the records would have greatly increased the value of the inventory, and would perhaps have required little more time and energy than was expended. A cursory examination of the inventory, for example, shows that boxes 29-36, 51-62, 68-87, and 89-96 contain correspondence from Glass' Virginia constituents. If all these letters could have been brought together into a single series, one general entry with only date coverage and notations of towns or counties of origin for each box would probably have sufficed. Grouping many of the other records into series and refining somewhat the chronological arrangement of the collection would also have helped to make the inventory more useful.

Despite these shortcomings, however, if this inventory of the Carter Glass papers stimulates scholars to explore the documents covered by it, Dr. Kincaid and his students will have made a definite contribution to our history.

DONALD M. ZAHN

#### *National Archives*

*Guide to Manuscript Materials Relating to Western History in Foreign Depositories Reproduced for the Illinois Historical Survey*, compiled by Marguerite J. Pease. (Illinois Historical Survey, *Publication* No. 5; Urbana, rev. ed., Mar. 1956. 112 p. Processed.)

*Guide to Manuscript Materials of American Origin in the Illinois Historical Survey*, compiled by Marguerite J. Pease. (Illinois Historical Survey, *Publication* No. 6; Urbana, rev. ed., June 1956. 112 p. Processed.)

Issued originally in mimeographed form as publications 1 and 3 of the Illinois Historical Survey in August 1950 and October 1951, respectively, these guides were reviewed in the *American Archivist*, 14:172 and 15:165 (Apr. 1951 and Apr. 1952). Both guides have been improved in content and makeup. The revision has consisted of rechecking, rewriting, and rearranging some of the original items and adding items for new acquisitions.

Publication No. 5, which is a guide to reproductions from British, French, Italian, Spanish, and Canadian archives and libraries and from various collections of private papers, includes expanded introductions to the sections. Only three new items appear in its table of contents, but the descriptions of other items have been considerably enlarged. The total length has been increased from 85 pages to 112. Pages 101 and 104 are not covered by the table of contents. A useful improvement in the item entries is the inclusion of birth and death dates after the names of persons. A more nearly uniform style in the item entries would have been desirable.

Publication No. 6, retaining its alphabetical arrangement, has been enlarged

from 78 to 115 pages and contains 336 as compared with its former 180 items. Among the new items of historiographical interest are those of the Conference of State Historical Societies of the Upper Mississippi Valley, the Historical Manuscripts Commission of the American Historical Association, the Illinois Historical Survey, and the Historical Records Survey in Illinois.

Both guides would be more usable if they were indexed. They are, nevertheless, tools of importance for persons interested in the history of Illinois and the Upper Mississippi Valley from the colonial period onward.

HENRY P. BEERS

*National Archives*

*Documentos para la historia de Nicaragua. Colección Somoza.* Vols. 9-12, 1543-46. (Madrid, 1955-56. 768, 747, 561, 550 p.)

Nicaragua has no collection of original documents relating to its colonial history; as a result recourse must be had to the archives of Spain. The Nicaraguan nation, however, had no program to make copies of those documents and publish them until 1953. In that year a presidential decree, signed by Gen. Anastasio Somoza, instructed Dr. Andres Vega Bolaños, the Ambassador to Spain and a member of the Nicaraguan Academy of History, to undertake the project. Transcripts have been obtained; and, although the plan called for 10 volumes, those under review bring the number to 12, with more to come. The documents already published date only as far as 1546; this serves to indicate the extent and richness of the Spanish materials dealing with Nicaragua, found principally in the Archives of the Indies.

The documents in volumes 9-12 of the *Colección Somoza* are of the years 1543-46. They are chiefly from the section Justicia, although the sections Audiencia of Guatemala, Indiferente General, Audiencia of Santo Domingo, Patronato, and Audiencia of Panama are represented. A large part of the four volumes is taken up with *expedientes* (investigative or judicial proceedings) from Justicia, including investigations regarding the services of the governor and other officials of Nicaragua and legal proceedings respecting other investigations and claims. The rest of the documents are royal letters and decrees and letters from officials and others in Nicaragua to the Crown, dealing with affairs in the province. Volumes 9 and 10 contain two *expedientes* each; and volumes 11 and 12 contain three *expedientes* each and numerous decrees and letters. The documents are printed in chronological order. The tables of contents are descriptive lists of all the documents, with full details concerning the *expedientes*, giving dates, places, names of persons writing or involved, and subject matter. The location of each document in the Archive is noted. For each of the *expedientes* there are indexes of persons and places. These volumes carry forward the story of Nicaragua during the early years of its history and are a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the progress of that Spanish colony.

ROSCOE R. HILL

*Washington, D. C.*

*Domesday Rebound*, by Hilary Jenkinson. (London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1954, viii, 55 p., illus., bibliog. 3d.)

Recently the Domesday Book, one of England's earliest written records and one of her most cherished, has been rebound. Sir Hilary Jenkinson, in this short work, gives a concise history of this famous book, which consists of two volumes of different page size.

In 1085 William the Conqueror ordered a survey of the kingdom made, to ascertain who held land and how much, the number of cattle, the number of serfs, the number of freemen, and so on. This was England's first complete combined tax assessment and census roll to be written down. It was transcribed on parchment sheets, which were shortly afterward bound, although the exact date of the first binding has never been established.

The author goes into considerable detail concerning the physical properties of the volumes. The recent rebinding was the fourth for the larger volume and the fifth for the smaller. In taking the volumes apart, preparatory to rebinding them, a great deal was discovered as to such details as the binding materials and the methods used in sewing. Parts of former binding materials were discovered under the later bindings. Each detail was carefully noted and, in many cases, photographed. It is interesting to note that the original lids were of beechwood and oak covered with calfskin.

The volume under review is primarily of technical interest. On page 22 the author suggests that the general reader skip to page 35 for a summary of the intervening pages, which are especially technical and of little general interest.

ALBERT H. SCHNEIDER

### *Arcadia, California*

Northamptonshire Archives Committee. *Annual Report, 1955-1956*. (Northampton, 1956. 9 p.)

Worcestershire Archivist. *Eleventh Report of the County Archivist, 1955-1956*. (Worcester, 1956. 13 p.)

National Register of Archives, Worcestershire Committee. *Eighth Annual Report, 1955-1956*. (Worcester, 1956. 5 p.)

Worcestershire Photographic Survey Council. *Sixth Annual Report, 1955-1956*. (Worcester, 1956. 7 p., illus.)

These reports give evidence of the continued activity of county archivists in central England. In the words of the Worcestershire report, their task is to "collect, preserve and make available" records in their counties. Against their efforts are working the usual forces with which archivists everywhere must contend. Both counties are seeking expanded quarters for their holdings; the Northamptonshire Archives Committee is considering ways of converting an old abbey into a record office, while the archivist of Worcestershire is about to move his holdings into a larger building. The problems of unsuitable shelving, dampness, and inadequate finding aids are also being overcome. The Northamptonshire record office has run into the additional problem of an inconvenient train schedule between its repository at Lamport and the rest of the county.

Both county archivists are continuing their work of locating and accessioning records containing information on families, property, and institutions within the counties. Besides the regular lists and indexes used in searching records, the Worcestershire record office devises classification schemes for disordered record groups:

There is no doubt at all that pre-planned subject classification is the answer to this problem, but the devising of these classification schemes is by no means easy, involving as it does a careful study of the reasons why a committee was set up, what it was supposed to do and what it actually does, and how. Once done, however, it means that Record Office staff really do have a good knowledge of the administration they are serving and are thus better equipped to understand and answer the queries they are called upon to solve and to help in deciding what files are important for retention and what files can safely be destroyed after so many years.

In order to facilitate searches in the many small groups of papers, name, place, and subject indexes as well as calendars are being prepared for all records "important enough to warrant individual treatment."

The county archives authorities are making local citizens aware of their resources. They do this through exhibits both in their own buildings and elsewhere, talks before local societies and schools, and visits to the record offices by groups of college students.

The Worcestershire Committee for the National Register of Archives, a division of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, continues to prepare reports for the National Register. Records in the custody of churches, families, and libraries are examined and described in these reports.

The report of the Worcestershire Photographic Survey Council is illustrated with five photographs of local scenes. The Council not only collects, for deposit in the county record office, old photographs of the area but also encourages camera clubs to make photographic excursions around the county and to deposit the resulting pictures.

All these reports demonstrate vigorous interest in preserving and making available local records in England. This interest is not new, but the staffing of the county record offices with trained archivists has given it better direction and provided more positive results than it previously had.

FRANCIS J. HEPPNER

#### *National Archives*

Lincolnshire Archives Committee. *Archivists' Report 7. 1 April 1955-21 March 1956*, by Joan Varley and D. M. Williamson. (Leaford and Bourne, W. K. Morton & Sons, 1956. 71 p.)

*Lancashire Record Office Report for 1955*, by R. Sharpe France. (Preston, T. Snape & Co. Ltd., 1956. 28 p., illus.)

These reports make pleasant reading. Both indicate well-organized offices, where trained and active archivists deal with a regular flow of documents. The facilities offered by private collectors help considerably in the indexing. The contributions made by individuals and private societies are surprisingly

large. Gifts came in throughout the year, many including large batches of documents from the Middle Ages.

The outstanding event of the year at the Lincolnshire Archives was the acquisition of the Foster and Scorer reference libraries. Their description takes up 7 pages of the report. Canon Foster devoted part of his life to the study of local medieval history; his library is of great interest in books, transcripts, indexes of series in other libraries, and even authentic documents. A list of about a thousand Lincolnshire items, from the 13th century to the 19th, has been prepared from a collection of miscellaneous materials. The carefully gathered collections of the Scorer Library relate to Lincolnshire history and development. A short description of the new deposits and an outline of the listing and calendaring of some of the *fonds* already held at the Archives or elsewhere (including good summaries), fill some 60 pages. For instance, 10 pages are devoted to the Ancaster family papers (second deposit) — a lot amounting to more than 5,000 items, dating from the 12th century to the 19th.

Though the Lancaster report is only a third as long as Lincolnshire's, its contents are no less important. The activities of the year are summarized in 2 pages, and it is evident from them that there is a keen local interest in matters of history: 99 lectures were delivered by the archivists! Three pages describe the new accessions, with a few lines devoted to each of the main topics. Here again many private deposits, some of several thousand papers, contain documents of the 13th century. Four chapters discuss the Molyneux family muniments, the history of the Lancashire grammar schools, a local gunpowder company, and the architectural masterpiece in Blackburn, the tomb of Judge Walmesly (1537-1612).

These reports are well drawn up. To all interested in the local and family histories of the counties, they convey an adequate idea of what new or newly analyzed documents are available.

JOSEPH F. LIBERT

*The Brothers of Christian Instruction*  
*Highlands, Jersey, England*

Central African Archives. *A Guide to the Public Records of Southern Rhodesia Under the Regime of the British South Africa Company, 1890-1923*. (Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, 1956. xxxviii, 282 p., illus., index.)

Central African Archives. *The Coming of Age of the Central African Archives*. (Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, 1956. 40 p., illus., appendix.)

These two attractive volumes mark the maturity of one of the outstanding archival agencies of the world. For fullness of conception, for thoroughness of professional competence, and for devotion to purpose, the Central African achievement is one to inspire all archivists.

The imposing *Guide* appears when the governmental records of the "company period" are for the first time made available for research. The company's records were scattered in various parts of Africa and England and met the hazards of normal attrition and of war; those in the London office were destroyed in an air raid. Now a manageable body has been assembled in usable

order and made ready for study in what the Chief Archivist calls an almost virgin field. The guide includes an introductory history of the company government and the story of its files. The description of the records occupies nearly 175 pages, historical notes 58 pages, and an exhaustive index of names and subjects 45 pages. The guide is arranged by record groups corresponding to the divisions as they existed just before the coming of "Responsible Government" in 1923. Each entry consists of a series catch-title, inclusive dates, a brief series description, and a note of the number of "units." A brief administrative history precedes the section for each major division. An interesting mode of presentation is that of detailed historical notes, following the guide proper, one for every subdivision. Although there is no way of comparing the quantities with those in our archives (indeed the Central Africans apparently can afford to be pleasantly less conscious of volume and statistics than we are), the amount of detailed information is impressive by any standard.

The *Coming of Age* is a nontechnical statement, without the cloak of professional mystery, of the role of the archives in Central African society. From the initial question as to why archives should be preserved, through the description of the institution's aims and achievements, to the final statement of principles, this is succinct and readable. The activities recounted are those set forth in the last 5-year report, *Archives in a New Era* (Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, 1955), which was reviewed in the *American Archivist*, 19:170-171 (Apr. 1956). There is just enough allusion to documents that portray dramatic episodes in history to make the statement appeal to the intelligent layman. Anyone entering the profession could hardly find a more cogent expression of the ideals that make an archivist enjoy and respect his work. The archivist, we read, "must be something of an expert on filing and registry procedure and a scholar; he must know about the chemistry of paper and constitutional history; he must be a writer, a cataloguer and a man of some aesthetic appreciation." In Central Africa, more than in this country, one man can aspire to all or most of these accomplishments. All, the book continues, are encompassed by a single philosophy, which is stated (with a nod to Sir Hilary Jenkinson): The archivist's creed "is the sanctity of evidence, his aim to provide impartially the means of knowledge to all those who wish to know." The appendix presents a creditable list of publications of the Archives and its staff members.

The two books, printed and bound at the University Press in Glasgow, are showpieces in themselves, with fine bindings, color reproductions of documents, photographs and drawings, and large legible type. Needless to say, they must have been expensive; the costs of the *Coming of Age* were borne by the Rhodesian Selection Trust Group of Companies, and those of the *Guide* by the British South Africa Company. This is testimony to the effectiveness of the Chief Archivist in winning public as well as official support.

Not only the volumes but the whole development of the Central African Archives since 1933 demonstrate the leadership and competence of the Chief Archivist, Vivian W. Hiller. He joined the Society of American Archivists in its earliest days. His book acknowledges the pioneering role of the United



States in the field of record management, and one of his staff members, E. E. Burke, was an intern at our National Archives in the past year.

PHILIP C. BROOKS

*Federal Records Center, San Francisco*

Ceylon. *Administration Report of the Government Archivist for 1955*, by J. H. O. Paulusz. Colombo, Ceylon, 1956. 8 p. 20¢.).

The staff of the Ceylon Archives consists of 42 officers, clerks, catalogers, repairers, binders, and minor employees. During the year the United Kingdom lent the services of S. M. Cockerell to give the bindery staff an intensive course in the latest methods of manuscript repairing and archival binding. Under this program 158 employees of the Archives and other Ceylon governmental agencies were trained; and as a result many documents, manuscripts, and volumes, both within and outside the Archives, were repaired.

During the year advice was given to a number of departments on the arrangement and care of their records; the inventory of the Land Board's records and a detailed index of three series of Tombu registrations of the Dutch period were completed; some land records were accessioned; efforts were made to complete a register of all books and newspapers published in Ceylon; and negotiations were begun to acquire property for a new archives building. The Historical Manuscript Commission was able to trace and register many documents of historical value that are in private possession. Some of these were borrowed for photocopying.

This report of the Archivist is evidence of great and useful accomplishments.

SARA D. JACKSON

*National Archives*

*Bibliography of Mauritius (1502-1954), Covering the Printed Record, Manuscripts, Archivalia and Cartographic Material*, compiled by A. Toussaint. (Port Louis, Mauritius, Esclapon Ltd., 1956. xvii, 884 p.)

The 8,865 entries in this thick volume, compiled by the Chief Archivist of Mauritius, are divided into 6 groups, as follows: A, Early Imprints & Private Publications (1768-1954); B, Periodicals, Newspapers & Serials (1773-1954); C, Government & Semi-Official Publications (1810-1954); D, Publications issued Abroad (1600-1954); E, Manuscripts & Archivalia (1598-1954); and F, Plans, Maps & Charts (1502-1954). Each group is preceded by a brief introduction and a table of contents. A 72-page general index covers entries in all the groups.

Groups E and F only need concern us here. The 1,152 entries in group E are arranged under 17 colonies and countries (from Aden to the United States) and thereunder by archives, library, department, or other repository. More than half of these entries, as one would expect, list records in Mauritius. As the island has been held successively by the Netherlands (1638-1710),



France (1715-1810), and Great Britain (since 1810), the records listed under repositories in these countries reflect the connection. It is curious to find the repositories in Portugal and Spain not represented at all; the compiler's inquiry there yielded scant satisfaction. The United States maintained a consulate in Port Louis, Mauritius, from 1794 to 1911; the records of its activities, together with other series of records in the National Archives containing material on Mauritius, are listed in entries 1122-1137.

The 1,295 entries in Group F are divided under several headings: General (Mauritius, Oil Islands, Rodriguez), Regional (districts in Mauritius), South West Indian Ocean, World Maps, and Addenda (entries 1178-1295); thereunder individual maps and charts are listed chronologically regardless of their location or form (printed or manuscript). Many of these items, as indicated in each entry, are found in the Mauritius Archives, the Public Works Department of Mauritius, the Public Record Office (London), and the British Museum.

Before undertaking this work, Dr. Toussaint visited France, Great Britain, and South Africa and mapped out the research to be done in the first two countries; he later visited Aden, Ceylon, India, and Réunion and secured the data for compiling the Group E listings under these areas. In general he had to rely on data furnished by paid and voluntary workers in far-flung repositories. While the total result is naturally spotty, Dr. Toussaint has put his name to a magnificent performance. Archivists and historians all over the world should find items of value to them in this rich, well-organized, scholarly compilation. Americans who have read S. E. Morison's classic *Maritime History of Massachusetts* already know that the little island in the Indian Ocean has an interest apart from having been the home of the dodo and the scene of Bernardin de St. Pierre's famous romance, *Paul and Virginia*.

CARL L. LOKKE

#### *National Archives*

Zionist World Organization, Central Zionist Archives. *Report for Period 1951-1955, Submitted to the 24th Zionist Congress*. (Jerusalem, 1956. 19 p. in Hebrew; English translation, p. 20-23; illus.)

Archivists studying the development of institutional archives will find this report of particular interest. The Zionist Archives has brought together the noncurrent records of the executive offices of the Zionist World Organization, a number of local Zionist offices in various nations, the Jewish Agency, and social, educational, and economic institutions established by the agency. To these "official records" the Archives has added the archives and manuscript collections of many Zionist leaders.

This is the first substantial, though yet too brief, report on the operation and holdings of this Archives. Since its establishment in Berlin in 1919, the Central Zionist Archives has collected about 200,000 files, augmented by an extensive library on Zionism, several thousand photographs, recordings of historical reminiscences and important events, and microfilm copies of pertinent records in other archival institutions, such as the Archives of the State of

Israel and the British Foreign Office. Judging from the report, the Archives has a planned program for the preservation, identification, arrangement, and use of its *fonds*, with a liberal policy on access to records.

Although the report is useful to searchers, several important omissions detract from its value to archivists. It makes no mention of the volume of holdings other than the figure of 200,000 files. This term "files," of course, may refer to minor subdivisions of the *fonds*, containers, or series. No description of the system of arrangement and registration of records appears, nor is it clear whether the Archives distinguishes between the manuscripts and archives of an official. Although the report refers to a preservation program, the only technique described other than rebinding is the microfilming of important documents to ensure them against damage or destruction. The report also mentions — but does not describe — a new system of classifying official records to facilitate arrangement and reference.

MEYER H. FISHBEIN

### *National Archives*

Denmark. National Record Office. *Kronens Skøder paa Afhændet og Erhvervet Jordegods i Danmark fra Reformationen til Nutiden. Femte Bind, 1731-1765*, compiled by S. Nygård. (Copenhagen, 1955. xiv, 708 p.)

The fifth in a series of archival publications concerning the purchase and sale by the Danish Crown of real property and the rights or privileges pertaining thereto, this volume covers the years 1731-65. It consists of day-to-day extracts from various official records, beginning with the King's gift of the estate Sorgenfri to his aunt, Princess Sophia Hedvig, on January 5, 1731. Under each entry are the essentials of the transaction — the principals, the consideration, the legal description — together with a reference to the archival source. In an undertaking of this magnitude the abbreviations are necessarily numerous, but all except the obvious ones are listed and explained. In this chronological maze of detail, the reader's sole salvation is the comprehensive index of 94 pages, which, however, indexes only names.

To judge from the entries, the Crown had a finger in almost every Danish pie, whether it involved a church, factory, hospital, inn, or water mill. Among the more interesting restrictions was the provision that certain tracts of land should remain unploughed and be properly planted to prevent the destructive drifting of sand. As noted in the introduction, hunting rights were often reserved quite unnecessarily, and in two instances salvage rights were reserved in deeds for farms miles away from any seacoast. Throughout the legal language, one senses the constant urge to guard against all contingencies and to protect all vested interests of the Crown.

The reader can only admire the industry of the compiler, who began work on the manuscript for this volume in 1943. Archivist Nygård, born in 1869, is a veteran in this field, having already completed vol. 3 (1689-1719) and vol. 4 (1720-30) in this same series. In his foreword, the Chief Archivist of Denmark, Axel Linvald, pays warm tribute to Nygård's work, describing it as

highly significant for Danish social and economic history as well as for local and personal history. With this the reviewer agrees.

HAROLD LARSON

Arlington, Va.

*Fort William — India House Correspondence. Volume XVII: 1792 - 1795*, edited by Y. J. Taraporewala. [*Indian Records Series*. General Editor, B. A. Saletore.] (New Delhi, 1955. xv, 576 p. Rs. 25.)

With this volume, the project of publishing all the important correspondence between the governor-general-in-council in Bengal and the East India Company's court of directors in London makes a further step forward. It takes us into a far different scene from that of the previously published volume 5, for the later 1760's. The company's sway over much of the subcontinent of India was by 1790 well established. The chief interest in this volume lies in the vivid picture it presents of the way two governors-general, Cornwallis and Shore, met both the domestic and foreign crises of these years. The two great themes are the pacification of India after the company's war with Tipu, Sultan of Mysore, 1790-92, and the marshaling of the company's Indian resources to meet the assaults of Revolutionary and Napoleonic France. There is a wealth of detail on the company's negotiations with the "country powers" of India, both great and small, and on the way in which its *de facto* "influence" at Indian courts was developing into decisive control. In these years, when the problems of the northeastern "frontier" were far more pressing than those of the northwestern, the pages on the negotiations with Nepal, Tibet, Assam, and Burma will arrest the attention of midtwentieth-century readers. Hearing that "the Emperor of China has sent an army to attack and destroy the Rajah of Napaul in revenge for the injuries that he had done to the people of Thibet who are dependent upon China," the governor-general-in-council concluded in the autumn of 1792 that the company's government should "endeavour, as far as it could be done by safe and justifiable means, to preserve him and his country from destruction" without giving offense to the Chinese — a task certain to require "extremely delicate and circumspect" conduct (p. 207).

This volume is excellently illustrated and begins with a succinct and informative introductory essay by its editor. Although it is of great benefit to have the documents *in extenso*, their very voluminousness would justify further consideration of their closer editing, to save time and money in the production of future volumes. Despite the gap in time between the date of a letter from India and the reply to it from London, much would be gained for the modern reader by having the reply printed immediately following the letter to which it refers. The summaries of the paragraphs of the letter, which now appear in the replies, could be completely omitted, and no letter need be printed in double columns. The adoption of abbreviations to indicate such phrases as "needs no reply," "already replied to," and the like would also save a great deal of space.

HOLDEN FURBER

University of Pennsylvania

*Hand-list of the Bagshawe Muniments Deposited in the John Rylands Library*, compiled by F. Taylor. (Manchester, 1955. 143 p. 6s.)

This hand-list is of significant value, for it has been compiled by the Keeper of Manuscripts of the John Rylands Library. In 1950 Maj. F. E. G. Bagshawe at Ford in Chapel-le-Frith, Derbyshire, deposited the muniments of his family and of families allied directly or indirectly with it, which had been assembled during the past century by the late W. H. G. Bagshawe (d. 1913), historian of his family, long prominent in Derbyshire and Yorkshire. Dr. Taylor's concise and informative introduction to the list sketches the history of the Bagshawe family and summarizes the types of manuscripts in their muniments. The reader is stimulated to explore the list and is well rewarded, finding competent arrangement and numbering of the manuscripts and a wide variety of subject matter tersely digested.

"The muniments of the Bagshawes of Ford, then," states Dr. Taylor, "consist of two elements. Firstly, as one might expect, the archives accumulated by members of the family in the administration of their private, estate and business concerns, and, secondly, correspondence, papers and records of all kinds acquired, either singly or in large blocks from extraneous sources by W. H. G. Bagshawe because the persons or property mentioned in them had some association with the Bagshawes" (p. 2). Though the earliest items date from the fifteenth century, the bulk of the manuscripts is of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Economic and social historians will find in the list much that will invite their interest, and biographers of British notables of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries will do well to consult the index of the list for names of those persons with whom they are immediately concerned or for names of those persons' contemporaries.

Among the outstanding members of the Bagshawe family was Col. Samuel Bagshawe (d. 1762) of the 93rd Regiment of Foot, who was at one time second in command in the East Indies. Of value to military historians are his East India papers, in two large folio volumes, and those of the Murray collection, which include the papers of Lt. Gen. William Murray (d. 1818) and Lord John Murray (d. 1787), son of the first Duke of Atholl and for forty years colonel of the 42nd Highlanders (the Black Watch). For ecclesiastical historians there are manuscripts bearing on seventeenth-century clergy, Anglican and Nonconformist, and a number of references to archbishops and bishops in Ireland. The 11 volumes of Catherine Bagshawe's journals, 1792-1826, offer material to the social historian and to students of the devotional life of that period.

Dr. Taylor names the documents of the Caldwells of Castle Caldwell, County Fermanagh (in Ulster) as the most important single group added by W. H. G. Bagshawe to his muniments. Catherine, daughter of the third Caldwell baronet, married Col. Samuel Bagshawe, mentioned above. Outstanding are the letters of the fourth baronet, Sir James Caldwell, who corresponded with such well-known persons as Townshend, Shelburne, Lady Mary Wortley Montague, and Garrick. Maria Theresa created Sir James

Count of Milan and offered him the post of lord chamberlain, and he served as aide-de-camp to the King of Sardinia.

Scanning the index, one finds the names of such eminent figures as several of the Dukes of Devonshire, Jeffrey Amherst (first baron), Stratford, Canning, and Arthur Young.

Of interest to archivists is the arrangement given to the muniments under three heads with specific subdivisions: (1) Correspondence and Papers, (2) Manuscript Volumes and (3) Deeds and Documents.

This hand-list should stimulate others abroad and also in America to follow this example of the Bagshawe historian in assembling the manuscripts of leading families and housing them under one roof with the hope that in the course of time they may come under skilled public guardianship, as the Bagshawe muniments have.

DOROTHY BRUCE WESKE

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Spain. Dirección General de Archivos y Bibliotecas. *Memorias inéditas sobre Archivos españoles*. (Madrid, Tipografía Moderna, 1955. 47 p. 20 ptas.)

This is a reprint from the thirtieth number of the *Bulletin* of the Spanish Government's Department of Archives and Libraries. It is a listing of all archival repositories in Spain — public and private, municipal and provincial, ecclesiastical, university, and other. The arrangement is alphabetical by province; thereunder, alphabetical by city. Each entry gives only the name of the archival establishment, with an indication of the year during which the repository was visited by a representative of the Spanish archival profession. Such visits, part of a voluntary campaign of propaganda by the profession in Spain, have resulted in the collection of a file of survey sheets or unpublished *memorias*. These are in the National Documentation Service of Spain. The present reprint, therefore, is something of a checklist of these unpublished inventories, which presumably are available to scholars whose search may have narrowed to a particular archival repository in a certain Spanish town and province.

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*Relaciones dominicoespañolas (1844-1859)*, by Emilio Rodríguez Demorizi. [Academia Dominicana de la Historia, vol. 3.] (Ciudad Trujillo, Editora Montalvo, 1955. 428 p.)

*Antecedentes de la anexión a España*, by Emilio Rodríguez Demorizi. [Academia Dominicana de la Historia, vol. 4.] (Ciudad Trujillo, Editora Montalvo, 1955. 463 p.)

Emilio Rodríguez Demorizi, Director of the Dominican Archivo General de la Nación and president of the Dominican Academy of History, has made a valuable contribution to the history of his country in the preparation of these two documentary volumes. The first comprises documents, 1844-59,

from a *legajo* in the Archivo Histórico Nacional at Madrid, consisting of correspondence of Spanish agents, dealing with the relations between Spain and the Dominican Republic and events in the latter country, together with a reproduction of the newspaper *La República* for 1856. They cover the period between the end of the Haitian domination and the reunion of the Republic with the mother country. The second volume, on antecedents to the annexation to Spain, contains documents and contemporary articles, 1860-64, relating to the annexation and its effects on the country. There is a brief study of the cause of the annexation to Spain and a bibliography, both prepared by Dr. Rodríguez Demorizi. The two volumes throw much light on the troubled history of the Dominican Republic in the middle years of the nineteenth century. They form volumes 3 and 4 of the series published by the Dominican Academy of History in connection with the "twenty-fifth anniversary of the Trujillo Era."

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