

# Reviews of Books

HENRY P. BEERS, *Editor*

*National Archives*

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*The French in North America; a Bibliographical Guide to French Archives, Reproductions, and Research Missions*, by Henry Putney Beers. (Baton Rouge, Louisiana State University Press, 1957. xi, 413 p. \$12.50.)

After an introductory chapter devoted to a most useful and informative history of the major series of documents in French archives that relate to America, this volume reviews the efforts of historians and of a large number of American and Canadian institutions to procure copies of some of the more important papers. More than 160 "research missions" are listed; their variety is infinite. The first American to gain access to official French archives seems to have been Jared Sparks, who copied extracts from a few documents in the Archives du Ministère des Affaires Étrangères in 1828. The first attempt at systematic copying was made in the early 1840's by John Brodhead and Benjamin Poore, representing respectively the States of New York and Massachusetts. Louis Joseph Papineau, one of the leaders of the Canadian Rebellion of 1837, was the first archival agent of the Canadian Government in Paris; he began his work in 1845. The Public Archives of Canada came into existence in 1872; and in the following year Douglas Brymner, the first Dominion Archivist, began the copying program that has continued ever since. At the end of the century the Library of Congress entered the picture, with a program that has become more extensive with the passing of the years.

The book gives interesting details of the activities of many well-known historians and other nonofficial investigators. Parkman's efforts to gain access to the sources needed for his history of the French in North America, the story of the imposing series of facsimiles published by B. F. Stevens and of the map-copying project of Karpinski, and many other such episodes are described at some length.

Transcripts made by hand were for many years the only kind of copies that could be obtained. Immensely useful as they were in their day, they had many defects. That they should contain errors was inevitable, and the number of errors was frequently increased by the incompetence of the transcribers, many of whom had little or no knowledge of the subject matter of the documents. Quite as important, the copyists were paid mere pittance; they had to work quickly to earn even a bare subsistence. (Can we blame them if they spent too little time on pages that were hard to decipher, or even skipped them altogether?) Even at its best, copying by hand was slow and expensive. To save time and money most series were copied selectively, and in the choice of material to be copied personal interests and prejudices naturally played a part. Few of the many sets of transcripts brought to America from France are either complete or

free from serious inaccuracies, and they are no longer regarded as adequate for the purposes of careful scholarship.

Permission to copy by photostat was first obtained by the Library of Congress in 1927, and a microfilm camera was first used by the Library in the following year. Almost 300,000 pages of documents were photographed from 1928 to 1932 in this first large-scale program of photographic copying. Some time passed before satisfactory microfilming facilities were readily available; the Public Archives of Canada did not shift from transcription by hand to microfilming until 1950.

One of the major problems faced by anyone undertaking a copying program in European archives is to discover what documents exist and where they are. Dr. Beers devotes a chapter to the Carnegie Institution of Washington and its efforts to solve this problem so far as French archives and libraries are concerned. As long ago as 1902 a committee advised the institution that "inventories should come first, and exploitation afterward." A comprehensive effort to inventory French documents of North American interest followed, but it is significant that the first volume was not printed until 1932. The second followed in 1943, but the others are still in preparation. The job was colossal; and, great though our debt is to Waldo G. Leland and his assistants, who compiled the *Guide to Materials for American History in the Libraries and Archives of Paris*, their work suffers from some of the frailties that afflict transcriptions by hand. Inevitably it is incomplete and subjective in approach. It might, perhaps, have been wiser to concentrate on the scattered and less known papers and to assume that the major series of documents will be made available by means of microphotography.

A vast amount of effort and a good deal of money have been expended upon copying in the French Archives; what has been lacking is any adequate co-ordination of the many individual programs. The great need of the moment is obviously a union list of photocopies of French documents that will show what has been copied and where the copies are located. Fortunately this information will be included in the *Guide to Photographed Historical Materials in Canada and the United States* that is now being compiled by the American Historical Association's committee on documentary reproduction. A major tool for the research worker in the field of Franco-American history is in the making.

The typography and format of Dr. Beers' book are attractive; it is a pity that the volume must be so costly. The excellent bibliography and the very detailed index make up about a third of the book.

W. KAYE LAMB

*Public Archives of Canada*

*Guide to the Municipal Archives of the City and County of Philadelphia*, compiled by Charles E. Hughes, Jr., and Allen Weinberg. (Philadelphia, Department of Records, 1957. [ix, 64 p.] )

In 1951 Philadelphia's new charter established a Department of Records, under which commendable programs have been developed. Records have been cleared out, disposal schedules have been set up, an efficient record center

operates, a repository at the Old Custom House cares for those records that have historical interest and research value, and now a guide to the records has been published.

Seven years is a short period in which to bring under control the archival accumulations of a municipality as old and large as Philadelphia, and it is understandable that the archives staff is yet a bit breathless. Admittedly, the present *Guide* is preliminary. Later editions can be anticipated, which will be less bare, more explicit in their use of terms, and somewhat easier to follow. The frequent appearance of the term "sample record," with no explanation of its meaning, has puzzled the reviewer. Printed items are not identified as such although the atlases certainly are printed, and certain other items would appear to be. A clear and simple index serves for guidance among entries whose stark brevity and rigid alphabetical order often confuse the reader. In the listing, no concessions are made to chronology or to logical relations between numbered items. Thus item 35, "Prisoners for Trial Docket," falls under *P*, while item 29, "Index, Prisoners for Trial Docket," appears earlier, under *I*. Other entries obviously related, such as 74 and 79, are not brought together.

There is also urgent need for combining series. Among the records of the tax assessors, a set of 56 ledgers comprises 5 items, entries 46-50; but close at hand another set, totaling 36 volumes, appears as items 53-55. Happily, the index clears up most obscurities, and by using it the scholar can now find his way among Philadelphia records, which too long have remained dispersed and lost to research.

HENRY HOWARD EDDY

*Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission*

*Report on the Preservation and Administration of Historical Records and the Establishment of a Public Record Office in Nigeria*, by K. O. Dike. (Lagos, Nigeria, Government Printer, 1954. 27 p.)

This report on the Nigerian archival situation grew out of a historical research project on which the author was engaged a decade ago; his revelations regarding the condition of the archives led the Nigerian Government to commission him in 1951 to make a survey of extant records and to "report on the proper organization of an archive administration and the ultimate establishment of a central Record Office."

Although brief, Dr. Dike's report, written in the autumn of 1953, is comprehensive: it outlines the historical circumstances in which Nigeria's records were created, describes their physical condition, lists in preliminary fashion the principal bodies of records surveyed, discusses the outstanding archival problems encountered, and makes a series of recommendations for their solution.

Despite their exotic setting, Nigeria's basic problems were in 1954 similar to those of this country at a comparable stage of archival development. Most obvious was the general neglect of noncurrent records which led inevitably, under tropical conditions, to their rapid decay and loss. Equally damaging was the prevalent chaos in the area of archives administration, which characteristically resulted in the unwarranted disposal of valuable records, the exces-

sively long retention of valueless records, and the general inaccessibility of noncurrent records for either administrative or scholarly use.

Dr. Dike's proposed solutions were based largely on the experience of Great Britain and the Rhodesias. He called for the passage of an organic archives ordinance "to provide for the establishment of a Record Office, the duties and powers of the Chief Archivist and the regulations governing the weeding and transfer of Departmental Records to the Record Office." An interim Archives Committee (to act until the appointment of the Chief Archivist and the establishment of the Record Office) is to require each department to examine, arrange, number, and list all noncurrent "Archive Units" (perhaps a utopian expectation); and, thereafter, systematized disposition procedures are to be devised. Disposal, it is emphasized, must occur within a fixed period after creation and must be "carried out by experts attached to the Departments and working in close co-operation with officers from the Public Record Office"; transfers must be made regularly; rehabilitation of damaged records is to be undertaken by a binding and repair section in the Record Office.

On the basic question of centralization versus regionalization of the archival establishment (the trend toward regionalization pervades Nigerian politics today), Dr. Dike strongly favors centralization because it will result in uniformity of policy and procedure, economy of operation, and efficiency of control and because there is a shortage of qualified personnel for more than one major depository. In only one area do Dr. Dike's views differ significantly from those held in the United States: he would preserve in the Nigerian Record Office all of the historical records of the country whatever their origin, "Governmental, Semi-public, or Private."

This is indeed a significant report. Besides charting the path for future archival development in soon-to-be independent Nigeria (the most populous territory in Africa), it provides essential material for the student of comparative archives administration. Most important perhaps is the completely new information it makes available to historians of Africa on the rich contents of the Nigerian archives.

MORRIS RIEGER

#### *National Archives*

*Actas del Cabildo de San Juan Bautista de Puerto Rico, 1730-1750; 1751-1760; 1761-1767.* (Gobierno de la Capital [San Juan], *Publicaciones*, 1949, 1950, 1954. x, 367 p., illus.; 342 p., illus.; xv, 258 p.)

The minutes of the sessions (*actas*) of the municipal councils (*cabildos*) of the Spanish regime in the New World record many facts regarding the life and activity of the period, and the publication of these documents is always a valuable contribution to the historiography of the Spanish era. It was natural therefore, that Francisco Zeno, the historian of San Juan, Puerto Rico, should suggest the publication of the *actas* of that city, begin the plans for effecting it, and supervise most of the preparation of the manuscript for these volumes. In this he had the active sponsorship of Doña Felisa Rincón de Gautier, mayor of



San Juan. Most of the work on the three volumes under review was done by Aida Raquel Caro of the university and Luis Manuel Rodríguez Morales, director of the Archive of the Capital, now Director of the Archive of Puerto Rico.

The plan of publication called for the transcription of the *actas* on a modified modernized basis, in order to make the records readily understandable to the general reader and to avoid the necessity for highly technical paleographical knowledge. Each *acta* is numbered, and there are 642 *actas* for the years from 1730 to 1767. They cover all the activities of the *cabildo*, which dealt with many aspects of civic life. The extent and variety of the actions of the council are evidenced by the space devoted to the subject index of each volume. For the three volumes, these pages aggregate respectively 25, 27, and 22, approximately 10 percent of the pages of the text. Each volume also has an index of names and one of places. Marginal notes, mostly prepared by the editors, indicate the subject matter of each *acta*. Photographic reproductions of some pages from the original manuscript volumes reveal clearly their condition and the difficult problems involved in the work of transcription. The third volume has an essay, by Rodríguez Morales, on the methods employed in preparing the edition of the *actas*.

Taken together the three volumes present to students and other interested persons all the information contained in the valuable, though badly deteriorated, oldest minute books of the municipal council of San Juan. It may be added that the records dated before 1730 were apparently destroyed many years ago. It is to be hoped that the publication program may be continued in order to make available the interesting records of the rest of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th.

ROScoe R. HILL

Washington, D. C.

*The Law of Literary Property*, by Philip Wittenberg. (Cleveland and New York, World Publishing Co., 1957. 284 p. \$5.)

This study is of principal interest to those who create, publish or sell "literary property" in the more formal sense of this term — that is, in the sense of literary or artistic composition. Mr. Wittenberg has done an excellent job of presenting in nonlegalistic style the many complexities of domestic and international copyright protection and infringement. The book gives most of the answers to the layman's questions on such matters as what can or cannot be copyrighted, what constitutes "fair use" of copyrighted material, to what extent names and titles are protected, what can be done to protect ideas, and what rights of personal privacy can be asserted. The sound choice of examples of legal action in disputes involving literary property adds considerable interest to the study.

The two introductory chapters, one on the evolution of the law of literary property, the other on the nature of literary property, may be of most interest to archivists and manuscript custodians. The author cites the case involving an attempted use of certain Mary Baker Eddy letters to show that literary

merit has no bearing on the question of literary property. In this case the court held:

No sound distinction in this regard can be made between that which has literary merit and that which is without it. Such a distinction can not be drawn with any certainty. . . . The basic principle on which the right of the author is sustained, even as to writings confessedly literature, is not their literary quality but the fact that they are the product of labor.

Mr. Wittenberg holds that in common law literary property "has perpetual existence" and that when the author of a manuscript has died, permission for publication must be obtained from his heirs or assignees. The reviewer wonders how many historians or other scholars have honored this requirement, particularly for documents several generations old. The common law in this respect should be replaced by more realistic rules.

ROBERT H. BAHMER

#### *National Archives*

*Meddelanden från Svenska Riksarkivet* [for 1954 and 1955]. (Stockholm, F. A. Norstedt and Sons, 1956, 1957. 95, 91 p.)

These two volumes present the annual reports of the Swedish National Archives for 1954 and 1955. Packed with detail and loaded with names, the text gives ample evidence of continued progress in the acquisition, arrangement, servicing, and disposal of records. As befits a nation with a long and eventful history, the archival items mentioned bear dates ranging from the 13th to the present century. The material accessioned includes not only government records but also family papers acquired as gifts or by purchase.

Despite their concern with medieval manuscripts and seals, Swedish archivists are fully in touch with the modern age. During 1954 and 1955 the Archives devoted considerable effort to photographic reproduction. It assisted the Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in microfilming Swedish church books and other records, and in 1954 and 1955 it received from the society 10,084 duplicate rolls for its own use. In 1955 it obtained from the National Archives in Washington, D. C., seven rolls of microfilm copies of diplomatic correspondence between the United States and Sweden.

The Swedish National Archives has long needed a new archival building in Stockholm, where its activities are dispersed in 14 different locations and its records are in danger of destruction or damage by fire or water. A site for the new building has been selected, and the project has reached the blueprint stage. To the best knowledge of this reviewer, however, actual construction has not yet begun because of lack of funds.

As in previous issues, the *Meddelanden* contain scholarly contributions, usually of particular interest to Swedish archivists. Noteworthy in the 1954 report is the long discussion by Sam. Hedar of certain archival terms, including documentation and filing.

HAROLD LARSON

#### *University of Maryland*

*Cutting Costs With Records Management in the Bell System; Organizing and Operating a Records Management Program*, by the Secretary's Department, American Telephone and Telegraph Co., (New York, [American Telephone and Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York 7], 1957. 35, vii p., illus., appendix.)

This very attractive booklet describes the application of record retirement and retention techniques to the files of the Bell System's companies. Despite its obvious specific application to the problems of one of our largest industries, a number of things about the booklet make it worthwhile reading for administrators and system specialists in general. Roger Chappelka, who with his staff produced this booklet, is well qualified in the record field. He has had extensive experience in record management and special training in such programs as the record management institute of the American University.

Mr. Chappelka restricts his definition of record management to its retirement and disposal features, in contrast to the Federal program, which covers all paperwork activities. Within his restricted subject his presentation is excellent. He outlines step by step how the retention schedules can be prepared by any of the Bell System's companies, and he gives examples. He devotes considerable space to the organization and operation of record centers, with helpful illustrations and cost analyses. He has obviously borrowed heavily from the Federal experience so far as equipment and techniques are concerned. This fact seemed to the reviewer to be a good example of the benefit from interchange of information between Government and industry.

The parts of the booklet that discuss protecting essential records and utilizing microfilm are much more abbreviated than the others. These subjects need more attention and probably will receive it in future editions.

One aspect of the booklet worth the thoughtful study of record personnel is the method described for segregating temporary papers from more permanent ones during the daily filing process. Mr. Chappelka suggests that offices should establish three folders for each subject, to contain the following: (a) papers having retention periods after the office has finished with them; (b) papers needed in the office for an extended period but not worthy of further retention; and (c) papers, such as drafts, that are of value for not more than 6 months.

CHESTER L. GUTHRIE

#### *National Archives*

Comisión de Historia del Instituto Panamericano de Geografía e Historia. *Boletín del Comité de Archivos*, vol. 1, no. 1, Jan. 1958. (La Habana, Cuba, Imprenta del Archivo Nacional, 1958. 89 p.)

The appearance of this number of the *Boletín* fulfills a purpose of the Committee on Archives of the Commission on History, Pan American Institute of Geography and History, to provide a tie uniting the archival institutions in the Americas. Specifically, the objectives of this new journal are stated to be the development of interarchival relations by publishing reports on the work and the regulations of the various archives; by exchanging information on the

methods, equipment, and policy involved in the reproduction of documents and on the creation of scholarships and archival missions; and by promoting the publication of guides to archival materials.

Of this first number of the *Boletín*, about a third is devoted to a compilation of the resolutions and recommendations concerning archives adopted by 15 inter-American commissions, congresses, and other bodies. Several pages are given to a proposal by John P. Harrison (recently of the National Archives in Washington and now on the staff of the Rockefeller Foundation) to translate T. R. Schellenberg's *Modern Archives; Principles and Techniques* into Spanish and to the announcement of the happy conclusion of the project. The remainder of the *Boletín* contains articles on archival standards and methods concerning such matters as equipment, personnel, the classification and cataloging of documents, photographic reproduction, and indexes.

The *Boletín* represents the noteworthy beginning of a laudable enterprise. As to its future its editors and contributors have a choice: they may devote their energies largely to matters of antiquarian interest and fill the pages with data on the early period of Latin-American history, or they may face the present and the future, emphasizing the problems of the custodian of 19th- and 20th-century records. It is to be hoped that an interchange of information may appear in the *Boletín* on such subjects as compiling inventories of current and past records of governmental ministries and departments, relieving governmental ministries of the burden of record custodianship, organizing relatively current records in archival agencies, opening records of the 19th and 20th centuries to the public, and seeking reciprocal most-favored-nation treatment for scholars of all nations.

ALMON R. WRIGHT

*Department of State*

*Manuscripts and Records in the University of New Mexico Library*, compiled by Albert James Diaz. (Albuquerque, University of New Mexico Library, 1957. [58 p.])

This checklist of 115 entries includes not only original documents but also photocopies. Scholars working in the special collection division of the University of New Mexico Library have heretofore had only a hazy idea of the materials housed by the division. The annotated checklist by Diaz will do much to bring the important holdings of this depository into sharp focus. Because of the historical foundations of the Southwest and the particular interests of the university's history department through the years, the division's holdings are especially strong in the Spanish and Mexican phases of Southwestern development.

The holdings are not limited to records of purely historical interest. Also included are materials of interest to musicologists (17 linear feet of *zarzuelas*), literary scholars (manuscripts and notebooks of D. H. and Frieda Lawrence), and economists (mercantile records of such famous old Southwestern business houses as the Charles Ilfeld Co.).

More precise information is needed in connection with the sources of the many photocopies included in the checklist. For instance, the checklist states that the library's copy of Colonel Manfield's inspection report of New Mexico in 1853 is a "Photoprint of the original in the hands of Col. M. L. Crimmins (Entry 63)." To the student of military history this can be misleading. The National Archives has held a Colonel Mansfield report for many years. Investigation reveals that the checklist actually refers to a copy of the same report in the National Archives, which was made for the late Colonel Crimmins.

The checklist includes an adequate index, and the style and organization of the publication is consistent and practical. The editorial annotations make it possible to distinguish readily the documents of record from the other materials. Although Mr. Diaz has been head of the special collection division for only a short time, he has done much to make the collections more useful to scholars. The librarian of the University of New Mexico has informed this reviewer that distribution of the publication will be limited.

WILLIAM S. WALLACE

*Rodgers Library*  
*New Mexico Highlands University*

*Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Conference on Records Management, September 20, 1957; "Paperwork — A Liability or an Asset?"* (New York, National Records Management Council, 1957. 59 p. \$2.50.)

The National Records Management Council in its annual fall conference is providing business leaders with a high type of service. Each year the roster of conferees becomes more impressive, and it must be especially reassuring to the council to find the "blue chip" firms sending a new group of officials each year for training.

The 1957 conference covered the creation, maintenance, and disposition of records, along with planning against disaster and organizing to do the job. The council presumably knew what approach its speakers would take; they all favored the broad view on paperwork. With Harvey Sherman of the Port of New York Authority and Albert Pleydell of Management Services Associates taking this position, readers can be certain of a stimulating discussion.

It is not the purpose of such a conference to break new ground so much as to present persuasively and authoritatively the best in current doctrine. This the NRMC does exceptionally well. If any caveat is to be entered, it is that most record managers do not distrust pattern and form letters as did William L. Crunk in his talk on record creation. It would be interesting to know whether experienced technicians agree with Mr. Pleydell's statement that paperwork control means bringing growth under direction rather than a reduction in paperwork. Certainly the experience of the last decade has been on his side.

EVERETT O. ALLDREDGE

*National Archives*

Virginia 350th Anniversary Celebration Consultants in History and Archives to the Joint Commission. *The Search Room Catalogues and Other Finding Aids to the Records Preserved in the Public Record Office, London.* (Virginia Colonial Records Project, *Special Report* no. 27; Charlottesville, Va., 1957. 76 p., processed.)

As readers of the *American Archivist* are aware, in the spring of 1955 the Virginia 350th Anniversary Corp. launched a 2-year project of locating and microfilming records relating to colonial Virginia in the Public Record Office, the British Museum, and other British repositories. The program has been under the direction of a subcommittee composed of William J. Van Schreeven, Virginia State Archivist, and Francis L. Berkeley, Jr., curator of manuscripts at the University of Virginia's Alderson Library; and George H. Reese has been in charge of the work in the field. The reports of this project, the life of which has happily been extended, have been generously sent to interested persons and institutions. The work under consideration, similarly circulated, is a brief practical guide to the Public Record Office, prepared to meet the needs of American scholars by a "highly competent British expert," whose name is not given.

After the introductory Part 1 comes the bulk of the guide, Part 2, comprising 57 of the 76 pages. This is devoted to listing and analyzing the card indexes, lists, catalogs, calendars, printed guide books, and the summary of records — in short, the finding aids of all kinds that are in the Round Room and the Long Room of the Public Record Office. Though not pretending to be exhaustive, this summary is remarkably inclusive, and one suspects that even scholars who are PRO veterans will find it illuminating. Some of the printed materials are familiar enough — the Calendars of State Papers, for example — and one wonders whether it was necessary to list them volume by volume. But others, listed as TY or MS, will generally be unknown ground for those who have not actually worked in London. Part 3 is a survey of the materials for American history that were either omitted or inadequately described by C. M. Andrews. It is a distillation of a knowledge of the records that must have taken years of labor to acquire. Part 4, brief but suggestive, gives some groups and classes that contain Virginia items. All in all it may fairly be said that this guide is as useful as it is unpretentious. Two slips on p. 65 are too obvious to do any harm. It is hoped that there are not others less immediately apparent.

LEONIDAS DODSON

*University of Pennsylvania*

*A Guide to the Manuscripts Collection of the New Jersey Historical Society*, compiled by Fred Shelley. (New Jersey Historical Society *Collections*, no. 11; Newark, 1957. [81 p.] \$2.50; \$2 to libraries.)

Custodians of historical material, particularly of manuscripts — which frequently, to use a legal term, are the "best evidence" — have a duty to inform researchers about the treasures in their files. All custodians recognize the duty

but too few do anything about it. The finest and most intricate system of indexes is of small avail unless the seeker after fact has actual access to them. For many people such actual access is nearly impossible. What then is an acceptable substitute? Perhaps the best and most practical means of letting the world know about these source materials is a guide, such as has recently been issued by the New Jersey Historical Society. Of its 81 pages, 58 list 337 collections with some detail, and 15 contain the index. Papers relative to yesterday's happenings, however, are constantly being acquired so that a guide of 1957 will soon be outdated. But historical fact seekers in New Jersey may still find it a gold mine. It could have been bettered perhaps, had the basic collections been alphabetically listed. No index can be too detailed; and in this guide, although the cross-indexing is generally adequate, in some instances it is scanty. The reviewer wishes that he had half as good a guide to the holdings of his own society.

WILL G. ROBINSON

*South Dakota Historical Society*

*Territorial Papers of the United States*, vol. 22, *The Territory of Florida, 1821-1824*, comp. by Clarence E. Carter. (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1956. xiii, 1129 p. \$8.25.)

This is the first of several volumes of Florida Territorial records selected mainly from the National Archives but supplemented by a few items from the Library of Congress and from newspapers and Government publications. As in earlier volumes in this project, the organizing theme is the Federal administration of the Territory. Since this was the primary responsibility of the State Department in the period covered, the intent has been to reproduce every relevant State Department paper not previously published in good form and not trivial, duplicative, or merely routine. Beyond this, the attempt to approach completeness of inclusion has been applied to memorials and petitions from Florida to Congress or the Executive and to pertinent letters from the broken and incomplete files of the Post Office Department. Less complete coverage is attempted for other Government agencies. Only 68 of the approximately 790 documents here have been previously published.

This volume is in four chronological sections. The first section, pertaining to the transition from Spanish to American rule, contains papers mainly related to Andrew Jackson's negotiations with the retiring Spanish officials, commissions and instructions to United States provisional officers, and recommendations for appointments. The second section relates to Jackson's provisional regime in 1821 and includes important information on the organization of that regime, tentative efforts to formulate an Indian policy, Spanish-American clashes over the archives of East Florida, and friction between American civil and military officers in St. Augustine. The summary treatment given to the more spectacular disputes in West Florida, which led Jackson to put former governor José Callava in jail, is justifiable because of the large number of those papers already published; but this reviewer was pained to see that the included



account of this celebrated affair was by Judge Eligius Fromentin, one of the least creditable characters involved. Several previously unpublished letters, however, are encouraging to the defenders of Jackson, particularly one (p. 257) in which Attorney General William Wirt asserted that Jackson's intentions had been "correct throughout the whole of this affair" and that his judgment had been "essentially right." (There is no index entry under the name "Wirt" in the otherwise remarkably detailed 140-page index, although references are found under "Attorney General, *Wirt*.")

The third section covers the period early in 1822 when the secretaries of East and West Florida administered the government. Notable in this section is the Act of Mar. 30, 1822, establishing the Territory of Florida — in effect, Florida's first "constitution." Its publication is justified on the ground that more than 50 discrepancies were noted between the manuscript version and that in the *Statutes at Large*.

The fourth section, occupying more than half of this volume and to be continued in the next, covers the first 2 years of the first term of Gov. William P. DuVal. The two dominant topics here are the activities of the land commissioners, who ruled on the validity of titles derived from British and Spanish grants, and the initiation of a policy of concentrating the Seminole Indians in a reservation within the peninsula. Documents relating to governmental organization abound, and lesser numbers of papers relate to road and lighthouse building, foreign wreckers in the Florida Keys, militia organization, the location of a permanent seat of government, and the inconvenient absence of Governor DuVal in the winter of 1822-23. A contentious dispute between the Federal District Attorney and the judge in West Florida is allotted more space than it merits.

The importance of this volume to the student of Florida history cannot be overemphasized. It is a source and a guide for filling many gaps, and its detailed index and copious explanatory and cross-reference footnotes make it convenient to use even for the beginner. The editor and his staff must be complimented for maintaining the high standards they have established in this series.

HERBERT J. DOHERTY, JR.

*University of Florida*

California Legislature. Joint Legislative Budget Committee. *California's Records — Preservation and Volume Control*, by A. Alan Post, Legislative Auditor. ([Sacramento], Feb. 8, 1957. 44 p. Processed.)

This report, designed to bring to the attention of the California Legislature that State's most pressing record management problems, contains the basic essentials of a sound program of remedial action. The Legislature is requested to order an "essential records" program as a civil defense measure, to clarify the status of the Central Records Depository and Archives in Sacramento preparatory to the depository's becoming a State record center and archives, and to authorize a branch record storage center in Los Angeles. The Department of

Finance is advised to utilize record-survey data not only for evaluating file-equipment needs but also for office-space allocations and to scrutinize more closely requests for funds for existing and proposed microfilming projects. All State agencies are urged to revise their filing practices to facilitate the "purging" and "weeding" of files for transfer and disposition actions. In addition to these general recommendations, the report contains detailed recommendations affecting the most extensive record series of the larger recordkeeping and record-making agencies.

The data on microfilming costs can be applied to most existing or proposed projects of this character. Included in the appraisals of the recordkeeping practices of the agencies covered are experience-tested operational techniques in record management. The management recommendations made can be advantageously used by most State and local record management personnel with but slight modifications. It is to be regretted, however, that the report does not make more decisive recommendations on the subject of vital statistics.

This report in its entirety may well be used as a model for the effective presentation of record management data to legislative bodies and top-level executives in both State and local government.

VERNON B. SANTEN

*Division of the Budget*  
*New York State*

"Manuscripts and Archives," ed. by R. W. G. Vail. (*Library Trends*, vol. 5, no. 3; Urbana, University of Illinois Library School, Jan. 1957. 309-416 p. \$2.)

This issue of *Library Trends*, edited for the occasion by R. W. G. Vail, contains 12 articles relating to collecting, preserving, and administering manuscripts and archives. All the articles were prepared by recognized authorities on their respective subjects—to mention only a few, such well-known librarians and archivists as David C. Mearns, Robert B. Downs, Howard H. Peckham, Lester J. Cappon, and Wayne C. Grover. The subjects treated are equally significant; historical, literary, artistic, and musical manuscripts; private and institutional collecting of manuscripts; the physical care, repair, protection, arrangement, and cataloging of manuscripts and policies regarding their use; reference works and historical texts; the care and handling of nongovernmental, Federal Government, and State and local government archives; and the special problems involved in films and sound recordings.

Where so many topics are treated by so many persons in so small a space, it is not possible to give a comprehensive treatment of any one subject; but it is possible to suggest or open up avenues to information that may be found elsewhere. This has been done. Lists of references appended to each article furnish the means by which the reader may pursue the subject more fully, particularly in numerous articles that have appeared in the *American Archivist*. Theodore Schellenberg's *Modern Archives; Principles and Techniques*, which appeared almost simultaneously but too late for inclusion in the lists of references, should

also be consulted for a more detailed treatment of the matter with which it deals.

Analysis and evaluation of the various articles is not possible in a review of this length. Brief and as a rule nontechnical, they are perforce introductory rather than exhaustive; but within these limits the authors have succeeded well in what appears to have been the general purpose of the issue.

JAMES W. PATTON

*University of North Carolina*

*American Indian and White Relations to 1830; Needs and Opportunities for Study*, by William N. Fenton, L. H. Butterfield, and W. E. Washburn. (Institute of Early American History and Culture, Williamsburg; Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1957. x, 138 p., index. \$3.)

This book is the second product of the Institute in its *Needs and Opportunities for Study* series. Attention, especially of graduate students, now is called to Indian relations in the colonial and early national periods.

The book consists of an essay and a bibliography. The 25-page essay is the address before the Williamsburg conference by Dr. Fenton, assistant commissioner for the New York State Museum. His thesis is that historians and ethnologists cover much common ground and should be familiar with each other's research techniques. The existing boundary between the two disciplines is meandering at best. Both use written records, although the ethnologist often makes original observations also. The ethnologist is primarily concerned with "the languages and cultures of preliterate, or 'primitive' peoples." Further, he develops a knack of "upstreaming," or projecting observed culture patterns backward into the archeological past, a method that causes the historian to raise his eyebrows. The ethnologist, nevertheless, can read more into a historical account of Indian ceremonies than the historian can, even though the ethnologist may have to stumble on the historical source material by accident. Hence, the bibliography.

The selective list of titles is classified. After general references, a section is given over to ethnological literature and another to historical literature. Other sections are devoted to serials, manuscripts and archives, and documentary publications. The last group of references is on a cluster of special topics: portraiture, songs, captivities, biography, missions, government policy, and literature. The bibliography was prepared jointly by Fenton, Butterfield, and Washburn.

Dr. Fenton's program for drawing ethnologists and historians together calls for conferences, summer seminars, a central register of relevant documents, and an institute for American Indian history. All that may be useful, but it still sounds a little disappointing and peripheral to this reviewer. The primary need, it would seem, is for universities to require some training in American history and bibliography for graduate students in anthropology and, conversely, some study of archeological techniques and ethnology for those in history. Finally Dr. Fenton suggests a few jobs that need doing: rewriting the story of

the disappearance of the New England Indians, determining the role of the Six Nations in the founding of the Republic, and writing biographies of Henry Knox, Timothy Pickering, and Samuel Kirkland.

The work is supposed to be stimulating, and it is. The topics noted relate to Indian affairs in the Northeast; the list could be extended for other regions. To be most effective, however, the argument must make its impact on the professors as well as the professionals.

HOWARD H. PECKHAM

*William L. Clements Library*

*Case Studies in Records Retention and Control*, prepared for Controllershship Foundation, Inc., by Jewel Moberley, Elizabeth D. Holbrook, William L. Rofes, and Herbert F. Klingman. (New York, Controllershship Foundation, Inc., 2 Park Ave., 1957. x, 455 p., illus., appendixes, \$7.50.)

The Controllershship Foundation has made a very valuable contribution to the field of record and paperwork management in publishing these 13 case studies of the record retention practices of companies engaged in 5 different business fields. The studies give a brief glimpse at the various methods used to achieve the same end — record control.

Those unfamiliar with the general principles of effective record management, along with its make-do ingredients and practices, should certainly make a point of reading William Rofes' analytical summary. In clear, simple, succinct phrases, Mr. Rofes defines and explains what a record retention program is. His emphasis is on methods of inventorying, evaluating, scheduling, storing, and disposing of records. The case studies also emphasize these methods of getting control over mass accumulations of paper.

The types of businesses covered are engineering, insurance, public utilities, manufacturing, and processing. The reader should not, however, confine his reading to the case studies of his own type of business. He should read every study. In one study a railroad company may use an effective inventory technique and overlook a technique for preserving valuable records; in another, a manufacturing firm may do the opposite. Limited reading might lead to a limitation in the scope of a record program. And all the studies are very readable.

The case studies concentrate on record disposition; current filing practices are relatively neglected. This is as might be expected since most companies must first tackle an accumulated mass of old, inactive records before turning to the refinement of current operating systems. In this concentration on methods of record scheduling and disposition, the studies give excellent coverage.

In reading these case studies, it might be well to note the talent used to prepare the studies and to administer the programs themselves. This is a body of capable and highly trained professional personnel. The level of supervision is superior, and the programs reflect this.

Those engaged in government record programs might expect to find this book dull reading, for they have long passed through these scheduling, inven-

torying, and storing stages. This is "old hat," they may think. But be not misled. There are many simple techniques and systems used by these 13 companies that make government methods outmoded and extremely laborious. These studies are good reading for everyone in the paperwork field, whether in industry or in government. For they give 13 stories of fresh, new approaches to an old problem and tell of 13 successes in achieving control by as many different methods.

JOHN F. X. BRITT

*Ford Division, Ford Motor Co.*

U. S. Department of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Departmental Records Branch. *Standing Operating Procedures, Section 10, Glossary of Archival and Records Administration Terms Applicable to the Work of the Departmental Records Branch*, comp. by Ken Munden. (Washington, 1957. 495 p. Processed.)

This voluminous glossary contains a number of concise explanations of archival terms. Some of the explanations are interesting essays in miniature, frequently perceptive and at times amusing. If the compiler had contented himself with explaining only those words that are provincial, technical, or otherwise peculiar, or peculiarly used, the resultant work would have been one to turn to for general enlightenment. But such terms are all too few and comprise only a small part of the total. The great majority of the entries are merely descriptive of kinds of records. Although these descriptions may serve a need at the Departmental Records Branch they will be of little interest to the general archivist or record manager.

Many of the descriptions do not describe, for example: "Dental Work Sheets and Tabulation Sheet File. Work sheets and tabulations accumulated in connection with dental activities." At times the explanations are less understandable than the terms themselves. To some of the definitions this reviewer takes exception, but reference to just one will suffice. It is said that precise use of the term correspondence includes letters, form letters, endorsements, and so forth, but excludes telecommunications. Since telecommunications are used simply for rapid correspondence, the exclusion is strange and certainly contrary to desirable record practice.

There are notable omissions of important record management terms developing from electronic data processing and information retrieval systems. The growing use of magnetic and paper tape as a recording medium has generated many terms and concepts that must become familiar to the archivist and record manager.

LEWIS J. DARTER, JR.

*Department of the Navy*

*Guide to the Manuscripts of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin; Supplement Number One*, comp. by Josephine L. Harper and Sharon C. Smith. (Madison, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1957. xii, 222 p. \$5.)

This volume supplements the *Guide*, published in 1944, and describes in 791 entries the society's accessions from 1941 through May 1956. The compilers have followed the techniques used by Alice E. Smith in the basic *Guide*. Unlike a calendar or an archival inventory, a guide to a historical manuscript collection can be either meager or as elaborate as time and money will permit. The Wisconsin compilers have struck a happy medium in balancing the divers considerations that affect the production of a printed finding aid. Terminology, descriptive formulas, biographical emphasis, and subject notation compare favorably with the corresponding elements in guides that have been published by other prominent depositories of historical materials in Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and North Carolina. But the user will be disappointed if he expects to find here the costly refinements that distinguish such productions as those published by the Huntington Library, the William L. Clements Library, and Yale University Library. And in contrast to William S. Ewing's edition (1953) of the Clements *Guide*, the present compilation does not represent an attempt to describe the Wisconsin holdings in strict accordance with the tentative rules for cataloging manuscript collections issued by the Library of Congress. The deviations, however, will hardly handicap the incorporation of the entries into a national register of manuscripts if that great desideratum ever becomes a reality.

So far as the actual materials are concerned, this *Supplement*, unlike the basic *Guide*, contains no entries covering Wisconsin State, county, and municipal archives. These official records were transferred by action of the legislature in 1947 to a separate archives division. Users of the basic *Guide* (which contains many rather poorly conceived entries for State archival materials) need not be inconvenienced by the transfer: the historical manuscript and the archival establishments are both incorporated in the framework of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Such a simple solution to a vexatious problem is possible in those States where the historical society is an agency of the State government. Papers of Wisconsin governors prior to 1943, however, remain within the province of the manuscript section of the historical society. The present compilers diagnose a democratic affliction when they explain in their foreword that "the records of the office [of chief executive] . . . often become inextricably mingled with the incumbent's personal and business papers."

During the 92 years from 1849 to 1940 the society, according to the basic *Guide*, collected "130 boxes and 85 volumes" of papers on "labor and socialism." The *Supplement* indicates that during the 15 years from 1941 to 1956 "about 149 boxes and 481 volumes" in the same broad field were added. These recent acquisitions include approximately 50 collections of papers created by Wisconsin affiliates of the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. and other organized labor groups. This, coupled with the fact that the inclusive dates for most of the deposits extend into the 1950's, signifies a successful effort on the part of

the society to become the archival repository for labor organizations in the State. A similar influx of materials touching medicine and dentistry emphasizes a concern for those fields of inquiry. On the other hand, the records of religious bodies are sparsely represented among the recent accessions. This fact either means that the various denominational groups in Wisconsin have created their own separate repositories or reflects a trend in contemporary historical studies.

An excellent index reveals — far better than this review could even hint — the richness and scope of the manuscript materials assembled by the Wisconsin society during the period covered by this guide. The spirit of Draper still hovers over that alert institution.

JOHN MELVILLE JENNINGS

*Virginia Historical Society*

*The Beekmans of New York in Politics and Commerce, 1647-1877*, ed. by Philip L. White. (New York, New-York Historical Society, 1956. xxxi, 705 p., illus. \$10.)

*The Beekman Mercantile Papers, 1746-1799*, ed. by Philip L. White. (New York, New-York Historical Society, 1956. 3 vols., vii, 1485 p. \$25.)

A reviewer seldom has the opportunity to comment on the history of a family whose members have maintained a position of responsibility and influence over nine generations. The Beekman family members have held positions of influence in trade, politics, law, and philanthropy from the original William Beekman, who arrived in New York in 1647, through his descendants living in New York at the present time. These Americans of Dutch extraction have continued to exhibit character, intelligence, tenacity, and a willingness to work hard — qualities that made for the greatness of Holland in the 15th and 16th centuries and for the quick recovery of Holland from the ravages of World War II.

It is difficult for me to review these four volumes with much objectivity because of their high degree of excellence. Business historians, political scientists, and sociologists are deeply indebted to Dr. White, the Beekman Family Association, and the New-York Historical Society for making this material available to researchers. It is my earnest hope that this publication will encourage other business and industrial firms to publish similarly detailed records. While the sheer mass of records of a large corporation precludes publishing them in their entirety, the early records, or those of smaller companies, could be published for the benefit of business history. It would greatly increase our understanding of business, businessmen, and the economic development of this country if source materials for significant periods of American business development became generally available. The pre- and post-Civil War developments and the early corporate expansion in the 1900's come to mind as fertile areas for the publication of business records.

The publication of these four volumes adds much to our information on the trials and successes of American businessmen as they struggled to establish



themselves before and after the American Revolution. It goes further in that the letters reveal for the period how business was transacted, the kinds of clothing and food that were in demand, and the reaction of businessmen to current happenings. From the letters in *The Beekmans of New York* Dr. White has distilled a running account of the activities of members of the family and evidence of the methods of doing business and the problems facing merchants, thus providing a background for the three volumes of mercantile papers. The glossary of 18th-century trade terms makes both the narrative and letters more intelligible to the modern reader.

The three volumes of mercantile papers represent a formidable job of decipherment and editing. Having had some experience in using old letter books, I know the pains required to read them. Business historians who have occasion to use these records will be grateful to Dr. White and will reserve a special blessing for David H. Lawrence, assistant editor of the New-York Historical Society, whose index makes the volumes even more useful. The letters are largely derived from the correspondence of the three Beekmans involved in trade (Gerard G., James, and Gerard W.) in the period from 1746 to 1799. They are of especial interest for the period generally and for the insight they give into the general business practices of the time. They throw light on the difficulties of collecting and remitting money, the effects of war and threats of war in Europe, and the operations of marine insurance in the Colonies. The letters are arranged chronologically and the index makes it possible to locate people, events, and various items of trade. The fine paper, excellent typography, and good proofreading make these letters a joy to read. The endpaper maps of the principal areas with which Gerard G. Beekman traded are an extra dividend not always included in books of this class.

Any business historian studying this period will find that he must consult these volumes. Here he can draw his own interpretations from businessmen speaking through their letters over an extended period. Furthermore, the letters themselves are surprisingly interesting to read.

It is to be hoped that the price of \$35 for these four volumes will not hinder their distribution. They should be in every large research library, and many serious students of business history will wish to buy them. Dr. White has blazed a trail, which I hope other business historians will follow.

EDWIN T. COMAN, JR.

*University of California  
University Library, Riverside*

*Annual Report of the New-York Historical Society for the Year 1956.* (New York, New-York Historical Society, 1957. 112 p., illus.)

This annual report of a distinguished American historical society gives a comprehensive review of its varied work during its 152d year. All accounts of the several departments and their activities sustain one in the knowledge that the society has again completed a useful and prosperous year of service in the cause of American history.

An acquisition of primary importance is a group of 10 oil paintings, 4 miniatures, and over 150 photographs of members of the Stuyvesant family. These portraits, now being studied, added to those in the museum of the society, make a complete record of this family through 8 generations. Among the gifts to the library is the excellent collection of circus books of the late Leonidas Westervelt, an authority on the subject. Additions to the collection of manuscripts include 14 letters from New Jersey coastwise captains to Gov. William Livingston reporting success in their whaleboat operations against the British in 1782. Another acquisition is the letter to the New England commissioners, from Governor Dudley of Massachusetts, concerning their conference in 1709 with the new Governor Lovelace of New York on Indian affairs. A gap in the society's run of the *Pennsylvania Gazette* for 1735 and 1736 was filled by a gift from a descendant of an original subscriber.

The principal publications of the year were Philip L. White's *The Beekmans of New York in Politics and Commerce, 1647-1877* and *The Beekman Mercantile Papers, 1746-1799*. These two works were accompanied by a separate pamphlet, Dr. Fenwick Beekman's *Introduction to the Beekmans of New York*.

These items merely illustrate the society's varied activities and do not include them all, especially the popular exhibitions, lectures, concerts, and motion picture shows. Such a diversified program, possible because of abundant financial means, is truly meeting a growing interest of the general public in the work of historical societies. The report should strike a hopeful and cheerful note for other societies not yet so well entrenched financially.

ROBERT M. LUNNY

*New Jersey Historical Society*

*Annual Report to the Board of Trustees, the Rutherford B. Hayes and Lucy Webb Hayes Foundation, the Hayes Historical Society.* (Fremont, Ohio, 1956. 31 p.)

*Annual Report, Archives of DePauw University and Indiana Methodism, 1955-1956.* (Greencastle, Ind., DePauw University, 1956. [5] p.); *1956-1957.* (Greencastle, Ind., DePauw University, 1957. [5] p.)

These reports amply justify the expense of expanding collections, increasing their use, and advertising their contents. The Hayes Library, founded in 1911, has had its own building since 1916. The DePauw collection, founded in 1951, still has the handicap of temporary housing. The former is maintained by the State of Ohio, with a separate board of trustees; the latter by the university through a committee including members from the three Indiana Methodist conferences. Both institutions depend considerably on private funds and private gifts of materials, and neither is strictly archival. DePauw, however, has an impressive quantity of church archives and some official university files, as well as memorabilia.

These specialized collections are rendering signal services. Research and

publication are promoted. Sources of all types keep pouring in, especially through the Hayes Library's active photocopying program and the recent DePauw accession of publications relating to Indiana Methodism. The latest reports, however, do not tell whether guides have been issued or are contemplated for the entire collections. Sometime it would be helpful to show the relation of manuscripts in the Hayes Library with archival materials on Hayes in Washington, and the relation of the sources at DePauw with the archives of national Methodism.

T. D. SEYMOUR BASSETT

*University of California, Riverside*

*Twenty-first Annual Report of the Archivist of the Hall of Records, State of Maryland*, by Morris L. Radoff. (Annapolis, 1957. 62 p.)

The Archivist of Maryland has made a solid contribution to the literature of archival science in his 21st annual report, for the fiscal year July 1955-June 1956. He has summarized concisely the achievements of the year, which are considerable. The most generally valuable aspect of the report, however, is its possible use as a handbook or table of organization for struggling archivists who have not yet attained so clear an organization.

Apparently the Archivist of the Hall of Records is expected to administer a program dealing with archives and records and is free of the allied but at times confounding arts of history, librarianship, museum administration, restoration, and historical-society flag-waving, which many of his colleagues have inherited along with their noncurrent records.

That the Archivist administers such a program well is evident in his report. The three divisions operated under the Hall of Records are general administration, archival administration, and record management. Of special interest to archivists who are increasingly concerned with the flood of paper that threatens to engulf them is the Maryland record management program. Working closely with State departments, the record management staff of six has established schedules for the disposition of unneeded records, after a survey with a view to reducing them at their source. The judicious use of microfilm where indicated is of prime importance in this program.

Although an adequate table of contents points the way to the principal parts of this report, it is suggested that future reports from Maryland's highly efficient archival agency might well be indexed. An index would make the reports more useful to researchers in the Hall of Records as well as to students of archival science throughout the nation.

CHARLOTTE CAPERS

*Mississippi Department of Archives and History*

## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Limitations of space and the desirability of providing some variety in the material reviewed makes it impossible to present reviews of all pertinent publications received. But the listing of a title here does not necessarily preclude the possibility of a review later. Publications not reviewed will be deposited in the National Archives Library, and in some cases they will be taken up with other comparable publications in group reviews. We hope that institutions and publishers will continue to forward their reports, guides, inventories, manuals, documentary compilations, and other publications relating to archives, manuscripts, and record management.

- Australia, Commonwealth Archives Committee. *Fifth Annual Report, 1955-1956*. Canberra, Nov. 1956. 6, 3, 3 p. Processed.
- Basel, Switzerland. *Jahresbericht des Staatsarchivs Basel-Stadt, 1956*. [Basel, 1956.] 16 p.
- Bavaria, West Germany. *Mitteilungen für die Archivpflege in Bayern*. Herausgegeben von der Generaldirektion der staatlichen Archive Bayerns, 1957. 3. Jahrgang Heft ¾. München, 1957. 33-80 p.
- Great Britain, House of Lords, Record Office. *The Private Bill Records of The House of Lords*. (Record Office Memorandum no. 16.). n. p., n. d., 31 p. Processed.
- Great Britain, Public Record Office. *118th Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Records, 1956*. London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, [1957.] 22 p. 1s. 6d. net.
- Lancashire, Great Britain. Lancashire Record Office. *Report for 1956*. Preston, T. Snape & Co., Ltd., [1957.] 24 p.
- Lincolnshire, Great Britain. Lincolnshire Archives Committee. *Archivists' Report 8, 22 March 1956-23 March 1957*. [Lincoln, 1957.] 71 p. 2s. 9d.
- Louisiana. Secretary of State. *Guide to the Records of the Corporation Department*. Prepared by John C. L. Andreassen. [Baton Rouge], Aug. 1957. 87 p.
- Mauritius. *Annual Report of the Archives Department for the year 1956*. Port Louis, J. Eliel Felix, I. S. O., Government Printer, Nov. 1957. 21 p.
- Mississippi, Department of Archives and History. *Biennial Report of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, July 1, 1955-June 30, 1957*. By Charlotte Capers, Director. Jackson, 1957. 43 p.
- Netherlands, Ministerie van Onderwijs Kunsten en Wetenschappen. *Verslagen omtrent 'S Rijks oude Archieven, 1956*. (Tweede Serie, vol. 29). 'S Gravenhage, Staatsdrukkerij-en Uitgeverijbedrijf, 1957. 110 p.
- Northamptonshire, Great Britain. Northamptonshire Archives Committee. *Annual Report, 1st April, 1956, to 31st March, 1957*. Northampton, 1957. 10 p.
- Punjab, Pakistan. Punjab Government Records Office. *Administration Report for the year 1955-56*. Chandigarh, Printed by the Controller of Printing and Stationery, 1957. 24 p.
- Tasmania, Australia. *Guide to the Public Records of Tasmania. Section One. Colonial Secretary's Office Record Group*. Hobart, Tasmanian State Archives, 1957. 43 p. Processed.
- U. S. Adjutant General's Office, Administrative Services Division, Departmental Records Branch. *Detailed List of Subjects Contained in the Administrative Serial Issuances of Allied Force Headquarters, 1942-1947*. (Inventory no. 940, part 2). Washington, 1957. 90 p. Processed.