

Reviews of Books

HENRY P. BEERS, *Editor*

National Archives

FINDING AIDS

The Map Collection of the Texas State Archives, 1527-1900, comp. by James M. Day and Ann B. Dunlap. (Texas State Library, Austin, Texas, 1962. 156 p. \$3.06.)

This timely publication is a reprinting of four articles, each of which appeared in an issue of the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* in 1962. The catalog of some 550 maps of or including Texas in the Texas State Archives was compiled by the authors and published by the Texas Library and Historical Commission "with the hope that researchers will be able to use the maps in a more facile manner." There is little question but that this hope has been achieved. Finding aids such as this are welcomed by the rapidly growing numbers of map users.

The 140-page catalog (pages 142-156 comprise a helpful subject-area-name index) is prefaced by less than a page of explanation concerning the procedures used and the organization of the entries. The compilers remark that they "found that no single set of rules would cover every situation." Unfortunately, three of the four works they cite as guides for "laying down the basic principles" of their presentation were published a half century or more ago and have been superseded by a number of excellent works on map cataloging and arrangement. These include especially S. Whittemore Boggs and Dorothy C. Lewis, *The Classification and Cataloging of Maps and Atlases* (New York, Special Libraries Association, 1945; 175 p.); Leonard S. Wilson, "Library Filing Classification and Cataloging of Maps with Special Reference to Wartime Experience" (Association of American Geographers, *Annals*, 38:6-37; Mar. 1948); Walter W. Ristow, "Maps in Libraries; a Bibliographical Summary" (*Library Journal*, 71[15]:1101-1107, 1121-1124; Sept. 1946); and Ottelia C. Anderson, "No Best Method to Catalog Maps" (*Library Journal*, 75:450-452; Mar. 1950).

The compilers appear to have adopted most, if not all, of the cataloging procedures developed and for many years followed by Philip Lee Phillips of the Library of Congress. Each descriptive entry normally includes the date, title, file number, bibliographic information, a description of the map's contents or the information it shows, its scale, and its size or dimensions. Not all the map descriptions include a scale, and several descriptions use as a scale the number of varas, leagues, or miles to a degree, which is of course incorrect practice. Map size is given in inches and fractions thereof, but we

Books for review and related communications should be addressed to Henry P. Beers, Office of Civil Archives, The National Archives, Washington 25, D. C.

do not know whether the measurement runs to the edge of the sheet, to the borderline, or to the neatline—a rather important matter in identification. The reader cannot consistently be certain from the descriptive entries that photostats have been reproduced on the scale of the “original” or if they are smaller or larger in scale.

This reviewer urges that each cataloger of maps should (1) establish or borrow a full set of procedures, patterned if possible after the most acceptable and purposeful in the profession, (2) use them fully to the extent applicable to each map, and (3) in the introduction or preface acquaint the reader with these details so that he can really comprehend the meaning of each entry. This useful list of Texas maps would be even more significant if the compilers had followed these rules.

HERMAN FRIIS

National Archives

Los Archivos de la Historia de América, Periodo Colonial Español, by Lino Gómez Canedo. (Instituto Panamericano de Geografía e Historia, Comisión de Historia, *Publicación* num. 225; México, D. F., 1961. 2 vols.; xvi, 654, 386 p.)

This work is intended to serve as a general guide to materials in archival institutions and libraries of South America, North America, and Europe relating to the history of Spanish possessions in the New World during the colonial period. The author divides this vast descriptive undertaking into four parts. Part 1 is dedicated to a description of the holdings of the archives and libraries of Spain, which admittedly are the most important for the history of Colonial Spanish America. In all, 135 pages describe the holdings of the Archivo General de Indias in Seville. Many other less known Spanish repositories are also covered. Part 2 is devoted to the repositories in Hispanic America—Mexico, Central America, the Antilles, and South America. Part 3 describes the holdings of repositories in the United States. Part 4 covers repositories in European countries other than Spain—chiefly Italy, Portugal, France, and England.

Although the author has visited most of the repositories whose holdings he describes, he also makes extensive use of available finding aids for his description. After describing the holdings in a given repository, he lists the inventories, guides, and other finding aids that cover the materials. In some instances, materials that have been reproduced in documentary publications are also listed.

A vast descriptive undertaking of this type is more likely to be criticized for errors of omission and commission than is a work of less magnitude. Those familiar with the English language will find several minor errors in the titles of certain U. S. publications and in the names of individuals that are well known in the field of American history. For example, the *Papers of James Monroe* are referred to in a footnote as the *Papers of Tomás Monroe* and Samuel F. Bemis is identified as Samuel F. Bemister. There are other errors that could have been avoided by careful editing. There are also some

important omissions. For example, no mention is made of the *Guía del Archivo de Indias de Sevilla* prepared by the Director of that institution, José de la Peña y Cámara, and published in 1958. This and other omissions are probably explained by the fact that the author gathered some of his information in the late 1940's and early 1950's.

Although certain shortcomings can be pointed out, this work is nonetheless a notable contribution in its field. The Superior Council for Scientific Research of Madrid recognized its importance and value by awarding it the Raimundo Lulio Prize. Both Lino Gómez Canedo and the Commission on History are to be congratulated on making available this general guide to materials for the history of Spanish Colonial America.

GEORGE S. ULIBARRI

National Archives

DOCUMENTARY PUBLICATIONS

Senate Journal of the Ninth Legislature of the State of Texas, November 4, 1861-January 14, 1862, comp. and ed. by James M. Day, Alvin Stanchos, Jr., and Angeline Jessie. (Austin, Texas State Library, 1963. viii, 339 p., illus., appendixes, index. \$7.65.)

Of the 11 States of the Confederacy, only Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee have not already printed their legislative journals for the Civil War years. In the other States the journals of every session, or almost every session, were brought out contemporaneously, with the result that some of these issues are so rare that their availability hardly differs from that of manuscripts. By contrast, the volume at hand and its anticipated successors should make the Texas journals the most accessible of all.

The Ninth and Tenth Legislatures of the State of Texas held five sessions between November 4, 1861, and November 15, 1864. The general and special laws that they passed were printed at the time as pamphlets and were reprinted in 1898 in H. P. N. Gammel, ed., *The Laws of Texas*, 5: [445]-854. Though the Ninth Legislature passed a resolution for printing its journals, a shortage of paper, lack of funds, and the pressures of war prevented such printing. Attempts to publish the journals were made in 1914 and again some 30 years later, but both efforts failed, apparently for want of staff and funds.

The volume at hand is the first of an estimated minimum of seven volumes, to be issued over the next seven years. Covering matters that were considered by the Texas Senate during the first winter of the war, it deals, among other issues, with the raising and supply of troops, the election of two Confederate senators, the creation of a military board, the suspension of laws enforcing collection of debts, State finances, treaties with the Indians, salt, scabious sheep, sedition, the policing of slaves, the relief of railroad companies, and plans for an armored vessel to be called the *Sea King*.

In compiling and editing the journal every effort appears to have been made to keep the original flavor of the 1860's and at the same time to

make the record accurate and readable. The spelling of names of persons and towns has been standardized; unreconciled tabulations of votes have been corrected by figures in brackets when necessary. Footnotes have been added only if essential to full explanation of an event. A number of addresses by the Governor, referred to but not included in the journal, were found and inserted in context in the printed version. Efforts to locate some other pertinent documents were unsuccessful.

Some of the journals, particularly those of the House of Representatives, that fall into the period to be covered by subsequent volumes of this series, are missing. This circumstance the editor attributes to the tardiness of Texas in establishing an organized archival program. Had such a program been operative in the past, he believes, "the gaps probably would not now exist."

JAMES W. PATTON

University of North Carolina

The Papers of John C. Calhoun. Volume I, 1801-1817, ed. by Robert L. Meriwether; *Volume II, 1817-1818*, ed. by W. Edwin Hemphill. (Columbia, S. C., University of South Carolina Press: 1959, xlii, 469 p.; 1963, xciv, 513 p. \$10 each.)

The initial products of an impressive scholarly project, these two volumes present John C. Calhoun as the young and ardent nationalist, serving South Carolina in the State legislature and thereafter the United States in the House of Representatives and as Secretary of War under President Monroe. These papers cover only the early years of a brilliant career that, in the words of the late Robert L. Meriwether, "answers to the definition of a Greek tragedy—the story of a man of superior qualities and lofty aim in a magnificent but losing fight with an inexorable fate."

Volume 1, edited by Meriwether but published posthumously, concerns the years 1801-17 and deals mainly with Calhoun's service in the U. S. House of Representatives, including his speeches in support of the War of 1812. As a Congressman he advocated industrial development, a protective tariff, a national bank, a system of roads and canals, and even the conquest of space—long before the advent of the first American astronaut. But his private life is not overlooked, for there are many warm letters to his future mother-in-law by way of courting her daughter. And as a student at Yale, where Calhoun had heard that "an excellent education may be had," he noted "considerable prejudice" against both Southern States and students, but he also found several worthwhile friends "free of prejudice."

Volume 2, edited by W. Edwin Hemphill, covers only eight months of 1817 and 1818 when Calhoun began his tenure as President Monroe's Secretary of War. Within these admittedly narrow limits the material here published is highly significant for the revealing light thrown upon the War Department, its personnel and fiscal problems, and Calhoun's reorganization of the Army's general staff. Indian affairs constitute an important part of the book. Included are the documents on the Seminole War, in which Jack-

son's high-handed actions in Florida and Calhoun's failure to defend the general in the Cabinet's discussions of July 1818 would later contribute to a deadly political feud between these two distinguished South Carolinians when they became, respectively, President and Vice President of the United States. Because of the sheer bulk of the items from the War Department years, the editor has often—and wisely—resorted to publishing abstracts rather than transcriptions of some of the Calhoun papers. As Hemphill frankly states, his decision in such instances was "to compress rather than to omit."

The editors merit the utmost praise for making every effort to guide and enlighten the reader. Meriwether, in volume 1, provides a helpful chronology, a calendar of unprinted papers, and a genealogical table for the benefit of those confused as to the interrelationships within the Calhoun, Noble, and Pickens families. Hemphill, in volume 2, tells how to utilize certain relevant record groups in the National Archives. Of value also is his editorial comment that precedes the entries for each of the months covered. Each volume contains an informative preface, a scholarly introduction, an explanation of editorial procedure, a bibliography, and an adequate index. The editing and documentation throughout are excellent.

The movement to publish a comprehensive edition of Calhoun's papers originated in 1951 with Philip M. Hamer, then Executive Director of the National Historical Publications Commission. Dr. Meriwether, an authority on South Carolina history, spent six years assembling more than 30,000 of Calhoun's papers for eventual publication. The Clemson College Library, the South Caroliniana Library, the Library of Congress, and the National Archives were the major sources for the papers. All participants in this enterprise, including the editorial staff, the University of South Carolina (which furnished quarters for the work and whose press did the publishing), the South Carolina Archives Department, and the South Caroliniana Society, are to be congratulated on these initial volumes of *The Papers of John C. Calhoun*.

HAROLD LARSON

University of Maryland

REPORTS

Eighth [-Tenth] Report of the Saskatchewan Archives Board, 1956[-1962].
(Regina, 1958, 1960, 1962. 34, 29, 31 p., illus.)

For a number of years Canadian archivists have regarded the Saskatchewan Archives as a model for any similar repository. The last three reports of the Saskatchewan Archives Board provide abundant evidence that this reputation is well earned.

Although it has a relatively small staff and is physically divided between Regina and Saskatoon, the Archives accomplishes an amazing amount of work. The nine sections under which its accessions are listed at the end of each report are indicative of its wide range of archival holdings: provincial

pared with a number of associate editors distinguished in the photographic industry, photographic library work, and historical research. Source material in the photographic field has always been widely scattered in specific interest areas or carefully hoarded in private files. This compilation cuts successfully across all technical, scientific, historical, and esthetic areas and will be a definitive reference source for groups with all these interests.

The guide is an annotated bibliography, containing about 1,200 subject headings in alphabetical sequence. Literature cited under each subject leads immediately to more than 12,000 books, journals, pamphlets, and articles in periodicals. Citations under the more important headings are followed by lists of cumulative indexes to periodicals or to works containing extensive bibliographies. If one of the cited publications deals comprehensively with a specific subject heading, it is specially marked. The arrangement serves both the researcher making an exhaustive study and the casual reader who wants only condensed information. There is also appended an author index to the cited publications. Among the authors one finds, surprisingly enough, George Bernard Shaw, who wrote several articles on photography. Although the largest number of references are to American writings, many European and some British Commonwealth books and magazines are included. The chronological coverage begins with works by Albertus Magnus, Georgius Fabricius, and other early writers, some of whom wrote in Latin; and it ends with materials published in 1961.

The chief subject matter pertains to photographic technology and to related equipment and such sciences as photochemistry and physics. Relevant and interesting is a large section on patents pertaining to photography. Much attention is given to the application of photography in industry and science, including its application in such remote areas as diamond cutting. Among the principal sciences listed are medicine, meteorology, radiation, and atomic and natural sciences. Scattered throughout is material on the military use of photography. In accordance with Mr. Boni's special interest, the section on "Information Retrieval" is large and catholic. A special boon to historians is, of course, the great amount of cited source material on the history of photography and on its outstanding exponents, from Daguerre to Cecil Beaton and Yousuf Karsh. Particularly useful are the references under "History" and "Collections."

Unfortunately, archivists will find relatively few subject references of specific and practical interest in the field of photographic records and archives. Under "Preservation" the only citation is one short article by John G. Bradley. Under "Documents" there is only a cross-reference to "Information Retrieval." There is no entry under records. A limited number of sources deal with law and copyrights. Entries under "Restoration of Old Photographs" and the coverage of photogrammetry or microphotography may be useful. It is evident that to the compilers the record concept of photography was not a matter of special consideration. For historical research, however, the archivist will still find in the guide a rich field for study.

The volume will be of inestimable value to photographic technicians, to

researchers and scientists employing photography as a tool, and to historians interested in visual documentation.

HERMINE M. BAUMHOFFER

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base

MEMORIAL ESSAYS

Essays in Memory of Sir Hilary Jenkinson, ed. by Albert E. J. Hollaender. (Chichester, Sussex, 1962. 189 p., illus.)

When Sir Hilary Jenkinson retired as Deputy Keeper of the Records in April 1954 he had completed "nearly fifty years of devoted and singularly distinguished public service"; when he died on March 5, 1961, he was "the doyen of the archival profession in the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth." In 1957 it was his undoubted pleasure to be the recipient of a *Festschrift*, with contributions by 25 of his former pupils and colleagues. Edited by J. Conway Davies, these contributions were published as *Studies Presented to Sir Hilary Jenkinson* (London, Oxford University Press, 1957). Had Sir Hilary lived until November 2, 1962, his 80th birthday, he would have received a second *Festschrift*, prepared in his honor by the Society of Archivists, of which he was president when he died. Fittingly, therefore, what was planned as a congratulatory volume has been given the title *Essays in Memory of Sir Hilary Jenkinson*. Ably edited by the Keeper of Manuscripts, Guildhall Library, it includes essays by a dozen of Sir Hilary's "friends and colleagues."

Because of limited space the reviewer cannot comment on each of the 12 essays. He believes, however, that the following complete listing by author and title will be welcomed by readers of the *American Archivist*: Roger H. Ellis, "The Building of the Public Record Office"; Francis W. Steer, "Some Early Seals at Arundel Castle"; Pierre T. V. M. Chaplais, "The Study of Palaeography and Sigillography in England: Sir Hilary Jenkinson's Contribution"; W. Kaye Lamb, "The Fine Art of Destruction"; Elizabeth Ralph and Felix Hull, "The Development of Local Archive Service in England"; Maurice F. Bond, "The British Records Association and the Modern Archive Movement"; Leonard C. Johnson, "Administration of the Archives of the British Transport Commission"; David S. Macmillan, "Business Archives—a Survey of Developments in Great Britain, the United States of America and in Australia"; Ian Maclean, "An Analysis of Jenkinson's 'Manual of Archive Administration' in the Light of Australian Experience"; Clinton V. Black, "Jenkinson and Jamaica"; H. E. Bell, "Archivist Itinerant: Jenkinson in Wartime Italy"; and Raymond Irwin, "The Education of an Archivist."

Of the contributors to the earlier *Studies*, three (Bell, Chaplais, and Ellis) have reappeared as contributors to the *Essays*. The essays range in length from 5 pages (Lamb) to 25 pages (Maclean); the average number of pages is 15. Two-thirds of the essayists hold positions in England; the others (Black, Lamb, Maclean, and Macmillan) hold positions within the Commonwealth. It would be invidious to discuss the content of one essay and overlook that

of another. Archivists will find each essay useful in its own way. Four essayists include references to Americans: Bell to William D. McCain, Ernst Posner, and Fred W. Shipman; Black to Charles H. Hull, David W. Parker, and T. R. Schellenberg; Maclean to T. R. Schellenberg; and Macmillan to Arthur H. Cole, Edwin F. Gay, Robert W. Lovett, and T. R. Schellenberg.

These essays are a tribute to an outstanding archivist. Only one of the writers (Macmillan) fails to refer at all to Sir Hilary. Although two of his archival principles, those of continuous custody and of the administrator as arbiter in records disposal, are questioned (p. 52 and 134, for example), the essayists make it abundantly clear that in general Sir Hilary's principles have stood up well in practice. They also bring out his personal interest in almost every phase of archival administration, running the gamut from repair to sigillography. Additionally they record certain interesting details about the man as distinct from the archivist; for example, "he could never bring himself to use a typewriter" but carried on a voluminous correspondence "in his own elegant handwriting." The reviewer came away from a careful reading of these essays with the firm impression that in the person of Sir Hilary, England had produced a truly great archivist.

The inclusion of an index would have made easier the preparation of this review and the use of the volume by many archivists in years to come. As frontispiece there is "a hitherto unreproduced copyright portrait of Sir Hilary taken in 1949."

W. NEIL FRANKLIN

National Archives

BIOGRAPHY

Struggle for Supremacy; the Career of General Fred C. Ainsworth, by Mabel E. Deutrich. (Washington, D. C., Public Affairs Press, 1962. ix, 170 p. \$4.50.)

Writing this book about Fred C. Ainsworth, the man, and about his contributions to our country must have been a real pleasure. Having worked for many years with the military records of our Nation, Miss Deutrich was presented with an opportunity, such as few scholars have had, of acquiring a deep appreciation of the men and events that shaped our national archival policies.

Her biography is a trilogy. One story discusses the man; the other two reflect the post-Civil War military environment in which Ainsworth lived and the influences he exerted within the Army. In brief, Miss Deutrich tells of an eager, restless, inquisitive boy who matured into a hurricane of energy and enthusiasm and a self-confident extrovert. His earliest profession was that of Army surgeon. He became an administrator in veterans' matters, a brilliant bureaucrat, a "data systems engineer," and a staff specialist; and finally he rose to the second highest position in the Army—The Adjutant General. In this job, 1907-12, the Army knew him best and admired him

most, his subordinates loved him best, and his enemies feared and hated him most.

In 1912, at the age of 61, after 37 years as an Army officer, we see General Ainsworth's self-confidence becoming arrogant, his energy intolerant, his personality intemperate, and his pen caustic. In that year a bitter Ainsworth was maneuvered into retirement, and that year marked the beginning of the dismemberment of the century-old Adjutant General's Office, an archival and informational institution that Ainsworth with a surgeon's skill had operated at peak efficiency. Miss Deutch concludes that Ainsworth's end was justified. She suggests that his Office was waging a losing battle against an emerging General Staff system. Historians searching for the origins of this high command will need to read the Deutch interpretation of the 1903-12 period. Her documentation and bibliography about the General Staff versus the Adjutant General are excellent sources.

This biography should intrigue scholars and Army specialists. Historians, archivists, military librarians, record managers, politicians, and administrators should find it and Miss Deutch's more definitive manuscript on the subject of great value in their field. In addition, disciples of the new automation industry—"information experts" or "data systems experts"—will discover here the origins of their science. They will see that Ainsworth and his staff were pioneers in the "information processing industry," which today calls for the efficient recording and storage of "facts," for the automatic means of retrieving data, and for the speedy transmission of information. Ainsworth's power of decision-making, like that of present-day specialists, lay in knowing everything there was to know about a given subject. The lesson to be learned here demands that military commanders look to their archival policies, that they "engineer" better "data processing systems," and that they coordinate their findings in order to reach the best possible decisions.

In her concluding chapter, Miss Deutch essays the moral of Ainsworth's downfall. The pith of her argument is: insubordination and the lack of a cooperative attitude are inimical to military efficiency.

CHARLES F. ROMANUS

*Office of the Chief of Military History
Department of the Army*

Gobbledygook—A.D. 43

I instructed Callistus that the cipher-like communications between departments must cease and correct Latin or Greek longhand be substituted: the new officials must be allowed to understand what was going on.

—EMPEROR CLAUDIUS, as reported by ROBERT GRAVES, in *Claudius the God*, p. 266 (New York, Harrison Smith & Robert Haas, 1935; copyright 1935 and renewal 1962 by Robert Graves). Quoted by permission of Random House, Inc.