

## Reviews of Books

EDWARD E. HILL, *Editor*

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North Carolina State Department of Archives and History. *Thirty-third Biennial Report of the North Carolina Department of Archives and History, July 1, 1968, through June 30, 1970.* (Raleigh, 1970 [viii], 216 p., illus.)

More than a decade ago, H. G. Jones, then State Archivist in the North Carolina Department of Archives and History and now the Department's Director, stated in his 1958-60 biennial report for the Division of Archives and Manuscripts:

The most dramatic biennium in the growth of the Division . . . has just ended. Again North Carolina leads the States of the Union in its archival program.

This growth may be shown statistically: the size of the Division's staff was doubled, its budget almost tripled, and its program greatly expanded. It is a simple fact that the Division has the largest staff, the largest budget, and the most comprehensive program of any State archival agency in the country.

Since this was written in 1960 the North Carolina Department of Archives and History has seen its budget quadrupled and its staff number increased by 50 percent. The 1968-70 budget of \$3,011,199 represented a 37 percent increase over the \$2,184,947 for 1966-68. The total number of employees on June 30, 1970, was 153 as compared with 135 2 years earlier.

The comprehensiveness of North Carolina's archives, records, and history programs is well revealed in its elaborate and impressive *Thirty-third Biennial Report, 1968-1970*. The Department's biennial reports, like its programs and budgets, have grown bigger every year, from 155 pages in 1960 to 216 pages for the current issue. This report is a prime example of the fact that the North Carolina Department of Archives and History has, throughout the years and with excellent leadership, had the good judgment and the means to publicize its accomplishments and its needs. It has enjoyed and benefited from unusually good recognition and relationships with the Governors and with the Department of Administration.

Dr. Jones quite appropriately titled the introductory chapter "Many Gains and a Sad Loss." The death of Christopher Crittenden in October 1969, after more than 30 years as Director of the North Carolina

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Department of Archives and History, was a loss to not only the State but to the entire archival profession. The most notable gain was the completion of the new Archives and History-State Library Building, which did not, however, solve the space problem for all units of the Archives and History Department. The eventual movement of the State Library to its own building will probably solve this problem.

The first half of the biennial report, in addition to the director's report, is composed of the individual division reports: Archives and Records Management, Historic Sites and Museums, Publications, Tryon Palace, and the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission. Individual organization charts for the Department and each division are inserted as fold-outs at appropriate places in the report. A total of 40 appendixes, several for each division, make up the second part of it. They contain a wealth of information on the many activities and responsibilities that the Department has. Nearly half of the appendixes are applicable to the Division of Archives and Records Management.

The removal of some records management responsibilities from Archives and History to the Department of Administration is explained by a footnote early in the report. Although this has happened in some States because records management services to State government have been neglected in favor of history and the itinerant researcher, it is difficult to imagine such an occurrence in North Carolina.

The North Carolina Department of Archives and History is to be admired for publicizing its value to both the State government that it serves and the public. It is to be hoped that a future Governor does not decide, after reading the biennial report, that the Department has, in the past, been dealt with too generously.

*Tennessee Division of Archives  
and Records Management*

WALTER L. JORDAN

South Carolina Department of Archives and History. *Documents Relating to Indian Affairs, 1754-1765*, edited by William L. McDowell, Jr. (*Colonial Records of South Carolina*, Series 2; Columbia, University of South Carolina Press, 1970. Iv, 657 p. \$20.)

This volume completes the publication of the manuscripts in the South Carolina Archives known as "Indian Books." In 1956 the Department published *Journals of the Commissioners of the Indian Trade, 1710-1718*. This was followed in 1958 by *Documents Relating to Indian Affairs, 1750-1754*, in which were reproduced three of the Indian Books. In the present volume are published the final two Indian Books, containing documents for the years 1754-60, and an additional "Journal of the Directors of the Cherokee Trade, 1762-1765," with accompanying documents.

As explained in the detailed introduction, the clerk of the colonial council copied in the Indian Books principally those documents considered worthy of preservation but not given formal attention by the council. They supplement the Council Journals, the primary record of Indian affairs in colonial South Carolina. The documents, the originals

of which apparently have not survived, include letters to the Governor from military officers, traders, Indians, and others; letters from the Governor to the Indians; transcripts of talks with Indians; and journals of traders. The general period covered is that of the French and Indian War, which for South Carolina means chiefly the Cherokee War. No reason has been found for the suspension of the books in 1760.

The "Journal of the Directors of the Cherokee Trade, 1762-1765," is a record of a short-lived attempt to make trade with the Cherokee Indians a public monopoly. Most of the accompanying documents are letters to Edward Wilkinson, the factor in charge of the trading factory established at Fort Prince George. Other documents include the legislative acts establishing and abolishing the monopoly, correspondence with the Governor, appointments, and tables of goods and prices. The original journal was not discovered until the present volume was in page proof; a later copy had been used for the text. Some modifications were made to bring it in accord with the original.

The original spelling and, for the most part, the original punctuation have been retained. With the uncertain spelling of the 18th century, one cannot always be sure, but the editing appears to be meticulous. The original order of the documents has also been followed. For the Indian Books this was rather haphazard. A calendar of documents has been provided to help those who want to follow the chronological order of documents and events.

As well as explaining the documents reproduced, the introduction provides a discussion of Indian affairs in South Carolina. There is a detailed index to the documents. Unfortunately, however, the introduction is not indexed; and the rare footnotes to the documents are used only to identify enclosures and explain discrepancies in the text. The footnotes do not provide biographical data or historical background. If a person or event is unfamiliar to the reader, his only recourse is to read through the introduction hoping to find some mention (or, of course, turn to another source).

In other respects the work is an excellent example of documentary publication. Mr. McDowell and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History are to be congratulated for a worthy contribution to making archival resources available to more people.

*National Archives*

EDWARD E. HILL

#### DIRECTORIES AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Race Relations Information Center. *Directory of Afro-American Resources*, edited by Walter Schatz. (New York and London, R. R. Bowker Co., 1970. xv, 485 p. \$19.95 in U.S. and Canada; \$21.95 elsewhere.)

The *Directory* lists depositories in the United States that contain, or are themselves, resources for study of Afro-Americans and gives some information about them. Its compilation was an ambitious and needed project.

Mr. Schatz and his staff used several techniques to secure the necessary facts. They combed bibliographies, catalogs, articles in magazines and journals, guides, and other published sources. They submitted questionnaires and in some cases followed up with personal visits and telephone calls. In all, they consulted 3,100 secondary sources, 1,630 college and university libraries, including 120 that are "traditionally and/or predominantly" black, 881 public libraries, and about 3,000 organizations. In its published form the materials comprise 5,365 collections in 343 pages of entries, with about 10 pages of bibliography. The index to the directory entries is over 115 pages, and almost 9 pages are needed for a personnel index that lists the key person in each of the organizations and collections in the *Directory*. The entries are arranged alphabetically by State and thereunder alphabetically by city, depository, organization, or collection name.

The result is this impressive *Directory*. The general arrangement permits the user to locate a depository and find out what resources are in it; the index permits him to locate resources by name or subject. The resource entries have information on the nature of the resource, its volume, restrictions on its use, types of services the depository provides, and the name, address and phone number of the key person at the depository.

The *Directory* will prove a boon to many researchers. It does not produce new information, but it brings together into a single work bits of information that existed separately. There are, however, features of the book that keep it from being the definitive work that it could have been. The book is based upon an extremely broad interpretation of the word "resources." Apparently it means "institutions and organizations which either hold collections or which are considered by the editors to be likely to hold collections of materials that document the history of black America." The user might have found the index more useful if it included some code distinguishing major references from incidental ones. For example, the *Directory* lists 49 resources for Booker T. Washington, but only two could be considered resources of real importance. There remains in the book, however, a core that will prove of inestimable value to lay and professional researchers in the black experience in the United States.

Archivists will find it particularly helpful in locating archival and other materials that may complement their own records. The archivist may then see his own records in greater perspective and thereby be able to serve his public better.

*National Archives*

ROBERT L. CLARKE

U.S. National Archives. *The Administration of Modern Archives: A Select Bibliographic Guide*, compiled by Frank B. Evans. (Washington, 1970. xiii, 213 p.)

Although over 30, the archives profession in the United States is still young. It has weathered only about 35 winters as a conscious, organized

entity. Its birth coincided with the almost simultaneous opening of the National Archives and with the founding of the Society of American Archivists.

Within the first decade Solon J. Buck and Ernst Posner prepared—and the National Archives published for its staff's information—a selective bibliography of writings about archival principles and practices. That pioneering list has now been updated by almost 30 years. Strikingly evident is it that writings antedating 1930 appear about as infrequently in this new compilation as do impurities in a certain well-advertised brand of soap. That an average of fully 20 entries can appear on each of about 200 pages is a measure of the literary productivity of a young profession—and this despite the fact that the inclusions are representative rather than exhaustive. Another statistical clue to the usefulness of this compilation is the fact that its entries refer to articles printed in scores of periodicals—a statement that is not intended to ignore the many hundreds of books, annual reports and other publications of archival and other organizations, and miscellany that are also cited.

Because other bibliographical tools are available to archivists, the unique value of this one lies in its classification of its entries into 29 topical chapters. The outline is comprehensive and logical; its divisions are approximately as mutually exclusive as can be reasonably expected. Compactly assembled into each chapter are references that deal with some such subject as records appraisal, the disposal of documents, the rehabilitation of manuscripts, archival buildings, maps, pictorial records, photocopying, publication programs, exhibits, oral history, and business, university and college, and church archives.

The entries are presented with a minimum of evaluative commentary but with a high degree of accuracy (although misspellings of the names of Lyman H. Butterfield, Haskell M. Monroe, Jr., and Frank E. Vandiver occur on page 119). Each chapter itself has a typical organization. First are listed about four or six recommended readings. Then several suggested readings are enumerated. Finally, the chapter's broad topic is divided into several subheads—for example, the description of archives into such specifics as calendaring, indexing, and published finding aids—and each such subdivision offers something like a dozen or twoscore of references.

This book has a legitimate purpose. It achieves its goal. It can be helpful widely. But the compiler expresses the not merely pious hope that it will become outdated soon. This reviewer hopes that, when that time shall have come, the profession can rely upon the implication that the National Archives staff will publish a newer version.

*South Carolina Department  
of Archives and History*

W. EDWIN HEMPHILL

*World War II: A Bibliography of Books in English, 1945-1965*, compiled by Janet Zeigler. (Stanford, Hoover Institution Press, 1971. 233 p. \$10.50.)

The history of World War II, like all history, has undergone revision as privileged evidence became available and new perspectives evolved. This process, in turn, led to a roughly three-way division of works on the subject. First were the war reporters: some were accurate; few were objective. The next phase was marked by the publication of official histories and memoirs, as every diplomat, politician, and soldier rushed into print. With such notable exceptions as the Langer and Gleason studies and those by Herbert Feis and Samuel Eliot Morison, however, academic historians were generally still denied access to classified records. Only in the last 10 years, as time's passage unlocked secrets of the war (helped along by James MacGregor Burns), have United States Government agencies increasingly opened their records; and a distinct third phase began.

Janet Zeigler's bibliography lists books that fall mainly into the second category and continues where bibliographer Henry O. Spiel (the first category: *World War II in Our Magazines and Books*, 1945), stopped. By limiting hers to books (she has omitted periodical literature) published between 1945 and 1965, Miss Zeigler has probably published the only listing of official histories and memoirs available in English in one volume. Of the 4,519 titles, probably a third are official histories, and most of these are military-unit histories. Another third are memoirs; the remainder, general treatments.

The compiler has divided her listing into eight categories: general, prelude, military, political, economic and legal, social, neutral countries, and war crimes. She has commendably cut and pasted all the titles to fit her cubbyholes, and almost no titles (she defines her selection as being limited to nonfiction monographs of 50 pages or more) have missed her scrutiny. At the end of the book a general index brings all works by one author together. For example, the index cites four works by the popular British writer, Dennis Holman, that appear in four sublists because his books concern that many subjects.

One serious, correctable flaw emerges. A reader profits little from the section "Guide to Collections and Archives." Trained as a librarian, Miss Zeigler reveals an obsession for lists, while ignoring the archivist's attention to content. Of the 26 entries in this section, 12 pertain to preliminary inventories in the National Archives. Such attention to detail led her to miss a great many of the other important World War II collections at that institution. It would have been better, for example, to have cited the *Publications of the National Archives and Records Service*, or the *List of Record Groups in the National Archives and the Federal Records Centers*, directing the reader to seek pertinent entries. Her citation on *Guides to German Records Microfilmed at Alexandria, Virginia* lists a total of 55 collections available; other sources enumerate more than that. Moreover, she has neglected the Italian and Japanese

captured records, all of which have published guides and are available to researchers.

Miss Zeigler apparently missed other important archival institutions, all of which publish guides to their World War II holdings. The pamphlet *U.S. Naval History Sources in the Washington Area* lists, among others, the Operational Archives of the Naval History Division and the Marine Corps Archives—both would be applicable. Other institutions that have published guides to their holdings—to name a few—are the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, the Harry S. Truman Library, the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library, the George C. Marshall Research Foundation, and the MacArthur Memorial Bureau of Archives. A recently established repository is the U.S. Army Military History Research Collection, at Carlisle, Pa. In addition, Miss Zeigler's close association with the Library of Congress is commendable, but it is regrettable that she omitted the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections*, which lists many private papers of World War II figures.

With this notable exception, then, the book is good as far as it goes. The date cutoff excludes what may prove to be the best interpretive phase of World War II history, as good source material was not plentiful to academicians before 1965. The reader might look with anticipation for its sequel, which should include recent tomes by Tuchman, Burns, Liddell Hart, and others.

*National Archives*

DONALD F. HARRISON

#### GUIDES

*The National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, 1969 and Index 1967-1969*, compiled by the Library of Congress. (Washington, 1970. xxv, 1,082 p. \$50.)

There is a ripe field for psychologists in the phenomenon that causes certain people to read anything with printing on it. For reasons bewildering even to themselves they read telephone books, backs of cereal boxes, book reviews, license plates, even novels. Some specialize. There is a peculiar subdivision of this arcane breed, for instance, that reads bibliographies. Actually *reads* them. It should be no surprise to anyone, though, if the cult's membership is augmented by exposure to the 1969 edition of *The National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections*, for it is a thing, if not of beauty, then at least of joy forever.

This volume, with 1,082 pages, is plumper than its predecessors. Its price is heftier as well, at exactly twice that of the 1968 edition and more than five times as much as the first volume in the series. The format is by now familiar to all inveterate bibliography-readers: the descriptive entries are followed by an excellent index, which is in turn followed by a useful index to repositories. The middle part of the present volume, on 736 pages, cumulates the index from 1967 through 1969 and is the third such cumulation. The 2,092 entries in the first section report the



holdings of such diverse institutions as the Clinch Valley College Library in Wise, Va., the Grand Teton National Park Library in Moose, Wyo., and 130 others, and bring the grand total of entries since the beginning (and "grand" is just the right word for it) to 25,145 in 758 repositories. It seems downright sinful, then, that some institutions continue to withhold information about their collections.

One can cavil, but ever so slightly, at some of the policies of the NUCMC series. As an example, archival institutions are not allowed to submit reports on materials one would not expect to find in them. Surprising things turn up in archives. The incoming official correspondence of Orion Clemens, Nevada's Territorial Secretary from 1861 to 1864, is clearly to be expected in the records of the First Comptroller of the Treasury at the National Archives, but who save the specialist could predict the presence there of information regarding his better-known brother, Samuel L. Clemens? And who, indeed, would "expect" to find a glorious cache of papers about the Comstock Lode's most lustrous bawd at the local courthouse? Because of NUCMC's restrictions, however, these illuminating sidelights cannot appear in its pages. To extract only such information for reporting to NUCMC does violence to any number of cherished archival principles and distorts the quite proper emphases of the institutions involved; yet to deny such knowledge to the scholar does him a disservice. There must be a way.

Another minor quibble: The general index, superb as it is, covers entries for only the last 3 years. While it is only a small task to consult earlier cumulations for related material, how pleasant and convenient it would be to have at hand, in one alphabet, an index to the entire series. It is easy to picture the frustration of a scholar in 1999 who must by then consult a multiplicity of indexes in order to locate collections that bear upon his interests. Perhaps 10- or 15-year cumulations could be considered by the NUCMC staff.

But these, if they are faults at all, are not major ones. The series is one of the more significant contributions to serious scholarship ever devised, and the present volume cannot help but add to its stature. The editor, Arline Custer, should be thanked, congratulated, and soundly bussed by all for an extraordinarily difficult job extraordinarily well done.

*University of Nevada Library*

ROBERT D. ARMSTRONG

Philadelphia. Department of Records. *Descriptive Inventory of the Archives of the City and County of Philadelphia*, by John Daly. (Philadelphia, 1970. x, 545 p. \$10.)

Exemplary, massive, and overwhelming are three adjectives that come to mind on first examining Philadelphia's new guide to its archives. It is a complete inventory of all 1,350 series in the Archives containing 16,000 cubic feet of records dating from 1684 to the present.

A 1951 charter established the Philadelphia City Archives. The new



agency published a guide to its holdings in 1957 (reviewed in the *American Archivist* in July 1958). That earlier guide is now completely superseded. The Forward to this new edition states, "our approach in this catalogue has been to restrict ourselves, so far as possible, to description rather than interpretation." It then explains the methodology used to produce its computer-based indexes and points out that the administrative history of each agency can be found in the introductory paragraphs to each record group. More detailed administrative data is available in the reading room of the Archives. An explanation of available copying services includes a list of records already available on microfilm and should eliminate some customer correspondence.

The guide proper divides the holdings into four principal categories: County of Philadelphia Records; City of Philadelphia Records; Districts, Boroughs, and Townships Records; and Non-Municipal Records. The city and county governments were consolidated in 1854. Thus, a function may appear at one point under the city and at another under the county. The labyrinthine chains of descent created by this consolidation and by the reorganizations common to any growing government are fairly easy to follow because of ample cross-references both in the *Descriptive Inventory* proper and in the index. Indeed, this work is itself an administrative history of Philadelphia.

It comes in an attractive looseleaf binder designed to permit the insertion of additional and replacement pages, which the archives plans to issue periodically to keep this edition current. These pages will be available to purchasers of the volume at no additional charge. There is also a 21-page chronological index that lists the holdings, by record series number, for each different organizational pattern of the city and county. The binder format enhances this index because it can be removed and placed alongside the guide, thus eliminating much flipping of pages.

The exhaustive 121-page subject index lists every entry under every descriptive word that appears in that entry. For example, a 1924-25 liquor seizure docket (series 21.13) appears in the index under liquor but there is no entry for prohibition. Also a 1931 strike (60.9) appears under its proper title but there is no entry for labor disputes. These are minor points, though, in an index that, in its general comprehensiveness, locates sources of information on such groups as the American Nazi Party, the Revolutionary Action Movement and "Names, prostitutes." It would be easier to thumb through the index, however, if the main headings of some of the longer entries were repeated at intervals. This index helps to fill the gap created by the lack of a detailed table of contents listing the record group titles.

The Philadelphia City Archives is too modest when its publications are only listed under series 86.5 as being contained in the archival set of the publications of the Department of Records instead of advertising them on a separate sheet. Reference is made to one important publication, its *Genealogy of Philadelphia County Subdivisions* (1966), under districts, etc., before 1854; but this updated version of their *Ward Genealogy* (1959) (reviewed in the *American Archivist* in July 1960) deserves

to be more greatly highlighted as a companion volume to the *Descriptive Inventory*.

If similar records of similar agencies contain similar types of information, this publication of a pace-setting municipal archives will serve as a key to the barely-known records of our local governments throughout the country, and it deserves to be owned by all researchers with an interest in local history and attendant archival organizations—not just those concerned with Philadelphia.

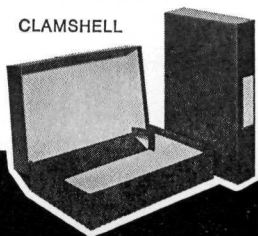
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MARTIN K. GORDON

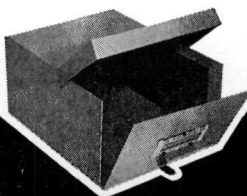
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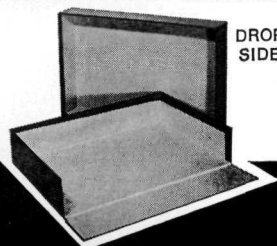
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