

Reviews

EDWARD E. HILL, *Editor*

Archives in the Ancient World, by Ernst Posner. (Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1972. xviii, 283 p. Illus., map. \$10.00)

If there are any lingering doubts that the archivist must be trained basically in history, this superb work should dispel them. *Archives in the Ancient World* is historical in framework and development, from the Tigris-Euphrates civilization to the division of the Roman Empire into Eastern and Western (with a postlude on the Parthian and New-Persian empires). The focus is archival, but Dr. Posner, who is both historian and archivist, points out in his preface that "archives administration . . . must be viewed within the context of the cultures in which the archives originated and which now they help to bring back to life." Thus the strength of his study lies in its historical perspective as well as in his mastery of the archival field and of the historical and archaeological literature.

Although the beginnings of archaeological excavations in Egypt and the Near East occurred in the 1850's and a wealth of new evidence has been discovered especially in the latter area since World War II, not many of the monographs and innumerable essays in a diversity of languages deal directly or even indirectly with archival problems. When newly discovered archaeological and manuscript sources come to light, one of the fundamental questions asked by scholars more frequently today than in the past concerns the circumstances related to the occasion—physical conditions and surroundings, exact location, previous custody, and a detailed description of the parts in relation to the whole. Failure of earlier excavators to understand the multiple-use value of the records for scholars entailed irretrievable loss of evidence. It was common practice for organic groups of artifacts as well as manuscripts to be dispersed among collectors, often as bidders; but more deplorable, within the company of scholars, was the exclusive interest of Assyriologists and their colleagues, until the mid-twentieth century, in texts, without concern for provenance, a basic consideration of archivists. Papyri in series had

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been rearranged by subject, if not fractured into individual museum pieces. In the case of the *Tabularium* (state archives) of Republican Rome, since both the building and the records were destroyed, the scholar must resort to literary sources. Thus Dr. Posner became aware of missing contributory evidence that limited his research at certain points and compelled him to make assumptions based upon assessment and correlation of fragmentary data.

The twentieth-century archivist, who operates within a system of centralization of records, will find himself on familiar ground in the records administration that prevailed in the ancient world and contrasted with the separate and distinct *corpora* of records of medieval Europe that reflect local autonomy or tenuous links of authority. If our latter-day archivist prides himself unduly on his attention to preservation, provenance, classification, and accessibility, he may be somewhat chastened by discovering in this book how much his ancient predecessors anticipated him. Without drawing a distinction between records and archives, these record-keepers, as the evidence suggests, must have harbored a sense of long-time values. If we regard them as records managers, we may even conclude that many of them seem to have been superior to their modern counterparts.

As administrative history, this study exemplifies the special qualifications of the experienced archivist. With historical training he is better equipped than the political scientist or the legal scholar who lacks comprehension of archival science and techniques. In innumerable ways Dr. Posner's scholarship impresses the reader—in the weighing of evidence, the correlation of records with the extent of governmental bureaucracy, the evaluation of the record-keeper as a key official, the comparative assessment of different cultures of the eastern Mediterranean and their record-keeping—as he intersperses provocative generalizations in the text without pedantry or needless baggage. For the archivist, his account embraces all aspects of records administration and archives, gleaned directly or indirectly from the evidence; and he indicates in certain instances how the records touched the daily lives of Egyptians or Greeks or Romans. "Those before us," he writes, "were made as record conscious as we are forced to be. In ancient Egypt, too, everybody was 'catalogued and inventoried.'"

The basic types of governmental records were virtually the same then as now, and private ("notarial") documents have also been identified. We see how the ancient scribes and archivists adapted their methods to the physical nature of the writing materials—clay tablets, wooden boards, leather, papyrus, parchment—and how critical this factor has been in the chance survival of records and in the losses during the course of centuries. The estimate that nine-tenths of the more than 400,000 clay tablets found are archival documents and the high probability that "archival establishments preceded and outnumbered libraries" suggest the indispensability of multiple governmental functions from earliest historical times, however bitterly we may complain about excessive bureaucracy in

our own day. If "misery loves company," perhaps we can take some historical consolation from the fact that Roman Egypt was "the biggest business organization of the ancient world," with an enormous output of records, the inevitable consequence of bigness.

The modern archivist will find much engaging information in this book to broaden his historical perspective, and the records administrator to sharpen his awareness of responsibility toward the archivist. As every field of scholarship is enriched by the knowledge of its antecedents and an understanding of previous developments, constructive and destructive, viewed in their historical context, so the archivist should seize the opportunity, available now for the first time, to learn about his predecessors, nameless though they be, and their achievements in the ancient world. Their problems are still his problems, though in many respects under vastly different conditions. Because the author has written from a profound knowledge of those problems, he is able to apply modern terminology properly to ancient archival structure and procedure, always with the historian's respect for the evidence, so that the correlations offered help the reader to bridge the great gap of time and put him in touch with the past on his own terms, so to speak. One of the uses of the past, when the sources are intelligently researched and converted into written history, is to serve the present and, hopefully, the future. Dr. Posner has rendered that service with distinction in this volume, and we await eagerly its successor on the medieval world.

The Newberry Library

LESTER J. CAPPON

The Papers of Henry Bouquet, vol. 1, December 11, 1755–May 31, 1758, edited by S. K. Stevens, Donald H. Kent, and Autumn L. Leonard. (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 1972. xliii, 421 p. \$12.)

The publication of *The Papers of Henry Bouquet* honors a distinguished soldier of the French and Indian War, largely forgotten except by military historians of the period. Bouquet, a member of a notable Swiss family of French origin, had extensive military experience in Europe before accepting a commission in the British Royal American Regiment. His training and talent quickly won him attention as he successfully coped with the problems of frontier fighting, shortages of supply, desertion of troops, neglected Colonial forts, and inevitable conflicts with intransigent Colonial governments. Lord Loudoun, commander of the British forces in North America, commented in 1756 that Lt. Colonel Bouquet not only is "diligent" but also "seems to understand his Bussiness."

The Bouquet who emerges from the printed records was a persevering officer with great organizing ability and an unusual understanding for his soldiers. Whether recruiting Pennsylvania Germans, shoring up South Carolina's defences, or devising new tactics for wilderness fighting in

western Pennsylvania, he patiently and adroitly carried out his objectives. Prejudice against non-British officers kept from him the recognition he deserved until his successes during Pontiac's War led to his promotion to general and command of the Southern District at Pensacola. There, in 1765, he succumbed prematurely to yellow fever.

The ambitious undertaking of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission to publish the correspondence and military papers of Henry Bouquet indicates Bouquet's importance not only militarily but also in the development of western Pennsylvania. Begun under the WPA in the early 1940's, the project led to the editing and publication in mimeograph form of approximately half the extensive Bouquet Papers in the Haldimand Collection in the British Museum. By 1951 the initial volume of the present letter press edition appeared. Under the editorship of S. K. Stevens, Donald H. Kent, and Autumn L. Leonard, the decision was made to publish first the papers relating to the Forbes expedition of 1758 in hopes that further material on Bouquet's earlier career could be assembled. Now the results of their labors have been published.

Edited with meticulous care, the current volume continues the high standards of the past. Published have been not only the letters to and from Bouquet but also a wide gamut of official dispatches, instructions, and reports which give a comprehensive view of the military activities and operations in which Bouquet participated. All of the materials have been faithfully transcribed, collated with the originals, and published in full. Since Bouquet often wrote in his native French, translations of the correspondence have been provided. In addition to the Bouquet material from the British Museum, this edition contains a number of papers brought together from such sources as the Huntington Library, the William L. Clements Library, and the Public Record Office. The annotations, missing in the early mimeographed edition, are pleasantly succinct and often informative. An introductory essay by P. E. Schazmann on the family background of Henry Bouquet helps to round out the image of the man.

By their very nature, *The Papers of Henry Bouquet* will be consulted primarily by those interested in the French and Indian War and the early history of western Pennsylvania. But Colonialists in general should turn to this particular volume for the insight it affords into the day to day problems of the British forces during the war. For the sake of the non-specialist, modern maps delineating the scenes of Bouquet's activities would have been most helpful. It is to be hoped that the succeeding volumes, completing a project so well carried out, may appear more rapidly than the preceding ones have.

University of Massachusetts, Amherst

WINFRED E. A. BERNHARD

Journals of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, 1765-1766, vol. xlii. (Boston, Massachusetts Historical Society, 1972. xiii, 335 p. \$15.)

This volume of the Massachusetts Historical Society's series *Journals of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts* will probably be of greater interest to a wider audience than any of the volumes published to date. As we enter the period of Bicentennial celebration, this series, which began in 1919 with the publication of the *Journals* for 1715-17, has reached the year of the Stamp Act crisis. Both professional and amateur students of the Revolution will appreciate the convenience of a readily available facsimile edition of this essential source.

Although most amateur and many professional historians prefer to use letterpress reproductions when they can choose between a book and a microfilm reader, those responsible for purchasing reference materials may well ask whether the usefulness of this volume justifies its greater cost. W. S. Jenkins's microfilm series of *Early State Records* reproduces the Journal of the 1765-66 session of the Massachusetts House of Representatives on Roll Mass. A.1b, Reel 7, which may be purchased for \$5. The same roll contains, in addition, all other sessions of that body from May 1763 through April 1770. What, then, does the Massachusetts Historical Society version have that Jenkins hasn't?

The Massachusetts Historical Society volume, like the microfilm is a facsimile edition of the contemporary printed journal. Certain typographical errors are corrected in marginal notes, but any reader sufficiently familiar with eighteenth century documents to tolerate the long "s" would be unlikely to be troubled by such errors as "extraordiny" for "extraordinary" or "Goal" for "Gaol." There are no other editorial aids in the text. There is, however, a useful (although brief) introduction and a good index. Those who must make purchasing decisions will have to decide whether these elements justify the greater cost. Institutions that have been acquiring the series since its inception long before the days of microfilm will most likely wish to have it complete on their shelves. And readers at those Massachusetts libraries that are recipients of the volumes as a gift from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts will certainly enjoy using this well-made book with its large, if archaic, type and generous margins.

George Washington University

LINDA GRANT DE PAUW

The Historian's Handbook: A Descriptive Guide to Reference Works, by Helen J. Poulton, with the assistance of Marguerite S. Howland. (Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1972. xi, 304 p., indexes. Cloth, \$9.95; paper, \$4.95.)

This handbook could be a useful teaching aid in historiography courses. Students could be encouraged to go through it asking questions and supplying answers. For example:

What is the correct spelling of Phillip C. Brook and Phillip M. Hamer (p. 178); Charles Wilson Peale (p. 174); Peter Foree (p. 281)?

Which is correct: John Basset [Bassett] Moore (pp. 261, 302); Grace Gardner Griffin [Griffen] (p. 37); Verner [Vernon] W. Clapp (pp. 3, 298); Leonardo da [de] Vinci (pp. 188, 304); St. John's University, Collegeville [Collingsville], Minnesota (pp. 188, 303)?

How does *Guide to Materials on Latin America*, by John P. Harrison, differ from *Guide to Materials on Latin America in the National Archives*, John P. Harrison, comp. (indexed in sequence, p. 288)?

Are these documents different or are they, in fact, one and the same: "For example, in the 1960's the William Clark field notes were discovered. . . . In 1953, William Clark's journal was discovered in an attic in St. Paul, Minnesota" (p. 175)?

Is there anything unusual about the following (p. 170): "*Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1961*. . . . (Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1859)"?

Following the *Handbook's* rules for alphabetizing (pp. 5-8), should, in the volume's general index, British precede Brigham; Butler, Bureau; Daly, Dahlmann; McClenon, McCarthy; Shaw, Shapiro?

Errors in any book are regrettable; in a handbook they are worse than that. And there are faults more serious than those noted. Some important source materials, and the guides to them, are ignored. The Library of Congress's *Guide to the Microfilm Collection of Early State Records* and the 160,000 feet of microfilm of these records, rolls of which the Library sells for a few dollars each, are not mentioned. But the *Handbook* gives seven lines to the *Check-List of American 18th Century Newspapers* in the Library of Congress, even though the list is of little use to anyone not at the Library and even though its contents are incorporated in Clarence Brigham's comprehensive bibliography of early American newspapers. And there is scarcely a hint that nearly all pre-19th century imprints and serials are, or will be, available on Readex microcards.

Some of the entries are out of date: "The Hoover Foundation has announced that a library museum to house the papers, books, and documents of Herbert Hoover will be built at West Branch, Iowa." The Hoover Library at West Branch opened in 1962. "A National Center for the Coordination of Foreign Manuscript Copying has been established in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress. . . . The semi-annual *News from the Center*, which first came out in February, 1967, is being published separately as well as in the appendix to the *Library of Congress Information Bulletin*." The Center closed, and the final issue of the *News* appeared in 1970. "The *Guide to the Records in the National Archives* lists the records deposited in the National Archives to June, 1947. This publication is kept up to date by the *National Archives Accessions*." *Accessions* last appeared in 1967. Since 1969 new accessions have appeared in *Prologue*, the journal of the National Archives (a publication not mentioned in the *Handbook*).

There are recommendations that could be dangerous to historical life

and limb. Acting on the assurance that a pre-Mexican War publication, Elliot's *Debates*, is "the most complete and valuable" version of the proceedings of the Federal Convention is somewhat comparable to booking passage on the basis of the White Star Line's ads for the *Titanic*.

Most of the examples given above have some connection with the National Archives or the Library of Congress or they relate to the 18th century. Persons with other hangouts or interests can undoubtedly add to these.

According to the University of Oklahoma Press's blurb this is "the most important reference book for historians to be published in this decade." Some of us are willing to wait a little longer for the new edition of the *Harvard Guide to American History*.

National Archives

LEONARD RAPPORT

Abstracts and Abstracting Services, by Robert L. Collison. (Santa Barbara, American Bibliographical Center, Clio Press, 1971. vii, 122 p., illus. \$8.50.)

Readers who recently purchased a subscription to *America: History and Life* at a reduced rate offered to members of the Organization of American Historians probably know the merits of an abstract journal. Few archivists have not seen many excellent examples of them in print today. They are becoming an essential tool of scholarship and research because they offer easily accessible and accurate information. Normally given in the author's own words, their subject matter is presented in the same order as in the original piece. Many read them to stay abreast of current professional developments. Libraries gain a great deal, since purchasing an abstract journal frequently eliminates the necessity to purchase expensive and infrequently used journals which have been abstracted.

According to Collison, the origin of abstracting has often been regarded as coming from eighteenth-century Germany, but other European countries were developing abstracts at about the same time. Abstracting, however, was not introduced into the United States until after 1900, and the practice has grown since World War II. At the present time, there appears to be no decrease in the introduction of new and ever more specialized abstracting services.

One of the reasons for the popularity of abstracts is the relative ease of complex and tedious indexing afforded by the computer. Automated techniques have accelerated editing, and in some cases, they have actually taken over the tasks of indexing and publishing, bringing great savings in time and cost. Automated abstracts are not necessarily in textual form; they may be charts or tables created by computerized data manipulation. In some of the larger and more sophisticated automated publications, such as *Index Medicus*, smaller, more specialized listings called "spinoffs" can be grouped together by computer for the reader's ease.

Collison estimates that in the United States alone, well over two-and-a-half-million items are abstracted and indexed annually. There are at least a thousand journals published worldwide, covering virtually every discipline from arctic bibliography to water pollution, and most of these journals are printed in English. The costs of many are underwritten by government and international agencies and by nonprofit professional associations. While most abstract journals cover scientific and technological fields, an increasing number are beginning to deal with the social sciences. In an appendix, Collison lists five hundred better known examples.

The author's approach seems to be "how-to-do-it," for he provides what in effect is a guide to the preparation, publication, and use of abstracts. Not every writer is qualified to abstract, especially his own work, but the abstractor obviously must be well versed in the subject matter he is reporting. His abstract paragraph must of necessity be tailored and condensed. The abstract may be either informative or indicative, the difference being the amount of information presented. Of the two, the informative abstract is more popular, for, Collison argues, unless *all* details are given, the reader gets a partial and often misleading picture.

The book's forte should be in understanding the developing field of computerized abstracts, for, in a few years, there probably will not be an abstract journal published by hand, so to speak. Unfortunately, Collison's page and a half on the subject affords short shrift, not in content, but in embellishment. It is as if the author himself has written an abstract of the subject. The field is so dynamic and affords so many examples that more space should have been devoted to that chapter.

The author's credentials are good. Mr. Collison is head of the reference department in the research library at the University of California and a professor in its Graduate School of Library Science. Collison's credits suggest that his book grew out of a seminar at that institution. He is a Fellow of the Library Association and has published seven books previous to this one, all principally in the field of library science.

National Archives

DON HARRISON

The American Film Institute Catalog of Motion Picture Films Produced in the United States; Feature Films, 1921-1930, 2 vols., edited by Kenneth W. Munden. (New York and London, R. R. Bowker Company, 1971. xiii, 1,653 p. \$55.)

Feature Films, 1921-1930, the first two volumes of the *American Film Institute Catalog*, is the beginning of what promises to be the definitive guide to motion pictures produced in the United States. The series will eventually include nineteen volumes indexing feature films, short subjects, and newsreels from 1893 to 1970. The catalog is being produced

under the aegis of the American Film Institute, a nonprofit organization established in 1967 by the National Endowment of the Arts.

There are four directories included in the two volumes of *Feature Films, 1921-1930*. Volume I lists, alphabetically by film title, descriptive data on nearly every feature film produced in the United States during the decade. The entries are also arranged numerically in a manner similar to that of the British Film Institute in its *National Film Archive Catalogue*. Volume II contains three separate lists: a subject index to the contents of each film included in Volume I; an index to the literary sources of the various films; and a proper name index for actors (including animal stars like Rex and Strongheart), production companies, and others.

Unfortunately, *Feature Films, 1921-1930* does not include some essential types of data for the film history researcher. There has been no effort made to perform the function of a union catalog of film holdings, either in public or private collections. The reader is not told whether the films listed in the index are available for viewing or even if copies have been preserved. A second deficiency, though one perhaps dictated by space limitations, is the failure in many cases to give sources for the information included about the various films. For example, *A Child in Pawn*, released by the D. W. D. Film Corporation in 1921, is described as "Melodrama(?). No information about the precise nature of this film has been found." The standard copyright registration number is missing, as is a reference to the licensing application files of the Motion Picture Division of New York State, two chief sources for tracking down films of this decade. Yet the film is indexed in the subject index in Volume II under "Negro life." Surely the editor had some source of information about this film. Because of this lack of documentation, anyone wishing to do further research about this or any other film is severely handicapped. There is also no comprehensive bibliography either of sources written in the twenties or of material written more recently.

Other minor inconsistencies are apparent. According to the description of the English language version of the 1930 Garbo vehicle, *Anna Christie*, both German and Swedish language versions of this film were made. Following editorial policy, the German version is given a separate entry number and write-up. For some unknown reason, however, the Swedish version is not listed at all, although the reader has been previously assured of its existence. Also, according to the foreword by George Stevens, Jr., Director of the American Film Institute, "every career is included whether the assistant remained an assistant or went on to greater things." Yet the reader will search in vain to find the cameraman on *Drug Store Cowboy*, the director of *His Last Bullet*, or the extras in *The Big Parade*. This last example is admittedly an exaggeration, but it remains apparent that *Feature Films, 1921-1930* does not include as much career data as the foreword would perhaps lead one to believe.

Laying aside these criticisms, one must say that *Feature Films, 1921-*

1930 is the most complete American film reference book yet published. The volumes, though priced out of reach of many film buffs, should nevertheless find their way onto the shelves of every library reference department. Certainly our knowledge of the content of the films of this era will be augmented and our interest in the films of the decade stimulated by the publication of this convenient new finding aid. It is to be hoped that this mammoth editorial project sustains sufficient momentum to see it through to the completion of all nineteen volumes.

University of Pennsylvania

NANCY SAHLI

Ralph J. Rivers, U.S. Representative to Congress from Alaska, 1959-1966; An Inventory of His Congressional Papers in the Archives and Manuscript Collections of the Elmer E. Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska, compiled by Paul McCarthy. (College, University of Alaska, 1971. 122 p.)

Guide to Manuscripts and Archives in the Negro Collection of Trevor Arnett Library, Atlanta University. (Atlanta, 1971. v, 45 p.)

A Guide to the Newspaper Collection of the State Archives, Nebraska Historical Society. Bulletin No. 4. (Lincoln, Oct. 1969. iv, 89 p.)

A Calendar of the Egan Family Collection, by Katherine Bridges, with a foreword by James Egan Irion. (Natchitoches, La., Russell Library, Northwestern State College, 1971. 146 p.)

Catalog of the Sophia Smith Collection. (Northampton, Mass., Smith College, n.d. 55 p., illus.)

Guide to the Processed Manuscripts of the Tennessee Historical Society, edited by Harriet Chappell Owsley. (Nashville, Tennessee State Library and Archives, 1969. viii, 70 p. \$5.)

The Calendar of the Claude Elliott Collection, 1821-1937, edited by Anne Salter and Phyllis Wolf. (Austin, Texas State Library, 1971. xvi, 254 p. \$4.)

Ralph J. Rivers, . . . An Inventory of His Congressional Papers . . . is essentially a folder-by-folder listing of the papers of Rivers' eight years as Alaska's first representative in Congress. The papers, divided into series reflecting the operation of a congressional office, include subject files, legislative files, case files, job files, and publicity files. A brief preface indicates the highlights of Rivers' congressional career, as illustrated in the collection, and lists the bills he introduced which became law during his four terms in Congress. The series descriptions detail the type of material contained in the various files and indicate significant subjects covered. The compiler believes that the papers are historically significant, for, in addition to their reflecting normal congressional func-

tions, they show the difficulties that confronted Alaska's first congressman in his obtaining legislation to aid in the transition from territory to state and in his being the lone representative from a large, underpopulated, frontier state.

Prepared with the assistance of the Ford Foundation, the *Guide to the Negro Collection at Trevor Arnett Library* provides descriptions of all the collection's material up to the date of publication. Updated editions are planned for the future. Purchase of the Henry P. Slaughter Collection of Early Afro-Americana formed the basis for the Negro Collection which achieved its separate identity in 1946, although prior, major contributions had been received. Important in addition to the Slaughter Collection are the Countee Cullen Memorial Collection and the Atlanta University Archives Collection. Useful features of the guide are the name index and the listing of geographical locations represented within each collection, a practice copied from the *Guide to Manuscripts* in the Southern Historical Collection of the University of North Carolina Library.

Gathering and preservation of newspapers in Nebraska began with the organization of the State Historical Society in 1878. In 1952 a filming program was initiated to insure preservation. The *Guide to the Newspaper Collection* provides, as introduction, a brief account of the beginnings, character, and content of Nebraska newspapers and the progress of journalism in the state. The guide itself is a checklist of newspapers, grouped under the place of publication and arranged alphabetically by town name. It lists inclusive dates, major missing issues, and the number of reels of microfilm which are available for purchase from the Society. A list of Nebraska towns by county is given as a further aid.

A Calendar of the Egan Family Collection provides an item-by-item description of more than 2,000 documents relating to the activities of the Egan family of northwestern Louisiana over a period of almost two centuries. Although the introduction states that the "scope and value of the collection can readily be perceived by an examination of the calendar of these manuscripts," researchers would be considerably aided by the addition of a brief statement of the scope of the collection indicating some of the subjects covered, brief biographical notes identifying major family members, and an index. In the calendar, the lack of consistency in spelling names makes it difficult to identify family members. Is the "B. Egan" mentioned on page 10 the same person as the "Bartholomew Egan" on the same page and "Barth^w Egan" on page 15? On page 20, "Dr. James Egan," "Dr. James C. Egan," and "Dr. J. Egan," probably all the same person, are cataloged, although there is no note identifying them as the same person. The names of the recipients of letters addressed to "Dear Pa" (p. 58) and "My dear Aunt" (p. 55) would have made the calendar considerably more useful.

The Sophia Smith Collection, established in 1942 by the Friends of the Smith College Library, has developed into a major research center containing primary and secondary sources relating to women's social

and intellectual history. The *Catalog of the Sophia Smith Collection* presents capsule descriptions of selected holdings chosen because they contain sufficient primary and/or unpublished sources to sustain research projects. Sections I and II of the catalog contain the primary descriptions, while Section I details manuscript collections of figures including Jane Addams, Carrie Chapman Catt, Florence Haskell Lamont, and Ellen Gates Starr. The records of various national and international organizations are described in Section II, while Sections IV and V list periodicals and photographs respectively. Entitled "Major Subject Collections," Section III constitutes a subject index to the collections described in Sections I and II and can be effectively used in conjunction with the Index, which contains primarily names.

As the title indicates, the *Guide to the Processed Manuscripts of the Tennessee Historical Society* is limited to processed manuscripts, with plans to issue supplements as more material reaches the processing stage. The material has been separated into categories or, in the case of larger collections, grouped under a name. The categories, indicating either the type of material (diary, account book, etc.) or subjects (cemeteries, historic houses) are arranged alphabetically along with the name collections. Since only about 20 percent of the entries are by name, the comprehensive index, occupying more than half of the volume, becomes an indispensable research tool.

The *Calendar of the Claude Elliott Collection* in the Archives Division of the Texas State Library is a miscellany of documents, primarily dating from the 19th century and dealing with numerous subjects and persons. Since their relation to Texas was the only common denominator among the documents, a calendar provides the most comprehensive description. Much work and research has gone into its preparation, and the result is a detailed and highly useful guide. Names of places and persons have been researched and identified, eliminating the necessity for any guesswork on the part of the user. Appendixes provide lists of maps, broadsides, and circulars. The general index, containing primarily personal and place names, must be used with another index to document numbers in order to locate the page on which the description will be found.

Arlington, Va.

ANITA L. NOLEN

Guide to the Historical Manuscripts in the National Archives of Rhodesia, by T. W. Baxter and E. E. Burke. (Salisbury, National Archives of Rhodesia, 1970. xxxiii, 527 p. \$8 in Rhodesia.)

Virtually since its inception in 1935, the National Archives of Rhodesia has included among its activities an on-going manuscript collection program which has attracted over the years papers of over 800 private individuals, families, societies, business organizations, churches, and other groups. The collection is the result of a program involving both the active search for specific groups of "papers" and the more-or-less passive

receipt of gifts and bequests. While some theoretical "purists" may raise an eyebrow at such activities by a public archival agency, especially on the scale practiced by the National Archives of Rhodesia, the authors justify it on grounds of filling "gaps in the historical record," a function apparently not being adequately fulfilled by any other institution in the country.

By the early 1950's, the collection had grown to such proportions that a comprehensive finding aid was needed. The National Archives prepared a typewritten, loose-leaf, six-volume "Descriptive Catalog" of the collection, completed in 1960. Since then the Catalog has been up-dated from time to time, with entries added for recent accessions. The present *Guide* is a condensation of the Catalog, designed to make its information more readily available to potential researchers throughout the world. The Catalog itself is available now only in the research room of the National Archives.

Entries in the *Guide* contain the name of an individual or group, the dates of birth and death or founding and termination (where applicable), an historical sketch of the person's or group's activities in Rhodesia, a description of materials (mostly "diaries, letters, notebooks, reminiscences, maps and memoranda"), and inclusive dates and subjects. The general arrangement of entries is by the individual or organization which created or accumulated the material; entries are listed in a serial number order explained in the introduction to the *Guide*.

Records of an individual or group constitute a "record group." For instance, among the major record groups described in the *Guide* are papers of missionary families (such as Moffat and Livingstone), political figures, and travelers. The National Archives is the repository for Anglican Church records, also described in this *Guide*.

The *Guide* fills a need and does so admirably. It is clearly written and easy to use, and it contains a wealth of information about the collection as a whole and the individual record groups comprising it. The introduction, index, and appendixes are also helpful. The introduction, for example, contains details about restriction policies, laws governing publication of documents (including limits of punishment for violations), and searchroom hours, regulations, and facilities. But the length of biographical and other data on individuals or organizations and their records varies according to their relative historical importance, as judged by the authors. Information about some record groups, apparently considered important, seems excessive for this type volume, while that for other record groups is so limited that it is of little value. There are also a few instances in which background information for a record group is missing altogether. These are exceptions, however, and in the main the work is fairly well balanced and should be a valuable aid to researchers.

University of Florida

EDWIN D. ANTHONY

Notes

The *Drexel Library Quarterly*, 8 (July 1972), is built around the theme "Library Instruction: Methods, Materials, Evaluation."

Although intended for librarians who are responsible for instructing library users, this collection of essays and practical suggestions will be useful to archivists who perform this same service regarding their agencies. It may also be read with profit by experienced teachers who too frequently neglect periodically to examine their own objectives, methods, and instructional materials.

The *Directory: Historical Societies and Agencies in the United States and Canada—1973-1974* (ed. by Donna McDonald) has been published by the American Association for State and Local History and Inforonics, Inc. The updated directory, a regular publication of the AASLH, has been doubled in size to include almost 5,000 historical organizations. Each institution is listed by name, address, telephone number, year of founding, and officer to whom correspondence should be addressed. Affiliated historic sites and museums are not included unless they bear the same name as the sponsoring organization. The *Directory* lists dues and size of membership and staff. Copies, for \$10 each, may be ordered from AASLH, 1315 Eighth Ave., So., Nashville, Tenn. 37203.

With *Records of the Columbia Historical Society of Washington, D.C., 1969-1970*, edited with an introduction by Francis Coleman Rosenberger (Washington, 1971. xxxv, 570 p., illus. \$15.), the society changes from a three-year to a two-year schedule. Articles in this issue of particular interest to archivists include "The Historical Society in a Changing World: Columbia Historical Society 75th Anniversary Address," delivered by James B. Rhoads, Archivist of the United States, before the society on April 12, 1969; and "Washington, D.C., Material in the Collections of the Maryland Historical Society," by P. William Filby.

The 25th anniversary issue of *Forest History*, 16 (Oct. 1972), is devoted to oral history and contains excerpts from 11 memoirs produced by the Forest History Society and by the Regional Oral History Office of the Bancroft Library of the University of California. *Forest History* is published quarterly by the Forest History Society, Inc., Box 1581, Santa Cruz, Calif. 95060; the price for single issues is \$2.

The May 1972 issue of the *Concordia Historical Institute Quarterly*, vol. 45, commemorates the 125th anniversary of the founding of the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod, and the 100th anniversary of the death of Lutheran leader Wilhelm Loehe. Most of the articles were presented as essays at a 125th Anniversary Symposium held in November 1971 in conjunction with the institute's Eleventh Archivists'-Historians' Workshop Conference. A limited number of copies of the special issue

are available for \$3.50 from the Concordia Historical Institute, 801 De-Mun Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 63105.

The National Archives of India has continued its active publication program with *Descriptive List of "Mutiny Papers" in the National Archives of India, Bhopal*, vol. 3, by S. N. Prasad (New Delhi, 1971. iv, 132 p. \$3.78); *Descriptive List of Secret Department Records*, vol. 4, 1783 (New Delhi, 1971. vii, 248 p.); *National Register of Private Papers*, no. 1, part I: *Descriptive List of Documents in the Kapad Dwara Collection, Jaipur* (New Delhi, 1971. xiv, 202 p.); *Fort William-India House Correspondence and Other Contemporary Papers Relating Thereto* (Military Series), vol. 20, 1792-1796, edited by A. C. Banerjee (New Delhi, 1969. i, 686 p. \$10.80); and *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, vol. 11, 1794-1795, by A. I. Tirmizi (New Delhi, 1969. xxxvi, 423 p. \$9.). All of these volumes were released during 1972, despite earlier dates appearing on the title pages.