

## Reviews

MAYGENE DANIELS and  
LAWRENCE H. McDONALD, *Editors*

*Modern Manuscripts: A Practical Manual for Their Management, Care, and Use.*  
By Kenneth W. Duckett. Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1974. xvi, 375 pp. Illustrations, appendixes, notes, bibliography, index. \$16.00 (\$12.00 to AASLH members).

*Modern Manuscripts*, according to its preface, "is directed toward the novice curator" and is intended "as a practical guide, not as an exposition of theory." The book succeeds best within its chosen frame of reference and for its specified audience. It is most effective when most practical and least so when it essays history and theory. Moreover, its practicality makes it a valuable reference tool for the experienced curator as well as the novice.

The hazards of history can be shown in Kenneth Duckett's paragraph (pp. 231-232) on thefts of manuscripts from the Library of Congress by Philip McElhone and Lewis Turner in the 1890s. According to Duckett's account, when the thefts by these two men, "employees of the manuscript section," were exposed, the "scandal" and "public reaction" led to "the creation, in September 1897, of the Manuscript Department" of the library. In fact, the Manuscript Department was one of several departments "created" (effective July 1, 1897) by the action of Congress, signed into law February 19, 1897, three days after McElhone and Turner were arrested and weeks before their trial and conviction or any possible "reaction." They had not been employees of a manuscript section, which, of course, did not exist at the time of their thefts. In this case, Duckett has been victimized by one of his cited sources (O. Lawrence Burnette), though he disregarded a contradictory account in another (Fred Shelley). Similarly, Duckett, in an aside (p. 239), asserts that federal land patents issued after 1826 were signed by a secretary in the President's name and therefore have little value. The date (though repeated) may be a misprint for 1836 when an Act to Reorganize the General Land Office became law. Even so, the Omnibus Bill of March 2, 1833, had earlier accorded the President the same privilege, one which Andrew Jackson invariably employed. The novice curator, therefore, whose answer is "short and to the point" concerning land patent values about this date runs the risk of seriously misleading his inquirer if he relies uncritically on *Modern Manuscripts*.

Mistakes such as these do not discredit *Modern Manuscripts*, but they tell us where to look for its strengths. These are to be found in its treatment of the everyday routines of curators: the techniques in creating a "lead file" for acquisitions, the use of the bone folder or the "archivist's pen," the disposition of nonmanuscript materials from a collection, and the mutual benefits of holding "exit interviews" with researchers. Such practical suggestions are reinforced by thirty-three well-chosen

illustrations and a series of appendixes providing such information as specifications for manuscript containers, a table of equivalents, a perpetual calendar, a directory of professional associations and commercial firms from which further information can be sought, and a glossary of terms. In addition to ample notes and a twenty-five page bibliography, there is a useful summary of "Selected Readings" following each of the nine chapters.

Duckett raises a number of central issues, such as repository specialization, the ethics of curatorial appraisals, the promise of disappointments of computers in bibliographical control, the curator's responsibilities concerning common-law copyright, and appropriate training for careers in manuscript librarianship. His instincts are sound on such topics, and his discussion, distilled from his own substantial experience, is almost always to the point. Stylistically, he has sought to popularize his subject by a jaunty tone (the Dancelotsky papers at Transylvania Historical Society, e.g.), which is, at worst, harmless and, at best, moderately amusing.

*Modern Manuscripts* has a definite place to fill, for which the less comprehensive *Modern Manuscript Library* by Ruth Bordin and Robert Warner is the only comparable predecessor. Through its publication, manuscript curators are placed further in the debt of the American Association for State and Local History, which had earlier published Lucile Kane's invaluable *Guide to the Care and Administration of Manuscripts*. It is to Duckett's credit that *Modern Manuscripts* merits a place on the shelf beside Kane's *Guide*.

*Library of Congress*

JOHN C. BRODERICK

*Manuscript Sources in the Library of Congress for Research on the American Revolution*. Compiled by John R. Sellers, Gerald W. Gawalt, Paul H. Smith, and Patricia Molen Van Ee. Washington: Library of Congress, 1975. iv, 372 pp. Indexes. \$8.70.

The appropriateness of publishing a guide to the manuscripts of the Revolutionary period which are available in the Library of Congress is evident at this time of Bicentennial commemoration. The usefulness of this guide will continue long after the Bicentennial has become a part of our history.

*Manuscript Sources* serves two purposes and serves them well: one, to satisfy a need that is readily apparent; the other, to stimulate an interest that is growing in importance. Assistant Librarian of Congress Elizabeth Hamer Kegan takes note of both purposes in her succinct foreword. She says that the Bicentennial program of the library "took its theme 'Liberty and Learning' from James Madison, who asked: 'What spectacle can be more edifying or more seasonable, than that of Liberty & Learning, each leaning on the other for their mutual and surest support?' From the inception of the program, the Library placed the highest priority on the publication of a guide to its manuscripts of the Revolutionary period, a priority justified by its position as one of the world's principal repositories of original source material on the American Revolution." By satisfying the needs of scholars and amateur historians, specialists and generalists, those with ready access to the library and those at remote distances, this guide will have merited publication. If it also stimulates, as Librarian Kegan says, "others to prepare similar guides to the Revolutionary period manuscripts in government and private repositories," the guide will merit additional praise.

The format of the guide is simple. Two basic divisions list Domestic Collections and Foreign Reproductions. Under the first of these, arranged alphabetically, are Account Books, Journals and Diaries, Miscellaneous Manuscripts, and Orderly Books. Under the latter heading, countries are listed alphabetically, from Austria to Yugoslavia, with 319 entries under the United Kingdom, England. Of the more than 33 million pieces now held in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress, this guide lists 1,617 entries of "original documents and photocopies and transcripts of original documents available in the Library's Manuscript, Music, and Rare Book Divisions and Law Library for the student of economics, religion, everyday life and customs, military affairs, genealogy, women in the Revolutionary period, slavery, Loyalists, and many other aspects of the Revolutionary era." The period is defined as including the years from 1763 to 1789.

Descriptions of the material included in each entry are models of clarity and conciseness. Particularly useful is the biographical sketch of the principal person or persons represented in each collection, placing him/her in time, geography, and relevance to the period. Explanations of various topics covered by the material offer unexpected insights into sources of information. If there are occasional misspellings ("villifying" on page 86) or antiquated spellings where modern usage is preferable (Holstein River might be better as Holston in Entry #390), these are minor flaws in a major contribution.

Treasures of our national heritage remain buried, and often lacking are the proper tools for historian and citizen alike to discover and assimilate them. As the personal testimonial of one whose research and writing of history is pursued often at some distance from large libraries and collections of source materials, let me express the sense of satisfaction and stimulation derived from *Manuscript Sources in the Library of Congress for Research on the American Revolution*.

Newport, Tennessee

WILMA DYKEMAN

*A Bibliography of Printed Battle Plans of the American Revolution, 1775-1795.* By Kenneth Nebenzahl. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press, 1975. xiv, 159 pp. Index. \$12.00.

The publisher's blurb on the front leaf of this book's jacket calls it "the first complete list and description of the battle plans of the American War of Independence that were printed between 1775 and 1795." Claiming completeness for any documentary catalog can be a risky business, as new items inevitably surface after publication; but the book does, at any rate, describe a goodly number of maps and charts (in about 240 entries), including the most important ones from the period. The catalog, a spinoff from Nebenzahl's work on the *Atlas of the American Revolution* (Rand-McNally, 1974), makes a good companion to David Sanders Clark's earlier index (reviewed in *American Archivist*, January 1974), and it adds another welcome volume to the growing stack of books on maps and other graphic documents portraying the American Revolution.

The basic arrangement of the entries in this work is geographical, by campaign area, which is convenient for both geographers and historians. The descriptions furnish the standard cartobibliographical data in fairly conventional format, though the compiler is particularly helpful in his citing of other references to, and reproductions of, each map described. The index and the bibliography are both useful, and the latter includes a number of quite obscure but valuable citations.

This is a slim volume for the \$12.00 price tag, but it does make more widely accessible some very significant documents for the study of the Revolution, particularly its military phases.

*Rockville, Maryland*

P. D. McLAUGHLIN

*Guide to Shaker Manuscripts.* By Kermit J. Pike. Cleveland: Western Reserve Historical Society, 1974. xiii, 159 pp. Paper. \$7.50.

Materials and resources pertaining to the "United Society of Believers (Shakers)" are a welcome addition to church historical literature. Particularly due to increased interest in the history of some of the lesser known sects in America, a renewed interest has been shown in the Shakers, particularly through a recent issue of *Early American Life* (volume 6, number 3, June 1975) in which several articles appeared about the Shakers, including a description of their crafts.

To "Mother" Ann Lee goes the credit for introducing Shakerism in America. She organized the first society in New Lebanon, New York, in 1780; and she traveled extensively, speaking and organizing additional societies as the opportunity presented itself. By 1800, local groups were introduced into Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana, and at one time the society reported a membership of 5,000.

It is indeed fortunate that the Western Reserve Historical Society has in its collections a large volume of materials, consisting of over 10,581 items and 1,876 volumes. The manuscript collections consist of letters, diaries, financial records, land records, legal documents, hymnals, and other miscellanea.

Many manuscripts described in the *Guide* were amassed by Wallace H. Cathcart, director of the Western Reserve Historical Society between 1911 and 1920. They represent the written records of nineteen major Shaker communities in the northwestern United States and occupy 120 linear feet of shelf space. The manuscripts in the *Guide* are arranged by type of document (correspondence, financial records, inspired writings, and music) and then in chronological order as they originated in each local society.

Kermit Pike has, indeed, rendered an excellent service to historical scholarship by making this *Guide* available. It is well arranged and contains useful descriptions of folder contents. The table of contents serves as a pathfinder to the 150-page *Guide*. An appendix lists all the photographs available of individuals and groups. A general index of family names would have been helpful to family historians and genealogists. When dealing with such a large collection, it is not always possible to include details which the scholar, not in a position to examine the originals, would appreciate having.

References to the various communities, covering about twenty, are listed separately on page xiii, and are then keyed to the more detailed pages of the *Guide*.

Because of the significance of the Shaker movement in American church history, and particularly because of its kinship with spiritualism and theosophy, it is safe to assume that the *Guide* will be consulted regularly and repeatedly.

Copies of the 8½ x 11 inch volume are available at \$7.50 plus 76¢ postage from the Western Reserve Historical Society, Publication Department, 10825 East Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio 44106.

*Concordia Historical Institute*

AUGUST R. SUELFLOW



*A Descriptive Guide to the Harvard University Archives.* Compiled by Clark A. Elliott. Cambridge: Harvard University Library, 1974. Unpaginated. Index. \$15.00.

It was the Harvard Corporation, after all, which, on 6th February 1939, defined the scope of a university archives—"official files, records, and documents . . . memorandum books, ledgers, journals, cash-books, vouchers, mimeographed and similar material, and the files of any matter printed for official use"—and in the three and one-half decades since then many other colleges and universities have followed its example in establishing archival units, usually within their libraries. Ted Ship-ton had become the custodian of the Harvard Archives in the preceding year, and what he managed to accomplish in the thirty-one years of his stewardship has become the standard by which each of us, responsible for academic archives, measures his own performance. And so it was with some excitement that I picked up the two and one-half pound volume entitled *A Descriptive Guide to the Harvard University Archives* and began to peruse, a continent's breadth from Cambridge, its content. After several hours of so doing, I am sorry to report that I am unable to discover the rationale for its publication in this form.

For as Clark Elliott, its compiler, notes in his introduction, "This *Guide* is an abstract or shortened version of the shelf-list, to which an index has been added." Now it would seem quite obvious that one expects to find the records of the internal workings of an institution within that institution; in fact, for this very reason Arline Custer precluded the listing of university archives along with university manuscript collections in the earlier volumes of the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections*. It is what is *unexpectedly* found that is bibliographically significant to the searcher, and so the index to a volume such as Elliott's must be detailed and comprehensive. And is it? Let us take a moment to analyze a few of the entries. Section K2 of the *Guide* deals with collected biography, and includes such terms as autographs, blind, Chinese, church, diseases, hairdressing, Jews, Mexican border service, and so forth. All of these are indexed. *But* one browses through other sections of the *Guide* and finds the following not indexed: American Oriental Society (L1-1), National Liberal League records, 1876-79 (L1-2), John Pickering (L1-52), and American Committee for Emigré Scholars (L2-269). The only entry for Jews in the index refers to the aforementioned K2, but why is not the Menorah Society (H5-601) also included under Jews? Chicago is cited only by the K2 reference, but why not also include the Downtown Lunch Club, Chicago (H5-275), which is indexed only under its proper name? And if the index does reflect the Chinese, Indians, Japanese, Negroes, etc. of K2, why does it not also include the Navaho listed in the papers of the eminent anthropologist Clyde Kluckhohn (L2-162)?

One may accept the order of the *Guide* itself, following a classification scheme that seems sensible; but here too arise questions about placement of entries. For instance, in section L, dealing with officers' papers, there is a separation into L1, "Men known chiefly for their Harvard connection, who died before 1940" and L2, "Men . . . who were living in 1940," and yet one finds entries for George Santayana (1863-1952) in both places (L1-292 and L2-259). And the entry for Nathaniel Saltonstall, whose dates are given as 1903-1968, appears in section L1. A more careful editorial review would seem to be in order.

When the call has gone out to archivists and to records custodians in general to publish more comprehensive finding aids, it is irksome to have to scold Harvard for its contribution. But from Harvard, with its three centuries and more of historical

record, we expect the best, and the best is yet to be. For now, only this apologia in Santayana's words: "Yet when you profess to be describing a fact, you can't help antagonizing those who take a different view of it."

*The Bancroft Library*

J. R. K. KANTOR

*Guide to the Manuscript Holdings of the Immigrant Archives.* St. Paul: The Center for Immigration Studies at the University of Minnesota Libraries, 1974. 28 pp.

The Immigrant Archives preserves over 23,000 printed volumes, 2,000 reels of microfilm, especially newspapers and ethnic manuscript and archival collections, and 2,100,000 manuscript items. The geographical focus of this specialized subject collection is North American ethnic groups originating in Southern, Central, and Eastern Europe, and the Middle East. This publication partially supersedes the center's August 1973 inventory that included original newspapers as well as manuscripts. A two-page summary of the printed collections has been included.

Arranged by ethnic group, the manuscript and archival collections of respective groups are listed alphabetically. The types of records included are archives of fraternal organizations, churches, beneficial societies and publishing companies; and private papers of such people as ethnic leaders, clergy, journalists, labor leaders, writers, and politicians. The Finnish, Italian, Polish, Slovak, Slovene, and Ukrainian communities have the beginnings of major national research collections of significance. Parenthetically, the book holdings of these six groups are also the strongest. There are more modest holdings for Croatians, Hungarians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Romanians, Russians, and Serbians.

The *Guide* notes that most collections are under preliminary control. Some, identified by asterisks, have had final processing including the preparation of detailed inventories. Of the 166 manuscript collections listed, some 14 have received final curatorial work. It is not clear whether the remaining 142 collections are fully open to researchers. Some of the latter are on microfilm and may not require processing or inventorying, although some archival agencies inventory their microform holdings. If the 142 collections are open to researchers, the center might encounter substantial security problems above and beyond those of the custodianship of fully processed collections. If the 142 collections are closed to researchers, perhaps their being listed will generate public relations problems for staff archivists. While it is true that the scholarly public needs to be informed quickly that archival and manuscript collections have been acquired by agencies and institutions for preservation, it also needs to know when these collections will be open for research.

*The Balch Institute*

HOWARD L. APPLGATE

*Naval Historical Foundation Manuscript Collections: A Catalog.* Washington: Library of Congress, 1974. xi, 136 pp. \$5.05.

The Naval Historical Foundation, the United States Navy's historical society, has been a depository for the papers of naval officers since its formation in 1926. As a result, the foundation has built up an extremely valuable collection of manuscripts that, since 1949, has been housed in the Library of Congress. In 1965 the foundation underwrote the cost of processing, cataloging, and indexing its holdings, now numbering approximately 337,000 items in 254 individual collections.

Although registers for thirty-six of the more significant groups of papers exist, the lack of a general guide has handicapped naval historians because most have only a dim perception of the gems contained in the collection. Historians with other interests have scarcely known that the collection exists, although it will probably have its greatest impact through use by students of non-operational and even non-naval topics. I suspect that the papers of the radio pioneer Sanford C. Hooper, for instance, will attract more researchers than those of World War II's famed Admiral William F. Halsey and that the records of scientific administrators like Harold G. Bowen and Julius A. Furer will be consulted more frequently than the papers of such World War II operational commanders as Admirals Aaron S. Merrill, Charles A. Lockwood, or Theodore S. Wilkinson.

The largest single group of papers, approximately 43,000 items, are those of Admiral William S. Sims, the commander of American naval forces in Europe in World War I. Other large and important collections, aside from those already mentioned, include the papers of the Civil War Admiral Samuel P. Lee and those of four generations of the Rodgers family (1788-1944). Not far behind in size (10,000 items) is the group which the foundation considers to be its most prized holding, the papers of Admiral Ernest J. King, the Navy's operational head in World War II. Although the collection contains some notable papers relating to the later years of the nineteenth century, it is weak in those covering activities during and preceeding the Civil War. This weakness was caused by the success of the personal papers collecting efforts of the Office of Naval Records and Library (now in Record Group 45 at the National Archives) which were the seeds from which the Naval Historical Foundation Manuscript Collection sprang. Even so, the offspring towers over the parent, for the collection is the largest and most important concentration of naval officer papers in the United States.

Most users of the catalog will find its descriptions of the individual collections quite adequate although an occasional one is ambiguous. The 76-page index, however, is confused, incomplete, misleading, and nearly useless. For instance, the Mexican War entry does not mention material in the John Gwinn, Matthew C. Perry, or Porter Family Papers; while the manuscripts in the Albert S. Greene and Louis A. Kimberly collections relating to the 1889 Apia hurricane are listed only under "Samoa, hurricanes" but those in the James W. Carlin Papers appear under both Apia and Samoa. Had the indexer been more conversant with the collection, or with American naval history, many of the errors could have been avoided; but as it now stands the index is a glowing indictment of computer, "key word" indexing.

*Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute*

K. JACK BAUER

*A Repertoire of League of Nations Serial Documents, 1919-1947.* By Victor Yves Ghebali and Catherine Ghebali. 2 vols. Dobbs Ferry, New York: Oceana, 1973. Bibliography, index. \$60.00.

This two-volume work constitutes a guide to League of Nations documents, printed and mimeographed. Any item, produced in several copies, ordinarily archival in nature, is included. The compilers utilized an existing card file which organized materials in accord with the institutional structure of the league. Separate chapters cover the council, assembly, secretariat, and ancillary bodies like the World Court and International Labor Organization; and there are chapters also on materials reflecting the work of various sections related to financial, economic, legal,

and political matters, and concerns dealing with minorities, refugees, communications, health, social, and intellectual activities.

The compilers were faced with a challenging task in locating and arranging documents because the league never developed a consistent finding system. Each entry has four identifying features adopted from registry cards: a "symbol," usually an abbreviated reference to the originating agency; a "meaning," in the form of the full title; the "period," or dates covered by the document; and "numbering," a reference to the cumbersome code developed by the league as a finding aid. An introductory section in volume 1 is exceedingly useful in explaining this classification system, and any user of league materials must study these pages. An index section also contains a list of symbols with the page numbers on which the documents are listed in these volumes.

The compilers did not limit themselves to the cataloged documents. Each section contains references to supplementary materials in the form of resolutions, rulings, and miscellaneous papers. Also included for each chapter is a useful but highly limited "selected bibliography" of secondary works providing background on the operations of the various agencies or commissions. All entries and editorial comment are in both French and English.

Researchers owe the compilers a real debt of gratitude for their work in organizing the materials represented, but scholars will still have to consult existing descriptive guides, notably those of Marie J. Carroll and of Hans Aufricht, on documents sold and serials of the league. One might have wished also for even brief introductory descriptions of the general scope of the league's documents. Few researchers are aware of the broad, almost universal nature of the information contained in league studies touching almost every area of interest or endeavor. A subject index is included for the registered documents but not for the supplementary entries. It might have been prepared with greater care. Entries are not consistent, with separate ones for "economic weapons," "sanctions," "mutual assistance," and "security, collective"; and all cross references do not materialize. Users must therefore consult the subject index with more than the usual degree of imagination.

This publication should inform researchers of the richness of league materials. Exceedingly valuable also would be to have available a descriptive guide of the league archives in the Rockefeller Library at Geneva.

*The University of Akron*

WARREN F. KUEHL

*Fort William-India House Correspondence and Other Contemporary Papers Relating Thereto.* Vol. 10: 1786-1788. Edited by Ragubir Sinh. New Delhi: Manager of Publications, Government of India, 1972. xv, 761 pp. Maps, illustrations, notes, bibliography, index.

The East India Company was founded in England in 1600 to trade with the Far East. It was one of the earliest chartered companies to be formed by London merchants for trade with different areas of the world. Several other chartered companies, of which the Hudson's Bay Company is perhaps the best known, were given rights over considerable areas of land and therefore established their own governments. The East India Company did not begin in this way but came eventually, in the nineteenth century, to rule over the largest population of them all. Directly or indirectly the company controlled the greater part of the Indian sub-continent. In 1858, as a result of the uprisings in India, company rule was replaced by British rule, Queen Victoria became empress of India, and a viceroy was appointed to represent her

there. This form of government continued with minor changes until 1947 when India and Pakistan became independent members of the British Commonwealth.

As might be expected, the archives covering the three centuries of British rule in India are complicated and divided between India and the United Kingdom. For most of the period of company rule there was a Court of Directors in London which delegated some of its responsibilities to governors and boards in the different parts of India (usually known as presidencies) under direct rule. During the empire years the Court of Directors was replaced by a ministry—the India Office—under the secretary of state for India. The presidencies were retained but now were placed under the viceroy and his Indian cabinet.

On the granting of independence, most of the archives remained *in situ*. The London Archives of the East India Company and the India Office (which have a completely different provenance to those in India) remained in the institution which is now called the India Office Library and Archives. This occupies a new archives building in central London. The Indian archives of both the company and the viceroy remained in the National Archives of India in New Delhi. Although many of the despatches, reports, and letters are duplicated in both, at the present time students of Indian history must work in two continents. Both Archives are attempting to do everything they can to help students, but the vast quantities of records involved make the task difficult.

This thick volume deals with a part of one records series (military and financial correspondence are not included) for a mere three years. It contains the letters which passed between the board at Fort William in Bengal and the Court of Directors in London. They are edited, as we have come to expect, meticulously. There are end-notes for most matters which require elucidation, and there is a summary of the contents in an excellent fifty-page introduction. Although English is probably the second language for most of those concerned in the production of the book, there are very few errors to be noted. My only criticism is of the typography and layout which make the book appear much less interesting and readable than it really is. There is obviously an opening for a good design artist in the Indian Archives.

The contents of this volume illustrate the dilemmas which faced the East India Company for most of its history. The great distance between London and India meant that nine months or more might elapse before the answer could be sent to a simple question. Although there were overland routes between the two countries *via* Istanbul or Cairo, they were subject to frequent interruptions and most correspondence was carried by the company's own ships round the Cape of Good Hope. The inevitable results of this delay must have made life very difficult for the company's servants in India. If the board at Fort William took action before receiving a reply from London, there were complaints. In November 1784 the board received an envoy from the Portuguese viceroy at Goa. Nearly two years later the court wrote deploring their decision (p. 84). On the other hand, when matters were referred to London for decision, the court might either refer it back or defer its decision. It seems to have taken eleven years to reach a decision about the seniority of officers in the company's army (p. 91).

The other dilemma was to decide whether the company was to make a profit for its shareholders or to provide good government for the Indians. The letters to Fort William frequently urge the need to develop more profitable lines of trade in both directions and to economize in the expenses of administration. But they also recommend steps that would undoubtedly reduce their profits, to improve the government of the area. Zemindars are not to be penalized if they fall into debt through no



fault of their own (p. 127); company servants must receive more than subsistence salaries (p. 82); and a general map of India has been produced (p. 413). The letters from London are full of pedagogic admonitions. Since the letters took so long to reach India, the board had to be given some latitude to meet changed situations. The letters from Fort William are usually justificatory, explaining why the board had taken different action. Both sides give their reasons for decisions in some detail. They give the impression of a calm, logical, and rational world.

However, as Ragubir Sinh points out in his introduction, the actual administration was very different. Bribery, corruption, and inefficiency were rampant in India and seriously hindered the work of the company. Company servants were allowed the privilege of trading on their own accounts and frequently paid more attention to the quality and shipping of their own goods than those of the company. Saltpeter, which was exported to Britain for the manufacture of gunpowder, was frequently of the poorest quality and shipped so badly that it was virtually unsaleable (pp. 110 and 111). "Madeira wine" sent to India for sale suffered excessive leakage (probably a euphemism for theft) to the great loss of the company (p. 94). This volume is full of incidents showing the difficulties which faced any eighteenth-century merchant who traded overseas.

*Ottawa City Archives*

EDWIN WELCH

*Inventory of County Records: Ector County Courthouse.* Edited by Carolyn Trigg. Austin: Texas State Library, 1973. ix, 57 pp. Index. Paper. \$1.00.

*Inventory of County Records: Hood County Courthouse.* Compiled by Douglas M. Ferrier. Edited by Mary Pearson. Austin: Texas State Library, 1974. ix, 57 pp. Index. Paper. \$1.00.

*Inventory of County Records: Lee County Courthouse.* Compiled by Charles R. Schultz. Edited by Mary Pearson. Austin: Texas State Library, 1974. ix, 75 pp. Index. Paper. \$1.00.

*Inventory of County Records: Somervell County Courthouse.* Compiled by Douglas M. Ferrier. Edited by Mary Pearson. Austin: Texas State Library, 1974, vii, 49 pp. Index. Paper. \$1.00.

The inventories of the records of the Texas counties of Ector, Hood, Lee, and Somervell are products of the Regional Historical Resource Depository Program, administered by the Archives Division of the Texas State Library. Created by legislation in 1971, this is a statewide plan to coordinate the efforts of academic and other libraries, local officials, and the Texas State Library. It is designed to furnish an overview revealing the age, extent, and condition of county records in Texas. From this data base, a more efficient records system is projected, plus a campaign to preserve the permanently valuable materials and make them more accessible for research.

From the standpoint of the researcher, these inventories constitute a breakthrough of valuable data on county holdings. Each inventory contains a brief sketch, pinpointing the location of the county and providing basic details of its history. Following are short sections concerning the function of each county office, with special reference to constitutional duties. In the body of the inventory, records are separated by office and by subdivisions within the office. At the end of the inventory is an index referring to individual records series through the use of numbers



assigned sequentially throughout the entire publication.

Records description is a strength of each inventory. With each entry representing a separate record, the inventory provides data including title, dates for which the record exists, and volume (number and dimensions for bound volumes, cubic feet for papers). Further notations pertain to the type of information in the record, how the record is arranged, whether it is in good condition, and if it is indexed. In addition to this standard information, the inventory indicates whether the documentation, handwritten or typed, is entered on a standard printed form. Cross references to other entries are easily discernible since the title of the entry referred to is shown in capitals and the entry number in parentheses. Such special features are valuable innovations, often omitted from common inventory practice.

There seems to be but one major deficiency in these inventories: the intended scope and purpose of these documents are unclear. Since each researcher's concept may vary as to what an inventory should encompass, it seems advisable at the beginning of each inventory to define rather closely the objectives of the document so that the reader may grasp the precise use for which the inventory was designed. Several questions occur to this reviewer in studying the Texas county inventories. Does each county inventory account for *all* existing records of the county, or is this a *selective* inventory of certain county records? It appears to be selective. The Somervell County Office of School Trustees has only a single entry, Minutes of the Trustees, 1912-1938. This office, even if defunct, should have more than one series. Neither the introduction nor the School Trustees section of the inventory furnishes any explanation. Where are the records? Are they located in the courthouse or the regional depository? Exact locations of records, as provided in Paul D. Yon's *Guide to Ohio County and Municipal Government Records for Urban Research* (Columbus: Ohio Historical Society, 1973), would be helpful here. Are there other copies of the records, on microfilm or WPA typescripts?

It seems that an inventory of a county would pertain solely to public records. Why, then, is listed the Account Book of the Glen Rose and Walnut Springs Railroad, 1913? The Somervell County inventory again offers no clues. If the inventory is selective and attempts to list only records of archival value, why do we see an entry for Blood Tests (to receive marriage licenses), 1973? Is there any significance to the order in which individual series occur? They are not listed alphabetically and apparently are not in any order according to the relationship between records. An alphabetical or "meaningful" order might have added to the value of the inventory. A more comprehensive introduction dealing with such questions would facilitate better understanding and use of the inventory.

Strengths of the Texas inventories far outweigh any imperfections. Each publication, in a simple but effective format, supplies a steady stream of facts, consistently well organized and more than adequate in depth of comment. For example, the series name offers alternate titles (in parentheses) to help in eliminating guesswork in identifying records. The descriptions are uniform and detailed, not only faithfully conveying the essential information but also pointing to the presence of data not normally found in that record group. The entry regarding Ector County deeds, for example, notes the "Odessa College field notes and College plat," an inclusion of which the researcher would be unaware but for this extra disclosure. Another asset of the inventories are the indexes, which simply and effectively refer the reader to the record desired, even though the series may vary in title.

The Regional Historical Records Depository Program is making a significant contribution toward the management and use of county records in the Lone Star

State. It is obvious that this program is off to a good start in the ambitious undertaking of inventorying the records of 254 counties. The inventories completed for Ector, Hood, Lee, and Somervell Counties indicate that this program will be most successful in encouraging research in this vast wealth of source material.

*South Carolina Department of  
Archives and History*

JULIAN LANDRUM MIMS

*Index to Applications for Texas Confederate Pensions.* Compiled by John M. Kinney. Austin: Texas State Library, 1975. vii, 354 pp. \$4.50.

The *Index* represents the final product of a project initiated in 1968 to index applications for Confederate service-connected benefits granted by the state of Texas. The sixty-five thousand applications now identified in this book will interest a wide variety of researchers, especially social historians and genealogists. With this list specific applications can be located with relative ease.

An everyday business technique—electronic data processing (EDP)—was employed, and the publication is a reproduced, computer-printed, permanent reference file. The project to index these records proves the extent to which a project director, usually an archivist, and a computer programmer must coordinate efforts to achieve success.

Raw data were selected with the needs of the researcher in mind, and an index providing much more than a name and number list resulted. Additional facts such as the applicant's county of residence and facts regarding the unusual contents of some applications were considered. Adequate references to identify the source of raw data are also provided.

The volume is divided into three parts. The major section includes approved pensions. All rejected pensions are grouped in a separate part. The researcher can thus determine whether a rejected pensioner was later approved. Likewise, the residents of the Texas Confederate Home and the Confederate Woman's Home are listed within a distinct division.

The few minor flaws appear to be related to the efforts of the computer programmer. A basic concept of any EDP system involves recording raw data into standard tabulating fields, and any deviation should be explained. Common raw data appear to have been divided into six fields. However, there are blank spaces where standard data should appear. The researcher may wonder if the key punch operator failed to record data or if the data were unavailable. Although a minor detail, it is unfortunate that the title *Mrs.* was alphabetized as a given name, because it could have been done otherwise. Further, the page numbers could have best been printed on the lower center part of each page rather than in the right hand corner of each. A dash preceding an entry indicates that there is unusual or additional information in the application; an asterisk indicates that the application is missing from the files. In many cases, without any explanation, an entry will be preceded by both a dash and an asterisk.

The reader is provided ample information about Texas pension laws and the contents of the application files. One addition to the introduction would be helpful. The modern researcher using an EDP permanent reference might find it quite helpful to have basic facts regarding the program used in creating that file. Many researchers might conceive beneficial projects known in computer lingo as "sort and select programs." Further, other states granting similar pensions could con-

sider compatible programs if they so desired. Such cooperation between states would be valuable to the researcher.

Certainly the State Archives of Texas has completed a worthwhile major project. It might well serve as a guide for others with plans to index any records with the use of a computer. EDP can be a marvelous tool in making records available to researchers, as evidenced by this valuable publication.

*Forest, Mississippi*

RICHARD S. LACKEY

*World Film & Television Study Resources: A Reference Guide to Major Training Centers and Archives.* By Ernest D. Rose. Bonn-Bad Godesberg: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, 1974. 421 pp. \$14.00.

An unusually comprehensive loose-leaf guide to film study resources around the world has been published by the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung of the Federal Republic of Germany. The guide, by Ernest Rose of Temple University, is a geographically organized reference source of information about film and television study training centers and film archives in seventy-five countries. It includes information about well-known institutions in Europe and North America as well as reports of recent developments in regions of Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America. Its loose-leaf binding permits the updating of information by replacement or addition of pages.

Rose assembled the data he presents from directories and organizational membership lists in print, from personal visits to about half of the world's film schools, from interviews with administrators, professors, and students, as well as from responses to a questionnaire he sent to the major archives. The author has also added an informative introductory article about the background, development, and conduct of film study abroad, appendixes on admission exams and selection criteria, selected readings organized geographically, introductory statements about film study in each geographic region, and descriptive material about the publisher's media support activities and the activities of the other organizations that cooperated in this publishing venture.

This guide should prove helpful to media scholars with the need and inclination to travel abroad. It is the first comprehensive work in English that attempts to assemble information on film training and archival study resources. The section on North America differs from the other guides already available in that it lists only colleges and universities offering advanced degree programs in media study and focuses on those schools that are of particular interest to prospective students from other parts of the world.

*Library of Congress*

JOHN B. KUIPER

*The Old Dominion in the Seventeenth Century: A Documentary History of Virginia, 1606-1689.* Edited by Warren M. Billings. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1975. xxii, 324 pp. Notes, illustrations. \$12.95.

This book is the fifth volume to appear in a series of *Documentary Problems in Early American History* issued by the Institute of Early American History and Culture at Williamsburg. Thus it stands in the company of such excellent documentaries as those by Edmund S. Morgan on the Stamp Act crisis and Michael G. Hall and

others on the Glorious Revolution in America. Warren Billings can hold his head high, for his work is equal to the best of the series.

All of the subjects one would expect to find treated in a volume on the first permanent English colony in North America are dealt with here. There are chapters devoted to the problems of early settlement, governmental structure, and economy; and there are chapters concentrating on the newer historiographical concerns for bound labor and social structure. Reflective of a recent publication date is the frequent occurrence of documents of a sexual nature. Early Virginians were a concupiscent breed.

Billings divides his work into ten chapters, each of which is accompanied by an introductory essay. The editor's remarks are uniformly helpful and illuminating. Documents are rendered in the expanded editorial method which lends itself to easier reading than literal transcription. Useful and well-researched illustrations include four maps plus two conjectural drawings of period dwellings. While many of the documents are taken from older printed sources by men like William Hening and H. R. McIlwaine, the majority of them come from county records, especially deed books and court papers. Billings is wise to concentrate on local records which often have been neglected in past publications but which contain sizable pieces of information.

This reviewer's only complaint is one over which Billings may not have had any control. Previous volumes in the series have not had indexes, and Billings's work is no exception. However, more than any other book in the series, this volume needs one. Many documents in one chapter are closely related to those in other sections. For example, several documents in the fourth chapter, "The Structure of Society," relate to those in the tenth chapter, "Life in Seventeenth-Century Virginia." Numerous individuals who were important in the settlement of early North Carolina appear throughout Billings's volume, but without an index it is difficult to use that information. Future works in the series would be improved by the addition of indexes.

On balance, Billings has produced an excellent documentary volume. It should stand as a model of what thematic arrangements of original source material can be for some years to come.

*North Carolina Division of Archives and History*

WILLIAM S. PRICE, JR.

*Secrets of the Fascist Era.* By Howard McGraw Smyth. Carbondale and Edwardsville: Southern Illinois University Press, 1975. xxi, 305 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. \$15.00.

Captured Italian documents of the Fascist era form one of the least known and least exploited collections of records in the custody of the National Archives. Unlike captured German records which were carried back to Washington en masse, Italian records constitute a very small and select body of documentation. They highlight those aspects of Fascist Italy's foreign and domestic policy that were of interest to Allied intelligence officers operating in a war zone.

*The Secrets of the Fascist Era* attempts to bring these collections to the attention of interested scholars and, "in the midst of . . . suspicions and accusations," to remind the general public and academic community of "the superb services of Uncle Sam" in collecting these materials. It is part history, part memoir, and part descriptive finding aid. In his capacity as a historian and Italian area specialist for the Departments of State and the Army, Smyth played an active role in the process by which the records he describes became part of the National Archives.

This is a work with many obvious strong points. *Secrets of the Fascist Era* is well written and generously illustrated. Its footnotes are detailed, informative, and often quite entertaining. The bibliography, while not exhaustive, is adequate. Smyth has used his primary sources well. Without doubt this book will be the definitive work on the subject.

Nevertheless, the reviewer is left with two major reservations. First, was a book-length treatment of the subject necessary? *Secrets of the Fascist Era* is an expansion of a paper delivered at a 1968 National Archives conference on captured records and since published in both the United States and Italy. The original article seems to fulfill all the objectives which Smyth has set out for his book: "to discuss the provenance of the documents, the voyages and vicissitudes of the collections in Italy and beyond, . . . to describe precisely who did the filming, where and how it took place, and finally to account for the originals" (p. xv). Smyth has added some very detailed descriptions of the records and a short chapter on a small body of captured records in the Library of Congress. However, the bulk of the new material that he has included in the book is historical padding. It is information intended for the general reader rather than the specialist. Typical is the section, "Mussolini's Death: Assassination or Execution" (pp. 194-205), which is entertaining reading but has nothing to do with the author's theme. The general reader to whom this section is directed will probably turn to a biography for information on the death of Mussolini, while the scholar has no need of this background.

A second reservation concerns whether these records merit such detailed treatment. Captured Italian records are, after all, select documentation. Professional historians and archivists labored for almost a decade to select and microfilm the most important of the captured German archives. The Italian documents were gathered in haste, for a variety of reasons, from a much larger and unavailable body of records. We do not know how accurately or completely they reflect the activities of the Fascist government. Furthermore, many of these documents are available in published form, while others have been adequately described elsewhere. The Ciano diaries and most of the Lisbon Papers were published twenty years ago. The Special Reports of the Psychological Warfare Branch (PWB) do make fascinating reading since one apparent criterion for their selection was that they contained information embarrassing to Americans who were political opponents of the Roosevelt administration. It is interesting to speculate on what information the PWB chose not to copy from the captured archives in its possession. Mussolini's Private Papers are also highly selective since the purpose for which the Duce assembled them was personal vindication. This leaves only the "small, rather miscellaneous collection of Italian materials at the Library of Congress" (p. xiii), and the extensive military documents collections which are described in a three-volume publication of the National Archives.

Smyth has attempted too much. He is writing a popular history of the vicissitudes of a select body of documents whose fate can interest only a rather limited body of scholars. It is not that he fails to deal adequately with his subject, but rather that the final product is a form of literary and academic overkill.

*National Archives and Records Service*

JAMES EDWARD MILLER

*History Remembered, Recovered, Invented.* By Bernard Lewis. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1975. 112 pp. Notes, index. \$6.95.

When Americans invented the Fourth of July they really started something. The French straightaway copied the idea with their Bastille Day and the new fad spread.



Soon every country had its national holiday. And as new nations arose one of the first things each did was to designate its Independence Day. A national patriotic holiday has become almost as much of a necessity for the modern state as a written constitution.

Using the development of modern national holidays as a point of departure for the Benjamin Gottesman Lectures that he delivered at Yeshiva University in 1974, Bernard Lewis proceeds to share some of his reflections on the nature of history. He points out that the two most recently inaugurated national commemorations are examples of history purposively recovered. Almost ironically, both the heroic fall of the Jewish stronghold at Masada in 66 A.D. and the foundation of the Persian monarchy by Cyrus the Great at Persepolis had been completely forgotten by the two peoples. All knowledge of both historic episodes had to be recovered from outside sources: Masada from the Greek account of Josephus who was ignored for a thousand years by his own people; and Cyrus, who was forgotten by his people for 2500 years, from Jewish and Greek sources.

These intriguing introductory remarks lead Lewis into an exploration of why and how history is remembered, forgotten, recovered, or in some cases simply invented. Drawing most of his examples from Jewish and Arabic history, the area of his special competence as Dodge Professor of Near Eastern Studies at Princeton and permanent member of the Institute for Advanced Study, he discusses the poverty of Medieval Jewish historiography, resulting from the outright rejection of history after the defeat and dispersion of the Jews in 66, and the parallel dead-end of history that the Moslem conquest of the Middle East represented for that area. He shows how the overlay of Islam effectively obliterated virtually all knowledge of any previous history, and how not until the late nineteenth century did Egyptians learn anything of the grandeur of their Pharaohs, or not until even later did the Iraqis establish any identity with ancient Assyria and Babylon, and how it still proves impossible under the pressures of pan-Arab nationalism for Syria to recognize its descent from Aramaic culture.

As one reads these three lectures the mind races ahead, formulating scores of questions, and rests from time to time to ruminate. Is not the state of mind Lewis describes in the Middle East tailor-made for a series of nationalistic demagogues? Can pan-Arabism possibly deal with the problem? And how astonishingly similar it all seems to what we have seen happening since 1945 in Southeast Asia and in Africa. But Lewis does not disappoint us. He has anticipated our questions, and offers ever more fascinating insights with every page we turn.

Not the least interesting thought that arises from all this concerns the role of the archivist. The central problem for archival management, aside from the ever pressing one of storage space, is that of selection. What to keep and what to throw away? How much extra-national material to include? Whether to search out such material or simply select from what comes accidentally or unsolicited? Lewis does not take up these questions directly, but they are implied in almost every paragraph. If the Jews ignored Josephus for almost 1900 years only to find they needed him, and if the Persians forgot Cyrus only to reclaim him from foreign sources after nearly 2500 years, who would hazard a guess, much less a prediction, on what a people will demand to know about their past a thousand years hence, or even a hundred? Perhaps they really will want their ancestors' laundry lists.



*The Chronology of Oral Tradition: Quest for a Chimera.* Oxford Studies in African Affairs. By David P. Henige. New York: Oxford University Press, 1974. vii, 265 pp. Tables, notes, bibliography, index, appendixes. \$4.75.

Although this book is part of the Oxford Studies in African Affairs and purports to provide a better understanding of the chronology of African oral traditions, it is most useful as a comparative study of the chronological problems inherent in the oral traditions of societies in a much wider geographical area. The author compares examples of the problems in the dating of oral traditions for groups in Europe, Asia, and Africa from the pre-Christian era to the present. The chronological problem is, essentially, how to develop historical sequences in the Western chronological model using the traditions of oral societies. The first half of the book is dedicated to explaining the common problems that exist in superimposing a chronology on existing oral traditions. The latter chapters examine the chronological problems of the traditions of the Fante and Asante peoples of West Africa.

Although Henige's language is cumbersome and jargonistic throughout this study, it is at its worst in the first two chapters. Unfortunately, plowing through them lends no more to the understanding of basic chronological problems than has already been covered by other prominent Africanists such as Jan Vansina and Philip Curtin. In these chapters the author points out that the chronographer can use archaeological finds, generational averaging, rulers, and synchronisms as well as other methods to establish a relative chronology for oral traditions. He discusses the patterns of chronological distortion that can result from these methods and the circumstances for the distortion; he also makes "an assessment of the limitations of the resulting chronological data." The fundamental problems which the chronographer must face are: faulty synchronisms, events that are incorrectly remembered in the oral traditions as happening simultaneously; telescoped or truncated historical accounts; artificially lengthened historical accounts; or deliberately manipulated traditions used for the purpose of legitimizing authority or proving dynastic relationship. Henige suggests that some practical clues for spotting chronological distortions are very long reigns of rulers, similarity between myth and tradition, incorrect generational averaging based on the assumption that successive rule passed from father to son, and the imposition of Western values for antiquity on traditional societies.

In a general way the author's explanation of chronological problems is helpful; but in the last two chapters, "The Traditional Chronology of the Coastal Fante," and "Asante Micronology," the author does not or cannot effectively apply to the Fante and Asante chronologies the model problems set forth in the first few chapters. This leads one to wonder whether examples of chronological problems over such a wide geographical area can actually add to one's appreciation of the unique chronological problems in Africa, or whether it would have been more helpful to compare the chronological problems within the multicultural African continent itself.

From the viewpoint of African chronology, it is the practical examples of the chronological problems of African oral societies in Chapter 3, "Literacy, Indirect Rule and the Political Role of Antiquity in Oral Tradition," and Chapters 4 and 5 on the Fante and Asante chronologies that are most helpful. The other chapters and the three appendixes—"The Assyrian King Lists," "The Jodhpur [India] Chronicles," and "The Spartan Royal Genealogies"—are helpful for understanding the general problems of the chronology of oral traditions.

Henige concludes that the best chronology that can be achieved with oral traditions will be at best only relatively accurate and that any quest for exactitude is fruitless.

*National Archives and Records Service*

DEBRA L. NEWMAN

### BRIEFLY NOTED

The following are notes and brief reviews of recent publications. The reviewers are archivists and manuscript curators in the Washington, D.C., area. Unsigned notes are by members of the *American Archivist* editorial staff.

*A Guide to Special Collections*, compiled by Susan Bellingham with assistance from Norma Smith and the staff of the Division of Archives and Special Collections, is the sixty-eight-page, June 1975 issue of *McMaster University Library Research News*, and replaces the guide issued three years ago. This is a descriptive list of the holdings of the archives and manuscript collection of a major Canadian university. The nearly seventy-five collections described in the guide relate to many aspects of Canadian social and literary history. Noteworthy in the holdings of the collections are those papers dealing with literary figures. Transcending purely Canadian subjects, the collections contain papers and first editions of Charles Dickens, George Orwell, Anthony Burgess, Bertrand Russell, and H. G. Wells. *A Guide to Special Collections* is published by the University Library Press at McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. [Bruce Ashkenas]

The Library of Congress has published *Leadership in the American Revolution* (Washington: 1974. ix, 135 pp. \$4.50), five papers read in May 1974 at the third in the series sponsored by the library of symposia on the Revolution. The contributions are consistent with the high intellectual standard set by the volumes derived from the two earlier symposia. Alfred H. Kelly, Marcus Cunliffe, Gordon Wood, Don Higginbotham, and Bruce Mazlish discuss the state of mind and competence of the political leadership; the charisma, commitment, and austerity of men conspicuous in civil and military fields; Washington's psychological makeup; the status and innovativeness of the military leadership; and unforeseen side effects of the measures taken by civil leaders to drum up popular support. The footnotes, inconveniently placed after each chapter, indicate that the speakers relied almost exclusively on secondary sources and on letterpress publications of personal papers, rather than on archival material. [Alan F. Perry]

The Institute of Agricultural History at England's University of Reading has recently published an attractive and useful book, *Ransomes of Ipswich, A History of the Firm and Guide to its Records* (64 pp.), written by D. R. Grace and D. C. Phillips. The firm dealt with is one of the few existing British agricultural engineering companies that can trace its origins to the eighteenth century. Archives of the company deposited at the Institute of Agricultural History are notable for their diversity of type, extensive coverage of the company's products and activities, and their time span, ranging from the late eighteenth century to the 1960s. For descriptive purposes the records are arranged according to a classification system based on a "structural model" of the activities and organization of the firm. This method has enabled

the compilers of the guide to avoid some inevitable problems in determining provenance. It would seem to be applicable to description of records of other business firms that have accumulated diverse records during a long history of numerous organizational changes. [Harold T. Pinkett]

The Institute of Southeast Asian Studies has published the third issue of the semi-annual *Southeast Asia Microfilms Newsletter* for the SARBICA-CONSAL Regional Microfilm Clearinghouse. In an attempt to prevent wasteful duplication and to utilize expensive equipment to the fullest, the newsletter is one means by which the clearinghouse disseminates information on all matters relating to the production, distribution, and use of Southeast Asian microforms; encourages cooperation and coordination of international microfilming programs/projects; and shares experience and expertise on various microform matters. It lists new microfilms made or purchased, sets to be collated for filming, purchases of new equipment, and requests of subscribing member institutions. Articles and extracts of papers delivered by members of both organizations at regional conferences are intended not only to report on current trends and developments in Southeast Asian microforms but to stimulate also discussion about common microform problems. In a special section, the newsletter includes bibliographic information about current publications relating to microforms issued by both member and nonmember institutions to assist researchers in Southeast Asian resources. The newsletter is distributed free upon request; contact SARBICA Secretariat, c/o National Archives of Malaysia, Bangunan Persekutuan, Jalan Sultan, Petaling Jaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. [Ronald J. Plavchan]

The Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress has issued two publications which present selective, topical bibliographies pertaining to nineteenth-century maps in their collection. The first publication, *Ward Maps of United States Cities: A Selective Checklist of Pre-1900 Maps in the Library of Congress* (Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1975. 24 pp. \$.95), was compiled by Michael H. Shelley. This checklist, which will be a useful tool for urban researchers and genealogists utilizing the United States decennial censuses, describes maps which show ward boundaries for thirty-five cities (the twenty-five most populous cities in 1880 as well as ten other significant cities) at various intervals between 1790 and 1899. The entries, which are arranged alphabetically by city and thereunder chronologically, include the date the map was published, the census year for which the boundaries apply, author, publisher, scale, dimensions, and miscellaneous notes. The second publication, *Railroad Maps of the United States: A Selective Bibliography of Original 19th Century Maps in the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress*, compiled by Andrew M. Modelski (Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1975. 112 pp. \$2.05), provides a significant bibliography for another important nineteenth-century topic, the development of a national transportation network. An introductory essay discusses the development and scope of nineteenth-century railroad mapping, while the bibliographical entries for over 600 maps are arranged chronologically and alphabetically under four categories: maps which show railroads in the entire United States, within five broad geographical regions and within individual states, as well as maps of separate railroad lines. The entries include author, title, scale, dimensions, and annotations which indicate geographical coverage and general content. An index is also included. Both publications are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. [Ronald E. Grim]

The National Archives and Records Service has published *Chinese Studies in Federal Records* (San Bruno, California: NARS, 1975. 27 pp.). Brief descriptions of federal records in the San Francisco Archives Branch which relate to Chinese studies include records of the District Courts, the Supreme Court, the Bureau of Customs, the U.S. Census, and the State Department. Most of the records described were created by federal agencies in northern California, northern Nevada, Hawaii, and American Samoa. Also included are a checklist of relevant microfilm publications of NARS, an annotated chronology of treaties and major laws affecting Chinese immigration to the United States, and a brief bibliography of other published works on Chinese-Americans. To order, contact Federal Archives and Records Center, National Archives and Records Service, 1000 Commodore Drive, San Bruno, California 94066. [William H. Leary]

The American Psychiatric Association has published *Confidentiality, A Report of the 1974 Conference on Confidentiality of Health Records*, prepared by Natalie Davis Spingarn. Its brief discussion of the appropriate "balance between destroying records—or expunging them periodically—for the sake of present personal privacy and keeping them for the sake of researchers who will add to science and to history," (p. 32) although limited in scope, should interest medical historians and archivists. The 58-page pamphlet is available for \$1.00 from the American Psychiatric Association, Publications Sales Office, 1700 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

Greenwood Press has published *Index to Biographies of Englishmen 1000-1485 Found in Dissertations and Theses*, by Jerome V. Reel, Jr. (1975. 704 pp. \$30.00). The *Index* serves as a guide to biographies found in dissertations and theses concerning medieval England and accepted for advanced degrees in Great Britain, Canada, and the United States between 1930 and 1970. The volume includes an alphabetical list of biographical subjects with basic data about each and references to dissertations in which further information is available. Listings of subjects by death or flourishing dates, county or area of landholding, occupation, and author of dissertation in which the subject appears, as well as a bibliography, are also included.

*Women's History: Resources at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin*, compiled by James P. Danky and Eleanor McKay, provides a guide to research resources for women's history in the society's holdings. This 24-page pamphlet is available for \$1.00 plus 25¢ postage from the Business Office, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 816 State Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706.

*Guide to the INA Corporation Archives*, by Mary Elizabeth Ruwell (INA Corporation, Philadelphia, 1975) describes historical materials in the custody of the INA Corporation Archives. Primarily, the Archives holds records of the Insurance Company of North America, which in 1967 became a component of INA Corporation. The 21-page guide is organized by record groups corresponding to functions or departments of the corporation and describes the nature, provenance, background, volume, and location of the records.

*The Shaping of American Library Education*, by Charles D. Churchwell, attempts to identify and assess the development of library education in the U.S. in the two decades following World War I. Churchwell gives special attention to the efforts of the Board of Education for Librarianship to upgrade library education in

this country to a professional level. His book concentrates on five areas of interest: (1) the origin of the Board of Education for Librarianship, (2) the role of the Association of American Library Schools, (3) reactions to the Williamson Report, (4) the Carnegie Corporation and the development of library education, and (5) the reactions to the program first offered by the Graduate Library School of Science. *The Shaping of American Library Education* can be purchased for \$8.50 from Order Department, American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

### OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED

The *American Archivist* has received the following books of interest. Books reviewed are not listed here, but listing does not preclude future review.

*American Sportsmen and the Origins of Conservation.* By John F. Reiger. New York: Winchester Press, 1975. 316 pp. Maps, illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. \$10.00.

*Les Archives de l'architecture conservée par l'état en Belgique.* Miscellanea Archivistica VII. By Anne Libois. Brussels: Archives Générales du Royaume, 1974. v, 179 pp. Paper.

*Badger House Community, Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado.* Publications in Archeology 7E, Wetherill Mesa Studies. By Alden C. Hayes and James A. Lancaster. Washington: National Park Service, 1975. xiii, 205 pp. Maps, illustrations, tables, appendixes, bibliography, index.

*A Bibliographic Guide to American Colleges and Universities from Colonial Times to the Present.* By Mark Beach. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1975. vi, 314 pp. Index. \$17.50.

*Boletín Informativo del Archivo Nacional de Panamá.* 3 (August 1975). 93 pp.

*Documents Diplomatiques Français 1932-1939.* 2<sup>e</sup> Serie (1936-1939). Tome IX (21 Mars-9 Juin 1939). By Commission de publication des documents relatifs aux origines de la guerre 1939-1945. Paris: Imprimerie National, 1974. Notes, index. li, 1084 pp.

*Gentlemen in Crisis: The First Century of the Union League in Philadelphia, 1862-1962.* By Maxwell Whiteman. Philadelphia: The Union League of Philadelphia, 1975. xii, 386. Illustrations, appendix, notes, index. \$10.00.

*Guide to Archives Repositories in Finland.* Helsinki: National Archives of Finland, 1975. 83 pp.

*Guide to Nazareth Literature, 1873-1973: Works by and about the Congregation of the Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth.* Compiled by Sister Mary Jane Menzenska, CSFN. Philadelphia: Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth, 1975. xvii, 263 pp. Appendixes, index.

*Het Rijksarchief in de Provinciën Overzicht van de Fondsen en Verzamelingen. I-De Vlaamse Provinciën.* Brussels: Algemeen Rijksarchief en Rijksarchief in de Provinciën, 1974. 405 pp. Maps, tables, notes, index.

*Historical Data Relating to Counties, Cities and Towns in Massachusetts.* Prepared by Paul Guzzi. Boston: The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1975. 92 pp. \$1.00.

*Index to the Letters and Papers of Frederick Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1896-1902, in Lambeth Palace Library.* By Melanie Barber. London: Mansell, 1975. xii, 160 pp. \$24.00.

- India Office Library and Records, Report: 1 April 1972 to 31 December 1973.* London: McCorquodale Printers Ltd., 1975. 121 pp. Illustrations.
- Inventaire des dossiers relatifs à la Belgique et au Grand-Duché de Luxembourg conservés dans le fonds Waterstaat (1820-1823) aux Archives Générales du Royaume à la Haye.* Miscellanea Archivistica VIII. By Marie-Rose Thielemans. Brussels: Archives Generales du Royaume, 1974. vii, 105 pp. Notes, index.
- Kobenhavnske Politi—Og Domsmyndigheder.* Copenhagen: Landsarkivet for Sjaelland, 1975. iii, 233 pp.
- Lewis and Clark: Historic Places Associated with Their Transcontinental Exploration (1804-06).* The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, vol. 13. Series edited by Robert G. Ferris. Washington: National Park Service, 1975. ix, 429 pp. Maps, illustrations, notes, index. \$8.35.
- Manual de Procedimientos para la Administracion de las Hojas de Vida en Microfilmacion.* Medellin: Universidad De Antioquia, 1975. 98 pp.
- An Ohio Reader, Reconstruction to the Present.* By Thomas H. Smith. Grand Rapids: William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, 1975. 439 pp. Paper. \$5.95.
- An Ohio Reader, 1750 to the Civil War.* By Thomas H. Smith. Grand Rapids: William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, 1975. 324 pp. Paper. \$4.95.
- Permanente Tentoonstelling Catalogus.* By Dr. Joseph Marchal and Dr. Luc Danhieux. Bruges: Rijksarchief Brugges, 1974. 127 pp. Illustrations, index.
- Report of the Director of National Archives for the Year 1974.* Salisbury: The National Archives of Rhodesia, 1975. 15 pp.
- The Statesman's Year-Book: Statistical and Historical Annual of the States of the World for the Year 1975-1976.* Edited by John Paxton. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1975. xxviii, 1556 pp. Maps, tables, index. \$6.95.
- Wilbur and Orville Wright: A Chronology Commemorating the Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Orville Wright August 19, 1871.* By Arthur G. Renstrom. Washington: Library of Congress, 1975. ix, 234 pp. Illustrations, index. \$2.30.