

Reviews

MAYGENE DANIELS and
LAWRENCE H. McDONALD, *Editors*

Museum Cataloging in the Computer Age. by Robert G. Chenhall. Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1975. viii, 261 pp. Illustrations, charts, tables, notes, index. \$17.50.

Most books dealing with this subject are written by computer scientists. Computer science, like most other highly specialized disciplines, has developed a jargon which few people outside the discipline understand. Consequently, most such highly specialized treatises on particular applications of the computer are quickly laid aside by museum workers and archivists alike.

Museum Cataloging in the Computer Age could easily have been another such book. But it is not. Here we have a book written not by a computer scientist or electronic engineer, but by a social scientist and anthropologist. It is written because there was a clear indication for "a need for some kind of publication to give the layman a better understanding of data banks—what they are, how they work, when they are and are not useful, and what it takes to create them." The chief merit of this book is therefore that the museum workers and archivists who never were exposed to computer jargon can now read about the particular application the book deals with in clear, simple, and therefore understandable language.

I have mentioned archivists on equal terms with museum workers as if the book were about cataloging in museums *and* archives. This is not done unintentionally. Many questions posed are absolutely basic to documentation of many kinds of materials and are equally valid for archival cataloging. Indeed, archivists can use the basic concepts discussed in chapters 1 to 5 (a little over one third of the book) to good advantage. The problems encountered in museum cataloging closely parallel those encountered in archival cataloging. The objects to be cataloged are multifarious and do occur as single objects as well as in artificially organized groups consisting of many multifarious single objects. Chapters 2 and 4 discuss the basic documentation "input" question.

Chapter 3, "Why Use a Computer," seems to be somewhat out of place in the total organization of the book, because here the basics of such matters as computer activities, flow charts, and potential uses of computers in museums are discussed. This subject matter would logically follow the discussion on the organization and standardization of the "input," which is discussed in chapters 2 and 4, and the actual creation of the "input" which is discussed in chapter 5.

Chapter 6, which by far exceeds the other chapters in number of pages (146), describes seven computer (packaged) systems. This chapter is the technical part of the book and perhaps the least useful of the chapters. Packaged computer systems tend

to "outdate" quickly. Such systems are available on the market and thus can be bought. To describe fully seven such systems in the book has resulted in an unbalanced whole. The imbalance could have been prevented by placing the system descriptions in an appendix. A more complete and detailed evaluation of each system could then have made up the contents of chapter 6. The book concludes with a discussion on the planning needed to get started and, in chapters 7 and 8, a look at future developments.

This book, in spite of its minor organizational faults, "provides the museum administrator with enough knowledge about computers and computerized cataloging systems presently in use to make informed decisions."

Public Archives of Canada

H. L. P. STIBBE

Subject Classification Guide. Records Management Series. Ottawa: Public Archives of Canada, n.d. 215 pp.

This publication of the Public Archives of Canada is attractive, businesslike, and well done. It is a large three-ring binder with plenty of room for the material now in it and for the additional material that will inevitably be added. A unique idea is the inclusion of a complete section showing how the system would work for a fictional major department. With this teaching tool already available, instructional classes on the use of the system will be easier to hold.

The introduction states that there are two filing systems found in general use within the federal government of Canada: block numeric and duplex numeric. It further states that the choice was made in this manual to use the block numeric because it "is the more popular one." "Popular" must mean that more people are using it. It may be assumed, therefore, that there will be less resistance to this guide from potential users. It is as clear, but not stated, that a duplex numeric system might be more difficult to install, even though it seems more logical. The manual itself admits that duplex numeric provides a better grouping of like subjects. For ease in transferring clerical personnel to new and different assignments or departments, it is an advantage in the long run to adopt a system that groups subjects logically. Then, with the basic system as a common ground, the special classification requirements of any organization within the federal government could be inserted rather easily. As an example, in the system chosen (i.e., block numeric) the program elements of records management are scattered throughout the system without any easy way of bringing them together physically. This is because the block numeric system as presented in this manual appears to be a codification of subjects on the basis of the alphabet, rather than on functional relationship. In duplex numeric, all elements of records management should naturally group together.

The decision to use the more popular system may have been an easier one in the sense that it rocked fewer boats. It systematizes and alphabetizes what is, in effect, already there, without attempting a more difficult step: to improve Canada's classification system by constructing a rational and common system that might be harder to implement but would group material more logically. Other large organizations have had experience with systems similar to the duplex numeric, and have found it to be easily installed, readily understood, and engendering greater ease of movement for clerical personnel within the organizational structure. It is not necessarily so, as this guide posits, that "expansion . . . is difficult and time consuming." It might

have been more far-sighted to use a completely artificial classification system to obviate any problems of bilingualism.

In any case, the test of a classification manual is not what somebody thinks about it, but whether it works. Can the people that use it to file, file; can the people that retrieve records find what they want? No reviewer can make a judgment on that. It would be helpful to know, in about two years, how this manual has worked out in actual practice, and how successful it has been as a long-term contribution to the understanding of active records retrieval.

International Business Machines Corporation

WILLIAM L. ROFES

Managing Information Retrieval: Microform Equipment Retrieval Guide. Records Management Handbooks. National Archives and Records Service. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1974. iii, 90 pp. Illustrations, tables, appendixes. Paper, \$1.50. (GPO stock number 7610-00-181-7579.)

Managing Information Retrieval: Microfilming Records. Records Management Handbooks. National Archives and Records Service. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1974. iv, 168 pp. Illustrations, charts, tables, appendixes. Paper, \$2.35. (GPO stock number 7610-00-387-9972.)

Managing Information Retrieval: Computer Output Microfilm. Records Management Handbooks. National Archives and Records Service. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1975. 46 pp. Illustrations, tables, appendixes. Paper, \$1.05. (GPO stock number 7610-00-117-8777.)

All three of these publications should be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, GPO, Washington, D.C. 20402, and orders should make reference to the pertinent stock numbers. The National Archives and Records Service, Office of Records Management, produces a series of records management handbooks as technical guides for reducing and simplifying paperwork. The purpose of the three recent books of this series, reviewed here, is to provide to potential users in the federal government a broad understanding of micrographics, and guidance in application, design, evaluation, and use of micrographic systems. While these handbooks are specifically directed toward the needs of government agencies, they are also valuable for the neophyte in the commercial world.

The *Microform Equipment Guide* contains useful information about purchasing a microform reader or reader-printer. The first chapter reviews in detail the various microforms, formats, and equipment requirement considerations. In the second chapter are discussed such factors as price, screen characteristics, human factors, optical systems, maintenance, warranties, and service that must be considered in selecting a reader or a reader-printer. In the remaining five chapters are described different categories of retrieval equipment, and specifications and photographs are provided of most of the equipment in each category. Manually operated roll devices are covered in chapter three; motorized roll units in chapter four; microfiche and jacket readers and reader-printers in chapter five; aperture card units in chapter six; and other special microform displays in chapter seven.

Unfortunately, all books and catalogs of this type are out of date as soon as they are printed. However, the *Microform Equipment Guide* can be worthwhile to

anyone interested in the factors and features that should be analyzed before purchasing a microform reader or reader-printer. The inclusion of an appendix listing the names and addresses of equipment manufacturers and distributors would have been helpful.

Microfilming Records is not only timely, it will continue to be so for many years. The first two chapters concentrate primarily on the history of micrographics from the mid-1800s. The second chapter also discusses general applications, but without enough detail to be complete. The meat of the book, however, is in the chapters covering technology, systems, COM, and operations.

Although most of the information has appeared in separate publications, *Microfilming Records* incorporates, between one set of covers, a great deal of basic information that would be beneficial to those new to micrographics, whether they are in government or in industry.

The publication *Computer Output Microfilm* (not to be confused with the National Micrographics Association's previously published book with the same title) provides a systems approach to COM and recognizes it as a micrographic system rather than an EDP peripheral. It emphasizes systems design and economic analysis, and it is fundamental and yet comprehensive enough to provide a good understanding of COM to the person with limited experience with micrographics.

The book progresses from "What Is COM?" through systems elements, recording techniques, operations, software, systems design, equipment capability and cost, and, finally, to a chapter on Computer Input Microfilm. An appendix is also provided with the names and addresses of COM recorder manufacturers. How can you go wrong in buying a 46-page, well-illustrated book for this price?

National Micrographics Association

DON M. AVEDON

Guide to Archives in the Connecticut State Library. Compiled by Robert Claus. Hartford: Connecticut State Library, 1974. 20 pp. Index.

A Guide to the Missouri State Archives, 1975. Jefferson City: Office of the Secretary of State of Missouri, 1975. 71 pp.

The Connecticut *Guide* presents "Connecticut Archives in a Nutshell." It is remarkable that twenty pages can be made to contain so much detailed information. The double-column page format lists and describes no fewer than 113 record groups. The description of each gives inclusive dates, quantity, types of records, and an indication if a fuller description is available.

The adaptability of the term *record group* to the inherited conditions of another day is well illustrated by the Connecticut *Guide*. One block of record groups relates to state government agencies; for example, RG 20, Labor Department, 1917-1941; RG 27, Board of Capitol Commissioners, 1871-1880; RG 50, War Council, 1940-1945. A second block relates to collective groups or special types of records; for example, RG 63, Maps, 1650-1973; RG 64, Picture Collection, 1860-1973; RG 66, Sound Recordings, 1938-1971. A third block relates to nongovernmental agencies or institutions; for example, RG 106, Connecticut League of Women Voters, 1926-1956; RG 112, Plainfield Historical Society, 1820-1933; RG 125, Connecticut Peace Society, 1910-1921. The flexibility of the term record group is further seen in the relative physical dimensions of the Connecticut record groups. RG 26, Commission

on Special Revenue, 1972-1974, contains 1 inch; RG 3, Judicial Department, 1636-1972, 400 feet.

The Connecticut *Guide* calls special attention to RG 69, Manuscript Collections, 1650-1973, the 800 feet of which are largely personal papers, and to a nonarchival group in the State Library known as "Catalogued Manuscripts," containing many papers of early state government agencies and officers. A researcher would need particular advice here. The *Guide* provides it. A four-page alphabetical index of record group names, subgroups, and component and predecessor agencies rounds out the Connecticut *Guide*.

In 1974, under the State Reorganization Law, Missouri's eighty-seven state agencies were combined into fourteen departments. The Missouri State Archives thereupon reorganized its holdings and produced its *Guide* in accordance with the new governmental structure.

Twenty-five record groups, numbered with roman numerals, were established. When necessary, the record groups were divided into sub-groups, which were numbered with capital letters. That system of classification requires an acute compression of record entities. For example, Record Group XXI covers Social Services, with its Sub-Group A relating to the Division of Corrections; Sub-Group B, to the Division of Health; Sub-Group C, to the Cancer Commission; Sub-Group D, to the Division of Family Services; and Sub-Group E, to the Division of Veteran Affairs. In the future further revisions may be desirable.

A one-page "Summary of the Holdings of the Missouri State Archives" conveniently tabulates the contents of each record group in terms of number of books, documents, reports and bulletins, pictures and artifacts, document boxes, cubic foot boxes, microfilm rolls, and cubic feet. That the Missouri State Archives is much engaged in the care of printed materials is seen in the 11,570 books and 8,281 reports and bulletins that its holdings contain.

The descriptions of items or series in the Missouri *Guide* consist merely of titles and inclusive dates. An indication of type of record, quantity, and contents is rarely provided. There is an informative six-page "History of Missouri's Land Records," but as a rule there is no presentation of agency history. A three-page index of agencies, subjects, and persons concludes the work. Though not of an advanced character, the Missouri *Guide* will help researchers find their way to the Missouri State Archives and substantially assist them in performing research there.

California State Archives

W. N. DAVIS, JR.

North Carolina Troops, 1861-1865, A Roster. Volume 5: Infantry, 11th-15th Regiments. By Weymouth T. Jordan, Jr. Raleigh: North Carolina Division of Archives and History, 1975. xvi, 678 pp. Maps, illustrations, index. \$20.00.

This is the fifth volume of a projected thirteen-volume series designed to describe the Civil War service of North Carolinians in all branches of the military. The series was initially a project of the North Carolina Confederate Centennial Commission and was intended to replace previous inaccurate and incomplete rosters. Upon termination of the commission in 1965, the project was transferred to the Division of Archives and History of the Department of Cultural Resources.

Volume 1, published in 1966, covers artillery; volume 2, cavalry; and volumes 3, 4,

and 5, the First through Fifteenth Infantry Regiments. Future volumes are planned to describe the remaining infantry units, the Home Guard, the Militia, the Navy, and Federal organizations from North Carolina. Each volume contains detailed information on sources, which are primarily records from the National Archives and the North Carolina State Archives and published and unpublished registers. The organization of the units and the editorial policy are explained in some detail in the introduction. The first three volumes contain additional historical information relating to raising troops in North Carolina during the Civil War, information not repeated in this volume.

This volume, the second edited by Weymouth T. Jordan, Jr., describes the Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Infantry Regiments. Each regimental section is preceded by a historical sketch of the regiment, written by Louis H. Manarin, the editor of the first three volumes. Then the field and staff officers of the regiment are listed with their records of service. Sections about each company follow, with a historical sketch of the company and the service record of each company officer and, finally, those of the noncommissioned officers and privates of the company, listed alphabetically. The service record generally includes place of residence; previous occupation, if known; place of enlistment; and a description of significant events of service, including information on discharge. Previous service in other North Carolina units is noted in many cases.

An index to individuals listed in the rosters and to people and places mentioned in the unit histories appears at the end of the volume. Reproduced on the flyleaf is a map of North Carolina, 1861–65, which includes the location of railroads, camps of instruction, forts and batteries, and engagements, as well as the usual county, town, and major river designations. At the beginning of the volume is a reproduction of a two-page letter to his father from one of the men listed on a roster, describing events and conditions he encountered.

This volume is precise and easy to use; it should be quite useful to scholars and genealogists alike. All in all it is an exemplary documentary publication from the North Carolina Division of Archives and History. It is available from the Historical Publications Section, Division of Archives and History, Department of Cultural Resources, 109 E. Jones Street, Raleigh, North Carolina 27611.

Washington, D.C.

ELIZABETH L. HILL

The New Guide to the Diplomatic Archives of Western Europe. Edited by Daniel H. Thomas and Lynn M. Case. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1975. xi, 441 pp. Notes, bibliographies, index. \$10.00.

The present volume, like its 1959 predecessor, is meant to be “a scholar’s *Baedeker* or *vade mecum* for locating and using most efficiently the materials in the diplomatic archives of Western Europe” (ix). The authors present the history, organization, administrative rules, and a bibliography of guides, descriptive material, and documentary collections for each of the archives, providing the user with the essential tools for research in these archives.

The publication of a new guide, sixteen years after the appearance of the original one, is amply justified by the many changes that have occurred in the interval. By 1959, destruction and dislocation of archival collections caused by the Second

World War had barely been repaired; but in the interim, some collections have been recovered, others have been reorganized, new guides have been published, and, in some cases, more liberal access is being granted to students and researchers. All of these changes are reflected in the present volume. In addition, there are new chapters on the diplomatic archives of Finland, Greece, and Luxembourg as well as sections on the International Labor Organization and the International Telecommunication Union in the chapter on United Nations and other International Organizations. The earlier chapter on Public Opinion and Foreign Affairs has been dropped, and the one on Bavaria has been incorporated into a much enlarged chapter on Germany. Written by F. T. Epstein, this chapter has been completely reorganized to describe the federal and state Archives of the Federal Republic and the state Archives of the German Democratic Republic at Potsdam and Merseburg. For other East German archives, readers are referred to the pertinent pages in the East German archival guide, which is hardly a satisfactory solution. This chapter includes an extensive bibliography, but its usefulness is marred by several typographical and a few factual errors.

Of the other chapters those on Austria, Britain, France, Italy, and the Vatican are the most noteworthy. Two Library of Congress microfilm projects should have been mentioned in the chapters on Austria and Britain. The Austrian microfilms include material on Austrian relations with Prussia, Turkey, Britain, France, and Russia, and the Italian and lesser German states from about 1848 to 1918. The British microfilms include the files of the British Embassy in Washington, FO 115, from about 1791 to 1938. It might also have been useful to include a general bibliographical section listing treaty series and periodicals dealing with diplomacy and foreign affairs in Western Europe.

Altogether, this is a most useful volume which no serious student of European diplomatic history can afford to ignore.

University of Maryland

GEORGE O. KENT

Cambridge South Asian Archive: Records of the British Period in South Asia Relating to India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, Nepal, and Afghanistan Held in the Centre of South Asian Studies, University of Cambridge. Edited and compiled by Mary Thatcher. London: Mansell, 1973. xi, 346 pp. Index. \$6.00.

India, unlike China and the Middle East, has a weak historiographical tradition. Little in the way of primary source material exists from before the Mughul conquest (1526). Only with the conquest of India by Great Britain and the subsequent development of western-style education for India in the mid-nineteenth century were western historiographical patterns developed among Indian intellectuals. This awakened consciousness in modern India gave birth to the Indian National Archives and a number of state archival agencies. Beyond these institutions, a vast wealth of historical documentation also lies stored in European government repositories. Britain, quite naturally, is especially rich in its holdings in the Public Records Office, the India Office Library, and the British Museum.

1966 saw the dedication of yet another repository for the records of Britain's Indian experience. The Cambridge South Asian Archive was begun as a complement to Oxford's Colonial Records Project, which excluded the former Indian

Empire. The Archive's active period was short-lived, however, as collecting ceased in 1971. The present volume before us then is a unique item—an archival guide which was not out-of-date on the day it was published.

The Archive itself consists of about 250 collections including textual records, books, films, and photos and slides. It also houses transcripts of oral history interviews with more than 110 individuals who knew Mahatma Gandhi as intimates, political colleagues, and freedom fighters. Chronologically, the collections are better spread than one might reasonably expect from so new an archives. About 40 percent of the collections are pre-1900. A majority also are small groups of materials filling less than one box. The only large collections seem to be the Sir Edward C. Benthall papers dealing with nineteenth-century Indian economics and the Colonel A. H. B. Hume papers centering largely on the civil disobedience movement. The collections are overwhelmingly of a civil service or military origin with only a slight scattering of economic, missionary, or scholarly collections. Also, although the archive is a South Asian one, only about 10 percent of the materials relate to Ceylon, Burma, Nepal, or Pakistan.

The guide itself, in addition to the main listing, contains three lists of books and maps, the Gandhi oral histories, and ciné films. Oddly the books and maps are duplicated in the main list, where *every* collection is identified as the "so-and-so Papers." It does look a bit odd to see that the Chatterjee Papers consist of about 150 published books on India. There are also three indexes, by date, name, and subject. The subject index seems both accurate and reasonably deep with an average of about twelve subject headings assigned for each collection. The name index is, however, only an index to the main entries and the donors' names. The entries for the collections lack the standardized fullness and format we have come to expect. The full name of the person around whom the collection is centered is not always given, inclusive dates rarely appear, and amounts, save for the number of boxes, are nonexistent. Scope and contents are very adequately covered though. In fact, most entries present a comprehensive inventory or item list, which accounts for this volume's length. Given this amount of detail, it would hardly seem likely that there would be more extensive finding aids in the repository. Scholars will find this guide very adequate, archivists perhaps less so; but, for a static collection, we have here the ultimate published guide.

Pennsylvania State University

LEON J. STOUT

Shop Talk: Papers on Historical Business and Commercial Records of New England. Edited by James Lawton. Boston: Boston Public Library, 1975. 50 pp. \$3.00.

Historians, archivists, and records managers have achieved eminent success in convincing and "selling" each other on the values and importance of business history. *Shop Talk* represents another singularly successful achievement in failing to reach the business community.

Shop Talk was inspired by James Owens of the National Archives and Records Service, who planned and organized a symposium held at the Boston Public Library on November 2, 1973, on historical business and commercial records of New England. James Lawton, assistant keeper of rare books and manuscripts of the Boston

Public Library, assembled the papers of symposium speakers and arranged publication for wider circulation to help promote the preservation of business records for the use of historians.

The outstanding paper of the symposium, presented by Ralph W. Hidy (Harvard University), was "Preserving Business Records: Importance and Responsibility." Other papers included Thomas H. O'Connor (Boston College), "Muckrakers and Medals: The Historical and Business Records"; Jerome Finster (National Archives and Records Service), "Some Aspects of Federal Archives Relating to New England Business Before 1920"; Louise M. Sullivan (records manager of the Mitre Corporation), "A Look at Business Archives"; Eva Mosely (Radcliffe College), "The Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company"; Peter M. Molloy (Merrimack Valley Textile Museum), "Business Records and the Historian of Technology: The Essex Company Records, 1845-1950"; and Robert W. Lovett (Baker Library, Harvard University), "Nineteenth Century Credit Information."

The business community was most conspicuous by its absence and nonparticipation in the symposium (the Mitre Corporation is a nonprofit organization). As James Owens observed, "We had great difficulty in finding speakers from the business world." Business and industrial archives have been sorely neglected in this country because we have failed to promote the concept that management memory is a corporate asset and that preserving business records of historical value is a sound business practice. The lack of interest and positive action by the business community have resulted from well-founded fear: fear of government incursion and attacks by the press, the public, and regulatory bodies—fear of undesirable exposure. The muckraking propensities of researchers and scholars have abused the welcome mat of business and, for the most part, have closed the door to cooperation. Business history has put the spotlight on robber barons and undesirable business practices. Historians and scholars have matched the businessman's fear with a fear of their own: the fear of writing a puff story if the positive aspects of the growth, development, and contribution of the enterprise cannot be overwhelmed by negative actions, motives, and failure in meeting today's standards of business conduct. It is difficult when you invite someone into your home and he proceeds to destroy the house that Jack built.

We have failed to reach and to sell business management on the importance of applying sound records management practices and preserving information resources as a defined responsibility and service to stockholders, employees, business leaders, the public, and government. We have not exploited opportunities to emphasize the high correlation between records of archival value and records of legal and permanent administrative value. The message of *Shop Talk* needs to be carried to the business community. Today's technology of computers, word processing, micrographics, and communications represents powerful tools for historians and records managers—new dimensions for preserving an important record of accomplishment, management achievement, decision-making, and service to the community.

It is time that historians, archivists, and records managers think and act like businessmen and not as outsiders. The significant message of *Shop Talk* deserves much wider distribution and publicity. The confidence of the business community can only be gained by better understanding and a series of action programs designed to promote the value of business history and the proven values of preserving business

archives for the success of the enterprise. Businessmen will listen to and act on the message, but first we must reach them.

National Records Management Council

ROBERT A. SHIFF

Envelopes of Sound. Edited by Ronald J. Grele. Chicago: Precedent, 1975. xii, 154 pp. Notes. \$7.50.

Oral History for the Local Historical Society. By Willa K. Baum. 2nd ed. Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1975. 63 pp. Illustrations. Paper, \$2.25.

The Oral History Review, 1975. New York: The Oral History Association, Inc., 1975. v, 114 pp. Illustrations. Paper, \$3.50.

The three publications discussed here have little in common except that each is concerned with oral history. *Envelopes of Sound* is comprised of two transcripts of discussions about oral history (or, in any case, about interviewing), an example of an experimental system for transcription of the tape recorded voice, and an essay on theoretical problems in oral history. One of the transcripts is from an interview of Studs Terkel by Ronald Grele, the editor of this volume and a former oral history interviewer for the John F. Kennedy Library and Ford Foundation oral history projects. We probably learn more here about Terkel, who is not particularly responsive to the theoretical questions raised by Grele, than many will wish to know. The other transcript is from a group discussion of oral history on Terkel's Chicago radio program with Jan Vansina and Saul Benison as well as several other guests. As with Grele's interview with Terkel, the group discussion lacks the systematic focus to provide more than occasional insights into the practical and theoretical approaches of several experienced interviewers in different professions. On the other hand, Dennis Tedlock's experiment with a rather simple notational system to indicate pauses, loudness and softness, and other voice characteristics in a transcription of recorded Zuni poetry is both imaginative and potentially useful on a broader scale. A test of such a system by one or more of the larger oral history projects might prove a wise investment of resources. The final essay, by Ronald Grele, focuses on problems in evaluating oral history interviews. For not having dealt with theoretical problems involved in oral history, Grele takes historians to task, arguing that they have been superficial, patronizing, and generally unhelpful. As he states elsewhere in *Envelopes of Sound*, Grele believes this is because oral history raises the kind of methodological questions that historians are most uncomfortable with. In raising some of these questions in his essay and in the discussions included in this volume, Grele has performed a useful service. One wishes his concerns could have appeared in a historical journal where historians would be more likely to read them.

The Oral History Review, 1975 is the third number of this publication replacing the *Proceedings* of the annual colloquia as the yearly publication of the Oral History Association. As with the 1973 and 1974 *Reviews*, this one includes a summary report on the annual colloquium held at Jackson Hole, Wyoming, in September 1974, a meeting which does not appear to have been particularly innovative or exciting in terms of theory or practice. As with earlier *Reviews*, the 1975 issue is a mixed bag, ranging from a very sketchy report on a survey about the use of oral history in teaching, to a detailed description of a project to interview contemporary

leaders among nurses in the United States. The 1975 *Review* is distinguished by two pieces: one, a highly speculative but informed article by William Moss, "The Future of Oral History." In contrast to the overly glowing introduction to the *Review*, entitled "Oral History Comes of Age," Moss is well aware that the quantity of projects, interviews, and citations in books, does not indicate that oral history has achieved maturity. He strongly exhorts those involved in oral history to develop quality criteria to allow systematic evaluation of their products. One continues to hope that very soon the *Review* or some other publication issued or promoted by the Oral History Association will serve as a forum for hard-headed review of important individual interviews, groups of them, or entire projects by qualified scholar-users. Recent reviews in *Library Quarterly* and *California Historical Quarterly* of interviews by the Regional Oral History Office at Berkeley are a step in the right direction.

A second article of particular note, a lengthy review of the important new Bowker guide *Oral History Collections*, by Louis Starr, is a model for the kind of careful critique of a basic reference work which, as Starr points out, is so often slighted in review sections of scholarly journals. Starr's comments will undoubtedly contribute to an improved second edition.

The third publication reviewed here, *Oral History for the Local Historical Society*, is now in the fourth printing of its revised second edition. First published in 1969 by the Conference of California Historical Societies, this pamphlet remains the most useful practical introduction for those considering the start of an oral history project, providing a combination of how-to-do-it suggestions and theoretical discussions. The American Association for State and Local History made a wise decision in adding Willa Baum's little booklet to its very useful publications list.

*National Historical Publications
and Records Commission*

LARRY J. HACKMAN

Dr. Richard E. McArdle: An Interview with the Former Chief, U.S. Forest Service, 1952-1962. Conducted by Elwood R. Maunder. Santa Cruz, California: Forest History Society, 1975. x, 252 pp. Illustrations, index. \$42.20.

The recording of interviews with leaders in forest product industries, the forestry profession, government conservation agencies, and the conservation movement in general has received for more than two decades major emphasis in activities of the Forest History Society. The interview recorded in this volume is one of the most important of some 200 oral history interviews taped under the society's sponsorship by or under the direction of Elwood R. Maunder, executive director of the organization. It presents for the record experiences and views of a forester who from the 1940s to the 1960s played a leading role in the formulation and administration of public policy concerning forests and related resources of the United States.

Maunder, one of the founders of the Oral History Association, ably shows the use of methods discovered to be essential for the production of good oral history: study of the major subject areas, thorough research on the role of the interviewee in these areas, survey of the written record and its gaps, and stimulation of the interviewee in probing his memory of obscure aspects of historic happenings. Also effectively shown in this volume is an appreciation by the interviewer and the interviewee of how a key public official by personal example and administrative direction can

contribute to the creation and preservation of better documentation of public affairs. Responding to Maunder's question as to whether public records should not be considered like forests "a great resource to the people," McArdle states: "There is no question on that point." He then acknowledges that a better written record should be kept of the history of decision making and action of public agencies.

This detailed interview covers several important conservation issues in recent American history. It deals importantly with such questions as the multiple-use concept in the management of natural resources, extension of federal wilderness and recreation areas, administration of the Oregon and California Railroad lands, and control of timber cutting on private land. It gives interesting flashes of light on strategic roles of some public officials such as Sherman Adams, Sam Rayburn, Hubert Humphrey, and Clinton Anderson. In one of the most intriguing parts of the interview McArdle tells of his relations with Louis Brownlow, an adviser on government organization to President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Brownlow described a confrontation of Harold Ickes with Roosevelt on the proposed transfer of the Forest Service from the Department of Agriculture to Ickes' Department of the Interior. Brownlow's version of the confrontation, showing a strong rebuke of Ickes by Roosevelt, differs diametrically from the account that appears in the famous diary of Ickes. McArdle laments that Brownlow died before a tape recording could be made of this interesting account.

The usefulness of this excellent oral history volume is enhanced by several features. An introductory statement describes the general milieu of the interviewee's activities. This is followed by useful biographical sketches of the interviewee and the interviewer. There are appendixes with statements of McArdle on major conservation issues and lists of bills introduced in the U.S. Congress dealing with several subjects covered in the interview. The book exemplifies significantly the contribution that oral history can make to enrichment of the traditional record.

National Archives and Records Service

HAROLD T. PINKETT

The Papers of Jefferson Davis. Volume 2: June 1841–July 1846. Edited by James T. McIntosh. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University, 1974. xxxix, 806 pp. Maps, illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. \$20.00.

The second volume of Davis papers treats of the period June 1841–July 1846. During the first half of this five-year period, Davis, a widower since the death of his first wife in 1835, was concerned mainly with running his cotton plantation, Brierfield, near Vicksburg. Tax rolls for Warren County show that in 1843 Davis owned forty slaves ranging in age from five to sixty. Davis documents for the months June 1841–December 1843 aggregate only seventeen. Davis's courtship and marriage to Varina Howell in 1844–45, and his growing interest in politics led to an increase in the number of papers to 38 in 1844, 66 in 1845, and 134 in the first half of 1846. The great upsurge in the quantity of papers in 1846 resulted from Davis's taking a seat in Congress in December 1845.

Many of the 255 documents comprising volume 2 are of minor historical significance. This is especially true of notices of local political meetings and routine communications of Davis acquaintances to each other. The most important items, in terms of what they reveal of Jefferson Davis and the times in which he lived, are his

public speeches and his letters to politicians; unfortunately these are few in number. Richest in human interest is the correspondence of Davis and Varina before and after their marriage, and the letters that Varina wrote to her mother. These personal documents reveal strong affection between Varina and Jefferson, but they also disclose an occasional clash of wills, as when the young husband left Congress, and Varina, to command a regiment in the Mexican War.

Davis's speeches and political correspondence point up his attachment to state rights and his opposition to internal improvements at national expense. These views did not prevent his seeking federal appropriations for clearing the Ship Island channel, building a levee along the Mississippi River and for other projects that would benefit his constituents.

Far more space is devoted to documentation than to the text of papers. For example, the eight-page extract from the "Notice of the Proceedings of the State Democratic Convention—Speech Recommending John C. Calhoun" in January 1844 is followed by 43 pages of documentation, containing sketches identifying more than fifty persons nominated to represent Mississippi in the National Democratic Convention. This and similar information, gleaned with great care from a variety of sources, is informative. But in view of the fact that much of it has little direct relation to Davis, and that some of it can be readily obtained from other sources, the question naturally arises: could not a substantial portion of the time, effort, and money expended in such profuse documentation more appropriately be devoted to presentation of accurate texts of Davis materials? Certainly this is a question requiring serious consideration in the planning of future volumes.

Decatur, Georgia

BELL I. WILEY

In Pursuit of Profit: The Annapolis Merchants in the American Revolution, 1763-1805. By Edward C. Papenfuse. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975. x, 288 pp. Illustrations, bibliography, index. \$12.00.

Edward C. Papenfuse has written a very important economic case study of the Annapolis merchants during the Revolutionary period. Annapolis, too long overshadowed by the leading colonial cities and by the rise of Baltimore, was an important commercial center until the early nineteenth century. Its merchant community was expanding until interrupted by the war. Its principal house (Wallace, Johnson and Muir) was unique in sending one of the partners to London to command that side of imperial trade. Because the papers of that house are so complete, it occupies a commanding position in the book. Other mercantile activities are described more faintly by a thorough use of the Maryland newspapers, inventories, and other court records and tax and census lists.

The book contains a detailed study of the operations of business of the day and throws new light on the economic history, especially, of the war years. However, readers of the *Pursuit of Profit* must bring to it a good knowledge of the Revolution, for the author narrowly confines himself to his study and makes little effort to place his findings in the larger picture of the period.

Georgetown University

RICHARD WALSH

A History of the Oxford University Press. Vol. 1: To the Year 1780. By Harry Carter. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1975. xxxi, 640 pp. Illustrations, appendix, notes, index. \$48.00.

Harry Carter, Archivist of the Oxford University Press, describes himself as "primarily a printer." His other books include *Wolvercote Mill: A Study in Papermaking at Oxford* (1957, 2d ed., 1974) and *A View of Early Typography Up to About 1600* (1969). Carter has built upon these earlier works in preparing this much broader and more detailed volume, and he has done so in an admirable manner. As he emphasizes in the preface, the Oxford University Press is itself an important cultural institution, nearly autonomous from Oxford University. The cultural and intellectual roles of the press thus receive careful attention, along with its commercial aspect and its unique contributions to the worlds of bibliography and typography. Carter's comprehensive approach, intelligent use of primary sources, and lucid style make this volume the definitive work about the early years of the Oxford University Press. One or two additional volumes are planned, which will bring the history of the press up to the present time.

Carter is quite aware of the unique place of his effort in the historiography of the Oxford University Press. In his preface he describes each of the earlier histories of the press, and comments about the primary sources utilized by each author. He correctly points out that his unlimited access to the Archives of the Delegates of the Press and the Printer of the University have given him "an advantage over previous historians of the press and made it possible to add substantially to the information hitherto printed." Of particular value were three manuscript volumes known as "The Account for Printing," which provide information about the sponsorship and sales of books printed by the press from 1690 until 1780, along with a fourth volume that records stock and sales from 1785 until 1804. Moreover, Carter's volume is itself ample proof of the author's contention that the early records of the Oxford University Press "can make a substantial, and in some ways unique, contribution to the history of publishing and printing."

The origins of publishing at Oxford can be traced to early in the seventeenth century, but Carter begins his history in 1690 when "the existing printing business owned by the University" came into existence. The author describes the growth and influence of the press under three major headings: The Augustan Age 1690-1713, The Bad Time 1713-1755, and The Era of Blackstone 1755-1780. In each section he provides the reader with informative insights into religion, education, and scholarship in eighteenth-century England.

A principal theme is the formative influence on the press of personalities such as William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury and Chancellor of the University of Oxford, 1629-41; John Fell, Bishop of Oxford, Vice-Chancellor of the University, and importer of the type punches and matrices from Holland that are known by his name; and William Blackstone, the great jurist, who—as a delegate of the press—was responsible for major reforms in its operations between 1755 and 1760. Other major subjects are the "Bible printing privilege" and the origins of the Bible Press, technical and typographical innovations, and the books themselves—the works printed by the Oxford University Press between 1690 and 1780. In addition to short descriptions of the most notable volumes printed at the press, descriptions which constitute brief social and typographical histories of the individual volumes, Carter includes as an appendix a complete list of all books printed at the press from 1690

until 1780. Bibles, testaments, and books of common prayer in English are not included, but full bibliographical information is given for each of the nearly 1,500 volumes listed. This 198-page appendix is a valuable contribution to English bibliography.

A History of the Oxford University Press also contains over seventy carefully selected and attractive illustrations. The only quibble this reviewer has with the volume is its rather substantial price—\$48.00. This seems excessive, even for a handsome volume about and printed by the Oxford University Press.

Library of Congress

JOHN Y. COLE

Allan Nevins on History. Compiled with an introduction by Ray Allen Billington. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1975. xxvii, 420 pp. Index. \$15.00.

Historians and their methods are a constant source of concern to the guardians of the resources of the historical profession. Thus archivists who deal daily with America's historians will appreciate this selective compilation of Allan Nevins's writing on American historiography and historical methodology. Readers will find that this volume can best be consumed in small doses because its chapters were intended to be separate articles and lectures.

Ray Allen Billington, a distinguished historian and colleague of Nevins at the Huntington Library, has gathered thirty Nevins essays and lectures on American historical writing, approximately half of which have not been previously published. Billington provides a eulogy to open the book and introduces each of the book's five sections and each of the thirty chapters. In his reminiscence, Billington discusses both Nevins's place in American historiography and the work habits that allowed him such extensive productivity. Readers will be disappointed that there is not a comprehensive bibliography of Nevins's publications, but Billington adequately explains why such a list may never be entirely accurate. For inclusion in a biography of Nevins to parallel Billington's recent work on Frederick Jackson Turner, perhaps Billington will eventually prepare such a bibliography.

Billington's compilation, *Allan Nevins on History*, will serve as a text for American historiography and methodology classes to rival even Nevins's own *Gateway to History*. Although the sections devoted to the purpose of history, the extent of its subject matter, and its relationship to the social sciences are composed almost entirely of previously published material, their collection here will facilitate use by students of the historical craft. Sections on historical sources and great historians of the nineteenth century (Bancroft, Motley, Parkman, von Holst, McMaster, Adams, and Rhodes) consist of chapters most of which are published for the first time.

The essays and lectures provide no surprises but rather buttress the Nevins themes of the last half century: the most important task for a civilization is accurately recording its history; historians must eagerly grasp new methodological techniques open new fields of historical study; historical writing must appeal to the masses to serve its function of transmitting civilization. These views and the others expressed so eloquently reveal the extent of the embattled historical community's loss with the death of Allan Nevins.

Lyndon Baines Johnson Library

MARTIN I. ELZY

Burke's Presidential Families of the United States of America. By Denis Brogan, Lesley Hume Cunliffe, and Marcus Cunliffe. Compiled by David Williamson. London: Burke's Peerage Limited, 1975. xix, 676 pp. Illustrated, appendixes, index. \$39.95.

As a contribution to the American Bicentennial celebrations, Burke's Peerage, Ltd., whose *Peerage* and *Landed Gentry* have been regarded as Holy Writ by generations of ancestor-conscious Britons and Americans, has issued an impressive and dignified volume of the men who have occupied the highest elective office in the United States, their wives, and their families. The book is divided into several sections. The late Sir Denis Brogan contributed a scholarly dissertation on the development of the presidency. The biographies of the thirty-seven incumbents and of the single President of the Confederate States of America were written by Marcus and Leslie Hume Cunliffe. The pedigrees and the genealogies of the presidential families were prepared by David Williamson.

In his paper, "The Presidency of the United States: the Office and the Man," Denis Brogan, an honored and respected scholar on both sides of the Atlantic, examines the presidency administration-by-administration. He describes the strengths and weaknesses of each incumbent, the contributions each made to the office, and the influence on the presidency exerted by the first ladies. His thoughtful survey of the momentous Nixon years occupies two and a half pages. He describes the presidency as "the central institution and the central achievement of American government."

The biographies by Marcus Cunliffe and his American wife are scholarly and objective in their appraisals. Each chapter follows the same pattern: the principal facts of the presidential lives are recited, accompanied by a chronology, the genealogy of their descendants, if any, and the families of their siblings and half-siblings. When the presidents had no children, an account is given of their stepchildren, if any. The biographies are illustrated with portraits of the presidents and their wives. (As James Buchanan was a bachelor, only his portrait is shown.) In the light of recent events, especially interesting are the chapters on Presidents (Lyndon) Johnson, Nixon, and Ford. Southern readers will appreciate the Cunliffes' characterization of Confederate President Jefferson Finis Davis. (Few know he had this odd middle name. Hudson Strode, in *Jefferson Davis, American Patriot*, p. 3, says that when Jefferson, the tenth child, was born, it was apparent his mother could have no more children, hence he was given the middle name of Finis.)

The lineages, genealogies, and royal pedigrees of the presidents will engage the attention of critical genealogists. George Washington's ancestry to the twelfth century is well attested, but there is no proof of President Buchanan's pre-American ancestry. President Grant's pedigree back to the sixteenth century is based on a 1914 fraud. President Nixon's descent from King Edward III is *very* interesting but fictitious; it does not appear in Raymond Martin Bell's *The Ancestry of Richard Milhous Nixon* (3rd ed., 1971). There are interesting genealogical charts showing such relationships as Washington's to Queen Elizabeth II, General Robert E. Lee, and Sir Winston Churchill; Jefferson's to Chief Justice John Marshall; Lincoln's to his Secretary of the Treasury Salmon Porter Chase; and F. D. Roosevelt's to Churchill.

Biographical sketches are given of the vice-presidents of the United States (but not of Confederate Vice President Alexander H. Stephens). The presidential insignia are portrayed. The full texts of the Declaration of Independence, with its severe

indictment of King George III, and the Constitution of the United States, including the twenty-six amendments, are given.

This is a fascinating book, and, if one treats the pedigrees with proper caution, may be considered a fair evaluation of the actions of our presidents by a corps of distinguished English scholars.

Hyattsville, Maryland

MILTON RUBINCAM

Writings on American History, 1973-74: A Subject Bibliography of Articles. Compiled and edited by James J. Dougherty. Assistant editors, Robin Byrnes and Maryann C. Lesso. Washington: American Historical Association, 1974. x, 266 pp. Index. \$20.00.

When *Writings on American History, 1961* is published, the annual bibliography that has served historians since 1902 will terminate. Beginning with the volume for 1918, *Writings on American History* has regularly appeared as a part of the annual report of the American Historical Association, and, beginning with the volume for 1950, it has been compiled by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. *Writings on American History* will cease because the cost of compiling and publishing it has become so large that the commission has decided to withdraw from participation, and no other agency or organization is both able and willing to assume the burden.

Writings on American History, 1973-74 is the first volume in a new series sponsored by the American Historical Association as a continuation of the service rendered by the old *Writings*, insofar as it listed articles. Partly because the old *Writings*, despite the extraordinary efforts of its inadequately small staff, had fallen far behind (the volume for 1960 appeared in 1972), the American Historical Association began several years ago to include in the *American Historical Review* lists of "Recently Published Articles." In the new *Writings*, the titles of articles published during June 1973-June 1974 have been cumulated from the lists, and other titles have been added. Even with the additional titles, the new *Writings* is far less comprehensive in coverage than the old *Writings*. The new *Writings* covers approximately 350 serials, whereas in the 1960 volume of the old *Writings* almost 750 serials are cited.

In recent volumes of the old *Writings*, the entries are topically arranged, many are briefly annotated, and proper names are indexed. In the new *Writings*, only the names of authors are indexed, but each article is entered several times on the basis of its relationship to chronological, geographical, and subject categories. According to the preface, more than 3,800 articles were reviewed for possible inclusion. Those which are included are entered an average of two or three times. Some articles are entered even more frequently. For example, Leonard Erickson's "Politics and Repeal of Ohio's Black Laws, 1837-1849" is entered six times, once in a chronological category, once in a geographical category, and in each of four subject categories.

Thus in summary comparison to the old *Writings*, the new *Writings* offers fewer titles, no annotations, and a much less extensive index. At the same time, it is far more up to date—greater currency could hardly be achieved by an annual publication—and the multiple listing of entries shows promise as an alternative to annotations and a subject index. The experience of users in the months ahead will provide the best test of the merits of the new approach.

In addition to being compared with the old *Writings*, the new *Writings* should be appraised also in relation to *America: History and Life*, published by ABC-Clio Press, Inc. Limited in its first ten volumes to abstracts of articles, *America: History and Life* is in the process of becoming, in volume 11 (1974), a four-part publication: (Part A) abstracts of articles, (B) an index of book reviews, (C) a bibliography listing the articles abstracted, the books cited, and dissertations, and (D) an index to the other three parts. The new *Writings on American History* may expand in a somewhat similar fashion; its preface states that "there is always the possibility of including books, dissertations, and *Festschriften*."

When all parts of *America: History and Life* for 1974 have been published, perhaps it will be reviewed on these pages and compared with the new *Writings on American History*. Scholars distressed by the termination of the old *Writings* will undoubtedly be pleased by the manner in which the American Historical Association and ABC-Clio Press are responding to the need for bibliographical tools in modern history. Let us hope that the new publications will prove to be usefully complementary. If they do not, their sponsors should be urged to join in a cooperative effort.

Library of Congress

OLIVER H. ORR, JR.

BRIEFLY NOTED

The following are notices and brief reviews of recent publications. Reviewers whose locations are not mentioned are archivists and manuscript curators in the Washington, D.C., area. Unsigned reviews are by members of the *American Archivist* editorial staff.

The Smithsonian Institution's Archives of American Art has published *A Checklist of the Collection, Spring, 1975*, compiled by Arthur J. Breton, Nancy H. Zembala, and Anne P. Nicastro. The *Checklist* lists the title of each collection owned, recorded, or borrowed and microfilmed by the Archives of American Art as of spring 1975; the quantity and dates of each collection; and, by means of a checkmark in tabular format, the types of material each contains. The 158-page publication is available for \$5.00 from the Archives of American Art, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560.

Marielle Campeau and Patricia Kennedy of the Public Archives of Canada, Manuscript Division, have compiled a *Checklist of Parish Registers*, which includes all parish registers, in most cases transcript or microfilm copies of originals, available at the Public Archives of Canada. The pocket-sized *Checklist* can be purchased from Information Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0S9, for 75¢ (in Canada) or 90¢ (other countries).

The National Map Collection of the Public Archives of Canada recently issued cartographic histories of two major Canadian cities. *Ottawa in Maps: A Brief Cartographical History of Ottawa, 1825-1973*, by Thomas L. Nagy (Ottawa: National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, 1974. 87 pp. Canadian \$2.50), reproduces thirty-three archival maps from the PAC's collection of over three-hundred city maps of Ottawa. A brief introduction on the history of the city by Courtney C. J.

Bond is followed by a discussion, in chronological order, of significant events or activities, each illustrated by an appropriate map or plan. An appendix provides a complete list of all Ottawa maps and plans in the National Map Collection. *Winnipeg in Maps, 1816-1972*, by Alan F. J. Artibise and Edward H. Dahl (Ottawa: National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, 1975. 80 pp. \$3.00; Canadian \$2.50), is similar in format to the above except that it is divided into four major historical periods each preceded by brief introductory remarks. A select list of Winnipeg maps in the PAC complete the book. Each book is printed in French and English. Copies are available from Information Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0S9. [Ralph E. Ehrenberg]

The Oral History Association recently published a 1975 revised edition of its 1971, *Bibliography on Oral History*. Compiled by Manfred Wasserman, the volume lists works on oral history published through 1974, and some items which appeared early in 1975. The guide also cites several oral history collection catalogs, and the titles of thirty-seven books based entirely or in part on oral history material. The final section is a subject guide to the citations on oral history. Those interested in this \$3.00 paperback may contact: Ronald E. Marcello, Executive Secretary, Oral History Association; North Texas State University; P.O. Box 13734; NTSU Station, Denton, Texas 76203. [Roberta W. Greene, John F. Kennedy Library]

Published as a provisional inventory by the Landsarkivet (the regional Archives) of Sjaelland, *Landsarkivet for Sjaelland m. m., Københavnske Kirkebøger* (Copenhagen, 1974. 2 volumes [xvii, 261 pp.]) covers church registers accessioned from Anglican, Dutch and French Reformed, Methodist, Mosaic, Lutheran, and Roman Catholic congregations in Copenhagen, Denmark; the Danish seamen's churches overseas; Danish churches in Greenland; Lutheran and Dutch Reformed churches in the Danish West Indies; and chaplains serving the Danish Army and Navy. Included are data on recorded births, confirmations, marriages, and deaths from as early as 1617 to 1964-65 for the Danish United Nations Command in the Gaza Strip. The entries are in Latin, Danish, Dutch, French, English, and German. Apart from its value for the historical notes on the various churches, this publication should be of considerable assistance to genealogists tracing families of Danish descent and especially to the Mormons who for years have had an active and commendable interest in Danish archival records relating to their ancestors in Denmark. [Harold Larson, Arlington, Virginia]

An estimated 89,600 cards have been reproduced in the seven-volume *Manuscript, Subject, and Author Catalogs of the Sophia Smith Collection (Women's History Archive)* (Boston: G. K. Hall, 1975). Including materials dating from 1795, the Smith College collection contains personal papers, family archives, international and national organization files, books, American and foreign periodicals, and drawings and photographs relating to women's concerns throughout the world and in every period of history. [Virginia C. Purdy]

Described by series editor Paul Wasserman as "introductory fare for students new to the discipline," *Reader in Library and Information Services*, edited by Michael M. Reynolds, is the fourteenth volume in the Reader Series in Library and Information Science. This volume of articles, most of them reproduced in their original

format, will be of some interest to archivists whose own field is archival administration but who are associated with libraries and who sample, rather than consistently keep up with, the literature of librarianship. The 38 articles cover a broad span of time (one was published in 1940), of place (several are English), and of interest (from the annual report of the Minneapolis Public Library to several on the technology of networking). Publisher of the volume is Microcard Editions Books, P.O. Box 1154, Englewood, Colorado 80110. [Dorman H. Winfrey, Texas State Library]

Archival and Manuscript Materials at the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, A Checklist of Major Collections (22 pp.), published in July 1975, is available for \$2 from the Publications Department, Hoover Institution, Stanford, California 94305.

The Library of Congress has issued a revised edition of *The Geography and Map Division, A Guide to its Collections and Services* (48 pp., 1975). The richly illustrated *Guide* provides an introduction to the maps and charts, atlases, globes, and relief models in the library's custody. Descriptions of the history, organization, and services of the Geography and Map Division are also included. The *Guide* may be ordered for \$1.15 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. (GPO Stock Number 3004-00015)

American Printmaking Before 1876: Fact, Fiction, and Fantasy consists of nine papers presented at a symposium held at the Library of Congress in June 1972. Each essay considers American prints and their interpretation as primary historical documents. Among them, "Prints, the Camera, and Historical Accuracy" by Josephine Cobb investigates artists' use of mechanical devices. Other essays consider political cartoons, the relationship between devotional lithographs and religious folksongs, engravers of the colonial period, and prints of the Mexican War. The illustrated, 79-page publication is available for \$2.15 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. (GPO Stock Number 3014-00002)

The County and Diocesan Archivist, Wiltshire, England, has announced that the following guides may be purchased through his office: *Guide to the Records in the Custody of the Clerk of the Peace for Wiltshire* (Part 1 of the *Guide to the County & Diocesan Record Offices*, 1959), which describes the records of the Court of Quarter Sessions (from 1563); the Lieutenancy: Militia (1757-68); the Shrievalty: County Court Pleas, etc. (1636-64); the Wiltshire Subscriptions for the Internal Defence of the County (1794-97); and the Insolvent Debtors' Court (1821-24), (\$1.50 postpaid by sea mail, \$1.75 postpaid by air mail); *Guide to County Council, Parish, Poor Law and Other Official Records in the Wiltshire County Record Office* (Part 2 of the *Guide to the County & Diocesan Record Offices*, 1961), describing records of area guardians committees, the Joint Poor Law Establishment Committee, hospital committees, rural sanitary authorities, rural district councils, turnpike trusts, highway boards, boroughs, the shrievalty, petty sessions, County Court, probate courts, and tithe commutation (\$2.40 postpaid by sea; \$2.80 postpaid by air); *Summary Guide to Private Records in the Wiltshire County Record Office* (a brief, interim list of private records, available for the cost of postage, 50¢ by sea, 75¢ by air); and *Diocese of Salisbury—Guide to the Records of the Bishop, the Archdeacons of Salisbury and Wiltshire, and Other Archidiaconal and Peculiar Jurisdictions, and to the Records from the Bishop of Bristol's Sub-Registry for Dorset* (Part 4 of the *Guide to*

the County & Diocesan Record Offices, 1973), (\$4.10 postpaid by sea, \$4.50 postpaid by air). Checks, which should include \$1.20 additional bank handling charges, should be made payable to Wiltshire County Council, and should be sent to County Record Office, County Hall, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, BA14 8JG, United Kingdom.

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.

Administration des terres wallonnes des princes de Loewenstein et de Stolberg. Première Partie. By Roger Petit. Brussels: Archives Générales du Royaume et Archives de l'Etat dans les Provinces Archives de l'Etat à Arlon. 73 pp. Notes, index.

America's Continuing Revolution. By American Enterprise Institute. New York: Doubleday, 1976. xi, 384 pp. Paper. \$3.50.

American Zionism from Herzl to the Holocaust. By Melvin I. Urofsky. New York: Doubleday, 1975. Notes, bibliography, index. Paper. \$3.95.

Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1974. By the Library of Congress. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1975. 181 pp. Appendixes, index. \$6.40.

The Autobiography of American Business: The Story Told by Those Who Made It. Edited by John Brooks. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1975. xxi, 369 pp. Paper. \$3.95.

Black America: Geographic Perspective. By Robert T. Ernst and Lawrence Hugg. New York: Doubleday, 1976. xi, 438 pp. Maps, illustrations, charts, appendixes, notes, bibliography, index. Paper. \$5.95.

The Booker T. Washington Papers. Volume 4: 1895-98. Edited by Louis R. Harlan. Urbana, Illinois: University of Illinois Press, 1975. xxx, 593 pp. Notes, bibliography, index. \$17.50.

Bulletin of Outstanding Acquisitions of the Metropolitan Toronto Central Library. Volume 4, number 1 (December 1975). Toronto: Metropolitan Toronto Library Board, 1975. 11 pp.

The Consortium on Revolutionary Europe, 1750-1850: Proceedings 1973. Edited by Claude C. Sturgill. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 1975. xii, 194 pp. Notes. Paper. \$5.00.

Den Landmilitaere Centraladministration 1660-1763 I. By O. Kyhl. Copenhagen: Udgivet Af Rigsarkivet, 1975. Notes. 259 pp.

Det Radicale Venstre, 1903-ca. 1959. Foreløbige Arkivregistraturer N.Y. Serie NR. 10. Copenhagen: Udgivet af Rigsarkivet, 1975. vi, 82 pp.

Forty-Fifth Annual Report for the Year Ending December 31, 1974. Mystic, Connecticut: Mystic Seaport, Inc., 1975. 64 pp. Illustrations.

Historia Del Credito Publico En Venezuela. By Francisco Pimentel Y Roth. Caracas: Archivo General De La Nacion, 1974. 273 pp. Tables, notes, index.

Inventaire des archives du Chateau de Messancy. By Roger Petit. Brussels: Archives Générales du Royaume et Archives de l'Etat dans les Provinces à Arlon, 1975. 78 pp. Notes, index.

- Inventarissen Van Hedendaage Archieven Yan Gemeenten. Deel I.* Brussels: Algemeen Rijksarchief en Rijksarchief in de Provinciën Algemeen Rijksarchief, 1975. 213 pp. Index.
- Jaarverslae van die Directur Van Argiewe Vir 1973.* Pretoria: Department van Nasionale Oproeding, m. d. 75 pp. Tables.
- North Carolina's Role in the Spanish-American War.* By Joseph F. Steelman. Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, 1975. Maps, Illustrations. 39 pp. \$1.00.
- Le Notaire dans la vie Namuroise: Catalogue de l'Exposition Organisée à l'occasion des Journées Notariales Namur 9-19 Octobre 1975.* Brussels: Archives Générales du Royaume et Archives de l'Etat dans les Provinces, 1975. 243 pp. Illustrations, notes, index.
- The Papers of Robert Morris 1781-1784. Volume 2: August-September 1781.* Edited by E. James Ferguson. Associate editors, John Catanzariti and Mary A. Gallagher. Editorial advisor, Clarence Ver Steeg. xxxv, 400 pp. Illustrations, notes, index. \$20.00.
- The Pilgrims.* By Francis Dillon. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1975. x, 250 pp. Notes, bibliography, indexes. \$7.95.
- Preliminary Name List: Dictionary of Canadian Biography.* Volume 11: 1881-1890. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1975. 20 pp.
- Pursuing the American Dream: White Ethnics and the New Populism.* By Richard Krickus. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1976. xv, 424 pp. Notes, bibliography, index. Paper. \$3.95.
- Repertoire des Archives Notariales de la Province de Namur XVI^e -XX^e Siècle. Tome I: Arrondissement de Namur.* By T. Bovesse and M. Grosfils. Brussels: Archives Générales du Royaume et Archives de l'Etat dans les Provinces à Namur, 1975. 95 pp. Map, notes.
- The Rockets Red Glare: An Illustrated History of Rocketry Through the Ages.* By Werner von Braun and Frederick I. Ordway III. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1976, vi, 224 pp. Illustrations, bibliography, index. \$9.95.
- The Spirit of '76: The Growth of American Patriotism Before Independence.* By Carl Bridenbaugh. New York: Oxford University Press, 1975. xii, 162 pp. Notes, index. \$8.95.
- The Statesman's Year-Book: World Gazeteer.* By John Paxton. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1975, xiii, 733 pp. Maps. \$15.00.
- Thinkers and Tinkers: Early American Men of Science.* By Silvio A. Bedini. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1975. xix, 520 pp. Maps, illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. \$17.50.
- Urbanization in Latin America: Approaches and Issues.* Edited with a preface by Jorge E. Hardoy. New York: Doubleday, 1975. xix, 456 pp. Maps, tables, notes. Paper. \$4.50.
- The Vladimirov Diaries: Yenan, China: 1942-1945.* By Peter Vladimirov. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1975. 538 pp. Illustrations, bibliography, index. \$10.95.
- Young John Dewey: An Essay in American Intellectual History.* By Neil Coughlan. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press, 1975. xii, 187 pp. Notes, bibliographical note, index. \$10.75.