

Reviews

MARY ELIZABETH RUWELL, *Editor*

Current Concerns. Archives Committee of the Pan-American Institute for Geography and History. Mexico City: Editorial Libros de Mexico, 1976. 305 pp. Photographs. Paper.

Current Concerns is a record of the proceedings of a meeting in October 1974 of the Archives Committee of the Pan-American Institute for Geography and History. The meeting was held in Ottawa with representatives of twenty countries as participants. Observers from five international organizations were also present. The intention of the meeting was very commendable and future meetings of this kind would be extremely desirable.

The volume itself is a cooperative effort. The Canadian National Section assumed editorial responsibility, a formidable task requiring reconstitution of the taped proceedings in three languages, Spanish, French, and English. Papers and discussions are printed in the language of the speaker. The book was printed in Mexico City. To the credit of printers and editors, surprisingly few errors are to be found.

The discussions centered on the themes of archival training and international cooperation. The value of UNESCO's program in support of archives in developing countries was readily apparent. UNESCO seeks to support a modest pilot project for an inter-American school of archives. It is essential that the school be located in a country with a strong national base capable of carrying the program forward after initial funding has been used.

The question of definitive guides was explored with care, and the suggestion that initial surveys of holdings of archival repositories be prepared in advance of a final product was well received. It was pointed out that decisions were needed on such essential matters as the goal of the effort, which might be a single volume, a series of volumes, or some other final product. The landmark Hamer *Guide* was suggested as a possible model. Formal encouragement was given for publication of additional issues of the *Inter-American Bulletin*, under the editorship of Aurelio Tanodi, of Argentina.

Microfilm for preservation and microfilm for convenient use were partial solutions for the dilemmas and problems obvious in records held by many nations in the western hemisphere. The value to the New World of records held in the national archives of European nations also is obvious, and their availability in microform is one solution.

A special problem in many Latin American countries arises from climate and other physical factors. In an area with a long tradition of printed documents as the means of preservation and convenient use, the willingness to use microforms seemed noteworthy.

Publications for review should be sent to the Editor, *The American Archivist*, National Archives Building, Washington, D.C. 20408.

The volume concludes with the printing of the nine resolutions formally adopted, a complete roster of participants and observers, and eleven informal photographs of those in attendance.

Kensington, Maryland

FRED SHELLEY

Das Bundesarchiv und Seine Bestände. Third edition. Edited by Friedrich Facius, Hans Booms, Heinz Boberach. Boppard am Rhein, Germany: Harald Boldt Verlag, 1977. lvi, 940 pp. Illustrations, index.

The 1,012-page revised third edition (1977) of the *Bundesarchiv* catalog represents a substantial updating and expansion of the second edition, which was published in 1968 with only 438 pages. This guide is a reference tool of major importance for both archivist and scholar. The *Bundesarchiv* in Koblenz, with branch archives located in Frankfurt am Main, Freiburg im Breisgau, Rastatt, Aachen-Kornelimünster, and St. Augustin, is the central archives of the Federal Republic of Germany and the West German successor organization of the *Reichsarchiv* created in 1920. It is the repository for non-current German government and ministerial records; political, military, economic, and cultural organizational records; personal papers (*Nachlässe*); audiovisual and other non-print materials; for the period from 1816 to the present.

The succinct and well-written general introduction (72 pages) explains the unusually complex pattern of dispersion and fragmentation of German records between federal, state, and municipal archives and numerous successor repositories in the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, Poland, Russia, England, and the United States. Relevant information about German political decentralization, shifting sovereignties and national boundaries, wartime damage and destruction, and the subsequent capture and partial return of German public and private records are related systematically and specifically to each Record Group (*Bestände*) described in this catalog.

The description for each record group includes the following information: a brief organizational or biographical identification, size in linear meters, inclusive dates of the collection, subject content, known gaps in the material, the identification of other repositories where related original materials or microfilms of captured documents are presently located (or will be transferred), and conditions of use (including restrictions). Methodical comparative bibliographical citations are given for published and unpublished collection inventories, catalogs of other institutions, published editions of documents, periodical literature, monographs, and dissertations. The *Bundesarchiv* guide provides a valuable archival and scholarly service by correlating original materials held in Koblenz (and the other branches) to the existing maze of unrelated published catalogs about captured document microfilms. Citations to the multivolume *Guides to German Records Microfilmed at Alexandria*, NARS inventory pamphlets for the International Military Tribunal Trials, the Kent guides to the German Foreign Office Archives, the Hoover Institution *Guide to the NSDAP Hauptarchiv*, et al., are given after the description of each related record group. Relevant German, French, Austrian, Polish, and other European archival literature is included in these cross-references. This feature of the third edition is an improvement over the second edition, whose bibliographical format was less useful and less extensive.

(In the second edition, the briefer bibliography was included as an appendix, pp. 291–312). Both editions contain a cumulative address directory for all archival repositories mentioned in the text.

The materials described in this catalog are divided into several major subject categories; each one is designated with a permanent letter which identifies record group, subject, and branch location. Thus, the *Bundesarchiv-Aussenstelle* in Frankfurt assembles materials for the pre-1867 period, including: archival records of the German *Reich* before 1806 (*Altes Reich*: AR); the German Confederation, 1815–66 (*Deutscher Bund*: DB); special subject collections about the 1848–49 revolution and provisional government; and personal literary estates related to these subjects (*Nachlässe* in Frankfurt: FN). The main collections described in the Koblenz depository include: (1) record groups relating to non-current military and civilian governmental records from 1867 to 1945—*Reich* (R) materials and NSDAP materials (NS); (2) zonal records from the American, British, and French occupation (Z), 1945–49, and the post-war Allied and European War Crimes trials records (All. Prgz.); (3) Records of the Federal Republic, 1949–present (B: *Bundesbehörden*), which are still largely held by the originating agencies or located in an intermediary archival branch (the *Zwischenarchiv* in St. Augustin); (4) two record groups about former German eastern territories (Ost: *Ostarchiv*) and post-1945 refugees from the East (Ost-Dok.: *Ostdokumentation*); (5) personal papers (NL: *Nachlässe*); (6) contemporary subject collections of varied provenance (ZSg.: *Zeitgeschichtliche Sammlung*), including political posters, pamphlets, maps, and photographs; and (7) audiovisual, film, and tape collections. A brief section of the catalog (MA) describes the modern military records held at the branch in Freiburg. An interesting footnote, which reflects the comprehensive nature of this catalog, is the Record Group R98 F, the Association for the Protection of German Emigrants in Texas (*Texas-Verein*), 1842–93. It consists of thirty-five microfilm rolls; one set located in Koblenz, duplicates held in the State Archives in Stuttgart. The original materials are presumed to be in the United States, but are listed as “location unknown” (p. 446).

The volume concludes with four useful indexes: a total list of all record group abbreviations and their full headings, and indexes of name, place, and subject (pp. 775–940). The last index has a minor typographical error: some page numbers are printed in italicized bold typeface without any explanation. This does not mar the catalog, which is well designed and carefully balanced in scope and content. The *Bundesarchiv* catalog is an important handbook for archivists, librarians, and scholars and an impressive publication.

Leo Baeck Institute

SYBIL MILTON

A Guide to the Michigan State University Archives and Historical Collection. By Frederick L. Honhart, Suzann Pyzik, and Saralee R. Howard. East Lansing: Michigan State University, 1976. vii, 195 pp. Index. Paper. \$2.50.

The Foreword to this guide gives a brief history of the university's archives, historical collections, and Land Grant Research Collection, thus explaining why the guide is arranged as it is. The arrangement is by separate sections for the Historical Collections, Land Grant Research Collection, University Archives, Pictorial Records, and Oral History Records. The guide includes all items cataloged

by April 30, 1976. The sole exception to this policy is the Pictorial Records section, which includes only personal collections of photographs. Further supplements are promised as the need arises. The guide makes no mention of the existence or size of any uncataloged holdings. Also, the credentials of the editors are not given, and it is notable that not one of them is a member of the listed staff.

On the page beginning each major section are further notes explaining the types of materials to be found in that section. These notes are very helpful. The "University Archives" notes also list all the staff members, along with their departments or fields, who have given their personal papers to the archives. It is not clear, however, if all or only some of the faculty, staff, and administrative personnel were invited to make this contribution.

The individual entries are arranged alphabetically within each section, and are numbered consecutively throughout the entire guide. They follow a set format, including the title of the collection, in boldface; the time span; size; and donor; followed by a brief description of the material. There is no mention of record groups, classification schemes, possible restrictions, or the existence of NUCMC entries. The amount and quality of the information given in the descriptions varies widely. Some descriptions give practically no information, while others abound in detail. Curiously, many of the Land Grant entries make no mention of land grants at all. Similarly, the "size" entry also lacks uniformity. As an example, three separate entries of a single letter are variously described as "1 folder," "1 item," and "4 pages, typewritten copy." Would that equal care and a standardized format had been applied to every description.

A special note must be made that the Land Grant Research Collection is an artificial entity; all the entries are either photocopies or microfilms purchased from other institutions. This centralization of information is a most commendable action from the researcher's point of view.

Finally, there is a good index to the guide, giving entry numbers rather than page numbers. The entries are very accurate, with references to names, places, and subjects, including names from the descriptions. The subject headings do not always include all the possible entry numbers, and the potential user should be aware of this. Access to the collections by date is impossible, as the index does not give this information.

In summary, the *Guide to the Michigan State University Archives and Historical Collections* is seriously flawed by its inconsistencies, inattention to detail, and poor editing. However, it is still a valuable first tool for the would-be user of the collections of MSU. Designed to direct the researcher to the in-house finding aids of the Archives and Historical Collections, it accomplishes this goal quite well. Let us hope that its faults will be corrected in any future supplements.

Case Western Reserve University Archives

JANE K. GIBBS

Guide to Federal Archives Relating to Africa. By Aloha South. Waltham, Massachusetts: Crossroads Press, 1977. 556 pp. \$75.00.

This guide marks the culmination of the first two American obligations to the Guides to the Sources of African History series proposed by the UNESCO-affiliated International Council on Archives (the second to cover non-federal archi-

val and manuscript Africana). It is a thoughtfully conceived volume, with histories of administrative units, arrangement explanations, estimations of proportions of Africana, and descriptions of subject matter attached to the alphabetically arranged federal agencies and departments. There are appendixes covering the filing system of the preponderant (230 pp.) Department of State materials, and there are indexes of subjects, places, personal names, ships, and ethnic groups. Indexing by entry numbers, combined with page headings, make the process especially smooth.

It is a tantalizing volume as well, especially for those Africanists who have been content to wander through Department of State records, oblivious to the rich resources produced by other agencies. There has been nothing comparable for Africanists; it will doubtless become, at once, a crucial research tool, an aid that will help overcome the neglect which American governmental records have faced, sometimes undeservedly, when compared with European counterparts.

There are some frustrations. The value of an alphabetical listing of agencies is negated by the rather curious decision to preface some with "United States" and others without. The indexes are, of course, indexes to the annotation, not to the records; but when some effort is made in the text to provide examples of types of documents (a thoughtful gesture), indexes can easily become unbalanced. In any case, the indexes could have been tidied up; there is no point to a dual listing of Mozambique and Portuguese East Africa, for example, and to index such things as "coat of arms" is meaningless. The index to ethnic groups is probably of no use at all, not so much because of the failings of the compiler but because of the happenstance in the original descriptions that chose to call, or not to call, an ethnic group by name.

The preface duly notes that Western ethnocentrism characterizes the orientation of much of these records, and doubtless that is true. Certainly they covered the period of the greatest Western exploitation of Africa, and resources for what may (or may not) be a new era in Western-African relations are not yet available; we will have to wait, for example, for any thorough documentation of developmental issues in the AID records. But this *Guide* does not necessarily lead us merely to further resources for the study of Americans and Europeans in Africa; one can, instead, readily see greater recourse to these sources for Afrocentric studies. Federal records *can* stimulate an understanding of the African experience—even a brief perusal of the *Guide* convinces one of that. And this guide helps to make the process painless.

Talladega College

LEON P. SPENCER

American Literary Manuscripts: A Checklist of Holdings. Edited by J. Albert Robbins. Second Edition. Atlanta: University of Georgia Press, 1977. Bibliography, references. 387 pp. \$16.00.

Traditionally, literary manuscripts have not held the attention of archivists and manuscript curators, probably because our backgrounds are predominantly in the fields of history and library science. Those who staff repositories with literary collections, however, have long been aware of the constant usage of these collections by literary researchers, textual editors, biographers, and, increasingly, historians. The tremendous explosion in doctorates in the field of literature and

the growing use of literary collections point to the value of useful and well-defined guides to literary manuscripts. Since many of these collections contain fewer than fifty items, they will not be indexed in the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections*. The second edition of the ALM will prove to be an invaluable asset to the student of American literature.

The first edition of the ALM was published in 1960, and although it proved to be a boon to researchers, it was outdated by the 70s. The preface to the second edition documents this growth in scholarship and collecting by noting a few examples, including Boston University's increase from a reported sixty authors in the first edition, to 616 in the second, Columbia University from 594 to 1,392, and the University of Virginia from 652 to 1,105. There are 600 repositories, large and small, surveyed in the new edition, and the list of authors now includes 2,750 names. The work is massive and, as the editor points out, makes no claim to be a qualitative guide. The ALM is simply an "item-count finding list arranged by author."

The reader may easily be overwhelmed by the vast array of numbers and letters which fill the pages, but a thoughtful perusal of the prefatory material is ample preparation for deciphering the text. Some new symbols have been added and others deleted since the 1960 edition. The most significant addition, in my estimation, is the symbol *Ref* which refers the reader to the appendix and a reference work on the listed author. In many instances the reference work is published and readily available to the reader. The editors have attempted to be as precise as possible when listing the number of pieces. However, they point out in their explanation to the symbols that *Ms 1* means one manuscript but it may be a 300-page draft or a four-line poem. I was also impressed by the bibliography which listed general guides, and then a listing to guides by individual states.

I realize that the visual format was predicated upon the exigencies of funding, space, and the computer printouts; but I wish that certain changes could have been made to improve the readability of the text. Authors' names seem to be lost among all the black dots and capital letters. Perhaps the text could have been indented to accentuate the authors' names, or at least the information on each author could have been separated by one spacing line. Despite these visual problems, the ALM is comprehensive, well researched, and extremely detailed. It will be an indispensable tool for literary researchers and those repositories with significant holdings of American authors.

University of Virginia Library

MICHAEL F. PLUNKETT

Approaches to Local History. By Alan Rogers. New York: Longman, 1978. xvii, 265 pp. Maps, plates, index. \$18.00.

As a result of Bicentennial activities in this country, local histories have proliferated. Many are thoroughly researched and well written; others are not. This interest in history of localities has also generated books, articles, and seminars on how to compile and compose the pertinent information. How many of these authors have turned to America's British heritage for inspiration? With Alan Rogers's *Approaches to Local History*, originally published in 1972 as *This Was Their World*, this is a valid consideration.

Rogers presents the reader with "an agenda for local historians." Although earlier periods are discussed and the twentieth century is occasionally mentioned, the emphasis lies with the nineteenth century because of the wide availability of source material. Rogers has chosen to examine selected facets of local history in England—size and structure of population, housing, occupation, transportation, religion, political structure, social welfare, education, and leisure and cultural activity. With each topic he poses questions that the local historian should try to answer and outlines and analyzes the probable sources. No topic is ever considered in a vacuum. Each is related to another and is considered in conjunction with the national framework. In discussing the sources, Rogers reviews their probable survival for any one locality, points out their advantages and shortcomings, and discusses actual and potential repositories. As a means of illustration he presents in detail examples of local historians who have tried to answer the questions and shows how they have employed the various sources.

Approaches to Local History is a forum of practicality, offering exacting goals that may be difficult to achieve but are certainly worth striving toward. The interrelationship of national and local developments and the intermingling of exemplary studies and sources provides both insight and advice for the local historian in England. Rogers raises thought-provoking questions and outlines approaches to the answers that in fact can be applied universally to local historical studies. Any local historian should profit from reading Rogers's book.

Maryland Hall of Records

PATRICIA M. VANORNY

Fire Insurance Plans in the National Map Collection/Plans d'assurance-incendie de la Collection nationale de cartes et plans. By Robert J. Hayward. Ottawa: National Map Collection, 1977. xxvi, 171 pp. Illustrations, appendix. Free.

In a noteworthy endeavor to acquaint researchers with their holdings and to stimulate interest in the collecting and cataloging of fire insurance plans, the National Map Collection in Ottawa has published a comprehensive inventory of such plans in their collection.

Fire insurance plans were first used by the Phoenix Assurance Company Limited, in London, in the latter part of the eighteenth century; and hand drawn maps of selected Canadian cities were done for the Phoenix in the early nineteenth century. Not until the mid-nineteenth century, however, did lithographic printing processes make possible extensive printing of standardized insurance maps. These plans, which recorded a community on a large-scale basis, provided by the use of varying colors and symbols lot sizes, locations, and descriptions of buildings and backbuildings, construction materials, and fire prevention and protection features. When areas changed, these plans could be updated by the purchase of revision sheets to be placed over the appropriate segment of the original plan. This eliminated the need for many insurance companies to inspect individually each property insured, as was customary in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The leader in this field was the Sanborn Map Company, founded in 1867 by D. A. Sanborn and still issuing plans today. Their surveyors covered all major cities in the United States, and in 1874 prepared fifteen plans of Canadian cities.

While Sanborn gained a monopoly in the United States in the late nineteenth

and early twentieth centuries, the company's Canadian work appears to be limited to this early mapping. Their Canadian counterpart, the Charles E. Goad mapmaking company (1875–1930), surveyed more than 1,300 Canadian communities as well as other cities throughout the British Commonwealth and the world. In 1911 Goad began a series of agreements with the Canadian Fire Underwriters Association, leading ultimately to the establishment of that organization's own mapping department—the Underwriters' Survey Bureau, Limited. A large percentage of the holdings of the National Map Collection were produced by these two companies, and are largely but not exclusively limited to plans of Canadian cities.

It should be noted that this inventory does not purport to be a comprehensive listing of all Canadian fire insurance plans produced, but is rather a guide to those in the National Map Collection. Fire insurance plans are large and cumbersome and, unfortunately, like many other business maps and records of this period, they were frequently destroyed as they became outdated. Nonetheless, those that remain provide valuable information for the economic, urban, and architectural historian as well as preservationists, planning commissions, and a host of other groups.

This bilingual guide published by the National Map Collection will be a great asset to anyone interested in Canadian history and urban development. It provides an illuminating although brief introduction to the history of fire insurance plans, in addition to a useful two-page description of the format of the inventory. The collection of plans, numbering 2,000, is presented according to location, date, author or organization responsible for production, scale, and physical format. Carefully selected illustrations provide the reader with some sense of the material available in fire insurance plans. Brief appendixes list the collection of plans of the Northern Canneries as well as the city atlases.

Increasing attention has been given to this branch of cartography in recent years, particularly with the publication of Philip Hoehn's *Union List of Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps Held by Institutions in the United States and Canada*, volume 1 (Western Association of Map Librarians, Santa Cruz, 1976), and as of this writing there are several other works in progress. There is nonetheless a great need for more guides of this nature and it is to be hoped that this excellent publication by the National Map Collection will inspire other institutions to follow suit.

Interestingly, the National Map Collection has not only publicized the strengths of their collection, but also admitted the weaknesses. By making this publication freely available, the probability of distribution is greatly increased, consequently increasing public awareness of the National Map Collection's resources and needs. Other institutions may find this concept useful.

Copies may be obtained from the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa Ontario, K1A 0N3.

*Mutual Assurance Company,
The Philadelphia Contributionship*

CAROL WOJTOWICZ

BRIEFLY NOTED

The following are notices and brief reviews of recent publications. Unsigned notes are by members of the *American Archivist* editorial staff.

The Minnesota Historical Society has recently published two subject guides: *The Fur Trade in Minnesota: An Introductory Guide to Manuscript Sources* (Compiled by Bruce M. White. St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society, 1978. Illustrations, index, appendixes. \$4.50); and *Mexican Americans In Minnesota: An Introduction to Historical Sources* (Compiled by Ramedo J. Saucedo. St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society, 1977. viii, 26 pp. Index. \$1.75).

The fur trade guide is a nicely done traditional guide to the society's holdings with alphabetical entries giving dates, type of records, volume, and pertinent descriptions that include cross-references and useful comments. One appendix lists additional collections of interest and the second gives a preliminary roster of fur traders in the Fond du Lac and Upper Mississippi Regions, 1792–1822.

The guide to the Mexican-American materials is the result of a two-year project to collect and preserve the historical resources of this ethnic group. Rather than devoting time to a search of published works, staff members collected and located local records and conducted seventy-four taped interviews. The material, including museum items, pictorial material, and newspaper articles, is grouped into eight subject categories and then described in the alphabetical format with dates, record type, volume, and description. It is reassuring that a standard format can be adapted to such special needs.

Archival and Manuscript Materials at the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace: A Checklist of Major Collections (By Milorad M. Drachkovitch, archivist. Stanford, California: Stanford University, 1978. Typescript. 36 pp. \$2.00) is an overview of the major archives, personal papers, and special collections available for research. Previous published descriptions of holdings were mainly subject surveys, while this is a comprehensive listing of open collections. Entries are alphabetical within geographical locations and show name, origin, type of material, dates, and volume. More detailed information and an index might have been useful, but this is an excellent quick summary.

Rutgers University Graduate School of Library Service has published *United Nations Documents and Publications: A Research Guide*, by Mary K. Fetzner (New Brunswick, New Jersey, April 1978, 65 pp., \$3.00) as no. 76–5 in its series of occasional papers. This guide provides an excellent synthesis of sources designed to guide delegates through the maze of documents created by the United Nations. The guide is designed to make these sources accessible to researchers. The main text provides explanations of how to use basic indexes and their relative value; and it identifies research problems with suggested solutions. A selected bibliography lists basic sources of this information while an appendix lists major reference works. There is also an index listing the works mentioned in the text. To order, contact Rutgers, The State University, Graduate School of Library Service, 4 Huntington Street, New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903. [Wilbert B. Mahoney]

The manuscript holdings of the Tamiment Library are based on the papers and records of individuals and organizations associated with the Rand School for Social Science, the pioneer American school for workers. The Rand School was closed in 1956 and the library was donated to New York University in 1963. *The Guide to the Manuscript Collection of the Tamiment Library* (Compiled by the

staff of the Tamiment Collection, Dorothy Swanson, Librarian. New York: Garland Publishing, Inc., 1977. xiii, 100 pp. Illustrations, index. \$12.00) describes this important research center for the study of the American Left and the labor movement.

The manuscript holdings are listed alphabetically by collection with type of record, dates, and a concise yet detailed description for each entry. Published and unpublished inventories exist for many of the collections and are available upon request. The guide includes listings of microfilm holdings purchased from other institutions. One minor flaw is that the lovely photographs and posters used as illustrations are not mentioned in the descriptions of the collections. On the whole, however, the guide, although expensive, is functional, well-organized, and very attractive.

Notre Dame Press has recently published *Catalogue of the Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts of the University of Notre Dame*, by James Corbett. The *Catalogue* describes the sixty-four medieval and renaissance codices held by the Rare Book Room of the university's Memorial Library. Related archival material will be the subject of a separate volume. The codices were all written before 1750 and over half are dated before 1500. The majority of the texts are theological or devotional in nature, but historical and literary works are represented also. Entries for the individual codices give the approximate date of the manuscript and a detailed description of its format and physical characteristics. The author identifies each text when possible, cites editions and relevant bibliography, and provides a history of the codex if known. An alphabetical listing of the introductory lines of the texts and an index to authors, subjects, and titles complete this 306-page volume. [Michael Miller]

Preliminary Guide to Local History Materials: Jacksonville Museum Library (By Richard H. Engeman. Jacksonville, Oregon: Southern Oregon Historical Society, 1978. Typescript. Index. 88 pp. \$2.50) lists books, pamphlets, tape recordings, and manuscript materials in the Jacksonville Museum library. The guide entries are abridged versions of the library's main card catalog arranged alphabetically by author or main entry. Although this method results in ten entries for unidentified ledgers, the listings and the index together provide a seemingly thorough checklist for the holdings described. Many of the collections of personal and business papers have separate inventories, available without charge.

The Iowa State Historical Department—Division of the State Historical Society has produced the first of its county inventories in connection with a two-year study for which it received funding in 1977 from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. *Inventory of County Records: Ringgold County* (Compiled by Mark H. Jones. Iowa City: Iowa State Historical Department, 1978. 45 pp. Unbound) is one of the half dozen inventories to be prepared in a representative sample of six counties, to be followed by a procedures manual, a records disposal schedule, and eventually recommendations for a permanent local records program for the state.

The inventory was done entirely within the county courthouse where the county offices are located. There is one appendix entry for the County Public Health Nurse records stored at the County Hospital. Entries are arranged ac-

ording to office of origin, and thereunder in alphabetical order except for a "Miscellaneous" which appears at the end of the sections. The listings are a good start for the long-term study; but while the present form is clear, it is not geared to topical research or general overview.

Mapping the American Revolution (edited by David Woodward), based on the fourth Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lecture in the History of Cartography at the Newberry Library, November 11-14, 1974, has recently been published by the University of Chicago Press (Chicago, 1978, 187 pages, \$25). The first two-thirds of the volume contains three chapters by English geographer J. B. Harley on the state of the cartographic art in the eighteenth century, the British and American mapmakers during the war, and the relationship between the mapmaker, the map, and the map user during the war. The last chapter mentioned above includes an interesting section on the wartime availability of maps. An examination of the nineteenth and twentieth-century cartographic record of the war is made in the final third of the volume in chapters by Lawrence W. Towner, president and librarian of the Newberry Library and Barbara Bartz Petchenik, cartographic editor of the *Atlas of Early American History*. The volume has an extensive bibliography, is well documented and indexed, and is illustrated by seventy-five halftones and eleven line-cuts. [James Gregory Bradsher]

The University of Washington has produced a pessimistic and wryly amusing little booklet, *Archival Management: Forms for the Eighties* (Pullman, Washington: Pyramyridion Press, 1978. Unpaginated. Paper. \$3.00). The eight sample-forms are designed to help the archivist cope with the budget stringencies of the 1980s. Included are such useful items as a Deaccession Form with spaces for "Replace acid-free folders with manila," "Sprinkle dust over folder," "Return boxes to donor's attic," and a Photoduplication Order Form specifying a minimum order charge of \$12.50 and \$14.99 for copyright violation insurance. The only problem is whether the "poor" archivist can afford \$3.00, a price which can only be a further reflection on our inflationary times and/or an ingenious example for raising new funds.

OTHER RECENT PUBLICATIONS

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

Archivalische Quellen zur deutschen Geschichte seit 1500 in Grossbritannien [Manuscript sources for the history of Germany since 1500 in Great Britain]. Edited by Wilhelm Lenz. Boppard Am Rhein, Germany: Harald Boldt Verlag, 1975. xix, 372 pp. Index.

Die Archivalien zur deutschen Geschichte [The records of German history]. By Carl Haase. Boppard Am Rhein, Germany: Harald Boldt Verlag, 1975. 194 pp. Index.

Bibliographie Luxembourgeoise 1976. Bibliothèque Nationale Luxembourg. Luxembourg: Imprimerie Saint-Paul, 1977. 227 pp. Index.

Bibliografía Bibliotecológica Argentina 1973. Biblioteca Central, Universidad Nacional del Sur. Bahía Blanca, Argentina: Centro de Documentación Bibliotecológica, n.d. 15 pp. Index.

- Catalogo de Publicaciones, 1948–1974.* Universidad Nacional del Sur. Bahia Blanca, Argentina: Biblioteca Central, 1977. xi, 260 pp. Index.
- A Checklist of the Collection.* Archives of American Art. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution, 1978. \$7.00.
- Current Research on Scientific and Technical Information Transfer.* Edited by Lee G. Burchinal. New York: Jeffrey Norton Publishers, Inc., 1978. 32 pp., 7 microfiche. \$12.95.
- East Carolina Manuscript Collection, Bulletin No. 7.* East Carolina University. Greenville, North Carolina: East Carolina Manuscript Collection, 1978. 129 pp. No charge.
- Fighter: The True Story of the Battle of Britain.* By Len Deighton. Introduction by A. J. P. Taylor. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1978. 261 pp. Index. \$12.50.
- General Inventory Manuscripts, Volume 2/Inventaire Général Manuscripts, Volume 2.* Manuscript Division. Ottawa, Canada: Public Archives, 1976. xii, 255 pp. Index.
- Germany and Europe 1919–1939.* By John Hilden. London: Longman Group Limited, 1977. vii, 183 pp. Index. Paper, \$6.95. Cloth, \$13.50.
- Guide to the Philadelphia Jewish Archives Center.* Philadelphia Jewish Archives Center. Philadelphia: Federation of Jewish Agencies of Greater Philadelphia, 1977. 40 pp. \$2.00 plus \$.50 postage.
- Guide to Private Records on Microfilm: No. 3, Chinese Associations.* Singapore: National Archives and Records Centre, 1977. 25 pp. Paper.
- Imperialism at Bay: The United States and the Decolonization of the British Empire, 1941–45.* By Wm. Roger Louis. New York: Oxford University Press, 1978. xiv, 573 pp. Index. \$19.95.
- In the Matter of Color: Race & The American Legal Process: The Colonial Period.* By A. Leon Higginbotham, Jr. New York, Oxford University Press, 1978. xxiii, 512 pp. Appendix, index. \$15.00.
- Index Retrospectif Parasitologie.* Ministère de la Santé Publique. Rabat, Morocco: Centre National de Documentation. 87 pp. Printout. Paper.
- Index Retrospectif Urbanisme.* Ministère de l'Habitat, de l'Urbanisme, du Tourisme et de l'Environnement. Rabat, Morocco: Centre National de Documentation, 1976. 79 pp. Printout. Paper.
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