

The records deposited in the National Archives from the Office of the United States Chief of Counsel for the Prosecution of Axis Criminality consist of five main groups: (1) photostatic copies of documents collected for use as evidence, (2) records of the proceedings, (3) record copy, together with proofs and other working papers, of *Nazi Conspiracy and Aggression*, a collection of documentary evidence and related materials prepared by the American and British prosecuting staffs and published by the Office of the United States Chief of Counsel (10 vols., Washington, 1946-1948), (4) microfilm copies of exhibits presented at the trial and other documents, and (5) sound recordings of speeches, a small quantity of motion pictures projected during the trial, photographs submitted in evidence, and photographs taken at the trial.

The first group, which contains photostatic copies of original documents collected by the British and American staffs, is the largest. Most of the photostatic copies are accompanied by processed copies of the English translations used at the trial.

In addition to a short sketch of the Records in the National Archives, there is the final Report of the Chief of Counsel for the United States, the pre-trial organization, and a list of microfilm copies of documents.

*Preliminary Inventory of the Land-Entry Papers of the General Land Office.* Compiled by Harry P. Yoshpe and Philip P. Brower. Preliminary Inventory No. 22. (Washington, The National Archives, 1949, pp. 77.)

The inventory includes military-bounty-land warrants and related papers, entries arranged by State and name of district land offices, and patented cases subsequent to 1908. Appendix I lists the land laws under which most entries have been made and Appendix II gives an alphabetical listing of land offices. On pages 34 and 35, the Indiana land offices are enumerated. In addition to the cash entries other information is given. In most cases, the description is so sketchy that it may not be of much assistance to scholars.

*Archaeological Notes on Posey County, Indiana.* By William R. Adams. (Indianapolis, Indiana Historical Bureau, 1949, pp. 81. Maps and illustrations.)

A study of the flora, fauna, and archaeological materials further authenticates that Posey County in the extreme southwestern part of Indiana, serves as a transitional zone between the North and South. There is also evidence of intense occupation by various aboriginal groups over a long period of time.

During the first half of the nineteenth century Charles A. Lesueur, Gerard Troost, and Thomas Say of New Harmony displayed an interest in archaeological work in Posey County. Lesueur's activities in the field attracted the attention of Maximilian of Wied, who spent from October 19, 1832, to March 16, 1833, in New Harmony. Since Reuben G. Thwaites did not translate Maximilian's travel account in its entirety, a reference to the Prince's two-volume work, *Reise in das Innere Nord-America in den Jahren 1832 bis 1834* (Coblentz, 1839) might have been included.

Only that part of the county was covered in the surveys which would be subject to inundation after the building of a levee. Copies of the report may be obtained from the Indiana Historical Bureau upon request.

*Taproots of Elkhart History.* By Emil V. Anderson. (Elkhart, Indiana, The Daily Truth, 1949, pp. 55. Illustrations, bibliography, and index. \$0.85.)

The material contained in this booklet originally appeared in a series of articles in the Elkhart, Indiana, *Daily Truth* during the latter part of 1948 and the first part of 1949. It is an interesting but brief narrative of Elkhart and other communities in the county.