

early years to picture him as the kindly old gentleman who had made a fortune in his early years through industry, frugality, personal morality, and high ability, only to give most of it away in his later years. His was the " 'greatest Horatio Alger story of all time' " (p. 127), and his success closely identified with the nation's progress. True, not all had forgotten the criticisms of his early years, but they were largely submerged in the general approval expressed after his death.

When Henry Ford died, his weaknesses and abilities were well known, but few made the differentiation as clearly as Max Lerner. His accomplishments were " 'mass-production, standardization, high-speed belt-line, high wages, large volume,' " but his mind was a " 'jungle of fear and ignorance and prejudice in social affairs' " (p. 160). But most newspapers followed the usual line "of the dead nothing but good" and pictured him as the symbol of all that was right in industrial capitalism.

In summarizing his conclusions, Diamond suggests that in the early nineteenth century the entrepreneur was described as a man with certain personal qualities who performed certain business acts, and that non-business acts were private and not relevant to the discussion. Personal qualities and character were stressed and the destination of his fortune rather than the methods of acquiring it. In the twentieth century, the non-business roles of the entrepreneur are emphasized and the economic environment which made success possible, an environment synonymous with the nation itself. This differentiation by periods does not seem so clear to the reviewer as to the author. All types of opinion seem to appear in both periods and for all six men. The book throws light on such problems as the making of public opinion, propaganda, and interpretative reporting as well as the contemporaneous evaluation of some of the most important business men.

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*Guide to the Manuscripts of the Kentucky Historical Society.*

Compiled by G. Glenn Clift. (Frankfort, Kentucky: Kentucky Historical Society, 1955, pp. vii, 185. Index.)

The Kentucky Historical Society was organized in 1836 and some of its members began collecting manuscripts at an early date, but the present collection represents only gifts, deposits, and purchases since the late 1880's. Much of the

material gathered earlier found its way into other collections. It is not an extensive collection and is characterized by very small groups containing five or less items.

There are 1,149 entries which have been classified under nine headings—Autograph Original Papers, Account Books, Church Records, Confederate Pension Records, Diaries and Journals, Hotel Registers, Local (County) Records, Military Records, Tax Books, and Vital Statistics. A brief description of the papers, the names of individuals to whom letters were written, and a statement on the size of the collection has been given. It is unfortunate that the birth and death dates were not given after each name. If it was not possible to supply this information, a date when the individual was active would have enhanced the use of the *Guide*.

A description of the Kentucky governors' executive office records, consisting of 1200 boxes and 550 bound volumes, was omitted. This collection was described in *Catalogue Records, Documents, Etc., Kentucky Governors 1792-1926*, compiled by Emma Guy Cromwell. Other state documents temporarily stored elsewhere were also omitted. To the above omissions may be added extensive holdings in genealogical manuscript materials.

The fact that the index of thirty-one pages includes the people to whom and from whom letters were written and other pertinent information in the manuscript collection should prove of great value.

Through the publication of the *Guide*, the Kentucky Historical Society has made more easily accessible its manuscript holdings.

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