
Kenneth Ingram has put those who teach or write West Indian history further in his debt by adding this new work on the sources of Jamaican history to the one he published in 1975 in which he listed the sources of Manuscripts Relating to Commonwealth Caribbean Countries in United States–Canadian Repositories.

The bibliography noticed here covers Jamaica’s history from the conquest to the abolition of slavery, concentrates on primary manuscript sources in public and private collections in Britain and Jamaica, and provides a full account of the information available in each manuscript or manuscript collection.

The descriptive entries for the manuscripts have been arranged under sixteen headings as follows: historical accounts and collections, descriptive accounts, political and government, military history and administration, naval history and administration, church history, legal history, education, intellectual life, management of plantations, merchants and shipping, slave trade, science and medicine, biographical and genealogical, personal and family papers, maps and plans.

At the end of the second volume the author provides a select list of bibliographies, catalogs and guides useful for tracing manuscript and printed sources of Jamaican history in British, Jamaican North American, Spanish, and other European repositories. He also provides references to almanacs, newspapers, and periodicals and a list of those laws of Jamaica which are not found in the bibliographies of Cundall or Ragatz.

University of the West Indies

F. R. Augier


Foundations, as part of a third sector between business and government, play an important role in the international development system—as this compendium makes abundantly clear. Listing grants made for international purposes during 1977, this reference provides fund seekers and grant makers with an aid profile of America’s larger foundations.

Thus, a revealing pattern of the quantity of grant money and the location of recipients emerges. For example, grants made by 125 U.S. foundations for international purposes involved at least $94.5 million in 1977. Moreover, a regional breakdown, inclusive of foreign and domestic programs, shows that programs involving Latin American countries received the largest dollar amount ($21.6 million). Among those Latin American aid recipients of $1 million or more, Brazil received the largest dollar amount, over $6 million; followed respectively by Colombia, over $3 million; Argentina, over $3 million; Mexico, over $2 million; and Guatemala, over $1 million.

D.K.