

been a difficult text. While it is not a censorship book that will likely resonate with many librarians who are interested in modern-day book banning, it would certainly have a place in any college or university with a Latin American studies program.—*Timothy Hensley, Virginia Holocaust Museum.*

Robert E. Dugan, Peter Hennon, and Danuta A. Nitecki. *Viewing Library Metrics from Different Perspectives: Inputs, Outputs, and Outcomes.* Santa Barbara, Calif.: Libraries Unlimited, 2009. 346p. acid-free paper, \$45 (ISBN 9781591586654). LC2009-016899.

For the uninitiated and/or innumerate, this daunting tome will appear, *prima facie*, to be alarmingly technical; and, since most librarians are not conversant with sophisticated statistical methodologies, the whole notion of library metrics might prove to be off-putting to the bulk of the targeted professional readership. Nevertheless, *Viewing Library Metrics from Different Perspectives* is well worth the effort to acclimate to a brave new library language. Thus the authors succeed in making a convincing case for the merit of metrics in the administration of libraries.

What are “metrics,” anyway? According to the authors, metrics are performance or outcome measures that institutions can use to “...improve their accountability efforts through a transparent communication of stakeholder-requested information in a multiplicity of formats and means” (8). They consist of numbers, “supported by graphs, charts, and explanatory language” (8). In other words, they are measurements that might serve to inform potential users, who can then make rational choices about investing money, time, and other resources in the institution. Significantly, metrics are designed to provide objective criteria whereby institutions may be held accountable for their performance. Such accountability is especially important within academic libraries and their larger institutions.

Remarkably, this book succeeds in *demonstrating* its points, enumerating and analyzing relevant measures, along with providing cogent examples in the form of numerous tables. It consists of twelve well-researched chapters entitled “Introduction,” “Related Literature,” “Assessment and Evaluation,” “The Library Perspective,” “The Customer Perspective,” “The Institutional Perspective,” “The Stakeholder Perspective,” “Benchmarking and Best Practices,” “Metrics for Marketing and Public Relations,” “Management Information Systems,” “Utilizing Metrics: Interpretation, Synthesis, and Presentation,” and “The Joy of Metrics.” Accordingly, in the introductory chapters the authors educate readers, so that the utility of metrics becomes apparent and some rudimentary metrical practices can be incorporated by readers in their own libraries. The bulk of the book posits various perspectives—namely, those of the library, the customer, the institution, and the stakeholder—and goes on to explore the ways in which these views and models shape perception of the institution at large. A metrics approach can enable library administrators to identify and examine the relative and relevant needs of interested parties and can therefore provide information that facilitates productive accountability. The book concludes by discussing the organizational success inherent in grounding of purpose, satisfaction of improvement and knowledge of excellence, importance of sharing, reward of impact and challenges of engagement.

Ultimately, the authors maintain that the book examines metrics from different perspectives. “Beginning with the reasons for bothering with metrics in the first place, through raising awareness of who cares, selecting which metrics matter, and framing how to communicate their applicability, the multitude of choices is what faces library and information managers” (246). Fortunately, this book is here to help guide administrators in making these choices. And if the text alone doesn’t persuade, the accompanying appendices

and bibliography will succeed in doing so.—*Lynne F. Maxwell, Villanova University School of Law.*

Forgotten Patriots: African American and American Indian Patriots in the Revolutionary War: A Guide to Service, Sources and Studies. Ed. Eric G. Grundset. Washington, D.C.: National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, 2008. 872p. alk. paper, \$35 (ISBN 9781892237101).

Forgotten Patriots: African American and American Indian Patriots in the Revolutionary War: A Guide to Service, Sources and Studies hopes to inspire in readers an interest in African American, American Indian, and mixed descent soldiers in the fight for independence, as well as the work of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR). DAR booklets on the subject led to the first edition in 2001. Seven years later, this 872-page tome expands the list of soldiers and sailors five-fold to 6,600 names. The book defines the perimeters of military service from the Battles of Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775, to the final evacuation of the British from New York City on November 26, 1783. The Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, and Delaware chapters include sections on notable minorities preceding the conflict during the Boston Massacre in 1770, the Boston Tea Party in 1773, and Battle of Point Pleasant in 1774.

Following an introduction that provides context and explains documen-

tation challenges, the book organizes its findings into chapters that include historical commentaries, maps, illustrations, sources, patriot names, and bibliographies. Chapters focus on Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. A chapter entitled “The Old Northwest” comprises Illinois, Kentucky, and Ohio. Additional chapters cover miscellaneous naval and military records, foreign allies, and the West Indies.

Seven appendices include a map of the slave population based on the 1790 census, Documenting the Color of Participants in the American Revolution, Names as Clues to Finding Forgotten Patriots, the Numbers of Minority Participants in the Revolution, a glossary, a master list of source abbreviations, and DAR contact information.

Copies of original documents from the National Archives and Records Administration provide readers with examples of various types of papers useful in research endeavors. However, the grayscale reproductions are hard to read due to their size, condition, and handwriting. While some documents include captions, transcriptions would have also been helpful.

Forgotten Patriots notes that the list of patriot names may be open to interpretation because racial terminology and meaning has changed over time. Description information is inconsistent, even within the same document, while some states like Maryland and Virginia did not record racial data. Other states, like New York, lost records of this period after natural disasters. Often the examination of private, local, state, and federal archives, as well as census records from 1790 to 1830, helped identify race. Decisions on minority ethnic background were based on a combination of name analysis, military occupation, and rank.

Names of clear African or Native American derivation were often a clue to

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