

rolls, deeds, probate records, city directories, correspondence, diaries, maps, newspapers, photographs, paintings, and occasionally plans. Yet archives have not been as successful in collecting such "primary" architectural records as working drawings, contracts, initial sketch plans, cost estimates, specifications, agreements with contractors, or notes of interviews. These documents are bulky to store and often expensive to preserve, and require cooperation and coordination among many institutions.

As a recent conference organized by the Society for the Study of Architecture in Canada made clear, many art historians and architects automatically assume that architectural records are being preserved by federal, provincial and university archives. This assumption exists despite the lack of any effort by architects to place their drawings and papers in such institutions or to ensure that relevant documents were being saved by municipalities! If such material is not available, the increasing demand for sources for architectural history and for research relating to renovations and restorations will inevitably mean that archives will be criticized for their laxity in this area. The architectural materials to be collected must include samples of all types of architecture and a broad spectrum of the work of architects, past, present and future.

I read chapter four ("Evaluation and Selection") with intense interest since Halifax also uses a point system to determine which buildings are worthy of preservation, and I well know the problems that preparing and evaluating a list of buildings of historical and architectural significance entail. Ms. Falkner has also written an excellent section on how to prepare "heritage priority" and "heritage action" lists, and reiterates that once such lists have been made, the group must ignore threats to buildings not included. It is important to carry out the author's suggestions for educating the public, elected representatives, and government officials to the value of our architectural past.

In short, this is a valuable book which covers a neglected field, and should occupy a place on the bookshelf of every archivist concerned with the preservation of the past.

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**Discover Your Neighborhood Heritage.** IAN SCOTT. Toronto: Learnx Press, c1976. vi, 57 p. illus. ISBN 0 920020 02 X \$3.95. In a portfolio including *Ontario Historic Sites, Museums, Galleries and Plaques* by Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation (88 p.), "Information for Using the Facilities and Documentary Resources," by Ontario Archives (6 p.), and "Historical Collection (Archives)," by Toronto Board of Education (2 p.).

**Local Studies.** MARY FREDRICKSON. Halifax: Atlantic Institute of Education, 1977. 38 p. illus. \$1.00; 5 copies or more, \$.50 each (Available from The Institute, c/o Paul Robinson, Lighthouse Centre, 5244 South St., Halifax, N.S. B3J 1A4).

The search for roots has become fashionable in recent months but we are experiencing a more significant shift in historical studies than the popularity of a book and a television series would imply. Social and regional studies have become the norm in universities, the demand for Canadian content at every level of the school system is beginning to influence curriculum planners and book publishers, and the desire to introduce primary documents into history classes has accentuated the need for appropriate Canadian topics and source materials because it is only logical to conduct studies in depth upon familiar terrain. The above publications from Learnx Press and the Atlantic Institute of Education, introductions to the field of local studies, arise from these circumstances.

Learning Exchange Systems, (Learnx is its larynx-testing contraction), funded by the Toronto Board of Education, Canada Manpower, and Wintario, among others, attempts to provide easy access to public information by preparing guides and directories for the Toronto area. Its latest product is described as essential to a local history studies programme. It is not. It contains three readily-available free handouts: the usual brochure introducing the Ontario Archives, a similar page on the Toronto Board of Education Archives, and the excellent guide to federal and provincial historic markers and museums in Ontario prepared by the province's Ministry of Culture and Recreation. The kit's one original contribution is a fifty-five page booklet entitled *Discover Your Neighborhood Heritage*, but half of this work is also a compilation of materials from other sources: descriptions of two local history projects in Toronto-area schools illustrate typical assignments but provide the reader with little opportunity to assess the reaction of or value to students; a bibliography of historical works adds only four recent references to the list taken from Stevenson and Armstrong's *Approaches to Teaching Local History*;<sup>1</sup> then, to extend the reading audience, a list of Ontario's historical societies and archives, (the latter reprinted from the *Union List of Manuscripts in Canadian Repositories*), is appended. The other half of the booklet contains a brief but pleasant introduction to the chief repositories of historical materials in Toronto, to some of the principal printed sources, to several agencies with allied interests, and to three other types of historical source—cemeteries, architecture, and recorded interviews. Despite its pretensions, the kit will be an inadequate guide for teachers in Toronto and in other parts of Ontario; the sum of the kit's many parts is "small change."

Mary Fredrickson's booklet is at once more sensible and more stimulating. It contains a good introduction to the use of local studies in classrooms, brief sections on people, artifacts, and the environment, dozens of project ideas, and useful annotated bibliographies. It is a model of its kind and will serve Atlantic Canada well.

The two publications merit the attention of archivists because they raise matters which will become increasingly important in the next few years. Who is responsible for the collection and preservation of documents related to our "neighbourhood heritage"? Who is going to "bell the teachers" by requiring them to undertake a reasonable portion of the research before they unleash their students? Is it not time to campaign for "community archives," perhaps operated in conjunction with school or public libraries? Should school boards be required to fund the creation of "duplicate archives," (microfilm copies of local newspapers, photographic reproductions of significant maps and census tables, and copies of directories), before launching local history projects in secondary schools? The demand for service, as foretold by the appearance of these two works, will be insistent; the archivist must be among those taking the lead in raising and answering these questions.

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**The Central Records of the Church of England: A Report and Survey Presented to the Pilgrim and Radcliffe Trustees.** London, CIO Publishing, 1976. iv, 100 p. ISBN 0 7151 3678 X £3.00.

Since the end of World War II, accumulations of Church of England records belonging to dioceses, archdeaconries, cathedral chapters, and parishes have been deposited in local record offices throughout Britain and have been accessible to the public. Whereas the archival needs of parishes and dioceses have been served at the local level, records of

<sup>1</sup> F.H. Armstrong and A.J. Stevenson, *Approaches to Teaching Local History, Using Upper Canadian and Ontario Examples* (Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1969).