

that archives can be of little help to them. Frequently, catalogues provided the primary or even the only contact between potential customer and producer. These catalogues embodied the image and the promise of a product or industry, offering much more than quaint pictures and gadgets, although that is exactly what is often being sought by researchers. Singly the catalogues provide a snapshot not to be found elsewhere; as a sequential collection, they give an invaluable panorama of change. While archivists cannot save everything, here is an area in which virtually nothing is being salvaged at all. Both our archives and our history will be the richer if this pattern of neglect is changed.

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How to Find Your Family Roots. TIMOTHY FIELD BEARD with DENISE DEMONG. Toronto: McGraw-Hill, © 1977. xv, 1007 p. ill. ISBN 0 07 004210 1 \$29.95.

In Search of Your Roots: A Guide for Canadians Seeking Their Ancestors. ANGUS BAXTER. Toronto: Macmillan, © 1978. 293 p. ISBN 0 7705 1577 0 \$14.95.

Trace Your Family Tree: A Do-It-Yourself Workbook for Canadians. GRAHAM and SHIRLEY EDIS. Toronto: McGraw-Hill Ryerson, © 1977. 23, (158) p. of forms. ISBN 0 07 082624 \$5.95.

Timothy Beard's *How to Find your Family Roots* probably brings genealogy in North America near its apogee. A hymn to genealogical devotees and its aspiring disciples, the book is literally what it claims to be: "the most comprehensive guide to tracing your ancestors throughout the world." Beard, a life-long professional genealogist and librarian with the New York Public Library, has put together, for Americans at least, a full and authoritative enticement to bark up the family tree. Over a thousand pages are crammed with facts, glossaries, lists, bibliographies (many published abroad) and indexes. Beard also includes quite acceptable reproductions of sample documents and three-dimensional source records and provides capsule historical introductions to each country. Withal, he manages to preserve a most readable text. This indefatigable work offers both an appetizer and entrée to the detective delights of genealogy. Canada rates fifteen pages of information, substantially correct, if rather thinner than expected.

Another veteran genealogist, Angus Baxter of Lakefield, Ontario, provides a less exhaustive work, though perhaps a more comfortable one. *In Search of Your Roots* does for Canadians what Beard has achieved for his countrymen, but will not be as appealing to archivists as a reference volume. Baxter is far less ambitious and inclined to be misleading in some of his entries. For example, all Surrogate Court estate files prior to 1923 are not at the Archives of Ontario by any means but ironically, as a result of current retention period revisions, they will soon be available there at least to 1938. He also overlooks that most useful tool, the Surrogate Clerk of Ontario's province-wide index to probate applications from 1859 to 1967, now available at the Archives on microfilm to 1923 and in hardcopy thereafter. Nevertheless, he lovingly helps the novice over most of the hurdles and entertains along the way with amusing anecdotes.

Much more austere and remarkably unhelpful is a very unattractive, self-proclaimed "do-it-yourself workbook for Canadians" compiled by two British Columbian

genealogists. Apart from some rather arid advice on how to get started, a few addresses in Canada and Europe, and a warning about duplication of work, *Trace Your Family Tree* is 90 percent blank pedigree charts, correspondence logs, research log sheets and family group records sheets!

Archivists might take note, perhaps with a sigh of relief, that Canadian holdings are not highlighted in any of the three volumes in quite the way they ought to have been. Beard however is well worth the price and makes a fine elbow-stop.

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Catalogue des ouvrages traitant d'archivistique et de sujets connexes.
JACQUES DUCHARME et DENIS PLANTE. Montréal: Secrétariat général de l'Université de Montréal, 1977. 237 p. (Publications du Service des archives; no 25.)

This volume demonstrates clearly the considerable amount of work done by the documentation centre of the Université de Montréal in acquiring and organizing printed works dealing with *archivistique* and related subjects. Items appear under author, title and subject. It is regrettable that complete bibliographic references are not supplied, but the compilers can perhaps be excused since their intention was to produce an inventory of their own collection rather than a bibliography of archival literature. Were they to supply the complete entry in a subsequent edition, the value to researchers wishing to use this work outside their collection would be increased immeasurably.

It may be a small point to make, but the volume includes archival documents in addition to the works mentioned in the title; perhaps a change of the title would correct this. This excellent guide to the reference collection of an important archival repository will doubtless be of use to archivists in building their own libraries of relevant literature.

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Five Centuries of Map Printing. Edited by DAVID WOODWARD. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1975. xi, 177 p. illus., maps. (The Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., lectures in the history of cartography at the Newberry Library) ISBN 0 226 90724 4 \$17.50.

This important volume is the result of the third Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., lectures in the history of cartography, held in 1972. Seven essays deal with the methods by which maps have been and are reproduced, such as the woodcut technique, copperplate printing, lithography and photo-lithography. By dealing with the process of map-making or, in other words, the technology of information diffusion, the papers provide a perspective to view maps different from the usual one of maps as sources of geographical information. Well illustrated and possessing a lengthy bibliography, this work is a basic reference for those interested in the history of map production.

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