

*and Administration*. All three have been designed and written for one basic purpose: to serve as the primary textbook for junior college, college, or business school records management courses. As such, each should serve very well, though the Ricks and Gow text does have some advantages, particularly in its emphasis on integrated, corporate-wide systems and its effective use of individual case studies. This latter feature is very useful in demonstrating the wide variety of programmes that can be developed to fit different specific needs.

However, the text does have a value for archivists that transcends the now acknowledged need to understand and apply records management principles. Records managers have always been a rather pragmatic lot and, as a result, have generated a wide variety of really useful "facts." Ricks and Gow reproduce some very simple and effective cost comparison charts (on-site *versus* off-site; in-house *versus* contracts; hard copy *versus* microform) together with specific capacity measurements for various filing and storage hardware and even a simple method for determining floor loading requirements for different equipment. It's great stuff for budget defences or facilities planning.

With the specifics of the text, an archivist should have no quarrel — the authors clearly know what they are doing — but I do have a problem with the title *Information Resource Management*. Though that specialized branch of records management receives only the coverage due to it in the text (something around 10 per cent, if I were to guess), giving it prominence in the title is another example of what I have lately seen as a disturbing feature of writing on records management: the tendency to devalue or question some very sound principles in the face of all the shameless hype about office automation and salvation through data processing. Ricks and Gow have constructed a solid, if uninspiring, text. If you don't already have a good, general book on records management, it would be hard to go wrong with this one.

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**Architecture in *Canadian Illustrated News* and *L'Opinion Publique*: Inventory of References.** FRANCINE BROUSSEAU and LINE CHABOT, Ottawa: Parks Canada, 1984. 203 p. ISBN 0662531671.

When I was first handed a copy of this publication, I was quite excited by the prospect of having a useful reference tool to add to the growing number of works which relate to *The Canadian Illustrated News* (hereafter *CIN*) and *L'Opinion Publique*. These wonderful nineteenth-century publications are replete with the imagery of Canadian life from 1870 to 1883 and have proven to be invaluable sources for the study of Canadian history. A major problem, however, has always been that of access: no complete index of the several thousand images has ever been created, nor are all of the images readily available. Although the National Library of Canada made available a complete run of the *CIN* on microfilm in the early 1970s, the authors note that as yet no complete run of *L'Opinion Publique* is available. It was only in 1973-74 that the Picture Division of the Public Archives of Canada undertook to photograph every published image in the *CIN* and began its two sets of finding aids to the publication: one is a card index by subject, and the second is a volume by volume listing of the works by title in alphabetical order. These two indexes, imperfect though they may be, were most useful in responding to the growing

demands in the late 1970s for the imagery which could be found in the *CIN*. It is unfortunate that no such systematic photography has embraced *L'Opinion Publique*. Other institutions, notably the Fine Arts Departments of Concordia University and the University of Toronto, under Professors Hardy George and MacAllister Johnston respectively, have also taken up the battle with indexing problems. Parks Canada, however, is the first institution to attempt to examine only a particular segment of the illustrative material available in the *CIN* and *L'Opinion Publique*, as well as the *Portfolio and Dominion Guide* for 1873.

The choice of architecture as a subject worthy of indexation with relation to these three nineteenth-century periodicals was a good one, not only because of the large number of illustrations available, but also because Parks Canada, through the Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings, has played a seminal role in the development of recent Canadian architectural studies. The utilization of a computer-based research methodology, a diligent publications programme, and the ongoing projects being carried out by Parks Canada in this area of our cultural heritage held out a great deal of promise for the publication of an architectural index to views in the *CIN*, *L'Opinion Publique*, and the *Portfolio and Dominion Guide*. Unfortunately, the promise is not fulfilled by the contents of this index.

There are several major faults with the index. The most significant is that neither Brousseau nor Chabot seem to have been aware of the concept of cross-indexing or of the admirable provincial gazetteers published by the Government of Canada from time to time. They have chosen to index the illustrations by place name, with the name of the province in parentheses, and within this, in chronological order of publication and page number. Unfortunately, they have also chosen to list the place name as published and have not supplied either corrected names (except, surprisingly, in the case of Nipigon, Ontario, originally published as Neepigon), or the contemporary place name. Thus, entries for Berlin, Ontario (35-36), are not cross-referenced to Kitchener; there are no entries for Calgary or Edmonton, but there are for Fort Calgary (94) and Fort Edmonton (100); Kenora appears only as Rat Portage (921). Spelling errors also abound. This is a minor quibble, comparatively speaking, given the problems that arise when one structure, for instance, the Mohawk chapel at Brantford, appears in two separate entries, under Brant (40) and Brantford (41); or the Hudson's Bay post at Fort Frances appears under the titles Fort Frances (103) and Fort Francis (104). Even more upsetting are the titles indexed under the heading "Location by Province Only." (pp. 158-59) Here we find a view of Hellmuth College (1202) as unlocated, yet there are two entries for the same subject under London, Ontario (265, 267). The Williams Gold Mines or Marmora Mines remain, alas, lost in the vast geography of the Dominion (1203). At least these two entries are under the right province; Point Edward, Ontario, has been relocated to Manitoba (768), and Riverside, Manitoba (925) is never situated. These errors are disconcerting to the researcher, but one could argue that anyone with a little knowledge of Canadian historical geography would not be too troubled by them. Of greater concern are the views which are not documented at all. Using the Picture Division indices, I was able to find, within a short space of time, the following unlisted images: views of Fort Garry, Manitoba, 18 December 1869, p. 100 (showing the whole fort), and 1 December 1877, p. 349 (showing the entrance to Government House); the interior of the engine room of the Brantford Water Works, 5 August 1871, p. 84; the Grand Hotel Piazza, Caledonia Springs, Ontario, 3 August 1878, p. 68; and the interior of a snow-shed at Matapedia,

Québec, of 2 December 1876. All of these missing views are from the *CIN*, and their absence from this architectural inventory casts doubt upon the completeness of the entries in general.

Even granting that the inventory list contains errors, omissions, and misattributions, are there still some benefits for an architectural historian in this index? Besides the index by geographical location, the authors provide only two other indices: a general subject/title index and an index to streets and other locations within cities. The latter is a useful compendium for those seeking views of city blocks or urban vistas, but the former as presented is frustrating to work with and inevitably useless. It could have been improved immensely had it been created to reflect the concept of building types referred to in the authors' introduction. (p. 19) Here they refer to categories of buildings, for example: commercial (offices, banks, stores, hotels, restaurants, markets, and so on); religious; industrial (all categories); residential; government (all levels); educational; leisure; military; transport (lighthouses, railway stations, waterway installations); miscellaneous (fair and recreational buildings, ruins, arches, terraces, fountains, and so on); medical; and monuments. Instead of numbering how many of each type they found, they could very well have done a complete index for each type. As it is, to find, for instance, all religious buildings, one has to look under such diverse entries as "All Saints' Church, Hamilton" (190), "Anglican Church and Parsonage Portage-Du-Fort" (773), and so on down to "Zion Church Toronto." (1059) The same holds true if one is searching for mines, photographers' premises, monuments, or any other category of building. Only in a few instances are these found together — types such as court houses, city halls, town halls, custom houses, or Presbyterian churches. But this appears to be by accident rather than design and is not carried out in any logical or consistent fashion. Another indexation area which is woefully inadequate is that of architectural types. Again, the authors allude to this in their introduction when they mention that the vast majority of buildings is of the Second Empire Style. (pp. 18-19) They do state that they did not compile any statistics or keep track of this category, which is a great pity. It would have been very useful indeed to have examples of Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Second Empire, Mansard, Neo-Classical, and other architectural types. That these were not compiled is an oversight which should be corrected in any future revision of the index.

In summary, *Architecture in Canadian Illustrated News and L'Opinion Publique* is a work that begins with great promise and ends in disappointment. Much closer attention to detail, to historical geography, and to the needs of both architectural historians and historians in general, would have made this publication a worthy effort. As it is, it fails on too many fronts to be seriously considered as more than an introduction to two very important nineteenth-century sources for visual documentation.

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**A Checklist of Canadian Copyright Deposits in the British Museum, 1895-1923**  
vol. 1: Maps. JOHN R.T. ETTLINGER and PATRICK B. O'NEILL, eds. Halifax:  
Dalhousie University, 1984. xvii, 89 p. ISBN 0-7703-0179-7 \$11.50.

This is the first volume to be issued in a major project undertaken to list the Canadian copyright deposit collection of books, periodicals, maps, music, photographs, and so on