

The final section is simply an alphabetical listing of archival associations and provincial or territorial councils.

The Directory could be improved in some areas. For example, the description of the degree programme at the Université de Montréal is much briefer and less informative than those for the other two degree programmes at the University of British Columbia and Université Laval. Telephone numbers are often missing from the contact address; if interested persons should write for more information rather than telephone, this point ought to be noted. In some cases, remarks on single courses are badly worded, making it confusing. Finally, in the second section, a copy of the calendar description for each course (where available) might prove useful for those wishing to compare two or more similar courses. Despite these minor points, however, the Directory is a valuable tool for those interested in Canadian archival education, and every effort should be made to keep it up-to-date.

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Archival Sources for the Study of German Language Groups in Canada. ARTHUR GRENKE. Ottawa: National Archives of Canada, 1989. 70 p. ISBN 0-662-56365-4.

This excellent guide contains six sections: a survey of the archival heritage of German-Canadians, a section on the different divisions at the National Archives, a description of 104 collections (the centrepiece of the book), a listing of fifty-eight related collections, a listing of eleven other archives with related sources, and a survey of bibliographic sources. A comprehensive index at the end makes this reference work especially handy. The finding aid is the fourth of the NA's Ethnocultural Guide Series.

The first section provides an understanding of the general context and provenance of the NA collection relating to German-Canadians. The second section provides an excellent introduction to the different divisions of the NA and how to contact them.

The descriptions of 104 collections held by the Manuscript Division are concise and helpful. They contain a brief biography of the person or organization, Manuscript Group number, relevant dates, extent (in linear centimetres), and a brief description of types of documents (e.g., correspondence, diaries). A finding aid number is provided for some of the collections.

The descriptions suffer from an overly rigid adherence to the Manuscript Division boundaries. At least nine collections are described so as to suggest that materials which should belong to that collection may be in another division. For example, Bernard A. Hantzsch is described as an active ornithologist and mapper, yet there is no indication if any of his drawings or maps are contained in the Documentary Art and Photography Division or the Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division. Similarly, Carl F. Schaefer is described as an art teacher and official war artist, yet there is no mention of possible related, non-textual items held in other NA divisions. A guide not limited by such administrative boundaries would be superior.

The section outlining the additional fifty-eight collections lists only collection titles and MG numbers. Grenke might have commented on the criteria which determined in which section the descriptions of collections were placed.

A valuable item in the guide is the list of archives which hold important collections relating to German language groups in Canada. Not all the guides in this series include this section. It is important that the development of regional and ethnic archives be acknowledged by the NA for their role in preserving the various aspects of Canada's history and heritage.

The final section, the bibliography, includes published sources, theses, and an annotated section on the periodical press of the German Canadians. It is these works which can give a researcher the essential context for dealing with the various collections listed in the guide.

Jean-Pierre Wallot notes in the foreword that the "thematic approach is intended to provide a reasonably accurate picture of source material on a particular topic, enabling researchers to formulate their interests more precisely before they begin their research." This intention has been admirably fulfilled for those seeking textual sources but, considering the range of sources collected by the National Archives, this series of guides could be significantly improved by including in the descriptions, where applicable, all media belonging to a collection.

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Nova Scotia Genealogical Sources County Guide Series. Halifax: Public Archives of Nova Scotia, 1988-. No. 1: *Halifax County*, by PHILIP L. HARTLING and JULIE MORRIS comps.. ISBN 088871-110-7. No. 2: *Kings County*, WENDY L. THORPE comp.. ISBN 088871-099-2. No. 3: *Lunenburg County*, PHILIP L. HARTLING comp.. ISBN 088871-101-8. No. 4: *Pictou County*, ALLAN C. DUNLOP comp.. ISBN 088871-103-4 \$2.50 each.

For genealogists as for historians, there are few happier places to research than the Public Archives of Nova Scotia. The rich collection of primary materials, either on microfilm or in original form, is manageable partly with the help of an extensive array of finding aids, which undergo improvement every year. The archivists at the PANS, owing to the heavy demands placed on them especially by genealogical enquiries, decided to prepare easy-to-use and logically presented guides to the range of sources available for each county. Each volume follows the same format, so that there is a good deal of repetition among volumes in the series, which will number nineteen titles when it is completed in 1992. There are sections on published genealogies (here the reader is referred to Allan E. Marble's 1984 publication, *A Catalogue of Published Genealogies of Nova Scotian Families*) on community and county histories, on directories and newspapers. Incidentally, genealogists in Nova Scotia have actively been publishing for some years, as separate volumes, guides to births, marriages, and deaths as recorded in newspapers from 1769 to 1854, with further volumes being prepared. The county guides list and describe the principal manuscript sources, such as the private papers of individuals and families, the