

Aiming at more than the nostalgia market, the book seeks to relate happenings in Ithaca to national trends. The editorial comment on individual documents and the selection of the material itself is keyed to this aim. Not only are there illustrations of such themes as religious revival, nativism, boosterism and the agony of Civil War but recurring extracts from the census abstracts give a yardstick of change. The volume is fortunate in the quality of its editorship under Carol Kammen. At the risk of being accused of chauvinism, it might be mentioned that she is part of a remarkable husband and wife historical team, for her husband is Michael Kammen, Pulitzer prize winning American Historian and professor of American history and culture at Cornell. Of course, Ithaca can hardly be typical of a small nineteenth century city because few can have had so many citizens who published their memoirs, nor had such visitors as British socialist Beatrice Webb who sprayed her acid comments on American life and academia.

The layout of the book has strengths and weaknesses. An historical introduction is printed on the wide margin beside the document in question for easy reference. This is a welcome change from lumping all comments together. Many documents were reproduced by photography rather than typesetting to give an authentic flavour, but also unfortunately reproducing poor nineteenth century print which in some cases is almost illegible. The disappointing element is the way in which the numerous photographs were treated. The source of the photographs is recorded, if one can find it, at the front of the book but there are neither captions nor dates on them. There are few attempts to reproduce contemporary paintings despite the existence of good New York state collections.

This is not to quibble about details of an excellent volume, the product of adventurous outreach. *What They Wrote* has been used in community colleges and some state university campuses and a teaching guide plugged into the school curriculum is under discussion. Has any Canadian archives duplicated this effort?

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**National register of archives and manuscripts in New Zealand.** Completed and edited at the Alexander Turnbull Library and the National Archives. Wellington: National Library of New Zealand, 1979. First installment, \$8.00.

The publication of a national register or union list of archives and manuscripts is a significant event. In the first place it is the most comprehensive, and therefore most useful, guide for researchers to available sources. It is also a remarkable professional achievement because of the degree of national cooperation among repositories and agreement on standards of description which are required. While a national register or union list should have a high priority in every country the small number that have been established is a measure of the difficulties involved. The new national register of New Zealand, then, is a rare national achievement which is particularly remarkable because of the limited resources devoted to archives and the small number of professional archivists in that country.

This is, nonetheless, a second attempt and the first of several installments. Part I of a Union Catalogue of New Zealand and Pacific manuscripts in New Zealand libraries was published by the Alexander Turnbull Library in 1968, thus coinciding with the first edition of the Canadian Union List of Manuscripts. It included approximately 1500 non-Turnbull Library entries. Part II which listed more than 2000 Turnbull Library entries was published in 1969. This union catalogue excluded public archives, it lacked an index and it used basically a library rather than an archival type of description. Many entries were under the name of the author, for example, rather than the name of the archival unit.

The national register remedies all these weaknesses. It will include not only holdings of the National Archives as well as libraries, museums and historical societies, but also material in the custody of private individuals who are willing to grant access to researchers. The standards for entries were developed between 1975 and 1977 by a committee of the Archives Section of the New Zealand Library Association. Special mention should be made of the influence of Thomas Wilsted, Manuscripts Librarian of the Turnbull Library, who in 1975 suggested a new union catalogue or national register and was the first president of the Archives and Record Association of New Zealand (ARANZ) which was formed in 1976 and assumed responsibility for the project.

The plan of the register, based on the model of the loose leaf Australian guide to collections of manuscripts, is to produce installments of 250 entries and to combine four installments into a volume which will be published with an accumulated index. This first installment includes entries from 14 repositories but half of the entries are from Christchurch: the University of Canterbury Library (63) and Canterbury Public Library (54). The introduction refers to the individuals styles of contributors but the degree of uniformity indicates competent revision by the editorial committee. Each entry contains the name of the unit, inclusive dates, extent, location, description, access conditions, form if not original, name entries and finding aids.

It is evident that the looseleaf method, adopting a page for each entry, will result in a bulky series of volumes and unless the entries, particularly the biographical portions, are reduced, extensive and expensive published volumes. The Canadian Union List of Manuscripts in contrast averages twenty entries to each printed page. The index too is unusually extensive. Wilsted's claim that the principal aim was to provide access by time, geographical area and subject is valid. For example, under "Business and Industry" is listed all the regions in New Zealand and, under each, time periods with relevant entries for each. Under "Christchurch and Banks Peninsula" is listed all the subjects with dates and relevant entries. The index for only 250 entries thus builds to more than 30 pages with double columns—potentially quite bulky.

The fruition of this ambitious and valuable project redounds to the credit of the young national association of archivists which has sponsored it. It is a remarkable example of cooperation between the Turnbull Library, the National Archives and other New Zealand repositories. The register ought to promote more extensive use of archival material by researchers and is likely to be of interest to other countries who may find this a useful model for producing a comprehensive national guide to archives and manuscripts.

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**Benjamin Baltzly. Photographs & Journal of an Expedition through British Columbia: 1871.** ANDREW BIRRELL. Toronto: Coach House Press, 1978. 159 p. ill. \$24.95.

**Great Days in the Canadian Rockies: The Photographs of Byron Harmon, 1906-1934.** Edited by CAROLE HARMON. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1978. 86 p. ill. ISBN 0 19 540288 X \$14.95.

Benjamin Baltzly was an early photographer of the British Columbia interior through the Fraser Canyon and up the North Thompson River to the Yellowhead Pass. In 1871, the year British Columbia entered Confederation, he accompanied a Geological Survey of