

comment is limited to occasional explanations and to quotations from secondary sources which confirm or amplify the information provided by the respondents. Because the age and experience of the respondents varied so greatly, these collections of data cannot be put together to form useful generalizations. Nor can the reader easily form an image of the individual respondents, for each autobiography is cut up into many segments and distributed across the various chapters. What this means is that the editor of *My Voice Was Heard* has not turned the raw material obtained through the interviews into a history book. To do this she would have had to create a coherent narrative, drawing her facts from the interview data, among other sources, but providing the basic structure herself. Alternatively, the editor could have made the choice taken by the editors of a work with rather similar subject matter, *Jewish Grandmothers* (edited by Sydelle Kramer and Jenny Masur; Boston, 1976), and chosen a number of the most interesting autobiographies and let them stand by themselves as representative of the common experience. (Since the subjects of *My Voice Was Heard* were leaders, however, this approach would also have had serious problems.) As it is, the reader is forced to do the job of analysis and synthesis which properly belongs to the editor.

Fortunately, the tapes of these interviews are available for scholars who wish to use them in a more structured manner. And all of us can enjoy learning a great deal about our city and its unsung leaders.

Social Science Division
University of Pittsburgh at Greensburg
Greensburg, Pennsylvania

JUDITH ZIMMERMAN

A Guide to Genealogical Sources at the Pennsylvania State Archives.
By ROBERT M. DRUTOR. (Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 1980. Pp. iv, 129. Introduction, appendix, index. \$5.00.)

The genealogist, like the historian, seeks out and uses a wide variety of sources of information in his or her research. One of the principal repositories of Pennsylvania research material is the Division of Archives and Manuscripts (Pennsylvania State Archives) of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission in Harrisburg. *A Guide to Genealogical Sources at the Pennsylvania State Archives* provides a much needed consolidated key to collections held there.

Although there recently have been published more specialized guides to various specific categories of records, such as maps and microfilm, of genealogical interest held in the Pennsylvania State Archives, this volume presents an excellent overview of the entire collection.

One of the most valuable aspects of this volume, especially for those who have not done genealogical research at the Pennsylvania State Archives, is that it illustrates the wide range of materials available there. In addition to the land, state prison, and militia records which one might expect to find in a state archives, the Pennsylvania State Archives holds church and cemetery records, occupational records, and family papers. Among the Western Pennsylvania holdings cited, for example, are registers from Concord Church in Venango County, Allegheny County Work House records, and the papers of the Denny-O'Hara families of Pittsburgh, the Corbett family of Clarion County, and the Dobbins family of Erie. The genealogist or historian might not anticipate finding such materials in the Pennsylvania State Archives. This guide is arranged topically, and the location of the material is identified by record group or manuscript group number. Because of its value in revealing the existence and location of otherwise hard to discover research material, this volume should be part of any Pennsylvania genealogist's library.

*Department of History
Geneva College
Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania*

JAMES H. STERRETT