

AN INTRODUCTION TO ENCODED ARCHIVAL DESCRIPTION

Susan J. von Salis
Schlesinger Library
Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study
10 Garden Street
Cambridge, MA 02138

ABSTRACT: Encoded Archival Description (EAD) is a newly-developing standard that increasing numbers of archivists are using to "mark up" finding aids in Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML). Unlike finding aids, existing on-line public access catalogs provide only summary descriptions of our collections. The finding aids that archives maintain in-house contain detailed contents lists, and provide a context and a hierarchy in which manuscript materials can be more easily identified and comprehended. By using a standard Document Type Definition (DTD), archivists are able to make finding aids available on the World Wide Web in a way that allows for complex searches both within and across repositories; the finding aids retrieved by any given search can be presented so that they are both intelligible and easily navigable.

Encoded Archival Description

Archival and manuscript finding aids are valuable, information-rich documents that provide in-depth information about the contents of manuscript collections. Yet until recently, these documents were available to researchers only when they had already determined what specific collections they were interested in, and then only on-site at a repository. For the past five years, the archival community has been developing Encoded Archival Description (EAD), a Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML) Document Type Definition (DTD), for use in marking up finding aids. SGML is a "markup language" that enables us to identify the parts or "elements" of an electronic document by embedding codes. We can then use various computer applications to recognize the codes to provide the document with some "intelligence," allowing us to provide complex searching and display capabilities.

Harvard/Radcliffe Digital Finding Aids Project

There are over 49 archival repositories at Harvard/Radcliffe and, like the rest of "decentralized" Harvard, they have been run fairly autonomously, developing their own collecting policies, administrative systems, and cataloging records independently of one another. But there are of course times when we recognize the benefits of working on projects cooperatively! In 1994 some of us wanted to make the contents of our finding aids available and searchable across repositories in the same way that collection-level records were searchable across the university via HOLLIS, Harvard's OPAC. Our first

attempt was a gopher site. We eventually put up 150 finding aids, but became frustrated with gopher's limitations:

- navigation within a document was cumbersome
- one couldn't see a folder or item description within the context of the whole finding aid
- searching was primitive

We decided to look for a new way to make our finding aids available. Our discovery of the emerging DTD for archival finding aids spurred the creation of the Digital Finding Aids project (DFAP) in the spring of 1995. Today there are 10 repositories represented on DFAP, in addition to staff from Harvard's Office for Information Systems. Together we have mounted almost 200 finding aids.

Finding Aids

I assume that everyone here is familiar with archival finding aids. These documents contain descriptive information about the contents of manuscript collections, such as

- where did the collection come from?
- how is it arranged?
- what does it contain?

A finding aid differs from a MARC record in that it includes a detailed list of a collection's contents, usually by folder or file, while MARC provides more of an overview of a collection as a whole. The structure of a finding aid is usually hierarchical; it might list the entire collection (Pauli Murray papers), a series (work), a subseries (law), and then individual files (case files). The point, of course, is to provide a tool so that researchers can find specific information about the contents of a collection so they don't have to come to the library and wade through individual files in many boxes to locate the specific items they are interested in. Since SGML is also very hierarchical, it is an almost tailor-made tool for making finding aids available on the web.

Let's take a moment to look at a finding aid. While the "look and feel" of finding aids can, and do, differ significantly between repositories, we at DFAP discovered that the "parts" of our finding aids are more similar than it appeared at first glance. For example, here's a finding aid from the Schlesinger Library [see slides, Appendix A]: we can identify the sections that provide information about the size of the collection, its provenance, any restrictions on access or use, a biography of the person and a scope and contents note, followed by a folder list. The limitations of a paper finding aid are similar to those of gopher: it's hard to navigate through the document, to know "where you are" in context, and it's impossible to search.

Using EAD

As I mentioned, most finding aids include common components such as provenance, scope and contents notes, and access restrictions. It is these “parts” that comprise the elements of the SGML DTD. Markup itself is simply a matter of wrapping the correct tags around the proper text. Presumably you’re familiar with HTML markup; since HTML is just another DTD (like EAD), the markup process is similar, although EAD is a significantly more complex DTD than HTML. So let’s look again at the Bittenwieser finding aid [see slides, Appendix B]. To mark it up, we identify a body of text as an “element,” let’s say acquisitions information. The accession number and the paragraph about the donor are acquisitions information, so we wrap the tag around that chunk of text. By identifying and marking up the text chunk by chunk, we eventually mark up the whole document.

You should know that markup itself is only a small portion of an EAD project. One still needs to provide access to these encoded finding aids, by considering the following:

- storage
- searching
- display
- navigation

Storage

By storage I mean that you need to have a physical machine where the EAD files, which often get quite large, can be saved. You also need to be able to provide users access to these files as they search for finding aids. Of course, you also need to provide a search engine that is capable of the kinds of searching needed to search for complex criteria across large numbers of files, and a comprehensible front end.

Searching

One can, of course, search EAD finding aids with a web search tool. For example, if you perform a simple search of the Harvard/Radcliffe finding aids for the word “church,” you’ll get hits from a number of repositories, but you can’t differentiate between when “church” is part of a corporate name, a personal name, or a subject. This is hardly a useful search result. We want to be able to take advantage of the markup we’ve been investing our time in, so we need to be able to perform intelligent searches, based on the intellectual components of a finding aid (using the EAD tags). We want users to be able to specify when they are searching for names, subjects, form and genre terms, and so on. It is also important to provide ways to search for these terms in certain **contexts**. Does the researcher want to find every finding aid that includes the genre term “letter,” or only those that have the term “letter” in a folder description? Are they interested in the name “Mary Smith” when that person is the creator of a collection, or a donor, or a processor?

Then there’s “proximity searching.” Finding aids are not regulated by any kind of controlled vocabulary. A finding aid may refer to “Henry James” in the biography

section, and "James, Henry" in a list of correspondents. Proximity searching allows us to let researchers search for the name Henry whenever it appears near the name James, in any order, whether or not there is an initial (Henry J. James) or date (James, Henry, 1811-1882) connected to the name. This is how a proximity search might look in our search interface, called OASIS (Online Archival Search Information System) [see slides, Appendix C]. Proximity searching can also allow one to search for terms other than names. For example, it is very useful to be able to perform a search for the date 1914 near the subject "suffrage parade" and the form/genre term "photograph."

Display and navigation

Once a researcher finds a finding aid, it is important that she views it in a comprehensible way. This is where display and navigation come in. Currently one needs to download and configure a "helper application" that works with the web browser to interpret a stylesheet, rendering the finding aid in a desired way. The best-known application is Panorama. Once one has identified the components of a finding aid in SGML, one can, as we have seen, use this "intelligence" to search across finding aids. One can use the same tagging to render the finding aids in a comprehensible way. Here is an example of how a finding aid looks in Panorama [see slides, Appendix D]. Panorama displays a split screen, with the full text of the finding aid on the right, and a navigational tool on the left. As one scrolls through the finding aid, the yellow indicator on the left moves, showing one exactly where one is in the finding aid at any given point. One of the limitations of a paper finding aid is that it is difficult to keep track of "where one is" in the often complex hierarchy of the arrangement. Is this particular folder description, for example "correspondence between EK and Gordon Browning" part of the "Personal and Biographical" series or part of the "Democratic Party" series? With a stylesheet, one can simply look at the navigator to identify the specific series and subseries one is reading about in the folder list. The navigation display can also "expand" and "collapse" groups of folders, making it easier to view an overall outline of the collection's arrangement at a glance.

In addition, one can use the stylesheet to take advantage of SGML's linking capabilities. One can, for example, link an index entry to the folder it refers to. One can also link a "see also" reference to the folder or series it pertains to, enabling the researcher to jump directly to a related group of materials. These links can also be used for external references as well as those within a finding aid itself. The external reference can be an EAD finding aid for a related collection, or it can link to an image or sound file associated with an item described in the finding aid.

The drawback at this time of using such a helper application is that it is sometimes difficult to download and configure the software. Archivists are waiting expectantly for the full implementation of eXtensible Markup Language (XML) in the major web browser software; this will enable us to create stylesheets that do not require additional software for the user. For those who do not wish to install Panorama, we are also making the finding aids available in HTML. While doing so removes all of the EAD tagging we

worked so hard to encode and “dumbs down” the document so that we can no longer display it with any level of accompanying navigation, it does allow access to the text of finding aid to a larger audience.

That is EAD in a very small nutshell. Embarking on such a project involves a significant commitment of staff time and IT resources, and includes much more than simply markup. At Harvard/Radcliffe we were able to implement DFAP only because we were fortunate enough to have the resources and technical expertise of Harvard’s Office for Information Systems available to us. Many other EAD projects have been undertaken by repositories that also have significant systems assistance, who have full-time IT staff available in-house, or who are involved in cooperative projects with other repositories so that they can share the workload.

I should point out that nobody sees EAD as a replacement for MARC. There is still a need for enabling researchers to perform collection-level searching using broad strokes with the use of a controlled vocabulary. In fact, at Harvard/Radcliffe all collections to be included in OASIS must have a corresponding record in HOLLIS. The HOLLIS record must include a 856 field with a link directly to the finding aid in OASIS. Here are the results of a HOLLIS search for “women lawyers--New York (State)” [see slides, Appendix E]. By clicking on the listed URL, we can go directly to the text of the finding aid.

I hope that you have gotten a sense from this brief talk of why archivists are so excited about EAD. Please visit the OASIS website, or any of the others on the handout [see Appendix F].

HELEN (LEHMAN) BUTTENWIESER, 1905-1989
Papers, 1909, 1940, 1968-90
2 file boxes, 1 folio folder,
1 folio⁺ folder

Processed: February 1994
By: Bert Hartry
Accession number: 90-M123

The papers of Helen L. Buttenwieser were given to the Schlesinger Library in July 1990 by her heirs via her son and executor, Lawrence B. Buttenwieser.

TERMS OF USE

Access. Unrestricted.

Copyright. Radcliffe College holds copyright for the Schlesinger Library in papers written by HLB; copyright in other papers in the collection may be held by their authors, or the authors' heirs or assigns. Researchers must obtain the written permission of the holder(s) of copyright and the director of the Schlesinger Library before publishing quotations from materials in the collection.

Copying. Unrestricted.

BIOGRAPHY

Helen (Lehman) Buttenwieser, lawyer, civil libertarian, children's rights advocate, social worker, and philanthropist, was born on October 8, 1905, in New York City. She was the second of three daughters of Adele (Lewisohn) and Arthur Lehman (AL), members of two of the leading German-Jewish families in the city. ALL's father, Adolph Lewisohn, made a fortune in copper and the shipping of mining products, and was a leader in prison reform. AL's father, Mayer Lehman, was a founder of the New York Cotton Exchange, a partner in Lehman Brothers bank, and the father of three prominent sons: AL, a banker; Herbert, elected governor of New York and later to the U.S. Senate; and Irving, chief judge of the New York State Court of Appeals....

SCOPE AND CONTENT

These papers partially document HLB's life between 1968 and 1990, with both professional and, especially, personal papers. They yield no information about her parents, and very little about her siblings, education, friendship with Alger Hiss, or legal cases. There is, however, some family correspondence as well as material about HLB's philanthropic interests.

The most interesting correspondence is between HLB and Helen Suzman, South African liberal, Member of Parliament, and co-founder of the Progressive Party. Two letters from publisher Alfred A. Knopf deal with abortions for poor women and the state of the union (U.S.A.).

The HLB papers have been divided into two series:

Series I, Personal and biographical (#1-15f), includes a curriculum vitae, entries in law directories, a lengthy interview with HLB, some writings and speeches, photographs, clippings, information about two HLB oral histories, and some documentation of her involvement with the Legal Aid Society, as well as related correspondence.

Series II, Correspondence (#16-56), is divided into two sections: correspondence grouped by individual or subject, and arranged chronologically within each category; and general correspondence arranged chronologically.....

Additional catalog entries

American Civil Liberties Union
American Jewish Committee
Ames, Oakes
Association of the Bar of the City of New York
Auchincloss, Louis
Beggin, Gussie...

Grandparent and child
Hiss, Alger
Jewish families--New York (N.Y.)
Jewish women--New York (N.Y.)
.....
Women lawyers--New York (State)

INVENTORY

Series I. **PERSONAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL**

Box 1: 1-29

1. Biographical: curriculum vitae, affidavit, Who's Who in American Law and Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory entries, etc., 1981-89, n.d. See also #35, 50, 53, 54.

2f⁺. Certificate admitting HLB to practice before U.S. Supreme Court, 1968

3. Re: HLB oral histories: American Jewish Committee (1977), Federation of Jewish Philanthropies (1982); includes correspondence, 1978-83.
- 4-6. 1989 interview; includes correspondence, 1989-90.
7. Honors: citation, invitation, correspondence, 1975-89 (scattered). See also #10-12, 14, 26- 28.
8. Photographs of HLB: alone, with family, with others, n.d. **FILED IN PHOTOGRAPH DRAWER.**
9. Writings, 1971-76; includes article re: Alger Hiss by Allen Weinstein.
10. Speeches, 1983, n.d.
-
- 15f. 1987-88

Series II. **CORRESPONDENCE.....**

INDEX OF SELECTED CORRESPONDENTS

This index includes the names of selected writers and recipients. Information about persons and subjects is not indexed.

Key No symbol = Writer
 * = Writer and recipient
 + = Recipient

The numbers refer to folders.

American Civil Liberties Union 32, 50* See also Glasser, Ira; Carliner, D.
 American Jewish Committee 3
 Ames, Oakes 22, 25+, 33, 37, 40. See also Connecticut College.
 Association of the Bar of the City of New York 45, 55
 Auchincloss, Louis S. 1+, 22, 25+, 46+
 Bank Street College 48
 Barnard College 7*, 49
 Bass, Audrey De Jong 43
 Bates, Bethlyn 33
 Beggin, Gussie 22, 25+, 33, 34+, 40*, 52*, 53+, 55*
 Bernhard family 23, 25+, 33+, 46*
 Bernstein, Marver H. 39
 Bingham, June and Jonathan 22, 25+, 48+
 Brandeis University 7, 38, 39

.....

Appendix B
Schlesinger Library Finding Aid with markup

```
<ead>....
<archdesc level="COLLECTION">
<did>
<repository>Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe College</repository>
<unitid>MC 425</unitid>
<origination><persname role="originator">HELEN (LEHMAN) BUTTENWIESER,
1905-1989</persname></origination>
<unittitle>Papers, <unitdate>1909, 1940, 1968-90</unitdate></unittitle>
<physdesc><extent>2 file boxes, 1 folio folder, 1 folio+ folder</extent></physdesc>
</did>

<admininfo><processinfo>
<p>Processed: <date> February 1994</date></p></processinfo>
<p>By: <persname role="processor">Bert Hartry</persname></p></processinfo>
<acqinfo>
<p>Accession number: <num> 90-M123</num></p>
<p> The papers of Helen L. Buttenwieser were given to the Schlesinger Library in July
1990 by her heirs via her son and executor, <persname role="Donor">Lawrence B.
Buttenwieser</persname>.</p></acqinfo>
<accessrestrict><head>TERMS OF USE</head>
<p>Access. Unrestricted.</p></accessrestrict>
<userrestrict>
<p>Copyright. Radcliffe College holds copyright for the Schlesinger Library in papers
written by HLB; copyright in other papers in the collection may be held by their authors,
or the authors' heirs or assigns. Researchers must obtain the written permission of the
holder(s) of copyright and the director of the Schlesinger Library before publishing
quotations from materials in the collection.</p>
<p>Copying. Unrestricted.</p>
</userrestrict></admininfo>
<bioghist>
<head>BIOGRAPHY</head>
<p>Helen (Lehman) Buttenwieser, lawyer, civil libertarian, children's rights advocate,
social worker, and philanthropist, was born on October 8, 1905, in New York City. ...
</p>
</bioghist>
....
<scopecontent>
<head>SCOPE AND CONTENT</head>
<p>These papers partially document HLB's life between 1968 and 1990, with both
professional and, especially, personal papers. ....</p>
```

<p>The most interesting correspondence is between HLB and Helen Suzman, South African liberal, Member of.... </p>

.....

</scopecontent>

<controlaccess>

<head> Additional catalog entries.</head>

<p>The following catalog entries represent persons, organizations, and topics documented in this collection. An entry for each appears in the Harvard On Line Library Information System (HOLLIS) and other automated bibliographic databases.</p>

<corpname>American Civil Liberties Union </corpname>

<corpname>American Jewish Committee </corpname>

<persname>Ames, Oakes</persname>

.....

<subject>Women--Charitable contributions</subject>

<subject>Women lawyers--New York(State)</subject>

</controlaccess>

<dsc type="IN-DEPTH">

<head>INVENTORY</head>

<c level="SERIES">

<did>

<head>Series I. PERSONAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL</head>

</did><c level="otherlevel"><did>

<container>Box 1: 1-29</container>

</did></c>

<c id="sch00005f1"><did><unitid>1.</unitid> <unittitle>Biographical: curriculum vitae, affidavit, Who's Who in American Law and Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory entries, etc., <unitdate>1981-89, n.d.</unitdate> See also #<ref target="sch00005f35">35, </ref><ref target="sch00005f50">50, </ref><ref target="sch00005f53">53, </ref><ref target="sch00005f54">54</ref>. </unittitle></did></c>

<c id="sch00005f2f"><did><unitid> 2f+.</unitid> <unittitle>Certificate admitting HLB to practice before U.S. Supreme Court, <unitdate>1968</unitdate></unittitle></did></c>

<c id="sch00005f4-6"><did><unitid>4-6. </unitid> <unittitle>1989 interview; includes correspondence,<unitdate>1989-90. </unitdate></unittitle></did></c>

<c id="sch00005f7"><did><unitid>7.</unitid> <unittitle>Honors: citation, invitation, correspondence, 1975-89 (scattered). See also #10-12, 14, 26-28.</unittitle>

</did></c></c>

.....

</dsc>

<add>

<index>

<head>INDEX OF SELECTED CORRESPONDENTS</head>

<p>This index includes the names of selected writers and recipients. Information about persons and subjects is not indexed.</p>

<p>Key No symbol = Writer</p>

<p>* = Writer and recipient</p>

<p> = Recipient</p>

<p>The numbers refer to folders. </p>

<indexentry><corpname>American Civil Liberties Union</corpname><ref>see also Glasser, Ira; Carliner, D. </ref></indexentry>

<indexentry><corpname>American Civil Liberties Union</corpname>

<ptrgrp><ref target="sch00005f32">32,</ref><ref target="sch00005f50">50*</ref></ptrgrp></indexentry>

<indexentry><corpname>American Jewish Committee</corpname>

<ref target="sch00005f3"> 3</ref></indexentry>

<indexentry><persname>Ames, Oakes</persname><ptrgrp><ref target="sch00005f22-23">22,</ref><ref target="sch00005f25">25,</ref><ref target="sch00005f33">33,</ref><ref target="sch00005f37">37,</ref><ref target="sch00005f40"> 40</ref></ptrgrp></indexentry>

.....

</index>

</add>

</archdesc>


</ead>

Online Archival Search Information System: Search - Netscape

File Edit View Go Communicator Help

Back Forward Reload Home Search Guide Print Security Stop

Bookmarks Location: http://oasis.harvard.edu/dfapsearch.html



OASIS

Online Archival Search Information System

[OASIS Home](#) | [Search Information](#)

Search for word or phrase

within:

within:

within:

And/or search by range of years: (For example: 1910-1950)

[Help](#)

Or search for names as keywords

NEAR

(For example: "john" NEAR "jones" or "women" NEAR "organization")

Document Done

OASIS - Netscape
File Edit View Go Communicator Help

Back Forward Reload Home Search Guide Print Security Stop

Bookmarks Location: =Names+%28people+and+organizations%29&operator1=Near&q2=henry&rgn2=Names+%28people+and+organizations%29

Results in OASIS

7 finding aids matched.

Search: "james" within Names (people and organizations) near "henry" within Names (people and organizations) in a finding aid

Evans, Elizabeth Glendower (Gardiner), 1856-1937. Papers, 1859-1944 (inclusive), 1882-1944 (bulk): A Finding Aid
23 matches "james" in Names (people and organizations), 8 matches "henry" in Names (people and organizations)

Floyd, Frederick Gillan, 1869-1941. Letters to Frederick Gillan Floyd, 1883-1916: A Guide
2 matches "james" in Names (people and organizations), 2 matches "henry" in Names (people and organizations)

James family. Letters to various correspondents: Guide.
11 matches "james" in Names (people and organizations), 3 matches "henry" in Names (people and organizations)

James, Henry, 1843-1916. Letters to various correspondents: Guide.
2 matches "james" in Names (people and organizations), 2 matches "henry" in Names (people and organizations)

Lamont, Thomas W. (Thomas William), 1870-1948, collector. John Masefield collection: Guide.
1 match "james" in Names (people and organizations), 2 matches "henry" in Names (people and organizations)

Moore, Albert Hanford, 1883-. Letters to Albert Hanford Moore, 1896-1916 (inclusive), 1906-1912 (bulk): A Guide
6 matches "james" in Names (people and organizations), 4 matches "henry" in Names (people and organizations)

Perkins, Palfrey, 1883-1976. Papers: Register
2 matches "james" in Names (people and organizations), 2 matches "henry" in Names (people and organizations)

Document: Done

OASIS - Netscape

File Edit View Go Communicator Help

Back Forward Reload Home Search Guide Print Security Stop

Bookmarks Location: e%20and%20organizations}&rgn2=Names%20(peopl%20and%20organizations)&rgn3=&rgn4=&operator1=Near&operator2=

Evans, Elizabeth Glendower (Gardiner), 1856-1937. Papers, 1859-1944 (inclusive), 1882-1944 (bulk): A Finding Aid

[Outline view](#) | [Full text view](#) | [Return to search results](#) | [Return to search page](#)

Search: "james" within Names (people and organizations) near "henry" within Names (people and organizations) in a finding aid

[Summary Information](#)
[Administrative Information](#)
[Historical/Biographical Information](#)
[Scope and Content](#)
[Organization](#)
[Additional Descriptive Information](#)
[Additional Descriptive Information](#)
[Container List](#)

- 164. Jackson, James and

[Additional Index Terms](#)

- Industrial Aid Society James, Alice Howe (Gibbens)
- James, Alice Howe (Gibbens) James, Henry, 1879-1947
- Alice Howe (Gibbens) James, Henry, 1879-1947
- James Henry 1879-1947. James William 1842-1910

Document Done

SoftQuad Panorama PRO 1.50

File Edit Options Styles Navigator Webs Bookmarks Help

Home Back Forward Stop Reload Print Help

- ☑ Ragland, Martha Ragsdale, 1906-1996. Papers, 1928-1996: A Finding Aid.
 - MC 444
 - Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe College
 - MARTHA (RAGSDALE) RAGLAND, 1906-1996
 - TERMS OF USE
 - BIOGRAPHY
 - SCOPE AND CONTENT
 - ☐ INVENTORY
 - ☑ Series I. PERSONAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL
 - ☑ Series II. SPEECHES AND WRITINGS
 - ☑ Series III. DEMOCRATIC PARTY
 - ☑ Series IV. OTHER ACTIVITIES
 - Additional catalog entries.
 - INDEX OF SELECTED CORRESPONDENTS
 - SEPARATION RECORD

MC 444

Ragland, Martha Ragsdale, 1906-1996. Papers, 1928-1996: A Finding Aid.

Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library on the History of Women in America
Radcliffe College
07/01/1999

© 1999 Radcliffe College

REQUEST AS:

MC 444
Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe College

MARTHA (RAGSDALE) RAGLAND, 1906-1996

Papers, 1928-1996
13 1/2 file boxes, 1 folio+ folder, 2 photograph folders
Processed: October 1997
By: Glynn Edwards

Accession numbers: 92-M40, 92-M76, 92-M85, 92-M143, 92-M163, 93-M168, 94-M31, 94-M42, 94-M119, 95-M9, 95-M116, 96-M30, 96-M37

sch00023.sgm Beginner's Web

Appendix D
Panorama display

SoftQuad Panorama PRO 1.50

File Edit Options Styles Navigator Webs Bookmarks Help

☞ Ragland, Martha Ragsdale, 1906-1996. Papers, 1928-1996: A Finding Aid.

- MC 444
- Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe College
- MARTHA (RAGSDALE) RAGLAND, 1906-1996
- TERMS OF USE
- BIOGRAPHY
- SCOPE AND CONTENT
- INVENTORY
 - ☞ Series I. PERSONAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL
 - ☞ Series II. SPEECHES AND WRITINGS
 - ☞ Series III. DEMOCRATIC PARTY
 - ☞ Series IV. OTHER ACTIVITIES
- Additional catalog entries.
- INDEX OF SELECTED CORRESPONDENTS
- SEPARATION RECORD

87. EK, 1960: notes, 1957-1960

88-89: John F. Kennedy, 1960

88. Southern states: clippings, correspondence, memos, schedules

☉ 89. "Essays and addresses": memos, MRR's radio talks, MRR's speeches

90. William Clinton and Albert Gore, Jr.: clippings, correspondence, mailings, 1991-1995

91-99: Democratic National Committeewoman from Tennessee: most folders include clippings, correspondence

91-92: MRR's campaign for committeewoman, 1952

91. Also **correspondence between EK and Gordon Browning.**

92. Primarily letters of support, congratulations; includes cc from Gordon Browning, Charlie Neese, Sarah Lander to others.

93. Special Advisory Committee on Rules: also reports, speeches, 1952-1955; includes material on loyalty oath.

Box 8: 94-107

94. Also letters, speeches, 1953-1954

95. Also lists of committeewomen, 1955

sch00023.sgm Beginner's Web

Harvard OnLine Library Information System - Netscape

File Edit View Go Communicator Help

Back Forward Reload Home Search Guide Print Security Stop

Bookmarks Location: http://hollisweb.harvard.edu:80/surfer/form/emulator2/37_ean1661319050_1661353500

Bookmark QuickFile

List of Items Retrieved

11 items retrieved by your search: FIND SU WOMEN LAWYERS --NEW YORK STATE

Click on a numbered item to view or enter a new command:

WOMEN LAWYERS --NEW YORK STATE

- [1 equal justice equal treatment equal opportunity appr /new york /i/ 1996 bks](#)
- [2 papers 1909 1990 inclusive 1968 1990 bulk /bittenwieser helen /i/ 1909 mss](#)
- [3 papers 1912 1928 inclusive /eno eva d 1961/ 1912 mss](#)
- [4 report of the new york task force on women in the co /new york /t/ 1986 bks](#)

WOMEN LAWYERS --NEW YORK STATE --FICTION

- [5 lili vai /isaacs susan 1943/ 1997 bks](#)
- [6 lily white a novel /isaacs susan 1943/ 1996 bks](#)

WOMEN LAWYERS --NEW YORK STATE --NEW YORK --FICTION

- [7 close quarters /piesman marissa/ 1994 bks](#)
- [8 final jeopardy /fairstein linda a/ 1996 bks](#)
- [9 imrot peridah /bright freda 1929/ 1994 bks](#)
- [10 likely to die a novel /fairstein linda a/ 1997 bks](#)
- [11 parting shots /bright freda 1929/ 1992 bks](#)

Document: Done

Harvard OnLine Library Information System - Netscape

File Edit View Go Communicator Help

Back Forward Reload Home Search Guide Print Security Stop

Bookmarks Location: eb.harvard.edu:80/surfer/sendkeys/37_ean1661319050_1661403441/DISPLAY+2/harvard.index_screen/1661403441

HU SHORT DISPLAY Item 2 of 11 retrieved by your search: FIND SU WOMEN LAWYERS --NEW YORK STATE
HOLLIS# AJZ9245 /mss

AUTHOR	Buttenwieser, Helen L.
TITLE	Papers, 1909-1990 (inclusive), 1968-1990 (bulk).
DESCRIPTION	.75 linear ft.
SUBJECTS	*S1 Ames, Oakes *S2 Auchincloss, Louis *S3 Began, Gussie *S4 Buttenwieser family *S5 Buttenwieser, Helen L.
LOCATION	Schlesinger: MC 425 To access finding aid (html): URL is http://oasis.harvard.edu/bin/findaid-idx.cgi?type=HTML&rgn=EAD&id=sch00005 To access finding aid (sgml browser required): URL is http://oasis.harvard.edu/sgml/sch00005.sgm

[Display Long](#) [Next - next item](#) [Help](#)
[LOCation](#) [PRevious - prev item](#) [Quit](#)
[Index](#) [REDo - edit search](#) [STORE - save for email](#) [COMment](#)

Command:

http://hollisweb.harvard.edu:80/surfer/sendkeys/37_ean1661319050_1661440324/T race+*S4@E/harvard

DASIS - Netscape

File Edit View Go Communicator Help

Back Forward Reload Home Search Guide Print Security Stop

Bookmarks Location: <http://oasis.harvard.edu/bin/findaid-idx.cgi?type=HTML&rgn=EAD&id=sch00005>

MC 425

Buttenwieser, Helen Lehman, 1905-1989. Papers, 1909, 1940, 1968-90: A Finding Aid

Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library on the History of Women in America

Radcliffe College

February 1994

© 1994 Radcliffe College

Summary Information

Repository:

Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe College

Call No.: MC 425

Creator: HELEN LEHMAN BUTTENWIESER 1905 1990

Document: Done

Appendix F
Handout

Some useful URLs

<http://www.lib.umb.edu/newengarch/InternetResources/technology.html>

This page on the New England Archivists website has links to many EAD-related sites, including the site to download the DTD, the Library of Congress "official" EAD page, and many home pages of repositories involved in EAD projects.

<http://hul.harvard.edu/hul/dfap/dfapinfo.html>

This is the URL for the Harvard Digital Finding Aids Project; Here you can find a list of participating Harvard/Radcliffe repositories, and information about the history of the project and markup and display of finding aids.

<http://oasis.harvard.edu/>

This is the site where you can search all of the finding aids that have been marked up so far by Harvard/Radcliffe repositories.

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/faid/>

Search some of the Library of Congress's EAD finding aids

<http://jefferson.village.virginia.edu/ead/>

The Society of American Archivists' EAD help pages

<http://www.sil.org/sgml/>

To learn more about SGML go to "The SGML Web Page"