The Boyd Collection is housed primarily with the AGS Library’s Accessioned Photos, by Regional Classification and Accession number. Additional large matted prints of her Polish Countrysides excursion are housed in large filing drawers in the print storage room, and matted prints from her Greenland expeditions are occasionally filed in the AGS Library’s Rare Room. These occurrences are both noted in the collection’s inventory. To access the Boyd Collection please follow the AGS Library Rare Materials Use Policy.

**Country:**

The identifying country is based on the classification number given to the print at its accessioning. Danzig Free State, therefore, now would have a Germany Country code. Wilno, which was part of Poland during Boyd’s trip, later became Vilnius, Lithuania. Jan Mayen and Spitsbergen are technically dependent states of Norway; however, geographically they are considered their own region with Svalbard. Essentially, this category is unnecessary for most researchers interested or knowledgeable of the Boyd expeditions.

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### Louise Arner Boyd Photographic Collection Inventory

**Key**

Sample of inventory page lines:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Regional Classification Number</th>
<th>Accession Number</th>
<th>Received</th>
<th>Photo Size HxW</th>
<th>Photographer</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Scan #</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>[24 a] 5252 S (and mounted pix)</td>
<td>19653</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>3.25 x 2.25 in.</td>
<td>Boyd, Louise A.</td>
<td>Wilno. Ostra Brama with the image of the Holy Virgin which is said to have miraculous powers. September 5, 1934.</td>
<td>lb000001 PC safety neg.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Svalbard</td>
<td>[47 c 1] 472 L</td>
<td>17480</td>
<td>1931-1933</td>
<td>6 x 7.75 in.</td>
<td>[Vegetation.]</td>
<td></td>
<td>528. Two copies. One filed with M prints.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Regional Classification Number:
In general, collections given to the AGS before 1978 were added to the Accessioned Prints Collection, and each image was assigned a Regional Classification and Accession Number. Keys to this system can be found in the AGS, but in general the bracketed number and letter combination (such as [21 a 4] in line 1 of the sample inventory) indicate a country or region (in the same example, “21” refers to Germany, Danzig Free State and East Prussia, “a” refers to the northern half of the country, and “4” refers to the region that was once East Prussia and Gdansk, now Poland). The second number is a topical code that delineates if the photo is of geological features or certain forms of agriculture. A letter (if there) at the end indicates the item’s general size: S (small), M (medium), L (large), XL (extra large), and XXL (extremely large). Because of the varying size of the prints in the Accessioned Photos – which numbers over 48,000 - the collection is filed partly by size, meaning that [47 c 1] prints can be found in multiple places if there are multiple sizes.

Please note in line 3 of the sample inventory above that after the standard Regional Classification Number “(and mounted pix)” is listed. Whenever this is noted with a Boyd image it is saying a large mounted print is also available from her Polish Countrysides (commonly shorted to PC) collection in addition to the S formatted accessioned photos. Not all images found in the PC mounted collection have copies in the Accessioned photos, but were given Regional Classification numbers. These rare occurrences are noted in the inventory.

Accession Number:
The Accession Number, unlike the Regional Classification Number, is unique to each photo. It is generally indicative of when a print was received and denotes the print’s filing order for its Regional Classification Code. Most duplicates will have the same Accession number, but occasionally not, if image duplication was unknown at the time.

Received:
This column denotes when an item was given to the AGS. Rarely, specific dates are listed, but more commonly a month and year are listed. Occasionally a range of years is given. This date has nothing to do with when a photograph was taken, but donated. Its use is to determine approximate age for prints that do not have actual dates. Additionally, items of rare or special qualities may have correspondence from the time frame noted in the received column in the very large archive of AGS materials.

Photo Size H x W:
The original Accessioned photo books list the actual image’s height and width, but as many images are in-frame and/or mounted to a certain extent, we use the whole objects height and width. Occasionally different images are connected together, usually for panoramas, but each frame will have its own Accession number. This is the case in line 5 of the sample inventory: Notice that in the far column for this entry it says the image is combined with another in a panorama. Therefore, after the item’s size “(combined)” indicates this is the panoramas entire size, not just the frame.

Photographer:
Most of the images in the Boyd Collection were photographed by Louise Boyd herself, as recognized in the sample inventory above. Some images are uncertain (and the entry is left blank), and there are a small few that are postcards or commercial photography.

Description:
Most of the Boyd images have descriptions containing locations, dates, and explanations of the photographs contents on the backside of the print. In some situations this information was gleaned from published information or from the Boyd clipping file (explained in greater detail in the “Notes” section). For some images – primarily in her Arctic explorations – there are no extensive descriptions and this column may only contain a date, locale, or have to be given a supplied description of its contents, bracketed (see lines 7 and 8 of sample inventory). Directives like north, south, southwest, etc. are commonly shortened in this field to N, S, SW respectively and etc.

Scan Number:
A select few of the Boyd images have been scanned and will likely have one of two different scan numbers: pr###### or lb######. Scan numbers with “pr” codes indicates that the image is found with AGS Print Collection scans, while “lb” denotes the more specific Louise Boyd Collection scans.
Notes:
The Notes column provides any additional information about the images location, condition, presence of negative or duplicates, the photographer’s numbering, publishing information, and any other information that backs the photograph’s provenance or related information. Attempts have been made to make the language as consistent as possible, but there may be some exceptions. Common acronyms and abbreviations found in this inventory include:

- **BA Chart**: British Admiralty Chart
- **Dupl**: duplicate
- **Fiord Reg of E Green.**: Boyd’s publication *Fiord Region of Eastern Greenland*. In few instances this is condensed further to simply “Fiord Reg” or “Fiord Reg of E G.”
- **Msg**: missing
- **Neg.**: negative
- **P.**: page
- **PC**: Polish Countrysides, either the published edition (as in line 4 of sample inventory) or in reference to the physical collection (as in line 3).
- **RR**: Rare Room of the AGS Library
- **S, M, or L**: refers to small, medium or large sized prints. For example in line 8 of the sample inventory the item is recorded as being filed with the L prints, but in the notes column it is recorded that there are two copies of this image and the other is filed with the M sized prints under the same Regional Classification and Accession Number.
- **Sep**: separate
- **Spec. Publ**: Special Publication, published by the AGS.

Many items originally in the Accessioned photos were not photographic materials, but reproductions of images, most often used in *Geographical Review* published by the AGS. These have been removed from the photo boxes and organized separately by accession number in a filing cabinet in the print storage room. Many of the clippings have detailed descriptions that may not be with the original copy. The Boyd clippings are currently kept separate from the larger clipping file due to their size and specific information.