

Edna Schaus Sorensen & Clarence Woodrow Sorensen Photo Collection Inventory Key

Sample of inventory page lines:

Binder	Photo-grapher	Nation	State	Locale	Print no.	Description	Year	Neg.	Sorenson Number	Notes	Neg. only
AF 1	H	Congo, D. R.	Ville de Kinshasa	Kinshasa		Pedestrians in front of state building.	~1957	x	Africa 1		
SA 1	CWS	Ecuador	Golfo de Guayaquil			Side view of worker on the SS Santa Clara.	1941	x	SA-General 9		
ME		Iraq	Baghdād	Baghdād		Men playing checkers at coffee house in city.	<1958	x	Iraq 403	Kodachrome print.	
AS 3		Indonesia	Jakarta Raya	unspecified		Woman laughing during rice harvest.		x	Indonesia 38		
		United States	Montana, Big Horn	Crow Indian Reservation		Trio of boys standing on structure looking out over reservation.		x	Montana 230		
EU 1	H	Belgium	unspecified			Rear view of line of horses pulling cart in field.		x	Belgium 4		

Binder:

Letters refer to Geographical region, number to the number in that region. AF 1 stands for Africa binder, number 1. There are two exceptions to this pattern: a number of negative strips associated with Canada, and a collection of heavily damaged negatives from Kenya. These are both kept in separate, labeled boxes.

Full list of binder codes:

- AF - Africa
- AS - Asia
- EU - Europe
- ME – Middle East
- NA – North America
- SA – South America
- CANADA BOX – Large negative sized box of Canada 35mm strips.
- KENYA BOX – Small box for large format, fragile Kenya negatives.

Photographer:

The initials in the photographer column refer to the known photographer for that image. Not every image has an identified photographer. Multiple photographers worked with the Sorensens.

Identified photographers in Sorensen Collection:

- CWS – Clarence Sorensen
- H – Eugene V. Harris
- BO – William Odenthal. North America only.
- Khaleq – unsure. No notes have been found identifying who Khaleq is, but only worked in Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- Spurlock – unsure. No notes have been found identifying who Spurlock is, but only worked in China.

Nation:

The photographs are organized by country name, not nation. Therefore England and Wales are listed under their own names, instead of under the United Kingdom. Puerto Rico is listed within the United States, as it is a dependency. This system is closest to how Sorensen organized his photographs.

State:

Just like in the United States, the same city named may be used multiple times in the same nation. State refers to the department, province, or similar geographical entity. In the United States listings, the state name is followed by a comma and the county name (example: Wisconsin, Walworth). If the state is unknown, but a rough geographical area is known, the words, central, north, southwest, etc. may be stated. If there is no provenance or identifying feature, the state name may read “unspecified.” In some situations, state names may be named after their geographical placement, such as the Eastern Province of Kenya. When a directional is capitalized, it is the proper name of a state. Particularly in the United States, there are a number of photographs from national parks. These may be listed in either the state or locale columns. Grand Teton National Park lies entirely within the boundaries of Wyoming. Therefore it is listed in the “Locale” column. Yellowstone National Park is listed within the Wyoming range of photographs, but is identified in the state column.

Locale:

Locale in general refers to the city name. Occasionally a park or reservation may be identified in this column (example: “Crow Indian Reservation” or “Fort Kearny State Historical Park.”). If the state and county is known, but the specific location is not, general geographical terms may be stated (examples: northeast, central, etc.).

Print no.:

This number refers to the print found in the Sorensen print boxes. It is a separate number than the number provided by Sorensen because not all negatives were turned into prints, and not all prints have negatives in the Sorensen file.

Description:

The description may include Sorensen’s entire provenance or a general description of the scene and any other identifying characteristics.

Year:

The year is not identified for every print or negative, and in some situations multiple trips to the same destination were made through Sorensen’s life. In some situations, the year could be identified by architectural features or by historical names. A key follows as to what the year means:

~1964 – About the year 1964, give or take a few years.

1949-1964 – Between the years 1949-1964, highly unlikely taken outside that range.

>1964 – Taken after 1964, but not earlier.

<1964 – Taken before 1964, but not later.

Neg.:

When this column is marked with an “x” there is a negative for this image.

Sorensen Number:

This column lists the record number for that item given by Sorensen. Sorensen’s system was generally based off of the nation name, but sometimes included the city, photographer, or a topic of interest. Ektachrome slides, and a few other materials may not have a number supplied to them. In some situations the AGS supplied the number in Sorensen’s formatting. When this occurs the note “Number supplied by AGS” will be seen in the Notes column.

Additionally, Sorensen occasionally reversed the order of a range of photographs. We went with the number written onto the negative. This is identified by the note "Number on negative" in the Notes column.

Notes:

Any other information pertinent to identifying a photograph may be included in this column; whether or not it had any provenance, a format change, if a number was missing in a range, any mislabeling that affects the order of photographs, if a photograph is badly damaged or printed in reverse, or if the negative is located somewhere specific.

Neg. only:

When this box is marked with an "x" that means there is no contact print for this image, that it is in negative format only. This is also sometimes reiterated in the Notes column.