

design and packing and shipping. Expertise and knowledge in this area can however be found within most medium and large archival institutions. It is worth mentioning, as well, that the sections on the basic idea and concept, budget and critical path would be valuable guides for those planning in-house exhibitions.

This book has a good deal to recommend it, particularly as a practical and easy-to-use guide to a subject in which most archivists have very little training. Some archivists and curators might regret the failure to discuss the philosophy behind having cultural material travel, but clearly the authors accept that this travelling will be an increasing feature of our work for the general public. Knowing this, they have tried to provide a guide through the various pitfalls and have succeeded very well, in the process producing something that informs correctly and precisely but with an engaging humour.

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Care and Conservation of Collections. Compiled by ROSEMARY S. REESE. Edited by FREDERICK L. RATH, JR. and MERRILYN ROGERS O'CONNELL. Nashville, Tenn.: American Association for State and Local History, c1977. viii, 107 p. (A bibliography on historical organization practices, v. 2) Members: \$7.50, Non-members: \$10.00.

This compilation focusses on the need for care of the priceless collections of paintings, documents, books, photographs and other artifacts within museums and archives. The writings selected provide a list of technical resources useful to professional conservators, but also to trustees, administrators, curators and others working with collections. There are helpful background chapters on training, laboratories and instrumentation, philosophy and principles of conservation, environmental factors, and conservation organizations.

Some seminal or definitive references are included, as the compilers feel they are pertinent to the documented progression of research. The citations are chiefly of current literature published since 1945. Books and pamphlets are fully described by title entry and include: number of pages, or volumes; illustrations, including drawings, plans and photographs; and bibliography or bibliographical footnotes. Such full description greatly aids selection of items to acquire for any conservation library. Further, if the title of the book or article does not clearly indicate the subject matter, the compilers have included an annotation.

The appendix provides an alphabetical listing of titles of periodicals from which are drawn the subject-arranged articles within the bibliography. These periodicals are mainly American and British. The full citation includes the year publication began, frequency of issue, status (whether obtainable through subscription or by membership in the society/association), and the full address to which to send enquiries.

The excellent index provides journal titles, article titles in full, and the names of associations and societies, as well as names of authors/editors and of artifacts. Such an index provides many access points, whatever the concerns and experience of the user of the work.

Conservators, archivists and museum workers in Canada are already aware that Canadians have produced very little toward a body of literature on the care and conservation of collections. The only Canadian journal listed in the appendix is the now defunct quarterly *Newsletter* of the Canadian Conservation Institute. Missing from this bibliography are three technical bulletins published by the Institute in 1975 and its *Journal*, an annual first published in 1976. In the training section of the bibliography

under review, the degrees available for conservators at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, are not mentioned.

This bibliography fulfils the objectives of its compilers and is complete within itself as a guide to purchasing books, pamphlets, periodicals for a conservationist in any institution.

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The Nature of Maps: Essays toward Understanding Maps and Mapping.

ARTHUR H. ROBINSON and BARBARA BARTZ PETCHENIK. Chicago, Ill.: University of Chicago Press, c1976. ix, 138 p. illus. ISBN 0 226 72281 3 \$8.95.

Each discipline has a basic theory or philosophy, whether formally systematized or still at the subconscious level. Separate disciplines sometimes overlap in the course of their activities and it is therefore important that related disciplines recognize and respect one another's theories and purposes. An archivist in particular must not only recognize the differences between archival theory and the theories of librarianship and history, but must also have some understanding of the theories relating to the records for which he is responsible.

The authors of *The Nature of Maps* feel that there is a need for a general theory of cartography to provide a basic structure for the field of mapping, to give relevance and location to research done in pursuit of the first goal, and to make clear areas that need further investigation. Their purpose in writing this book is to provide "a kind of introduction to a theory of cartography." They want to begin to make explicit what has been implicit: "Mapping is based on systems of assumptions, on logic, on human needs, and on human cognitive characteristics, very little of which has been recognized or discussed in cartography."

In the first chapter, "On Maps and Mapping," the authors point out that "scholars in other fields tend to use maps as *the* fundamental analogy," and go on to define various terms. In chapters two to six ("The Map as a Communication System," "Mapping, Language, and Meaning," "Seeing and Mapping," "The Conception of Space," and "Structure in Maps and Mapping"), the differences between language and mapping systems are analyzed, and some similarities between maps and photographs are suggested.

The authors begin with a philosophical discussion, but soon turn to psychology, or "psychocartographics," quoting widely from studies by psychologists. Although it is easy to become lost among all the unfamiliar names and terminology, there is much food for thought, and a fresh way at looking at our various ways of communicating with one another.

One rather curious point in a book devoted to understanding the nature of maps and mapping is that only thirteen of 138 pages contain illustrations, all small diagrams. Of these, only one (Figure 3.4) is a map, and it is merely an outline of Czechoslovakia used to demonstrate the positioning of map marks.

This book should be of interest to map archivists interested in more than the daily routine of their job, and the chapter on structure, in particular, should have an appeal to archivists and librarians outside map collections.

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