genealogists. Apart from some rather arid advice on how to get started, a few addresses in Canada and Europe, and a warning about duplication of work, Trace Your Family Tree is 90 percent blank pedigree charts, correspondence logs, research log sheets and family group records sheets!

Archivists might take note, perhaps with a sigh of relief, that Canadian holdings are not highlighted in any of the three volumes in quite the way they ought to have been. Beard however is well worth the price and makes a fine elbow-stop.

Gordon Dodds
Public Archives of Canada

Catalogue des ouvrages traitant d’archivistique et de sujets connexes.

This volume demonstrates clearly the considerable amount of work done by the documentation centre of the Université de Montréal in acquiring and organizing printed works dealing with archivistique and related subjects. Items appear under author, title and subject. It is regrettable that complete bibliographic references are not supplied, but the compilers can perhaps be excused since their intention was to produce an inventory of their own collection rather than a bibliography of archival literature. Were they to supply the complete entry in a subsequent edition, the value to researchers wishing to use this work outside their collection would be increased immeasurably.

It may be a small point to make, but the volume includes archival documents in addition to the works mentioned in the title; perhaps a change of the title would correct this. This excellent guide to the reference collection of an important archival repository will doubtless be of use to archivists in building their own libraries of relevant literature.

Normand St. Pierre
Public Archives of Canada Library


This important volume is the result of the third Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., lectures in the history of cartography, held in 1972. Seven essays deal with the methods by which maps have been and are reproduced, such as the woodcut technique, copperplate printing, lithography and photo-lithography. By dealing with the process of map-making or, in other words, the technology of information diffusion, the papers provide a perspective to view maps different from the usual one of maps as sources of geographical information. Well illustrated and possessing a lengthy bibliography, this work is a basic reference for those interested in the history of map production.

Robert J. Hayward
Public Archives of Canada