

typographer, and his system may well find wide acceptance among publishers and printers; if so, the sales of this book will be assured. Among libraries its greatest value will be in those serving academic institutions where publishing and printing technology are emphasized.

As book publishing becomes an ever bigger business, or indeed an appendage to big business, such manuals as these seeking ever greater efficiency may be expected to proliferate. Art for art's sake in book design in this computerized age may be expected to become largely the concern of private presses.—*Budd L. Gambee, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.*

Bakewell, K. G. B. *Classification and Indexing Practice*. London: Clive Bingley; Hamden, Conn.: Linnet Books, 1978. 216p. \$12.50. LC 77-16467. ISBN 0-85157-247-2 Bingley; 0-208-01671-6 Linnet.

The first half of 1978 has been a bountiful period for classification and indexing in Great Britain. In addition to Bakewell's study here under review, Leonard

Montague Harrod has edited an important selection of articles from *The Indexer*, entitled *Indexers on Indexing*, issued by R. R. Bowker, and the Resources and Technical Services Division of ALA has awarded its Margaret Mann Citation for distinguished contribution to cataloging to Derek Austin of the British National Bibliography for the development of PRECIS.

Bakewell examines classification and indexing systems in selected school, academic, public, and special libraries in Britain in the 1970s. His on-site visits provided a vehicle for sharing practical experiences among librarians and giving concrete examples to library school students. It is a timely study. The years ahead will not likely see a continuance of so many classification systems on as broad a scale. Classification information on MARC tapes and the advantages of their utilization will probably overshadow individual preferences for the organization of materials. A portent of this may be seen in Bakewell's notation that "the Baker Library of Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration changed in 1976 from a very effective spe-

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cial scheme tailor-made to its own requirements to LC in order to make full use of network capabilities."

The Dewey Decimal, Universal Decimal, Library of Congress, Bliss, and Colon Classification systems receive separate chapters. Each chapter provides background information; an overview of the system in Britain, the U.S., Canada, and several other countries; case studies of the system in several British libraries; a conclusion; and a list of references. A chapter on special classifications describes such variant schemes as the Cheltenham Classification and the National Library of Medicine Classification.

Although Scottish nationalists will be pleased to find the National Library of Scotland included, some American readers will miss comparative comments on many major British libraries. The focal point of the book is, however, variant classification and indexing systems rather than variant libraries; and students will find more than they expected about Thesaurofacet and the ANBAR Classification. Bakewell's decision to emphasize the views of librarians using the variant systems limits his own presentation of comparative analysis. There is a chapter on reclassification, an appendix with ten well-known books classified according to the five major schemes, an index, and a glossary.

Bakewell describes the alphabetical subject approach of indexing collections with precoordinate systems such as chain indexing, the Library of Congress subject heading list, PRECIS, KWIC, and KWOC. He then proceeds to describe postcoordinate indexing systems, which combine concepts at the time of search rather than at the time of indexing.

Although the book is relatively free of minor errors, the publication date given in reference 16 on page 37 is 1985; and on page 58 the LC instruction "divide by country A-Z, . . . Trade Associations of Ireland HD2429.G71" should, by his table, be "Scotland." Moreover, one might suggest that Derek Austin deserves more than a footnote citation as the author of a couple of the "several descriptions of the [PRECIS] system."—*Elizabeth Snapp, Texas Woman's University, Denton.*

Jones, Lois Swan. *Art Research Methods*

*and Resources: A Guide to Finding Art Information.* Dubuque, Iowa: Kendall/Hunt Publishing Co., 1978. 243p. \$12.95. LC 77-93281. ISBN 0-8403-1846-4.

Effectiveness in research is the essential *raison d'être* of this most recent guide to art information. Lois Swan Jones, in her introduction, proposes to facilitate the "hows," "whys," and "wheres" of basic research: "how to find pertinent data, why to use certain kinds of references, where to locate needed materials." Organized as an aid to the bewildered searcher, the volume was conceived to assist a myriad of possible researchers—architects, artists, collectors, curators, designers, educators, historians, librarians, scholars, and students.

Methodology, an area ignored in guides to art until recently, comprises only the first section of the book; resources and means of obtaining reference materials are the other concerns. These are supplemented by "handy-dandy" appendixes, the most valuable of which is a multilingual glossary of art-related terms.

Although the author includes unique new elements, i.e., reproductions of sample pages from sources discussed and in-depth discussions of the use of published catalogs, the guidance provided is sometimes arbitrary: a paragraph is devoted to the familiar *Art Index*, while a single paragraph elucidates the attributes of all three of the more elusive abstracts, *ArtBibliographies Modern*; *Art Design Photo*; and *RILA. Répertoire d'art et d'archéologie* is not dealt with at all in this section but is relegated to an entry among the numerous sources listed.

An enumeration of art research publications is not a new phenomenon, as evidenced by the volumes compiled by Chamberlain (*Guide to Art Reference Books*), Ehresmann (*Fine Arts: A Bibliographic Guide*), Lucas (*Art Books: A Basic Bibliography . . .*), and more recently, Muehsam (*Guide to Basic Information Sources*). However Jones' bibliographic work exceeds or, in one case, equals the others in its concise annotations, its exhaustive scope, and its impeccable citations; it is truly a staggering feat!

Mastering exhibition catalogs, something every art-involved person longs to do, is considered in a separate and unusual