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Great Britain the instrumental roots were deeper, the technology of instruments more advanced, commercial patronage more generous, and country-wide networking more intense than in the United States. Duncan Bythell's chapter on Australia provides material for more such parallels and contrasts. None of the essays draw explicit comparisons, but they are grist for the mill of anyone wishing to do so.

The international dimension of the band movement warrants further careful study. Everywhere, from Sicily to Stockholm, from the Urals to the Rockies, bands of brass instruments brought both cultivated and naive music to the masses. This fine book invites researchers to dig deeper into a rich but often belittled legacy.

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Margaret J. Kartomi. *On Concepts and Classifications of Musical Instruments*. Chicago Studies in Ethnomusicology, ed. Philip V. Bohlman and Bruno Nettl. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1990. xix, 329 pp.; 2 photographs, 67 illustrations. ISBN: 0-226-42548-7; cloth. ISBN: 0-226-42549-5; pbk.

Margaret J. Kartomi is professor and chairperson in the Department of Music at Monash University in Clayton, Victoria, Australia. She is a specialist in organology and the music of Southeast Asia. Her publications include a book on Indonesian musical instruments,¹ 214 definitions of Southeast Asian instruments in *The New Grove Dictionary of Musical Instruments*, and additional articles in journals and collections of writings. She is a member of the editorial board of the series which published her book, the Chicago Studies in Ethnomusicology.

In Professor Kartomi's words, "this book presents and explains how various of the world's cultures classify their musical instruments and instrumental ensembles, together with the concepts of instruments upon which the schemes are based." Kartomi examines several theories of classifications, discusses cognitive structures resulting from the process of classifying, and defines some of the terminology used in classifications. In some chapters the basic data were derived from case studies

1. Margaret J. Kartomi, *Musical Instruments of Indonesia* (Melbourne: Indonesian Arts Society, 1985).

which she compiled from various cultures. Kartomi writes in a clear style documented by copious references to other authors. She makes use of anthropological studies which provide important insights into the music and instruments of many different cultures.

The book is divided into three sections and eighteen chapters. The first section, "On the nature of classifications of musical instruments," consists of three chapters and discusses general schemes of classification used by several cultures throughout the world. The second section, "Classification in societies oriented toward literary transmission," is the largest and includes nine chapters, which concern oral and written classification systems in China, India, Sri Lanka, Tibet, Java, and the Arab world. Two chapters are historical essays on classifications used in Greece and Europe from the medieval period through the eighteenth century. Another chapter discusses European and American classification systems during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and yet another reviews classifications proposed for folk instruments. The third section, "Classification in societies oriented toward oral transmission," discusses oral classifications of the Mandailing people of northern Sumatra, the Minangkabau people of western Sumatra, the T'boli people of the southern Philippines, west Africa, the 'Are'are people of Malaita in the Solomon Islands, and the Finnish-Karelian culture. An epilogue entitled "The Seamless Web" briefly reviews all the classification systems discussed in the book. There are endnotes for each chapter, an extensive bibliography, a short but useful glossary of terms, and a detailed index. Many of the illustrations provide diagrams explaining how a classification system relates to the music, instruments, or other aspects of the culture under discussion.

This book is an important and illuminating contribution to organology. The range and variety of topics covered are remarkable. The richness of information makes it useful as a reference tool for everyone interested in musical instruments and a valuable source book for college study. Kartomi's work is a landmark in this area of organology.

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