

does include a comprehensive list of likely expenses exhibitors might expect to incur. Since some costs, such as staff salaries, are often hidden, this list should help exhibit planners develop realistic budgets.

Throughout the manual Casterline emphasizes the importance of exhibit design. Good design, she argues, is more likely to attract viewers, impress sponsors, and enhance an exhibit's impact. For major projects she strongly recommends employing a professional consultant. Her suggestions for working with design consultants are excellent and should prove helpful even to readers who have had exhibit experience.

Also useful to experienced as well as beginning exhibitors is Casterline's discussion of evaluation and record-keeping. Since well-planned exhibits are designed to achieve particular goals, exhibit planners would benefit by evaluating the extent to which the goals are met. As Casterline observes, knowledge of the successes and shortcomings of one exhibit can provide insights for improving future exhibits.

Because it was written for inclusion in the Society of American Archivists' Basic Manual Series, *Archives & Manuscripts: Exhibits* provides only an elementary introduction to the subject of designing and executing exhibits. Throughout the text, however, the author suggests additional sources containing more detailed discussions. A moderately lengthy bibliography containing additional citations, but not all the citations referred to in the text, is included in the appendixes.

Published by an archivist for archivists, *Archives & Manuscripts: Exhibits* is an excellent starting point for anyone interested in developing an effective exhibit program.—Nancy E. Peace, Simmons College, Boston.

Glaister, Geoffrey Ashall. *Glaister's Glossary of the Book: Terms Used in Papermaking, Printing, Bookbinding and Publishing with Notes on Illuminated Manuscripts and Private Presses*. 2d ed. Berkeley, Calif.: Univ. of California Pr., 1979. 551p. \$75. LC 76-47975. ISBN 0-520-03364-7.

First published in 1960 as *Glossary of the Book* (London: Allen & Unwin) and simultaneously in the United States as *Ency-*

clopedia of the Book (Cleveland: World Publishing Company), this work has undergone extensive revision and enlargement. More than 1,100 entries have been added. More than 1,000 have been rewritten. In most cases the rewritten entries were lengthened, but some were shortened and the leftover information was reorganized and expanded in a new entry. The remaining entries in the 1979 edition were reviewed and updated. About 400 from the 1960 edition were discarded because of limited interest. The general organization of the work is unchanged. Short definitions, commonly expected in a glossary, are mixed with longer articles ranging up to more than 3,000 words. In addition to entries for the classes of terms listed in the subtitle, several hundred biographical entries are included. Like the first edition, the revision is principally the work of Geoffrey Glaister, a British Council librarian, who began indexing entries and collecting information for his glossary in 1947. References to sources of information included in the revision reveal the diligence with which he has followed recent publication.

Many new entries added to the glossary reflect the rapid technological and organizational change that has affected printing and publishing since 1960. Illustrating this are new entries on computer-assisted typesetting, computer terminology for the printer, and co-publishing. Nontechnical developments in the world of the book are recorded, too. An example is the new entry for the Vinland map. It was brought to public attention by the Yale University Press in 1965 as a document of pre-Columbian exploration. Subsequently it was pronounced a twentieth-century forgery. The 1979 entry reports both events. Other new entries, such as the 3,000-word article on Bengali printing and typography, involve not so much new terms and new events as they do the expanding interests of the author. The greatly enlarged article on Caxton seems to stem from similar motivations. Bibliographical references accompany some of these articles.

To expand the coverage of the book in America, Glaister enlisted an American consultant. Some entries relating to America have been expanded and some new ones

have been added. Longer treatment has been given to Benjamin Franklin, Theodore Low De Vinne, and Stephen Daye. Unfortunately, the added information on Stephen Daye errs in naming his son Michael instead of Matthew. Examples of some new entries are for Samuel Green, Archibald Binny, and George Clymer. The new entry for "Green, Samuel, fl. 1649-1702" describes him as "the first printer in what became the United States of America." The entry for "Daye, Stephen, fl. 1638-48," on the other hand, names him as an "Englishman who worked the first press set up in North America." Both Green and Daye worked in Cambridge, Massachusetts. As far as North America is concerned, Juan Pablos of Mexico City was a hundred years earlier, as so indicated in the article on Juan Pablos. There is still no entry for the Washington press to match the one for the Albion press, and mention of it was even dropped from the rewritten article on the handpress. It is mentioned in the expanded article on Hoe, but the inquirer has to know where to look to find it.

Examination of these few entries leads to the conclusion that this glossary is not an infallible source of information about the history of the book in America, and it casts some doubt on the care taken about the other areas covered. Yet it is an important reference book. The 3,932 cross-referenced entries in this handsomely produced volume have value as a first place to look. The entries for technical terms are very useful, and illustrations contribute to their clarity. Generally it is an improvement over the first edition, but it does not completely replace it. Some illustrations and the examples of marbled paper that appeared in the 1960 edition are missing from the new one.—Howard W. Winger, *University of Chicago*.

National Libraries. Edited by Maurice B. Line and Joyce Line. *Aslib Reader Series*, v.1. London: Aslib, 1979. 328p. \$27 North America (\$22.50 Aslib members); £9 U.K. (£7.50 Aslib members); £11.25 overseas (£9.50 Aslib members). ISBN 0-85142-114-8 cloth; 0-85142-116-4 paper.

National libraries are increasingly called

upon to fulfill major roles of national importance, particularly for establishing bibliographic and other services significant to libraries within a country and across political boundaries. The goals of Universal Bibliographic Control and Universal Availability of Publications cannot be reached without the strong support and involvement of national libraries. Yet, as a group, these libraries are of great variety in the scope of their collections and functions and also in their roles as contributors to national prestige. And some countries do not have national libraries. Therefore, it has always been difficult to formulate a definition of a national library with its characteristic functions.

This work, edited by Maurice B. and Joyce Line, is a collection of articles published between 1955 and 1977. It is a welcome attempt to identify the key issues of national libraries, such as archival and bibliographic functions, and their relationship with other state bodies, other libraries, users, and other countries. The editors state that they did not include any papers on planning a nation's library resources, rather, that the selection is confined to articles on national libraries as such. Included also are summaries and reports from UNESCO seminars and conferences, such as the first seminar, held in Vienna in 1958, and the first one to deal with national libraries in developing countries, held in Manila in 1964. The contributors, about whom no indication of nationalities and positions is given, come from all over the world. Most are British, five are Americans, and four are from socialistic countries. Each of the three sections of the book is preceded by the editors' commentary; at the end of the work is an extensive annotated list of "Further Readings," organized by country, and an author index.

The first of the three sections is entitled "The Nature and Aim of National Libraries." It consists of general articles, including the two much-quoted essays by K. W. Humphreys on the role and functions of a national library. The first paper, prepared for IFLA, quotes the stated functions of several national libraries and categorizes them as "fundamental, desirable and inessential." The second section, entitled