

risk taking [but] by specializing cautiously” (12). Bailey printed a wide range of materials; however, in her case, job printing constituted the bulk of the output of her press. According to Nipps, Bailey produced “almost every imaginable type of disposable printed matter” (15).

Nipps was fortunate to have found the workbook of Robert Bailey (1774–1808), Lydia’s husband, in the collection of the Historical Society of Philadelphia. This workbook, or journal as it is sometimes called, was cataloged as belonging to Robert Bailey, without any mention of Lydia, who took over Robert’s press and use of this journal at his death. What began as Robert Bailey’s journal was continued by Lydia to capture the business facts of her work, not her personal feelings, as a diary might. Nipps’ fortuitous finding of valuable information about Lydia’s work in this journal illustrates a most valuable lesson for researchers of women in the book arts. Primary sources created by male relations should be read thoroughly for information on wives, sisters, and daughters who may have had a role in the printing trades. Although she relies heavily on Bailey’s journals as sources, Nipps does not provide an in-depth study of them, nor the wealth of information about printing practices and businesses in Philadelphia contained therein, but has left that for future scholars to investigate.

Nipps’ biography and checklist is so well written and easy to read that it will be appreciated by scholars as well as by general readers of all levels and abilities. *Lydia Bailey* opens up new areas of scholarship and offers readers a fresh perspective on women in the history of the book. It is the first monograph dedicated to a single woman printer and offers the reader an example of what scholarship in this new area might include. As a result, the author’s stated goal of inspiring others to undertake further research on women in printing will surely be accomplished. Because this is a visual topic, I would have wanted to see more illustrations of Bailey’s work. This is a minor problem, however, and the study of the history of the book will be richer for Nipps’ work as well as for the work of future scholars whom she will no doubt inspire.—Vivian Lea Solek, *Simmons College*.

James Moses. *Trends in Rare Books and Documents Special Collections Management*.

2013 Edition. New York: Primary Research Group, 2013. 64p. \$75 (ISBN 978-1-57440-226-1).

Trends in Rare Books and Documents Special Collections Management, 2013 edition by James Moses surveys seven special collection institutions on their current efforts to expand, secure, promote, and digitize their holdings. The contents of each profile are generated by transcribed interviews, which are summarized and presented as a case study chapter. Seven special collections are discussed, including the Boston Public Library; AbeBooks; the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; Wash-

ington University of St. Louis; the Archives and Rare Books Library, University of Cincinnati; the Rare Books and Manuscript Library at The Ohio State University; and the Manuscript, Archives, and Rare Book Library (MARBL), Emory University.¹ While ideally this range of collections should allow readers “to identify best practices” in the field, the value of this book is limited by its execution.² *Trends* contains numerous grammatical and typographical errors; omits an introduction, literature review, and methodology section; includes an unhelpful postscript that does not provide a summary of the results of the project; and needs additional information to make its profiles more useful to readers.

Trends does not explain its objectives, discuss the methodology of the survey it used to generate case studies, or provide an overview of the topics it considers. Since the edition discusses an idiosyncratic set of institutions, the tactics these institutions use to augment, protect, and share their collections varies. As a nonprofit, the Boston Public Library might be a helpful side note in a book primarily devoted to academic special collection centers, but AbeBooks is a business whose profile, while interesting, does not match this edition’s audience. However, an introduction stating an objective for this project could address why such a range of repositories were considered. As the edition does not provide a copy of the questions used, these exclusions prevent readers from evaluating the format of the questionnaire, leaving them to surmise the structure of the interview from sections within each chapter. A literature review on the topics covered in each interview would also prove helpful for those looking to learn more than what could be encompassed in this edition.

Although there is an afterword, it only discusses security, which is but one of many topics explored in each case study. Summaries of best practices derived from the case studies of each of the areas covered in the interviews, such as public programming, collaborations, exhibitions, fundraising, and so forth, would have been more useful. While security is certainly a critical consideration for special collections, the majority of the afterword’s space is given to a description of a British thief, Farhad Hakimzadeh, who stole from the British Library and Oxford University Library (63). As all the institutions covered in the edition are located in the United States, even if *Trends* only discussed security in its afterword, it should have summarized what measures have been taken to improve security at American repositories.

1. I was an employee of the Manuscript, Archives, and Rare Book Library of Emory University from October 2008 to May 2013, which is during the time James Moses generated his assessment.

2. Primary Research Group has released a number of editions of *Trends in Rare Books and Documents Special Collections Management*. Lori Birrell previously reviewed the 2011 edition, compiled by Joan Oleck, for *RBM* 13.2 (Sept. 2012). Birrell provides a more favorable assessment than I do due to the 2011 volume’s greater success at identifying and highlighting trends across repositories. However, as the 2011 and 2013 editions include the same questionable methodology, I must critique the value of a publication and a publisher that continues to avoid following basic research methods. (195)

Additionally, the case studies themselves are of limited use because they do not provide the type of detail that would help a library adapt new policies. For example, Susan Glover declines to identify the “other security features” added after the Boston Public Library underwent a security audit (8). The topic may be sensitive, but it is important for repositories to find a way to share the rationale behind their decisions, especially during what many of the profiles acknowledged has been a time of restricted resources. Readers would benefit from more details, especially when, as the security example shows, new levels of staffing and infrastructure are required.

For these reasons, *Trends in Rare Books and Documents Special Collections Management, 2013 Edition* is primarily useful as a starting point for further research. The diversity of institutions profiled in this edition will provoke readers to learn more about the collections and initiatives that interest them the most.—Amy Chen, University of Alabama.

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