

the personal information on their patrons that is absolutely necessary; when libraries collect data for the sake of collecting, it puts their patrons at risk.

This book addresses many forms of privacy invasion and the parties who are responsible for them. It includes an index and glossary of terms and acronyms. Phishing, key loggers, and spyware are covered in a chapter on identity theft, while another chapter documents privacy threats from the business world. A chapter is devoted to the online threat to children and teens with a special focus on the online social networking scene. No treatment of electronic privacy would be complete without a study of government privacy intrusions; Woodward provides a critical analysis of the U.S. government's track record on privacy invasion, noting how the government's overdependence on technology has led to inefficient and inadequate law enforcement. One chapter addresses complications with the PATRIOT Act and how librarians find themselves at odds trying to cooperate with law enforcement while also protecting their patrons' privacy rights. RFID tags are discussed in a separate chapter.

Woodward includes numerous real-world examples. Some demonstrate what can actually happen when the system fails and information is accidentally exposed or lost. Other examples deal with subpoenas for library records and how some libraries deal with warrants. Librarians will find the last two chapters particularly helpful for establishing procedures and programs of education for library users and employees and for determining ways to keep our patrons' information safe.

Every library should have a copy of this book. It is an excellent guide to the kinds of privacy intrusion that libraries and those who frequent them experience and how to avoid them. In the post 9/11 environment, privacy has become a more precarious civil liberty, and librarians need to be more diligent than ever in ensuring its protection. —*Brian J. Sherman, McNeese State University.*

Books on the Move: Tracking Copies through Collections and the Book Trade. Eds. Robin Myers, Michael Harris, and Giles Mandelbrote. New Castle, Del.: Oak Knoll Press (*Publishing Pathways*); London: British Library, 2007. 164p. alk. paper, \$49.95 (ISBN 1584562196;0712309861). LC2007-41192.

This latest volume in Oak Knoll Press's *Publishing Pathways* series offers the proceedings of the twenty-seventh annual conference on book trade history sponsored by the Antiquarian Booksellers' Association in London. While the title of the collection itself, and the editors' introduction, make the conference theme clear, it is contributor Pierre Desaerdt who most clearly expresses the importance of provenance research: it is not simply a game for bibliophiles (or bibliomaniacs), but one way "to assess the representative quality of research based on collections of printed books." Tracing the moves of collections, and individual items within those collections, tell us something about the number and genres of books published in certain locales, the forces that shaped the preservation or destruction of books and how the transfers of books and manuscripts from individual owners to large public repositories occurred. Unless we understand how public collections came to be, says Desaerdt, we cannot judge the value of the research that builds upon these collections.

The essays in this volume are, for the most part, case studies of particular titles or the collections of individual persons. Peter Beal, author of the monumental *Index of English Literary Manuscripts*, opens the volume with his musings, entitled "Lost: The Destruction, Dispersal, and Rediscovery of Manuscripts." He lays out several reasons for the loss of manuscripts: war, the dissolution of monasteries (a theme that other contributors to the volume will elaborate on); intentional destruction (for example, the burning of the Earl of Rochester's letters by his pious mother); theft; vandalism; and, most

important for librarians and archivists, "custodial neglect." Beal touches on the work of dealers and auction houses, whose work often leads to the dispersal of carefully gathered collections. But Beal, a consultant at Sotheby's, notes that many manuscripts are saved from destruction by being consigned to auction houses, and it is frequently the case that only there are manuscripts most fully described and cataloged. Beal rounds out his essay with numerous examples of his personal experiences of tracing, and sometimes rediscovering, "lost" manuscripts. He closes with a suggestion that libraries and archives record not only what they own, but what has been lost, since "occasional resurrections can and will take place."

David Pearson, Director of the University of London Research Library Services, discusses the value of tracing the whereabouts of multiple copies of particular books. Such censuses may be concerned with traditional methods of textual bibliography, but they can also contribute to the history of reading by recording details about decoration, binding, marks of ownership, annotation, and other marks of use. Because he is interested in "more ordinary" books, Pearson selected for his own research three editions of English translations of Julius Caesar's much-studied (and frequently owned) *Commentaries* on the Gallic and civil wars. Pearson examined multiple copies of each edition, looking for copy-specific characteristics. He speculates on the low survival rates of such a well-known work and concludes with a suggestion that analysis of individual titles at the copy level ought to be an important new direction for book history (though this reviewer notes that there will probably need to be significant numbers of such studies of ordinary books to draw sound conclusions about the tastes and habits of the common reader).

Four essays in the volume share a similar methodology, with the authors focusing on the creation and travels of the libraries of individual collectors.

Angela Nuovo describes the library (and the cultural milieu) of 16th-century collector Gian Vincenzo Pinelli. Astrid Balsem examines one particular book (the *De perenni philosophia* of theologian Agostino Steuco) over the course of 300 years of ownership by humanist scholars, a 17th-century queen of Sweden, and finally the Leiden University Library. Jos van Heel traces the odyssey of the manuscript collections of Gerard and Johann Meerman. The elder Meerman, born in Leiden in 1722, was a lawyer and scholar of Roman law and of the history of printing. Meerman's collection, later enlarged by his son Johan, had originally focused on Dutch history, legal sources, and prohibited books but gained in importance when Meerman acquired the Greek and Latin manuscript collection of the library of the Collège de Clermont (closed when the Jesuit order was banned in France in 1762). Meerman's library, through the course of various sales, eventually came to reside in Berlin, Brussels, Leiden, London, and several other cities in Europe and the United States. Delsaerd's research shows the contrasting fate of one collection, that of Gustave van Havre, a 19th-century Belgian public servant, officeholder, and bibliophile. When van Havre's library came up for auction in 1905, the desire to prevent Belgium's patrimony from being exported to other European countries (or worse yet, the U.S.!) led to a public/private partnership among a set of wealthy donors, the City Library of Antwerp, and the Plantin-Moretus Museum. The happy result was that van Havre's locally significant collection now resides in those two major libraries in Antwerp.

Cristina Dondi takes a different approach to individual books' provenance by looking at the survival of 15th-century Italian books of hours. Much rarer than their French counterparts, they fell victim to war and to destruction due to the dissolution and suppression of religious orders. And, consonant with library practice almost everywhere, owners and curators of libraries discarded the 15th-

century editions of books of hours when the Council of Trent prescribed new content for these popular prayer books.

Due to the specialized nature of these case studies, this volume is appropriate only for research collections and special collections in the history of books. However, the themes that emerge from the essays taken as a whole should be of interest (and concern) to all librarians and archivists: nearly every essayist describes the unfortunate effects of war, revolution, and censorship on library collections. In a sort of prehistory of scholarly communication, several of the contributors show how collectors shared their books and opened their libraries to local and itinerant scholars, creating communities of interest that led to the creation of new knowledge. In matters more pertinent to everyday library operations, the authors note the historical importance of catalogs and what they reflect about their owners' collecting goals; they describe shelfmarks and shelving methods and show how these suited the needs of the reader/owner; they provide physical details on individual books that give us hints on how particular readers used books and texts. The stories these researchers tell about individual books tell us what mattered to those early scholars, writers, and collectors and perhaps can help inform contemporary guardians of libraries both great and small on how best to serve the people who use them. — *Cecile M. Jagodzinski, Indiana University.*

Patriotic Information Systems. Eds.

Todd G. Loendorf and David Garson.
Hershey, Penn.: IGI, 2007. 258p. \$99.95
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On any given day how often do you log in to a social networking site, an e-commerce site, a search engine interface (such as iGoogle, or My Yahoo!), or your library's ILS? What information are these sites gathering about you, and what conclusions can be drawn from this information? Have you recently done searches for information on Islam and chemical warfare

for two different students? Taken out of context, how would these searches look to outside eyes? How many electronic databases currently contain personal information about you? Are these databases Web accessible? How difficult is it for government agencies to gain access to these databases?

Of the innovative Web technologies of the last few years, the inclusion of databases in the online environment will prove to have some of the longest-lasting impacts on how private information is gathered, stored, disseminated, and reused. The combination of social Web and semantic Web reaches deep into our society as people increasingly communicate, shop, and gather information while being logged into Web sites that may or may not be gathering data related to their activities.

In *Patriotic Information Systems*, editors Todd Loendorf and David Garson gather together a collection of essays that examine how state and federal government policies relating to information privacy have changed since the pivotal events of September 11, 2001. This book examines how the current administration's view of citizens' right to have access to government information, combined with a disregard for personal privacy in a data-rich environment, is leading us, as a country, toward a society where a citizen's basic right to privacy is in jeopardy.

In the first three chapters—"Bush Administration Information Policy and Democratic Values," "Less Safe: The Dismantling of Public Information Systems after September 11," and "Expanding Privacy Rationales under the Federal Freedom of Information Act: Stigmatization as Talisman"—the authors examine how the Bush administration views information privacy and documents the government's move backwards in its interpretation of the Freedom of Information Act. In the chapter "Expanding Privacy Rationales," the author explains that, currently, a reason for denying a Freedom of Information request is the possible stigma that a