guides for each discipline, and the requirements for the major. Where appropriate, she consulted professional standards such as *The Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business Standards* and the *New Jersey Department of Education Core Curriculum Content Standards and Frameworks*. Warner's objectives are detailed, linked to appropriate levels of instruction and course assignments, and measurable. These objectives are some of the strengths of Warner's work, because she relates them to Bloom's Taxonomy and to the course level at which they should be taught. Each objective could be adapted to information literacy programs at other institutions.

Warner developed assessment tools as the final step in her information literacy framework. In each model, students keep electronic research journals, logs, or planners to track their use of information resources in their research. Librarians used these planners to evaluate student progress in mastery of objectives and to assess areas in which students needed additional instruction. In some models, librarians and professors jointly evaluated student mastery of the specific information literacy objectives using rubrics; in others, professors provided feedback to librarians. The purpose of assessment in this information literacy program is to provide feedback for the improvement of teaching.

Warner applies the framework outlined above in chapters three through eight of *A Disciplinary Framework.* Each chapter describes the process of applying the curriculum map to a discipline, lists information literacy objectives, discusses the incorporation of research skill sequences into courses, notes assignments, and delineates assessment tools. Some of the models are proposals, while others are fully developed, but all contain the basic information needed to initiate an information literacy program in that major. Since each model follows the same basic format, the chapters become redundant if read sequentially. Readers might prefer to read the preface, introduction, and first two chapters; then move to the chapter(s) in which they are most interested; and, finally, use the index to compare curriculum maps, objectives, and assessment tools for the majors.

A Disciplinary Blueprint for the Assessment of Information Literacy will be most useful to librarians looking for a "how-to-do-it" guide for establishing or modifying information literacy programs that are based on a standard disciplinary guide to the literature in each major rather than on Internet research. Her detailed models are well conceived, theoretically based, and adaptable. The linkage of Bloom's cognitive outcomes to instructional objectives is especially helpful because outcomes are linked to expected levels of student mastery. An examination of the chapter entitled "Recommended Sequence for Bibliographic and Information Literacy: Teacher Preparation" is a case in point. This reviewer notes that she could easily follow Warner's framework to evaluate courses within the education curriculum and use some of Warner's objectives to broaden her information literacy instruction at Appalachian State University.

Warner's extensive list of references and additional readings will benefit those who wish to read more about this topic. This book will provide ideas for librarians who want to create, expand, or deepen an information literacy program. It is recommended.—*Margaret N. Gregor, Appalachian State University.*

Menzi L. Behrnd-Klodt. *Navigating Legal Issues in Archives.* Chicago: Society of American Archivists, 2008. 329p. alk. paper, $69.95 (ISBN 1931666288). LC 2008-015865.

As copyright and privacy laws continue to evolve, archivists are frequently facing the challenge of deciding how to accession new material, and in some instances, whether they should even be accepting certain items. Even the long-standing process of establishing provenance and securing proper donation agreements has

been complicated in recent years as new legislation has created unforeseen problems with once codified procedures.

Navigating Legal Issues for Archives is designed to address these evolving problems, and with degrees in library science and law, as well as experience in historic and corporate archives, Menzi Behrnd-Klodt is uniquely qualified to provide the necessary guidance. The book is divided into four distinct sections, with each addressing a broad topic that is further broken down into individual chapters; each chapter has its own descriptive title and begins with a bullet point summation of why the subject is important to archivists and who might find it useful.

Behrnd-Klodt opens her discussion with a section designed to help professionals understand the legal process ("The Legal Framework"). The chapters within are concise and contain easy-to-follow explanations of legal terminology that provide the vocabulary for later sections. While the purpose is to give the reader a basic immersion in the way our legal system works, the conversation is framed around the book's subject—archives—and contains examples appropriate for the field.

The six chapters in the section entitled "Acquisition and Ownership Legal Issues" will arguably be of the greatest benefit to cultural, historic, and special collections archivists. By examining the fundamental concerns of ownership and the legal pitfalls associated with acquiring and accessioning collections, Behrnd-Klodt provides answers to questions that plague even experienced archivists. The discussion throughout is punctuated with tangible examples of how these issues should be approached, while sample forms (deed of gift, deaccessioning, and loan agreements) provide a solid basis for aiding archivists in developing individual policy.

As the archive profession has grown, greater numbers of organizations have been developing their own collections and creating diverse groups of record types. Because different records have different legal complications, the "Access and Administration Issues" section breaks down the myriad of problems associated with these sources, including lawyer's records, student records, medical records, and even presidential papers. While these may not be common donations for all archives, the nature of specialized institutions raises the possibility that such items may eventually wind up in a collection almost anywhere.

The Administration section continues with discussions on how best to administer public records as well as the complications that may arise from Replevin (a legal process to recover records); the consequences of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act for corporate archives; and a look at the latest legislation on cultural property and how it may impact special collections, museums, and historical societies. Even though each of these chapters would likely apply to a specific type of archive, the implications for much of this could easily have an impact on the entire profession.

The final section—"Copyright and Intellectual Property Law"—examines perhaps the trickiest aspect of modern

archival work, especially for institutions that deal with personal primary sources, regardless of their format. As copyright law has changed over the last century, librarians and archivists have frequently reexamined how we approach the accessibility of items.

The 1976 Copyright Act changed the formal requirement for registering and obtaining ownership to the more immediate process of having it conferred automatically as it takes on a "fixed form." For archives, this means that every letter, diary, poem, essay, or any original work has to be treated as if it carries a copyright, regardless of whether it has ever been published. While donation forms are used to offset the potential problems from such rights, archives must still exercise caution.

As Behrnd-Klodt illustrates during an in-depth discussion of "Fair Use" (a widely used shield for libraries and archives), the actual protection provided is often tenuous and requires a substantial amount of diligence on the part of the archivist. In fact, each of these final chapters acts to reinforce the practices and procedures that are outlined in earlier chapters of the book.

Ultimately, *Navigating Legal Issues in Archives* contains a thorough examination of the kind of issues archivists need to examine for their individual institutions. While it would serve as an excellent introduction to anyone who is new to the profession and concerned about access issues, its bullet-pointed summaries, chaptered sections, and sample forms make it equally valuable as a permanent reference source.—*Timothy Hensley, Virginia Holocaust Museum, Richmond, Virginia.*

Antoine de Schryver. *The Prayer Book of Charles the Bold: A Study of a Flemish Masterpiece from the Burgundian Court.* Transl. Jessica Berenbeim. Los Angeles: The J. Paul Getty Museum, 2008. 310p. cloth, $60 (ISBN 9780892369430). LC 2008-924691.

Anyone possessing even a passing familiarity with the many difficulties and complexities inherent in studying medieval manuscripts can easily appreciate both how and why a scholar might devote a lifetime to investigating a single book. When studying a text produced at such a distant temporal remove and in such a different cultural milieu as the Middle Ages, researchers face a number of uncertainties related to its significance and the circumstances of its production. For instance, questions of responsibility arise: Who commissioned the work, and who actually executed its calligraphy and illustrations? Problems of interpretation also emerge, such as deciphering how the book's textual and graphical components interact with and complement each other; determining the relationship between the manuscript's composite and often heterogeneous portions; and ascertaining how the book fits into the wider artistic, social, and cultural contexts of its time. Antoine de Schryver, one of the foremost experts in southern Netherlandish manuscript illumination and former professor of art history at the University of Ghent, answers all of these questions—and more—in this well-argued and thoroughly researched volume on the history of a late–fifteenth-century illuminated prayer book produced for Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy (1433–77). The product of over fifty years of scholarly dedication and effort, Professor de Schryver's examination of this devotional book offers readers a fascinating and remarkably informative glimpse into the world of manuscript patronage and production in the late–fifteenth-century Burgundian court.

The study's foundation is de Schryver's discovery of official account rolls for the ducal court of Charles the Bold covering the years 1467–77 in which he uncovered two entries recording payments made to cover the production of a lavish devotional book. The first, dated January 1469, is a record of payment to one Nicolas Spierinc for writing "certain prayers," while the second, dated August 1469, records payment made to one Lieven van Lathem