

Each case study examines how an archive has used a Web 2.0 tool such as wikis, blogs, Flickr, Facebook, YouTube, and Second Life. The case studies follow the general layout: overview of the repository and the “business drivers,” implementation of the tool and results, challenges and lessons learned, and future directions. Most of these case studies are short (10 to 15 pages long) and contain what one might expect after having already been exposed to these technologies.

While many of the chapters focus on different uses of Web 2.0 technologies, they carry the common theme of interaction with their users. The Louis Round Wilson Special Collections Library at UNC, for example, shares how they created a blog that keeps their staff, donors, and patrons aware of the progress on processing collections. The Prints & Photographs Division of the Library of Congress uses Flickr not only to provide historical images and information to the general public but also to harness interest from “Flickr History Detectives” to fill in gaps of missing information about images such as names of unknown people or locations.

Some of the information in the case studies will naturally become outdated as technology evolves. However, the real selling point of this book is how these experiences fit into broader contexts and examine complex issues surrounding the use of Web 2.0 tools. The section entitled “Balancing Archival Authority with Encouraging Authentic Voices to Engage with Records,” for example, discusses issues of archival authority. These themes are then woven throughout the following five case study chapters.

The remainder of the book consists of a section of commentaries, which include interesting solicited interview questions from the user’s perspective (historian, genealogist, and companies that provide access to archival documents). The last three chapters discuss the current needs that archivists should keep in mind in the Web 2.0 environment, such as privacy or

potential versus real benefits, barriers (old and new) of these technologies, and the possible futures with existing and futuristic Internet tools.

Overall, *A Different Kind of Web* is highly recommended for institutions that have archives, especially for those who have or are considering the implementation of Web 2.0 technologies. This would also be an incredible resource for those entering into the archival profession. While the Internet tools discussed in this book will undoubtedly change over time, the principles discussed here will hold true in the years to come.—*John Repplinger, Willamette University.*

Joel Silver. *Dr. Rosenbach and Mr. Lilly: Book Collecting in a Golden Age.* New Castle, Del.: Oak Knoll, 2011. 144p. \$49.95 (ISBN 9781584562955). LC 2011-030561.

Readers of this journal will be familiar with Joel Silver, who has, for many years, served as Librarian and Curator of Books at the Lilly Library, Indiana University; has taught generations of students and staff the basics of bibliography and book history; and has written prolifically on books and the book trade. With the present title, he looks no further than his own backyard, focusing his attention on the founder and benefactor of his institution. Originally published in a limited edition in 2010, *Dr. Rosenbach and Mr. Lilly* reappears here in a fresh and more accessible Oak Knoll edition. It presents the correspondence between two giants of the book world in the 20th century: the collector, Josiah Kirby Lilly, Jr., and the illustrious bookseller, A.S.W. Rosenbach. The grandson of Eli Lilly, the patriarch of the pharmaceutical giant in Indianapolis, Josiah Lilly was a low-key but determined collector who, like many, did it by the book. Various books and lists, in fact, including the *Grolier One-Hundred*, which led him to the likes of Rosenbach. While Lilly bought from many dealers, Rosenbach was the giant of his day, and if your goal was assembling in the Grolier

arsenal, “the Doctor,” as he was known, was your go-to guy. The correspondence between the two has survived and provides the basis for Silver’s retrospective journey. It is a peek at the bibliophilic world of the 1930s and 1940s seen through a very fine lens. What do you see?

In brief, you follow the insistent and rhetorically fulsome Dr. Rosenbach pursue a matter-of-fact businessman, who knew what he wanted and what he was willing to pay for it. The backdrop is the Depression, when times were tough for most, but some managed to float above the worst of it. Rosenbach thrived in part because he had enough customers of Lilly’s means and then some. If Lilly bought from several dealers, Rosenbach sold to collectors with even deeper pockets than Lilly’s. The two needed each other, but there were always other options. Armed with his lists and guides, Lilly was, nevertheless, his own man when it came to collecting. He had no problem fending the unctuous Doctor off if the price were wrong or the quality of the book not up to his expectations. Rosenbach, for his part, stared the Depression in the face and kept his prices high. In a sales pitch that resonates with the present grim moment, the Doctor touted the enduring value of his stock amidst the fickle markets for other investments: “The markets of the world have suffered severe declines, many investments on the exchanges of all countries are today less than half of what they brought two years ago. No one knows what some of them will be worth a year or ten hence. Look up that picture and this [that is, his catalogue]. Most of the books

in this exhibition [that is, catalogue] are impervious to the vicissitudes of nations, men, or markets. They are examples of the great book that looks on tempests and is never shaken.” The doctor was never one to understate the case.

As Lilly’s tastes evolved and changed, his relationship with Rosenbach began to ebb. In the late 1930s, Lilly moved into a more traditional collecting niche for bibliophiles on this continent: Americana. And with this shift, his dealings with Rosenbach began to abate. He had other sources for these titles, though Rosenbach always had the big fish. However, the fortunes of these two iconic figures ran in parallel subsequently. In 1950, Rosenbach and his brother (and partner) Philip laid the legal foundations for the creation of their posthumous legacy, the Rosenbach Library and Museum, in Philadelphia. Lilly came to similar conclusions in the 1950s, and in 1960 the Lilly Library opened on the Bloomington campus of Indiana University.

Alas, Silver’s project may be too narrowly conceived to be of general interest. It is full of information about prices sought and prices realized, and it does document a relationship that played a role in institution building. But it is not much more than that. The basic problem Silver has is the lack of a narrative: this is not so much a story but a chronicle. Thus he gives his two protagonists ample opportunity to speak for themselves by quoting extensively from their extant correspondence. Sometimes this can be interesting and revealing, but more often than not it is fairly humdrum. It is not clear why Silver chose so narrow a focus, though I suspect it must have had something to do with the simple survival of the correspondence. But, in that case, a better approach for him and for the reader might have been to do what the Grolier Club did a few years ago with its bundle of letters between Sydney Cockerell and the American collector Harold Pierce: produce an edited volume. There, one can directly read the exchanges between the procurer and the buyer,

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helped along the way by generous annotations. The relationship between these two players shared a similar asymmetry as did Silver's: the rhetorically nimble Cockerell confronting the laconic businessman, Pierce. The Grolier volume works better for me than Silver's, though both are solid contributions to book history.

The book comes with abundant illustrations and an annotated list of Lilly's purchases from Rosenbach.—*Michael Ryan, Columbia University.*

Bryan M. Carson. *Finding the Law: Legal Research for Librarians and Paralegals.* Lanham, Md.: Scarecrow Press, Inc., 2011. 281p. alk. paper, \$65 (ISBN 0810881055). LC 2011-009655.

Conducting legal research can be daunting for those who have not received extensive training on the American legal systems and related research materials. The sources used in legal research are often significantly different from those for other disciplines; at the same time, the legal process itself can be difficult for the uninitiated to follow, further complicating the research process. In this book, Bryan M. Carson, who has a background in law, librarianship, and education, aims to clarify the legal research process by combining historical background of the U.S. legal system, descriptions of legislative and judicial processes, and extensive lists of key legal resources in a single text that is clearly intended for those who are new to the legal field.

The book is divided into nine chapters on specific areas of legal research, with a final tenth chapter on the "Past and Future of Legal Research." Starting with an overview of American history with a focus on the formation of our current form of government, it then provides an introduction to understanding and finding legal materials to form a foundation for the more specific information in the later chapters of the book. To alleviate the confusion many feel upon first encountering legal citations, Carson includes useful diagrams of common types of legal cita-

tions to give users the tools to understand how legal references are cited and the information they convey about the legal process through which the documents were created. The second chapter also includes an extensive, and largely annotated, list of sources including both free and subscription Web sites and databases as well as additional print resources pertaining to legal research.

Each of the subsequent chapters of the book follows the pattern of providing an overview of the legal topic covered, followed by a list of the recommended sources on the topic. While not all sources are annotated, many are; and, of particular interest, the entries for selected electronic resources include tips on constructing searches. Each chapter also includes additional information on sources and substantive legal matters in footnotes found at the end of the chapter. The chapters cover all of the branches of government as well as international law and its place in our legal system and a chapter on the Freedom of Information Act, which includes an overview of how to file a FOIA request. The penultimate chapter of the book discusses state legal systems and walks readers through the process of researching legal matters in Kentucky and Massachusetts by way of example. The final chapter discusses the development of legal research to date and its future, including the changing nature of legal research as a result of increasing availability of digital resources.

Throughout the book, Carson includes tips and advice written by or based on work from other experts, as in the case of the discussion of Massachusetts state legal research, which was written by a legal reference librarian from Massachusetts. This adds other perspectives and expertise to the book for a more well-rounded discussion of the topic. The book also includes a number of finding aids following the final chapter including a bibliography, an index, a table of cases, and a table of statutes, making it a practical option as a quick reference source.