name. It should have been noted however that a repository of Boyle's papers exists at the University of Delaware Library's Special Collections Department. That these are not held at San Francisco State University where Boyle was a professor in the late sixties and early seventies and where she was, in Chambers's words, "almost always at the front of any protest or picket-line," is cause for speculation on the nature of the relationship between Boyle and that institution in the end.

Boyle also saves Chambers from the frustrations which plague bibliographers of the prolific and celebrated. Boyle published a limited number of novels and collections of short stories. That they are not reappearing in new editions with any rapidity means that he was able to complete his work without the worry that it would soon require a second edition. Yet dissertations continue to be written on Boyle, though sadly not listed completely by Chambers, and this indicates there is interest in Boyle's work. Chambers's bibliography too, may serve to spur other studies. Certainly Kay Boyle's life and the writing it produced deserve to have more light shed upon them.

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Jointly published by Oak Knoll Press and St Paul's Bibliographies and edited by an outstanding team of scholars – Robin Myers, Michael Harris and Giles Mandelbrote – Libraries and the Book Trade is the twentieth title in the Publishing Pathways series. Like earlier works in the series, it is an important scholarly contribution to the history of the book literature. This volume contains the eight papers given at the twenty-first annual Conference on the History of the Book Trade held at Birkbeck College, University of London, December 4-5, 1999. The theme of the conference and this collection of well researched papers was "the changing relationship of libraries with the book trade from the sixteenth to the twentieth century" (vii).
Elizabeth Leedham-Green, former Deputy Keeper of the Cambridge University Archives, opens the collection with her paper documenting the source of library books at Oxford in the sixteenth century. With gifts and bequests being the major source of library materials and the university not yet having adopted the role of serving students (the libraries were inaccessible to undergraduates), library collections were not current. New books could only be found in local bookstores and private collections. Leedham-Green demonstrates the importance of the booksellers to students who were able to borrow or rent books from them.

By the seventeenth century academic libraries had begun to purchase materials. The failure of the Stationers' Company of London to monopolize the large foreign book trade through the Latin Stock is demonstrated through Julian Roberts' study of the acquisition of European materials by the Bodleian Library from 1616 to 1627. Roberts, Deputy Librarian of the Bodleian Library at the University of Oxford, uses both primary and secondary sources to describe how this effort was thwarted by Henry Featherstone and John Bill, prominent free-traders.

Keith Manley, Assistant Librarian at the Institute of Historical Research at the University of London and editor of Library History, provides a history of circulating libraries in the eighteenth century. Although commercial enterprises, Manley notes that circulating libraries were inexpensive and were the forerunners of public libraries. They played an important role in making popular materials available to more ordinary people.

The demise of legal deposit through the Stationers' Company and the rise of direct deposit by publishers is the subject of an essay by Simon Eliot. Eliot, Professor of Publishing and Print History at the University of Reading and editor of Publishing History, uses records kept by George Greenhill and his son Joseph, warehouse keepers and treasurers of the English Stock for the Stationers' Company during most of the nineteenth century, to show how copyright and legal deposit legislation and problems with the administrative structure of the Stationers' Company contributed to this change.

Donald Kerr's essay is a biographical study of Sir George Gray, a nineteenth century rare book collector. The Gray papers and Gray's collection, which he gave to libraries in Capetown, South Africa and Auckland, New Zealand, provide a fascinating picture of the international antiquarian book trade in the nineteenth century. Kerr is the Printed Collections Librarian at the Auckland Central Library.
William Augustus White is representative of a growing group of rare book collectors who emerged in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Leslie A. Morris, Curator of Manuscripts in the Houghton Library at Harvard, recreates the transfer of White’s Elizabethan collection to Harvard Library by both himself and his heirs. While some of the books were given to Harvard, others were sold through A.S.W. Rosenbach, a Philadelphia bookseller. Morris captures the emerging relationship between collectors, scholarly collections, and bookseller intermediaries.

Conor Fahy, Professor Emeritus of Italian at Birkbeck College, University of London, and a scholar of Italian bibliography, provides a detailed case study of the printing and distribution of the first edition of Castiglione’s *Libro del Cortegiano* (1528), “one of the most influential books of early modern Europe” (147). Fahy’s essay presents interesting analyses of Castiglione’s relationship with Italian and French booksellers, the role of collectors in promoting new publications, and the movement of English and Italian collections to the United States starting in the late nineteenth century.

The final paper included in the book is by Esther Potter, an independent scholar. It provides a history of the role of bookbinders and their contributions to academic and public libraries, from the fourteenth to the twentieth centuries. This essay serves to remind us of the importance of ancillary services as noted in Darnton’s model of the Communication Circuit, “What is the History of Books?” (*Daedalus* 111 [Summer 1982], 68).

Overall this is an eclectic collection of papers whose very diversity, coupled with the more informal and easy-to-read format of conference presentations, results in an engaging and interesting work. The book has an excellent, integrated subject, name, and place index and a durable binding that makes it easy to use. It includes a list of the conference attendees – an intriguing mix of librarians, archivists, teachers, students, scholars and booksellers – that will serve as a primary source for scholars in the future. *Libraries and the Book Trade* would be a useful addition to the collections of scholars and libraries working and collecting in the areas of history of the book, history of the book trade, and bibliography.

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