of book design and preferring colour illustrations. Combined, they constitute a rethinking and reimagining of the past 550 years of book craft and design. The hope now is that book historians, inspired by Knight and Lommen, will produce integrated texts reconfiguring the aesthetic canon of book and type design. Neophytes, established scholars, and professionals will all benefit from reading and studying these two books.

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This compilation edited by Benito Rial Costas brings together seventeen original articles that seek to offer a more complex and well-rounded view of the history of European print culture by examining activities in small and peripheral cities in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Historians, librarians, and bibliographers all contributed to the volume.

The book sets itself two major goals. The first of these is to bring attention to the need to expand the study of print culture beyond the traditional lens of big cities. The second is to provide a “number of case studies, which deploy a variety of methods and a wide range of sources” (xxiii) to highlight the role of peripheries in book history. Costas emphasizes that this collection, in its inclusion of varied articles, is only a sampling of the possibilities for study that small and peripheral cities offer.

In order to accomplish these goals, the book is divided into three distinct parts. The first of these is a single article, “Small Cities in Context,” by Pablo Sánchez León. León outlines the role and relevance of small and peripheral cities in early modern Europe by tying them to the development of urbanization. He seeks to define what small and peripheral mean in the early modern context and places these cities in the political, religious, and scientific cultures of the day.

Drawing on this framework, the second part of the book is titled “Printing and the Book Trade in Small European Cities.” This section is a compilation of nine articles, meant to be diverse examples...
illustrating printing and bookselling in small, peripheral European cities. These articles cover topics such as the use of printing in German monasteries, the distribution of Italian schoolbooks, trade in various parts of Britain, the Low Countries, small Hungarian cities, and the Danish provincial town of Odense, and circulation and printer mobility in small French cities during the wars of religion.

The final part of the book, “Printing and the Book Trade in Small Spanish Cities,” focuses on the book trade as it occurred in Spain during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. These seven articles feature a strong collection of archival research and data of great value, as such information is often inaccessible through bibliographic analysis of surviving copies of books. Articles cover topics such as the history of a printing office established in the city of Antequera during the sixteenth century, the liturgical publishing projects of the Bishopric of Cuenca, the printing trade in the three cities of Hijar, Huesca, and Épila, the book trade in the peripheries of Barcelona, printing and bookselling in Segovia and Santiago, and the background and book list of a convoy that Valladolid booksellers sent to the Kingdom of Galicia.

Print Culture and Peripheries deals with a unique perspective on the history of the book trade, although it suffers from some notable weaknesses. The first part of the book could outline the framework for the remaining articles more thoroughly. The work as a whole would be better served by an introduction that ties the following research more closely together, as opposed to a stand-alone article. The first section’s content is relevant, but suffers from details that become unimportant in later articles, and it is unclear whether the definitions proposed within the chapter apply throughout the book or merely to León’s research. The second part of the book lacks clear organization and might benefit from the grouping of articles geographically and the provision of illustrative maps. This would allow readers to create their own connections between studies with ease. The book’s final section gathers articles with research focused on Spain; however, it is unclear how this theme serves to further the book. Many peripheral areas of Spain are left without mention, and it almost seems as if this section were created from an excess of articles, instead of the pertinence of the country itself. What role did Spain play in book history, and why is it a good example of peripheral book culture? Without this information, the book seems to espouse the notion it attempts to discount, which is that Spain represents a unique situation in the history of book culture in peripheral areas, rather than a representative one.
Despite these criticisms, this book meets its proposed goals, and is therefore significant. It highlights the re-examination of the role of peripheral cities in book history and provides examples of such research. The volume might be of particular interest to research dealing with the print culture of Spain or the print culture of Europe in general, as an alternative source of analysis. Some of the studies presented are of great value, based on the archival information gathered, and provide a thorough examination of print culture in less-researched peripheral cities. As research that deals with a rather specific facet of book history, this book may be less likely to be of use for general and introductory studies to book history, but overall it will be of interest as a representation of a growing area of study to scholars of book history, print culture, bibliography, literature, history, and library studies.

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Access, usability, and discoverability are key criteria for a usable database, and Gale’s Artemis Primary Sources does not disappoint. Providing access to major collections like Eighteenth Century Collections Online (ECCO) and Nineteenth Century Collections Online (NCCO), sister collections provided by Gale Cengage Learning, the Artemis interface permits searching multiple collections at once. Both ECCO and NCCO are excellent primary source collections, essential for academic period studies with a Western emphasis. Additionally, the Artemis interface provides access to collections such as Sabin Americana, 1500–1926, and The Making of Modern Law. This review will focus on the ECCO and NCCO collections, as well as the overall experience of using the Artemis interface itself.

Drawing from some of Europe and North America’s best collections, ECCO and NCCO provide access to items from the British Library, Oxford University, and the Library of Congress, among many others. Document types include, but are not limited to, monographs, periodicals, diaries and letters, manuscripts,