authorship. This handsome bibliography, with its readable type face, spacious double columns, and compact index (for example, Davies' publishers are not listed individually but grouped alphabetically under "P") provides many details not always found in authors' biographies and letters. This volume is a landmark in literary research and a monument to Davies's achievements.

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Michael F. Suarez, S. J. and H. R. Woudhuysen, eds. *The Book: A Global History*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2014. 672 pp.; \$50.00 US (hardback) and \$34.99 US (e-book) ISBN 9780199679416

The Book: A Global History repackages and updates material first published in the two-volume reference work *The Oxford Companion to the Book* (2010). The one-volume *The Book: A Global History* "disseminate[s] the essays from that compendium" in a much more cost-effective manner in order to make the material more accessible to a broad spectrum of readers interested in bibliography and book history (xi). Divided into two sections, "Thematic Studies" and "Regional and National Histories of the Book," the fifty-one chapters in this collection survey the history of writing, manuscripts, and books from the mid-fourth millennium to the twenty-first century.

Chapters in the "Thematic Studies" section cover the history of paper, print technologies, illustration, bookbinding, censorship, and ephemera, as well as theories of the book. Harold Love's "The Manuscript After the Coming of Print" and Michael Harris' "Printed Ephemera" are but two examples of outstanding chapters in this section. Love surveys scribal production after the print revolution and how it continued well into the nineteenth century when handwritten stories were cherished gifts and copyists like Herman Melville's long suffering Bartleby were still legion. Harris examines the history of ephemera, with a focus on the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, including discussing collectors of ephemera like Samuel Pepys. Harris reveals "the act of collecting became a mechanism for repositioning cultural value of the slight and disposable literature of the streets" (209). Also of particular interest in this section are the chapters on writing systems and electronic books. In the chapter "Writing Systems," Andrew Robinson lucidly traces the origins of writing back

to 4000 BC in Mesopotamia where trade and administration required an accounting and record-taking system. Eileen Gardiner and Ronald G. Musto in "The Electronic Book" analyze the development and current state of digital books. They posit "it is less useful to consider the book as object – particularly as commercial object – than to view it as cultural practice and process, with the e-book as one manifestation of this practice" (271). Overall, the breath of *The Book* is captured in this first section as it covers everything from the history of writing to e-books, and the collection offers readers a "balanced, comprehensive, and authoritative view of a large subject that is still evolving" (xii).

The second section of *The Book* surveys book history from a national and regional perspective. Chapters by Leslie Howsam, Vincent Giroud, John L. Flood, and others examine the development of manuscripts and books in the different countries and regions of Europe, including the Nordic countries. In particular, Howsam's chapter, "The History of the Book in Britain, 1801-1914," provides a well-rounded analysis of book production, distribution, and economics during the long nineteenth century. There is an emphasis in both this section and the previous one on European book history, which somewhat undermines the claimed "balance" the editors find in *The Book*. Still, the editors do include well-written articles that survey book history outside of Europe. There are chapters that cover the history of script, manuscript, and print in Sub-Saharan Africa, China, Korea, Japan, Southeast Asia, India, and Latin America. For instance, Geoffrey Roper's "The History of the Book in the Muslim World" provides an excellent review of the development of Arabic script and how "The Qur'ān also transformed Arab society into a pre-eminently literary culture" (527). Abhijit Gupta's "The Indian Subcontinent" is another outstanding chapter in this section that considers how the "loss of political power to the British ... undermined the cultural and social authority of the MS tradition. Under the new political dispensation, the voice of power would henceforth be articulated through print" (555).

Suarez and Woudhuysen recognize the limitations of *The Book* and that the volume "will suffer omissions" due to various constraints or simple human error (xii). Gupta also acknowledges these limits in his chapter when he writes any history of writing and print in a diverse country like India "is bound to be selective and incomplete" particularly when thousands of years of history are condensed into a brief chapter (553). Still, *The Book* is an admirable attempt to convey the global history of the book and as the editors suggest it is a starting

place that hopefully will spur on discussion and scholarship in a field that is increasingly global in nature: "We hope that the gathering of diverse perspectives from many nations in this history will lead readers to forge creative and serendipitous connections more powerful than the boundaries that have traditionally kept them separate" (xi).

While the editors suggest this collection is for a wide array of readers interested in bibliography and book history, the most likely reader of *The Book* will be students, as this collection is perhaps best as a textbook for an introductory book history course. The truncated nature of some of the individual chapters might frustrate more knowledgeable scholars, while students would find the essays, many with black and white illustrations, approachable and digestible. The chapters also include bibliographies that would be of great use to students learning about the field. However, it should be noted that a number of the chapters have truncated bibliographies. Moreover, *The Book's* bibliographic entries only include author, title, and date information, which is enough information for trained scholars to locate the material but perhaps not a student. Hopefully, the next edition of *The Book* will find these issues remedied. Nevertheless, the editors also include references to related chapters within the essays so readers can easily trace connections between the readings – a useful resource not only for students but also for instructors developing a syllabus. Moreover, the much more reasonable price of *The Book*, compared to *The Oxford Companion to the Book*, makes it suitable for course adoption, and its additional availability in electronic form aids in Michael F. Suarez and H. R. Woudhuysen's stated aims of increasing the circulation of this commendable work.

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André Tavares. *The Anatomy of the Architectural Book*. Zurich/Montreal: Lars Müller Publishers and Canadian Centre for Architecture, 2016. 384 pp.; \$49 (Cloth) ISBN 9783037784730

The world's greatest collection of printed architectural books is in Montreal, at the Centre canadien d'architecture/Canadian Centre for Architecture, an independent museum and study centre founded by Phyllis Lambert in 1979. There may be national, academic, or special libraries outside Canada that contain more resources for the