who have read his "The Bibliographical Concepts of Issue and State" (Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America 69:17-66 [1975]). One of Tanselle's more interesting accounts is of the project to collect Melville at the Newberry Library and the importance of "non-firsts" in that project.

The new path to collectible books for Charles Gulland and John Espey is "American Trade Bindings and Their Designers, 1880-1915." They include numerous citations to books that are examples of an individual designer's work. As is the practice for all chapters in Collectible Books, the references, footnotes, and further reading provide an excellent bibliography.

William Todd in "Books in Series" gives Sir Walter Scott credit for the term series in the sense we now prefer but notes that Scott is collected for Scott, not because his works appeared in a series.

Collectors interested in books in series would probably find much in common with those interested in "American Mass-Market Paperbacks." Thirty-three pages are required for Thomas Bonn to cover adequately this exciting area of collecting. The plates supplied for this chapter as well as the chapter on "American Trade Binding" add significantly to the worth of each.

Collectible Books includes chapters on three very specialized areas—"Film Books," "Photography as Book Illustration," and "Book Catalogues." The editor's contribution is "Publishers' Imprints." The accounts of the Hogarth Press and Penguin imprints are particularly interesting. Peter Howard relates the experience of two booksellers (himself included) who issued separate catalogs on "American Fiction Since 1960." The response to those offerings is analyzed by Howard and enlarged upon, resulting in an excellent survey of current American fiction from the collector's viewpoint. To illustrate what he has written, Howard includes accounts of the approaches of four anonymous collectors in their pursuit of current fiction.

Together, Book Collecting: A Modern Guide and Collectible Books: Some New Paths can serve as a state of the art for the field of book collecting. The excellent quality of certain chapters plus the outstanding bibliographical enhancements makes both books quite useful and "collectible."—Don Lanier, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb.


A librarian and an interior designer (turned librarian) have produced a very basic book for individuals who are involved in their first project in remodeling, renovation, or new building planning. It covers subjects, such as floor plans, traffic flow, use of color, fabrics, wall coverings, window treatment, floor coverings, storage, merchandising, and some odds and ends of information. The authors suggest some inexpensive ways to handle problems of older buildings.

Useful illustrations are placed throughout the book. Standard floor plan symbols are used. Drawings are acceptable, but photographs are poorly reproduced. Color would have been helpful, particularly in the section that deals with this subject. However,
those two factors were probably responsible for keeping the cost of the book at a level affordable by those who really need it. A small basic glossary of design terms is included.

This book has some excellent information, but it is so basic that it can be recommended only to people who have had no opportunity to work with library interiors, with the hope that it will inspire them to read further.—D. Joleen Bock, Appalachian State University, Boone, North Carolina.


This annual record seems to be a logical extension of the periodic reports and major market studies that have been produced by Knowledge Industry Publications for the book publishing industry. (See the review of Benjamin M. Compaine's The Book Industry in Transition, College & Research Libraries 40:384–86 [July 1979].) Current information on book publishing exists in a variety of scattered sources, so it is with anticipation that the librarian opens this new "one-source reference."

The physical format is pleasing. Charts and tables are easily read and well spaced; boldface has been used effectively for headings and emphasis within the text. The twenty sections are clearly defined, and sources of data are carefully noted.

The volume begins with a month-by-month chronology from January 1978 through June 1979 of news items; mergers and acquisitions appear again in a separate listing. The expected statistical analysis of the book industry begins with an overall review of receipts, sales, exports and imports, number of titles published, and book prices. Most charts are complete through 1978, and book prices are projected for 1979. The number of titles published for 1978 is a preliminary figure, and no subject analysis is given.

A section on the leading book publishers is followed by five-year financial summaries of forty-nine selected publicly owned publishers/printers. Another section, on cost factors, will be of major interest to librarians because paper prices, book printer wages, and shipping rates are outlined. Also noteworthy is the section on market indicators, education, libraries, retail bookstores, and direct-to-consumer sales.

This issue also contains sections on international publishing, education in book publishing, best-sellers, notable subsidiary rights transactions, authors' advances and royalties, book trade associations, employment and salaries in book publishing, an annotated bibliography of recent books on book publishing, and finally, a fifty-five-page directory of 1,200 book publishers in the U.S. that lists name, address, phone number, and a very general indication of type of material published.

This first issue pulls together many meaningful statistics, lists, and facts from a range of sources: Knowledge Industry Publications reports, publications of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, Publishers Weekly, Bowker Annual, etc. However, it is not yet a complete "one-