

4-1992

# Review of Early Bindings in Paper, by Michèle Valerie Cloonan

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## eCommons Citation

Fred W. Jenkins (1992). Review of Early Bindings in Paper, by Michèle Valerie Cloonan. *Library Resources & Technical Services*. , 244-245

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contribution to professional literature.—*Alan R. Thomas, St. John's University, Jamaica, New York.*

***Describing Archival Materials: The Use of the MARC AMC Format.*** Ed. by Richard P. Smiraglia. New York: Haworth, 1990. 238p. \$29.95 (ISBN 0-86656-916-2). LC 90-43012. Also published as *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly* 11, Nos. 3/4 (1991).

This book presents an excellent overview of archival cataloging using the MARC AMC (Archives and Manuscript Control) format. Also published as volume 11, numbers 3 and 4, of *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly*, this collection of ten articles, written by authors experienced in archival cataloging, addresses two specific audiences: the archivist whose collection needs to be cataloged for an automated system but whose cataloging knowledge is limited, and the library cataloger who desires a better understanding of archives collection management before cataloging archival materials.

In his introduction to the volume, Richard P. Smiraglia examines the similarities and differences between archival and bibliographic control. There follow four articles on the fundamentals of archival cataloging. Michael J. Fox describes the basic characteristics of archival collections, then demonstrates how the principles of descriptive cataloging apply to archival material; and Edward Swanson clearly and succinctly introduces archivists to the complex rules used to determine access points. In an article on subject control, Smiraglia discusses the usefulness of Library of Congress subject headings for archival records. Marion Matters suggests that enhanced authority records, containing biographical or historical information about the main heading in addition to the necessary cross-references, would best meet the needs of archival catalogers.

At the heart of describing archival materials is the MARC-AMC format itself. Lisa B. Weber defines the format and chronicles its history. After describing the format in some detail, she concludes her article with a brief look at the possibilities format integration holds for archival cata-

loging. Kathleen D. Roe places the MARC-AMC format within the context of automated retrieval systems designed to be shared by the library and archival communities, reminding both groups of the technological and economic constraints they face in sharing a single database.

Unlike with textual collections, the cataloging standards for archival media materials are still evolving, as becomes apparent in the final three articles of the book. Barbara Orbach identifies the cataloging tools created specifically for describing and indexing archival photographs; she also discusses issues still requiring resolution. David H. Thomas shows that cataloging archival sound recordings is similar to the cataloging of archival textual materials. Although the cataloging of archival photographs and sound recordings is well under way, the cataloging of archival maps has just begun. James Corsaro explains how the standards for archival cartographic materials are now being developed.

For those librarians and archivists who already use the MARC-AMC format, this volume is of limited value. However, for those who are just beginning to consider the cataloging of archival collections, *Describing Archival Materials* is a valuable introduction to the use of the MARC-AMC format and the principles of archival cataloging itself.—*Margaret E. Doutt, East Carolina University, Greenville, North Carolina.*

***Early Bindings in Paper: A Brief History of European Hand-Made Paper-Covered Books with a Multilingual Glossary.*** By Michele Valerie Cloonan. Boston: Hall, 1991. 146p. (ISBN 0-8161-1971-6). LC 90-26636.

*Early Bindings in Paper* is the first book-length work to survey paper bindings throughout the era of hand printing. Based in part on the author's doctoral dissertation, it is really more of a handbook than a monograph. In the first part Cloonan provides a historical overview of paper bindings from the earliest known example, dated 1482, to the advent of cloth bindings around 1825. She also gives a concise but clear description of the various structures used by early binders. A detailed survey of

secondary sources, such as early book catalogs, eighteenth-century dictionaries, and pictorial images, follows. These are important because so many early paper bindings have been lost. Uses and characteristics of early paperbound books are covered briefly in subsequent chapters. Cloonan observes that paper bindings were characteristic of working libraries; they were inexpensive and allowed readers to get recent books more quickly. Their practicality for certain types of books, e.g., music, is noted also. Cloonan further argues that other scholars have erred in assuming that early paper bindings were invariably intended to be temporary, to be rebound after purchase. Many of the paper bindings proved quite durable; some received decorative treatment and were found in the libraries of such well-known collectors as Samuel Pepys.

The second part of the work is a glossary for the description of paper bindings. This is an exhaustive historical list of every pertinent term that Cloonan has encountered. While some of the terms are familiar and can be readily found in Carter's *ABC for Book Collectors* or Glaister's *Glossary of the Book*, many others are quite obscure and are found only in early sources. The main list gives English terms with definitions and foreign equivalents. Subsequent lists give German, Italian, and French binding terms. One wonders if Latin terms might not have been a worthwhile inclusion as well, since the work is historical. The lists are well organized, with numerous cross-references as well as related terms that are often treated together under a broader heading. For example, Cloonan treats all types of decorated papers in a single long entry. She includes many terms not found in the recent RBMS thesauri *Binding Terms* and *Paper Terms*. Although the scope of Cloonan's work is considerably narrower than these, it will be a useful adjunct to both with its definitions of terms and provision of foreign language equivalents.

There are a number of useful illustrations, which include both line drawings and plates. A thorough bibliography and index round out the volume.

*Early Bindings in Paper* offers a valu-

able resource to bibliographers, collectors, conservators, and binders. It also calls attention to a relatively neglected area and provides the groundwork for future studies. Despite the technical subject matter, the book is quite readable.—Fred W. Jenkins, *University of Dayton, Dayton, Ohio.*

**Legal and Ethical Issues in Acquisitions.** Ed. by Katina Strauch and Bruce Strauch. New York: Haworth, 1990. 146p. \$22.95 (ISBN 1-56024-007-5). LC 90-35841. Also published as *The Acquisitions Librarian*, no.3 (1990).

This book, a collection of fourteen papers authored by twenty individuals, was also published as number 3, 1990, of *The Acquisitions Librarian*. The introduction is written by the editors, not by Bill Katz as stated in the publication announcement.

William Hannay's essay on antitrust issues in publishing describes two problem areas. Regarding mergers and acquisitions, Hannay stresses that it is the protection of competition that motivates antitrust laws—not the protection of freedom of expression. However, he does not elaborate on the concern about media concentration and its impact on freedom of expression. The other issue discussed is the discriminate pricing policy of some publishers that favors the large bookstore chains. Suzanne Krebsbach's paper, "Acquisitions and the FTC: A Brief Introduction," is indeed brief (five pages) and cites the same case on price discrimination discussed in the previous paper by Hannay. In another brief contribution, Margaret Axtmann discusses legal and ethical issues related to publisher advertising. She focuses on the guidelines established by two works, "Guides for the Law Book Industry" and ANSI Standard Z39.13. In a similar vein Marcie Kingsley and Philip Berwick provide a practical perspective on billing problems that acquisitions librarians encounter. The substance of these papers relates more to poor service and poor customer relations than to legal or ethical issues.

A couple of papers deal with gifts to libraries, but neither deals in a substantive way with some of the real dilemmas in