

(Boston: G.K. Hall, 1979) is principally a guide to secondary literature about Miller, though, unlike Hayashi, he provides brief synopses of and quotations from the books, essays, and articles cited. Finally, and most massively, is Stefani Koorey's 889-page book *Arthur Miller's Life and Literature: An Annotated and Comprehensive Guide* (Lanham, Md, and London: The Scarecrow Press, 2000). This work provides brief descriptions of the primary printed works of Miller (though without the bibliographic detail provided by Crandell), as well as annotated descriptions of secondary sources, a guide to manuscript locations, and descriptions of electronic media resources such as film adaptations, sound recordings, and Internet sites. For most students and researching critics of Miller's work, Koorey's work is probably the most useful of all the titles mentioned in this review and the most essential for an academic library to possess.

However, Crandell's book is a fine complement to Koorey's book, due to its extensive bibliographic detail—especially of the illustrated "Separate Works"—and for its list of translations. For a collector of Miller's printed works, either private or institutional, Crandell's book is a wise and useful guide.

A few small points of criticism may be made. Though for the most part Crandell's book is meticulous in its accuracy, a spot check of citations did find one error. In his entry for the appearance of Miller's story "Bees" in an issue of the *Michigan Quarterly Review*, Crandell transcribes its subtitle as "Story (to be spoken)" when it actually is "A Story to Be Spoken." It would have been helpful within the main entries for *A View from the Bridge* to note that later versions of text had been greatly revised since its initial appearance as a one-act play intended to be staged with the one act *A Memory of Two Mondays*. Likewise, in the translations section, one does not know which version of *A View from the Bridge* has been translated. Finally, though one can well understand that this work is not intended to be a catalogue of

the many stage productions of Miller's works, the notation of important film and television adaptations of works written for the stage would have been appreciated, and quite appropriate for an artist with such ties to the film world.

Physically, *Arthur Miller: A Descriptive Bibliography* is a handsome production, with fine paper, generous margins, and spacious placing of type, making it much easier and more pleasant to read than many bibliographies, where cost cutting may overrule elegance. However, it does seem that, for a book costing almost \$200.00, it might have been a better decision to have substituted printed color illustrations for the grayscale ones, rather than put them on a separate CD-ROM. For ease of use that would have been a better and less redundant solution, and particularly for libraries, but also for individual owners it would have been a more secure and durable choice.—*Scott Krafft, Northwestern University.*

A Different Kind of Web: New Connections between Archives and Our Users.

Ed. Kate Theimer. Chicago: Society of American Archivists, 2011. 369p. alk. paper, \$69.95 (ISBN 1931666393). LC 2011-027013.

Kate Theimer, editor of *A Different Kind of Web*, has assembled an outstanding collection of case studies and commentaries that reflect on the changing roles and relationships of archives and archivists with their users in a Web 2.0 world. One of the rich qualities of this book is the wide selection of case studies (13 total) that represent not only a variety of archives, but also all stakeholders within the profession and its beneficiaries. From the special collections of large academic research institutions such as the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and the tens of millions of records from the National Archives of Australia, to the smaller institutions of Dickerson College and recently established Jewish Women's Archives, this book provides a variety of archival flavors.

Each case study examines how an archive has used a Web 2.0 tool such as wikis, blogs, Flickr, Facebook, YouTube, and Second Life. The case studies follow the general layout: overview of the repository and the “business drivers,” implementation of the tool and results, challenges and lessons learned, and future directions. Most of these case studies are short (10 to 15 pages long) and contain what one might expect after having already been exposed to these technologies.

While many of the chapters focus on different uses of Web 2.0 technologies, they carry the common theme of interaction with their users. The Louis Round Wilson Special Collections Library at UNC, for example, shares how they created a blog that keeps their staff, donors, and patrons aware of the progress on processing collections. The Prints & Photographs Division of the Library of Congress uses Flickr not only to provide historical images and information to the general public but also to harness interest from “Flickr History Detectives” to fill in gaps of missing information about images such as names of unknown people or locations.

Some of the information in the case studies will naturally become outdated as technology evolves. However, the real selling point of this book is how these experiences fit into broader contexts and examine complex issues surrounding the use of Web 2.0 tools. The section entitled “Balancing Archival Authority with Encouraging Authentic Voices to Engage with Records,” for example, discusses issues of archival authority. These themes are then woven throughout the following five case study chapters.

The remainder of the book consists of a section of commentaries, which include interesting solicited interview questions from the user’s perspective (historian, genealogist, and companies that provide access to archival documents). The last three chapters discuss the current needs that archivists should keep in mind in the Web 2.0 environment, such as privacy or

potential versus real benefits, barriers (old and new) of these technologies, and the possible futures with existing and futuristic Internet tools.

Overall, *A Different Kind of Web* is highly recommended for institutions that have archives, especially for those who have or are considering the implementation of Web 2.0 technologies. This would also be an incredible resource for those entering into the archival profession. While the Internet tools discussed in this book will undoubtedly change over time, the principles discussed here will hold true in the years to come.—*John Replingher, Willamette University.*

Joel Silver. *Dr. Rosenbach and Mr. Lilly: Book Collecting in a Golden Age.* New Castle, Del.: Oak Knoll, 2011. 144p. \$49.95 (ISBN 9781584562955). LC 2011-030561.

Readers of this journal will be familiar with Joel Silver, who has, for many years, served as Librarian and Curator of Books at the Lilly Library, Indiana University; has taught generations of students and staff the basics of bibliography and book history; and has written prolifically on books and the book trade. With the present title, he looks no further than his own backyard, focusing his attention on the founder and benefactor of his institution. Originally published in a limited edition in 2010, *Dr. Rosenbach and Mr. Lilly* reappears here in a fresh and more accessible Oak Knoll edition. It presents the correspondence between two giants of the book world in the 20th century: the collector, Josiah Kirby Lilly, Jr., and the illustrious bookseller, A.S.W. Rosenbach. The grandson of Eli Lilly, the patriarch of the pharmaceutical giant in Indianapolis, Josiah Lilly was a low-key but determined collector who, like many, did it by the book. Various books and lists, in fact, including the *Grolier One-Hundred*, which led him to the likes of Rosenbach. While Lilly bought from many dealers, Rosenbach was the giant of his day, and if your goal was assembling in the Grolier