content. At the end of the day, my overwhelming feeling was that cultural heritage information is digitised content from a range of heritage sites and institutions.

Chapter 1, by Ruthven and Chowdhury, introduces the concepts of cultural heritage and information resource management, and provides an overview to the structure of the book. Chapter 2, by Chris Alen Sula, introduces digital humanities as a context in which cultural heritage information resources are created, used and reused. Chowdhury and Melissa Terras, in chapters 3 and 4, provide some well-written advice on developing digitisation programs, from policies and procedures, to appropriate technologies for capture and maintenance. Of the chapters in the book, it is these two to which I turned most frequently, and which will be of benefit to practitioners commencing or reviewing a digitisation program.

The need for good metadata is discussed in chapter 5, by Shigeo Sugimoto et al., looking at a range of projects, from books to manga to community heritage information, such as that created following the 2011 Japanese earthquake. Chapter 6, by Lighton Phiri and Hussein Suleman, looks at simple models for information system architecture, including the preservation of information, without a mention of the Open Archival Information System (it's not even in the index), which may be useful to those looking for an introduction to this topic. Chapters 7 and 8 (Sudhatta Chowdhury, and Juliane Stiller and Vivien Petras) look at information-seeking behaviours, and user interactions with online systems. Stiller and Petras provide a nice, simple explanation of how search and browse are understood and used. Ali Shiri, in chapter 9, looks at linked data and the semantic web, and introduces the Simple Knowledge Organisation System, which, along with .csv and .xml formats, is a way of arranging and sharing data. The chapter provides a good basis for developing more knowledge in these key areas. Chapter 10, by Paul Clough et al., provides a case study on the way in which these ideas come together and are implemented within the PATHS (Personalised Access To cultural Heritage Spaces) project, which is funded by the European Commission. Finally, Professor Chowdhury returns to look at the sustainability of all these endeavours, through the lenses of economic, environmental and social sustainability. The figures cited for the energy consumption and CO_2 footprint of the average Google search and YouTube download will send many readers back to paper!

I have to confess, when I first got the book, I was thinking of it more as a textbook for students, and in this I was disappointed. Nevertheless, as a vehicle for provoking more thought and discussion about matters relating to information sciences and the digital world, it more than achieves its aim.

Lise Summers

Encyclopedia of Archival Science, edited by Luciana Duranti and Patricia C Franks, Lanham, MD, Rowman & Littlefield, 2015, x + 454 pp., USD$125.00 (hardcover), ISBN 978 0 810888 10 4 (ebook)

According to Rowman & Littlefield's website, this is 'the first-ever comprehensive guide to archival concepts, principles, and practices'. With reservations, I would agree. It is certainly rich in A-list authors. Among others, there are entries by Terry Cook on total archives, Andrew Flinn on community archives, Larry Hackman on advocacy, Luciana Duranti on archival bond, Barbara Craig on appraisal, Richard Brown on textual records and Joan Schwartz on photographic records. Some leading Australians are there too: Chris Hurley, Kate Cumming, Frank

Upward, Karen Anderson, Barbara Reed and Adrian Cunningham, who was also a member of the editorial advisory board.

My reservations start with the poor editing, inevitable it seems for large-scale publications. There are separate index entries for Theodore Schellenberg and TR Schellenberg. Some cross-referencing failed (for example, no linking between entries on private archives and personal records, despite intersecting content). There is repeated use of *archival* to qualify key terms (for example, archival preservation, archival ethics), yet others stand alone (for example, user behaviour, accountability, outreach). There is large variation in the bibliographies for no obvious reason (for example, 22 references for archival history, three for the equally lengthy entry on protocol register) ... and so on.

The idea animating this volume is explained by Theo Thomassen's entry on archival science. It is an accomplished articulation of current thought about an academic and applied discipline embracing concepts, theories and methods. Its object is 'records in their contexts, records as part of processes of attribution and communication of meanings' (p. 85).

From that starting point, the aim would have been to confirm the few almost self-selecting entries covering theories and principles, and agree on what to leave out from the hundreds of possible entries on methods and practices. In their preface, the editors tell us about this process – an advisory board, which worked for three years, starting with over 200 draft entries, reducing these to a final 154, and distributing the residue to the index.

But whether from oversight, presumption or indifference, there is no discussion of the thinking which ultimately guided this selection. We are just told that the chosen authors' 'inter-pretations and perspectives on archival concepts principles and practices' in aggregate constitute a 'comprehensive' and 'foundational reference work' (p. ix). We are told that the final entries 'provide a view of archival science as an interdisciplinary field that harmonizes a universal body of theory and practice directed toward the development and implementation of international standards, with a practice addressing the specific, local and unique aspects of archival material' (p. x). Specific and local cover a hell of a lot of territory. In which countries, particularly? What line of thinking chose entries on artistic records, audiovisual archives, ephemera, subject files and photographic records over maps and plans records, 'data-centric' records, hawala record-keeping, diaries, and security and intelligence files?

What is clear is that the encyclopedia's underlying philosophy strongly reflects the editors' mindsets and interests (including the InterPARES project, the Justinian code and digital dip-lomatics). Topics like co-creation, archives and human rights, the archival multiverse, societal provenance and oral recordkeeping in preliterate communities did not make the cut. True, some are hinted at by Tom Nesmith in his excellent entry on the principle of provenance (p. 287). Peter Horsman's and Eric Ketelaar's entry on archival history is similarly broadminded, while Geoffrey Yeo's entry on record(s) politely notes some critics 'have proposed reconceptualising records to include landscapes, oral traditions, and ritual performances' (p. 317). Yet the edi-tors' preface bluntly asserts the world's first records documented commerce and taxation using materials like stone and clay and the first archives were in administrative offices and public buildings – an editorial line dutifully followed in Reto Tschan's entries on archivists (p. 105) and archival custody (p. 35).

Tschan's name is one of many authors unknown to me, clearly a sign I should have properly retired long ago, although the editors note that among their 110 contributors are distinguished emerging scholars and students. All were encouraged to write from their 'personal expertise and/or perspective' and 'represent common or alternate points of view on their topics, if such views existed' (p. x). Most authors are North American. Perhaps not so surprising, but not without consequence – shaping for example their choices of illustrative examples and bibliographical references (see for example the entries on monetary appraisal, replevin and vital records). Is recordkeeping essentially a Western practice and expertise?

Degrees of perspective aside, how else might we consider this encyclopedia? One obvious comparison is the journal *Archival Science*. In their opening editorial for the first issue of 2001, Horsman, Ketelaar and Thomassen outlined its scope to include appropriate attention to the non-Anglophone world. They acknowledged the impact of different cultures on theory, methodology and practices and said they planned to take into account different traditions from various parts of the world. By producing four issues a year for the past 15 years, including a double theme issue on archives and human rights, in effect they have been continuously building an archival science encyclopedia, and one with a quite different result to that under review.

A final comparison is suggested by the release of the encyclopedia as a print publication. In the short term, entries can stand. But all entries' bibliographies and some content will need to change, given the volume addresses principles *and* practices. Discussion of archival practice, archives and the Web, cloud archives, community archives, EDRMS, records management standards, web archiving and the half-dozen entries related to the digital will quickly need refreshing. Today online reference publications can provide features such as citation tracking and alerts, active reference linking, and saved searches and marked lists, but the possibilities are endless (see for example the *Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy* at http://plato.stanford.edu/). An ebook version of the encyclopedia was released with the hardcopy under review, and perhaps it will become the avenue through which the promised 'regular updates and additions' (p. x) arrive. The Society of American Archivists has kept its 2005 glossary up to date through a Dictionary Working Group, which communicates via a weekly email to members and subscribers. However this encyclopedia's redundancy is managed, one trusts the selection of entries will also be regularly reviewed.

Michael Piggott

Archives Alive: Expanding Engagement with Public Library Archives and Special Collections, by Diantha Dow Schull, Chicago, American Library Association, 2015, xxvii + 324 pp., USD$79.00 (paperback), ISBN 978 0 838913 35 2

Whatever debates we might encounter regarding institutional and disciplinary divisions between libraries, archives, museums and galleries, the fact remains that many large institutions have always had diverse holdings. Public libraries in the United States are no exception, with many responsible for significant archival and special collections. In *Archives Alive*, Diantha Dow Schull profiles programs, projects and archival departments in public libraries across the USA, seeking to 'shine a light' on this sector 'at a time when libraries and archives everywhere are undergoing profound change' (p. xx).

Schull sees this transformation as consisting of three trends: the move away from static repositories toward institutions becoming networked user destinations; the continued evolution of digital technologies; and the emergence of new perspectives on access, education and community-building. To address them, she started with a list of 175 programs, interviewing 77 library directors, archivists, special collections librarians and communications specialists before whittling down her selection for *Archives Alive* to 117 profiles from 62 institutions.

This is not the sort of work one would usually read cover to cover, and the design and format are well suited to exploring digestible chunks of content based on interest. The profiles are grouped into nine topics – including art and archives; educational initiatives; exhibitions and related programs; and oral history and community documentation projects – sorted