out as an exception. Corbett acknowledged that in one respect thoughtfully made decisions did not yield the hoped-for results. Library staff of Cushing Academy believed that a bold move to largely replace paper books with e-books would enable their library to better perform both roles of the school library: support of research and support of reading. Despite thoughtful requirements analysis and selection of vendors for both patron-driven acquisition of research content and federated search across e-books, journals, and encyclopedias, use of e-books in support of the library's research role disappointed. Far from being disheartening, the difference between expectations and results underscores the ongoing nature of building e-book collections through continual assessment, skills acquisition, and planning.

For those beginning to work with e-books, *Building and Managing E-Book Collections* frames the essential questions and provides valuable guidance for determining which solutions will suit an institution's particular context. With this guidance, libraries can aim to make collection management decisions with a long view during a continuing period of flux.—*Chelcie Rowell (chelcie@live.unc.edu), University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina*

Demystifying FRAD: Functional Requirements for Authority Data. By Qiang Jin. Santa Barbara, CA: Libraries Unlimited, 2012. 134 p. $45.00 softcover (ISBN: 978-1-59884-496-2).

The back cover of *Demystifying FRAD: Functional Requirements for Authority Data* describes the volume as the "first book of its kind," a phrase that proves to be a very apt descriptor. Besides *Functional Requirements for Authority Data* (FRAD) published by the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) in 2009,[1] only a few articles have been published on this topic. Now that *RDA: Resource*

Description and Access is being adopted,[2] understanding the underlying conceptual model behind authority data in conjunction with the new cataloging code is crucial for librarians who handle authority work. Jin, a librarian who specializes in and publishes about authority work, achieves her objective of offering a "basic [and accessible] explanation" (1) of the FRAD model.

The book tackles the topic in a logical manner, building the reader's knowledge from the ground up. As the vocabulary of FRAD is similar to that of Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR),[3] Jin rightly situates the discussion in this book within the larger concept of entity-relationship models, entities and attributes, and user tasks shared by both FRBR and FRAD. Jin lays foundational groundwork in the introduction to put readers on the same page with regard to identifying acronyms, the purpose of FRAD, and the context in which FRAD was created. She offers a precise yet succinct history of the development of FRBR and FRAD, and how RDA relates to these conceptual models. This background may not be new information for all readers, but the concise timeline approach and contextualization are helpful for understanding how and why the creation of FRAD was necessary.

The meat of the book consists of describing the entities, attributes, and relationships in FRAD. For each entity, Jin provides a thorough definition adapted from the aforementioned 2009 IFLA Study Group report on FRAD, and expanded for further clarity. Attributes are comprehensively explained, enhanced by examples and rationales for the importance of each attribute. For example, the entity "person" has "gender" as one of its attributes. Jin points out that assigning the value for the attribute "gender" is "especially important when two people have the same name in romanized form" (18). Rationales such as these not only establish a universal understanding for each

attribute, but also take the guesswork out of determining why a librarian should take the time to assign a value for an attribute.

While the brief lesson on entity-relationship models and diagrams is informative, the diagrams included for practically every possible entity and attribute relationship are the most helpful. As Jin works through the eleven entities and their possible combinations to each other as well as various attributes, each combination is clearly displayed and explicated for the reader. These entity-relationship diagrams for each relationship and the coordinating descriptive paragraph provide practical, applicable scenarios for various entity and attribute combinations.

In the final section of the book, Jin maps the FRAD entities and attributes to RDA. While this section is the shortest, it is perhaps the most applicable as it allows the reader to see a visual demonstration of the end result of how the FRAD model informs the cataloging code. Jin is careful to point out when FRAD entities and attributes have not been mapped to RDA; this tends to occur when an entity falls into the subject chapters of RDA, which have not yet been written. Over twenty brief RDA authority records are included in this section, covering a multitude of possible entity and attribute combinations. No MARC mapping is provided, but the appendix features a FRAD-to-RDA mapping that is very helpful to locate the coordinating RDA rules for FRAD entities and attributes.

Demystifying FRAD serves as an excellent, all-in-one resource for understanding the FRAD model and its relationship to authority work under RDA. Its greatest applicability is as a "ready-reference" guide, a resource that a librarian can pull off the shelf when encountering questions about a specific situation. With very few exceptions, the book is logically organized and can be parsed for specific information via the extensive index. Librarians looking for an accessible

explanation or elevator speech for their work might be interested in the manifesto included in the introduction, calling authority work "essential for effective retrieval of resources" and explaining that "because of the Internet, authority control has become even more important since users are now able to search across numerous databases" (3). Shortcomings of the book include some sections of repetitive prose that would have benefited from being presented in new and fresh ways. Also, the importance of FRAD for the "organization of information in the future" (1) is never thoroughly explained, except for RDA's reliance on the model for authority work.

Learning about and gaining a better grasp on the underlying conceptual structure for authorities under RDA has enhanced my understanding of changes between the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules and the new code.[4] This resource will be an asset for comprehending and completing authority work under RDA.—*Elyssa M. Sanner (esanner@nmu.edu), Northern Michigan University, Marquette, Michigan*

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Rare Book Librarianship: An Introduction and Guide. By Steven K. Galbraith and Geoffrey D. Smith. Santa Barbara, CA: Libraries Unlimited, 2012. 185 p. $55 acid-free paper (ISBN: 978-1-59158-881-8).

With unique perspectives and specializations developed through working with modern European books in an independent research library and modern American books at a large public university, Galbraith and Smith's *Rare Books Librarianship* provides a broad overview of the fundamental skills and knowledge necessary for the successful professional. The work offers twelve chapters, each containing footnotes, suggested further reading, and in some instances, images, diagrams, and links to recommended websites. A brief biographical summary of each author as well as an ample index are provided.

The book opens with a brief overview of the history of rare book libraries involving the origin of book production, growth of book collecting, and types of rare book libraries. Chapter two, divided into two parts, describes the importance of rare books not only as texts but also as historical artifacts. Part one addresses the types of rare book bibliographies, particularly the components and terminology of a descriptive bibliography; part two discusses materials produced in the modern era (defined by the authors as 1800s to present), including types of collections, and the late nineteenth-century movement called "fine printing" (37) or the book as an art object. The following chapter covers the importance of researching the provenance of items in a rare book collection and the significance of appraisal values in evaluating and justifying the importance of a collection.

Chapter four provides an overview of the concepts involved in rare book conservation and preservation including best practices for handling, storing, stabilizing, and treating fragile materials in the collection. The succeeding chapter describes the importance of rare book digitization as not only a way of improving research access, but also as a way of decreasing prospective handling of materials and thus preserving them for posterity. Chapter six discusses basic planning and preventive measures involving theft, damage, and potential disasters. The subsequent chapter defines the elements of rare book collection development, and examples of general policies and acquisition strategies are provided. Chapter eight discusses the vital role of timely accessioning and cataloging of materials, which not only provides judicious access for researchers, but also inspires the confidence of current and prospective donors. The ninth chapter provides a brief overview of the essentials of copyright law when managing rare book collections. The succeeding chapter describes the best practices for providing outreach to local communities, publicizing to online communities, establishing fellowships to attract researchers, and marketing the collection through exhibits and exhibition loans. The penultimate chapter discusses the importance of continuing education and provides a plethora of recommended professional development resources. The book closes with a selected list of print and electronic reference resources that will aid the rare book professional.

Intended as an update of Roderick Cave's *Rare Book Librarianship*,[1] the co-authors deliver an effective overview of the myriad aspects of managing rare book collections. Particularly noteworthy is the coverage of the textual and artifactual nature of rare books. Readers will find informative the presentation of terminology, early and noteworthy printers, and important points in the development of modern