THE DEVELOPMENT OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH STYLES
FOR THE DCB/DBC's BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Friday, 10 March 1961 is famous as the date of a record snow-storm in Quebec City and also for the founding of the French edition of the Dictionary of Canadian Biography: Dictionnaire biographique du Canada, the first historical and bibliographical project of this magnitude to be undertaken in Canada in the two official languages. The University of Toronto Press and Les Presses de l'Université Laval then set out on a road on which there were few guide-posts. Full and frank collaboration in a spirit of goodwill have enabled members of the équipes at the two presses to gain an understanding of the similarities and differences in French and English approaches to the material and to reach their goal of producing a bicultural and bilingual dictionary by developing similar styles and procedures through Volume I which will, they are confident, enable them to travel more swiftly over the road in the future.

A few words on the contents of the DCB/DBC and the procedures developed over the last three years may set the bibliographical enterprise in context. Volume I will contain 573 separate biographies of persons of varying significance in Canadian history who died before 1700. The biographies, which include bibliographies of manuscript and printed sources and of pertinent secondary studies, are the work of 115 English and French contributors, and were submitted by them in their own first language. In the beginning it was expected that the Toronto office would give editorial scrutiny to the biographies in English and the Quebec office to those in French. However, it was quickly discovered that the historical and geographical relationships among the biographies and the differences in the historical account revealed by cross-references made a division of labour solely by language ineffectual and dictated a joint approach to the historical checking. Under the direction of the late General Editor, Dr. George W. Brown; the Editor of the French edition, Professor Marcel Trudel; and the Secrétaire-Général, M. André Vachon, biographies have been scrutinized in related groups, rather than simply by language. The chronological arrangement of the Dictionary has fully revealed the fascinating variety of French and English sources and interpretations for this historical period.

Each biography has been read carefully in both offices and often by outside readers who are experts in such historical fields as early exploration, Indians, Acadia, and the Hudson's Bay Company.

Appraisals are exchanged by the Quebec and Toronto offices and their comments amalgamated; the biography is then returned to the author for consideration of editorial questions and final approval. The author's bibliography will also have been examined, and he may be asked to supply any further bibliographical information. When the biography is returned, it is given a last reading for content before translation. For obvious reasons, no alterations of content can be made after a biography is translated. French biographies are sent for translation to the Toronto translating committee, and biographies in English go to Quebec for translation. When all translation for both editions is completed, there will be a final survey of the text of each to ensure consistency and to settle any questions of meaning or form that remain. Typesetting will begin when the texts of the biographies and bibliographies for both editions have been established by their presses.

The bibliographical work of the manuscript editors on Volume I has been more complicated and challenging than that for usual scholarly publications in book form. The author of a book ordinarily is responsible for the organization, completeness, and accuracy of the citations in his bibliography. The copy editor's task is confined to drawing the author's attention to any missing information, such as place or date of publication, to ensuring that footnotes agree with bibliographical entries and that both follow a consistent style. However, the number of authors, of individual bibliographies, and of bibliographical entries (six thousand at a modest estimate), and the fact that the editorial function was carried on in two offices in two languages meant that a more elaborate system was needed to ensure consistency and accuracy in the DCB/DBC's bibliographies. It was, of course, desirable that similar styles of reference should be used in both the English and the French bibliographies and these had to be developed at the same time. It was soon realized that Toronto and Quebec would have to keep card files of works cited if they were to develop styles suited to the bilingual bibliographies of the two editions and to ensure consistency among them.

As the card files grew, repetition of some important works in various biographies quickly became evident. One of the first and obvious decisions made, with the practical purpose of saving space, was to use short titles for works, such as the Thwaites edition of the Jesuit Relations, which were cited frequently. From this followed the decision to include in the volume a general bibliography which would give complete citations for the short titles. Thus from an early date the manuscript editors began to note on the bibliographical cards for each work the biography and biographer so that they would know how often and where the work appeared in a citation.

It was realized that the final composition of the general bibliography would be best postponed until a time when all the biographies

were assembled. The job of bibliographical editing meanwhile continued on the practical basis of shortening titles which occurred in five or more individual bibliographies. The Quebec office established the short form of references for works in French, Toronto for those in English. It was agreed that the short reference would include only the author's surname - except in the rare cases where several authors with the same surname might be confused - the short title, where necessary the editor's name or the date of the particular edition in parentheses, the volume, and the page, if given.

Another early decision was to arrange the citations in individual bibliographies in three categories: manuscript sources, printed sources, and secondary works. Each category was then arranged alphabetically. An exception to this rule had to be made for a few complex critical biographies of controversial subjects, such as John Cabot. In order to outline the differing historical views through the centuries as new evidence had appeared or older evidence had been reinterpreted, the author arranged his bibliography by date of publication of significant studies and this order has been respected. It will therefore be possible for readers more easily to trace the evidence and its interpretation from the subject's own day until the present.

The expanding bibliographical files revealed a problem unique to a multi-author work: variations in the citations of titles and dates of publication of what appeared to be the same books. Obviously these had to be checked in the libraries at Toronto and Quebec and full, accurate citations had to be exchanged by the two offices. It was not possible to confine this checking to titles and different editions of important works which would definitely be listed in the general bibliography, and the checking required has been in the end very extensive.

Manuscript sources were at first a bewildering if fascinating problem. The abbreviations used originally by various contributors differed greatly and the manuscript editors were also to find that occasionally citations in terms of two archives referred to the same document. They have made themselves familiar with the classification systems of the major Canadian, English, and French archives and have investigated which series of documents in the Public Record Office, British Museum, Archives nationales, and Bibliothèque nationale have been copied for Canadian archives. For consistency's sake, it was decided that documents would be cited in terms of the archives which contain the originals, for example, AN, Col., C¹¹C, 1, f.24 (copy in BN, MS, NAF 9282 (Margry), f.230); or PRO, C.O. 1/12, nos.20, 21; 1/33, no.73. Interested Canadian readers should have little difficulty in locating copies in the Public Archives of Canada or in their provincial archives. The task of discovering printed versions or sufficiently detailed calendars of original documents

continues and wherever possible references will be made in terms of, or will note, these more accessible sources, for example, BM, Egerton MS 2395, ff.313v-319 (see PAC Report, 1886, note B, cliv).

No one who works for even a brief time on the early history of Canada can be unaware of the importance of certain series of publications, for example, those of the Champlain Society, the Hakluyt Society, and the Hudson's Bay Record Society. It was decided to draw readers' attention to them by including the title and volume of the series in the citations of individual works.

By agreeing to include the same information and to arrange citations in individual bibliographies in the same order, the DCB/DBC achieved its aim of forming similar styles of citations for the two editions. The styles vary of course in minor ways, such as the abbreviation and arrangement of the titles of periodicals and in capitalization. Bilingual periodicals will be abbreviated differently in the DCB and DBC: RSCT for the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada and MSRC for Mémoires de la Société royale du Canada. In the matter of reports of institutions the Quebec office has decided to retain the order of the actual title; the English volume will index under the institution or society followed by the title of the periodical; RAPQ and APQ Rapport for Rapport de l'Archiviste de la Province de Québec. Abbreviations will be expanded in the general bibliography. The DBC wishes to reproduce the capitalization of early titles; the DCB will capitalize only the first word and proper names in book titles.

The nature of the general bibliography has been the subject of a great deal of discussion. It might be governed strictly by the frequency of use of titles in individual bibliographies and began expansion of short titles and abbreviations which would bring together the major works cited by contributors, with descriptions of important series and periodicals, as well as the great manuscript deposits. On the other hand, it might be viewed more abstractly as a selection of major sources for Canadian history up to the eighteenth century, not necessarily reflecting frequency of citation in the text proper. As work on the final selection of the contents of the general bibliography progresses, it is evident that it will in practice represent a useful compromise between the two views, and that both purposes will actually be served.

The formation of similar styles was one part of the bibliographical work for the first volume; developing a joint procedure and synchronizing operations at Toronto and Quebec has been just as complex. Library researchers and manuscript-editors have had to be trained in the needs of the DCB/DBC and have had to become familiar with the resources of libraries and archives, Toronto's

and Quebec's in particular. Decisions have had to be made on how extensive the library checking should be and how it would be apportioned.

A practical way of exchanging information, as research proceeded at both places, had to be devised. The colourful duplicate bibliographical files in the Toronto and Quebec offices represent the DCB/DBC's solution. The file for the English edition, for example, contains original white cards on which complete citations were recorded as bibliographies were scrutinized. To the file were added temporary white cards for citations that required checking. These had been typed in duplicate, the carbon copy being filed and the top copy given to DCB/DBC researchers in Toronto or Quebec. Yellow cards were typed in final form and added after a short reference had been established or a citation had been verified or judged to be complete. Duplicate blue final cards were sent to the Quebec office for its bibliographical file. Lastly, buff cards with references verified by the Quebec office joined the file.

The final stages of preparing the bibliographies for both editions required the closest collaboration. The two bibliographical files had to be compared to ensure that both were complete and edited into the two styles. Methods of checking the individual bibliographies against the cards and exchanging and styling copies for translations had to be agreed on. The sustaining hope of those who have laboured on the bibliography is that they have developed the best joint procedure for simplifying work on Volume II and others to follow.

An exciting part of the bibliographical work has been discovering the wealth of reference material in both French and English of interest to students of Canadian history. In the DCB/DBC's bibliographical files, compiled from the bibliographies of so many historians of both cultures, these sources have been collected. It has been possible to relate documents bearing on the same subjects, for example, those in the Archives nationales, Colonies, C¹¹D, I, and those summarized in Public Record Office, Calendar of State Papers, 1661-68, which give the French and English versions of the negotiations of Morillon Du Bourg and Sir Thomas Temple over the surrender of Acadia in 1668. Readers of the DCB/DBC will find the bibliographies a rich source of reference material for further reading in the period covered, and the files may well provide a basis for a bibliography of early Canadian history.

The collaboration of the French and English équipes in the production of the DCB/DBC has been an enriching experience for both. It is their hope that the unique styles of the French and English editions may contribute in their way to readers' appreciation of our bilingual and bicultural heritage.

The DCB's Bibliographical Style

I. Short titles in individual biographies (when a full citation will appear in the general bibliography for Volume I):

- a) Book: Biggar, Early trading companies, 265.
 Vachon de Belmont, Histoire du Canada, 265.
 Precursors (Biggar), 265.
- b) Multi-volume work, with editor: JR (Thwaites), XI, 265.
- c) Multi-volume work, with author and editor: Champlain, Works (Biggar), V, 265.
- d) Multi-volume work, with author and edition: Hakluyt, Principal navigations (1903-5), XIX, 123.
- e) Series with book title: Sulte, Mélanges historiques, V, 9-28.
- f) Article in a serial: Ganong, "Historic sites in New Brunswick."

II. Full citation in individual bibliography:

- a) Single volume: J. Pulido Rubio, El piloto mayor de la Casa de la Contratación de Sevilla (Sevilla, 1950).
 [William Bradford], Bradford's history of the Plymouth settlement 1608-1650, ed. Valerian Paget (New York, 1909).
 Lionel Groulx, Notre grande aventure: l'empire français en Amérique du Nord (1535-1760) (Montréal et Paris, [1958]).
 William Vaughan [Orpheus Junior], The golden fleece (London, 1626).
- b) Multi-volume work: George Baker, The history and antiquities of the county of Northampton (2v., London, 1822-41), II.
- c) Book in a series: Sir Humfrey Gylberte and his enterprize of colonization in America, ed. Carlos Slafter (Prince Soc., XXIX, Boston, 1903).

[If the place of publication is obvious from the title of the series, it will be omitted in English bibliographies.]

d) Occasionally the edition must also be given:

Diamond Jenness, The Indians of Canada (NMC Bull. 65, Anthropol. ser., XV; 5th ed., Ottawa, 1960), 65.

Lewis Roberts, The merchants mappe of commerce (London, 1638; other eds. 1671, 1677, 1700).

e) Multi-volume work in a series: A descriptive catalogue of the naval manuscripts in the Pepysian Library, ed. J. R. Tanner (4v., Navy Records Soc., XXVI-XXIX, 1903-22), I, 379.f) A translation: [Nicolas Jérémie], Twenty years of York Factory 1694-1714: Jérémie's account of Hudson Strait and Bay, tr. from the French ed. of 1720 with note and Intro. by R. Douglas and J. N. Wallace (Ottawa, 1926), 28-30.

g) Reprinted or reproduced:

Cotton Mather, Pietas in patriam: the life of His Excellency Sir William Phips, knt. (London, 1697); reprinted in Mather's Magnalia Christi Americana, or the ecclesiastical history of New England, from its first planting (1620-1698) (London, 1702; 2v., Hartford, Conn., 1820).

Bodleian Library, Tanner MSS, 79, ff.172-80 (printed in Mag. Amer. Hist., IX (1883), 200-8).

III. Articles in periodicals:

a) W. J. Eccles, "Frontenac's military policies, 1689-1698: a reassessment," CHR, XXXVII (1956), 201-24.b) N. Kinnicut, "Plymouth settlement and Tisquantum," Mass. Hist. Soc. Proc., XLVIII (1914-15), 103-18.c) G. Patterson, "Termination of Sir Humphrey Gilbert's expedition," RSCT, 2d ser., III (1897), sect.II, 113-27.d) J.-J. Lefebvre, "Documents sur Pierre Gaultier de La Vérendrye," APQ Rapport, 1949-51, 33-67.e) E.-Z. Massicotte, "Les colons de Montréal de 1642 à 1667," RSCT, 3d ser., VII (1913), sect.I, 62 and BRH, XXXIII (1927), 238.

IV. Theses:

- a) J.-O. Bégin, "Le Père Jérôme Lalemant, supérieur de la mission huronne: étude critique sur la valeur historique des Relations des Hurons (1639-1644)," thèse de maîtrise présentée à l'Institut d'Histoire de l'Université de Montréal, 1952.
- b) W. J. Eccles, "Jean Bochart de Champigny, Intendant of New France, 1686-1702," unpublished M.A. thesis, McGill University, 1952.

V. Newspaper articles: Lionel Groulx, "Le dossier de Dollard: la valeur des sources, la grandeur du dessein, la grandeur du résultat," *Le Devoir* (Montréal), 7, 11 mai 1932; publié en plaquette (Montréal, 1932).

VI. Full citation in the general bibliography:

- a) Biggar, H.P. The early trading companies of New France. (University of Toronto Studies in History, edited by G. M. Wrong.) Toronto, 1901.
- b) [Vachon] de Belmont, [François]. Histoire du Canada. (Société littéraire et historique de Québec and Literary and Historical Society of Quebec Documents, 1st series, II.) Québec, 1840. Re-edited in 1871 (Documents, 3d series) and in 1886 (Transactions, XVIII, 21-56).
- c) Hakluyt, Richard. The principal navigations voyages trafiques & discoveries of the English nation made by sea or overland to the remote and farthest distant quarters of the earth at any time within the compass of these 1600 yeeres. 12 vols. (Hakluyt Society publications, extra series, I-XII.) Glasgow, 1903-5. The text of this edition is an exact reprint of that of 1598-1600.
- d) Memoires des commissaires du roi et de ceux de Sa Majesté britannique, sur les possessions & les droits respectifs des deux couronnes en Amérique; avec les actes publics & pièces justificatives. 1ère édition, 4 vols. Paris, 1755-57. 2e édition, 6 vols. 1756-57. Vols. I-III of the 1st edition were published in 1755 and Vol. IV in 1757, presumably in answer to the English edition:

The memorials of the English and French commissaries
concerning the limits of Nova Scotia or Acadia.
2 vols. London, 1755.

e) Maine Historical Society publications.

Collections. 1st series. 10 vols. Portland,
1831-91.

Collections and Proceedings. 2d series. 10 vols.
Portland, 1890-99.

Collections. 3d series. 2 vols. Portland, 1904-6.

Documentary history of the State of Maine. Edited
by William Willis et al. 24 vols. (Maine Historical
Society Collections, 2d series.) Portland, 1869-
1916. [Not to be confused with Collections and Pro-
ceedings.]

Province and court records of Maine. Edited by
C. T. Libby et al. 4 vols., in progress. Portland,
1928-58+.

f) Recensements.

1666 (Nouvelle-France). Manuscript in AN, Col.,
G¹, 460, pt.1; transcript in PAC; microfilm in
APQ. An imperfect copy is summarized in Sulte,
Hist. des Can.-fr., IV, 51-63; a fuller one is in
APQ Rapport, 1935-36, 3-154.

1667 (Nouvelle-France)

g) Journal articles are the same, except for a period instead
of a comma after the author's name.

VII. Other points:

- a) Because items in individual bibliographies are run on in
block form, it is desirable to make citations as compact as
possible. Therefore abbreviations are brief (e.g., 2v.
rather than 2 vols.), periods are omitted (MS rather than
MS.), and space has been eliminated (f.132 rather than
f. 132). Individual items in a bibliography are separated
by periods. Two or more items in the same archives or
by the same author are separated by a semi-colon (Hist.
MSS Com., 69, Middleton MSS; 9, Salisbury (Cecil)
MSS, X).

- b) Names.
- i) Author's full given name or two initials are included: Walter Jones or W. V. Jones.
 - ii) A pseudonym is added in square brackets after the author's real name: Thomas Chapais [Ignotus], "Notes . . ."
 - iii) Wherever possible, an author's name will be included, even if it does not appear on the title page. In such a case, the name will be enclosed in square brackets in the full citation. Brackets will not be used in short references.
 - iv) When there are more than two authors or editors, the name of the first is given, followed by "et al."
 - v) In the general bibliography, joint authors are indicated thus:
 Roy, P.-G. et Antoine. Inventaire des greffes . . .
 Trocmé, Etienne, et Marcel Delafosse. Le commerce . . .
 Delafosse, Marcel, jt. author. See Trocmé.
- c) Titles of journals and series, but not of books or journal articles, are capitalized.
- d) Dates and numbers. As in the texts of biographies, the differences between Old Style and New Style dates must be kept in mind. Old Style dates between 1 January and 24 March are indicated thus: 1634/35. Inclusive numbers and years: 1900-4, 1901-4, 1910-14, 1920-24, 1934-35, and so on.

Règles bibliographiques du DBC

- I. Titres abrégés au bas des biographies (ouvrages qui apparaîtront dans la bibliographie générale):
- a) Livres: Trudel, L'esclavage au Canada français, 324.
 Gosselin, Vie de Mgr de Laval, I: 25.
 - b) Collection avec un éditeur: Ord. comm. (P.-G. Roy), I: 125.
 - c) Ouvrage avec auteur et éditeur: Champlain, Oeuvres (Laverdière), 3240.

II. Descriptions complètes, au bas d'une biographie:

- a) ouvrage en un tome: André Vachon, Histoire du notariat canadien, 1621-1960 (Québec, 1962), 125 ou ch. X.
- b) ouvrage en plusieurs tomes: Auguste Gosselin, Vie de Mgr de Laval, premier évêque de Québec et apôtre du Canada, 1622-1708 (2 vol., Québec, 1890), I: 125.
- c) ouvrage tiré d'une collection: René Piacentine, Origines et évolution de l'hospitalisation. Les chanoinesses augustines de la miséricorde de Jésus ("Les grands ordres monastiques et instituts religieux", XLVIII, Paris, 1957).
- d) si le titre de la collection est plus important que le titre de l'ouvrage auquel on réfère, il peut être nécessaire de mentionner d'abord le titre de la collection: Henri Bremond, Histoire littéraire du sentiment religieux en France depuis les guerres de religion jusqu'à nos jours (12 vol., Paris, 1916-36), VI (1926): La conquête mystique, Marie de l'Incarnation, 325.
- e) ouvrage comportant plusieurs tomes, dans une collection: A descriptive catalogue of the naval manuscripts in the Pepysian Library, éd. J. R. Tanner (4 vol., Navy Records Soc., XXVI-XXIX, 1903-22), I: 156-72.

III. Description en bibliographie générale:

- Trudel, Marcel, L'esclavage au Canada français; histoire et condition de l'esclavage. Québec, 1960.
- Champlain, Samuel de. Les œuvres de Champlain. Éd. C.-H. Laverdière. Québec, 1870. 6 vol.
- Sulte, Benjamin. Histoire des Canadiens français, 1608-1880. Montréal, 1882-84. 8 vol.
- Les Français en Amérique pendant la première moitié du XVI^e siècle. Textes des voyages de Gonneville, Verrazano, J. Cartier et Roberval. Éd. A. Julien, René Herval et Th. Beauchesne. Paris, 1946. ("Colonies et empires", 2^e série).

IV. Articles de revues (en bibliographie particulière):

- P.-G. Roy, Les conseillers au Conseil souverain de la Nouvelle-France, MSRC, IX (1915), sect. I: 184.

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