thèmes) portant sur les idéologies au Québec. Elle contient 1006 titres classés par ordre alphabétique d’auteurs. On a retenu surtout, mais non de façon exclusive, les textes publiés depuis 1945. Comme il faut s’y attendre, la plupart des études répertoriées ont été publiées au Québec, mais l’on trouve également des publications américaines, françaises, britanniques ainsi que des publications canadiennes des autres provinces. La bibliographie n’est pas sélective et présente, à côté d’ouvrages d’envergure, des articles de vulgarisation que les spécialistes jugeront peut-être négligeables.

La compilation bibliographique est suivie d’un classement systématique du matériel retenu. La répartition se fait selon les catégories suivantes : 1) les généralités, 2) les périodes, 3) les hommes (journalistes, écrivains, politiciens), 4) les mouvements, 5) les journaux et revues, 6) les thèmes idéologiques. Un système de renvois numériques permet de retrouver facilement les références bibliographiques. Cette classification systématique contribue à mettre en lumière que certains secteurs, comme le nationalisme, ont été superprivilégiés par les analyses idéologiques, alors que d’autres domaines ont été négligés et restent à explorer.

L’élaboration d’un tel instrument de travail représentait certes un défi. Le concept d’idéologie reste difficile à cerner. Et même si l’idéologie comme telle n’est devenue un objet spécifique de recherche que depuis quelques années, il reste qu’auparavant nombre d’études sociologiques et historiques se sont intéressées aux attitudes, aux mentalités, aux courants de pensée qui ont marqué soit la société québécoise dans son ensemble soit tel ou tel groupe social. Les auteurs ont réussi à éviter les écueils et à offrir un instrument de travail viable aux chercheurs et, en général, à tous ceux qui s’intéressent à l’évolution de la société québécoise. Pour reprendre la formule stéréotypée mais adéquate, cette bibliographie comble une lacune dans le domaine des études idéologiques qui constituent actuellement un nouveau champ de recherche.

Irma Larouche

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The idea of a record of incunabula in American libraries is older than the Bibliographical Society of America, for it was advanced at the organization meeting of that Society in 1904. The original plan was for a full bibliographical description of each item, as well as for locations of copies, and although this noble ideal had to be modified, the Census was still not published till 1918. This was serially in the New York Public Library Bulletin (April-December, 1918), but a monographic reprint, with additions, appeared in 1919.

Many bibliographers had been involved in the great project up to this point – notably George Watson Cole and George Parker Winship, and several libraries had given the Census files a home, the last one being at Harvard. In 1924, however, Miss Margaret Bingham Stillwell assumed the awesome responsibility of revising the Census, and the new headquarters for the work became the Annmary Brown Memorial Library in Providence, Rhode Island. The renewal of collecting activity after the Great War soon made it clear that the 1919 Census was outdated, and no doubt its publication had itself stimulated interest in incunabula in North America. Miss Stillwell had made some progress in updating the files, when the 1929 stock-market Crash and its aftermath virtually cancelled her labours: private collectors were compelled to sell or donate their libraries so that the holdings records were, almost at a stroke, obsolete. The need for the publication of a completely revised Census was crystal clear, and the Bibliographical Society of America was quick to sponsor the Second Census. It appeared in 1940, and contained almost twice as many entries, and nearly three times the number of copies, as the 1919 work had embraced.

Frederick R. Goff of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division of the Library of Congress had assisted Miss Stillwell for four years with the 1940 Census, and in 1957, a year after the edition went out of print, he accepted the invitation of the Bibliographical Society of America to edit a further revision of the records leading to
the Third Census. Information on the project was broadcast, and the date of 1st January 1959 given as the deadline for reporting titles and holdings to the new home of the work, the Library of Congress. The prospectus was sanguine that the revision would be ready for the press in 1960. The Third Census, the basis of the work under review, actually reached publication in 1964. The further increase in the number of titles and copies over the Second Census is not as spectacular as that of the Second over the First Census, but is nevertheless quite marked - as the following figures (from Goff's Introduction to the Third Census) indicate:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Titles</th>
<th>Copies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>6,292</td>
<td>13,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>11,132</td>
<td>35,232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>12,599</td>
<td>47,188</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is also interesting to note that about 90% of the copies of fifteenth-century books recorded in the Third Census are in institutional hands; this of course makes for more stable location lists than those in the earlier volumes, which contained a larger percentage of titles in private hands. Goff also lists the twenty-five principal owners of incunabula (ranging from the Library of Congress, 5,600 titles, to Princeton, with 400 titles), whose holdings account for nearly 70% of American ownership. All are institutional - not one is Canadian!

There is some considerable Canadian interest in this Census however, both positive (26 of the 38 non-United States collections are, at a rough count, Canadian), and negative, from the disconcerting message it delivers loudly and clearly: Canadian attention to the early printed records of Western civilization leaves much to be desired. Perhaps our disinterest in collecting 'cradle-books' is not as great as it appears to be in this Third Census; but in that case we must encourage our bibliographers to seek out and register Canadian holdings of incunabula, in private and institutional hands. Or, is it possible that we are deficient both in fifteenth-century printed collections and in bibliographers able or willing to record them? I should think not, and here is a project to challenge our own Bibliographical Society, in co-operation with the Census. Another statistic which casts a black shadow into the future is that there are only four or five Canadian private collectors listed; this portends ill for institutional libraries, which rely heavily on the skill and generosity of the private collector. But then, there isn't a single Canadian bookseller that I could find in Goff's register of owners, whereas there are almost thirty American dealers who are interested enough to possess fifteenth-century books. This lack of trade interest in antiquarian books in Canada certainly cannot provide the climate which encourages the private collecting of incunabula.

The work presently under review is a reprint of 1973. The publishers point out that even since a fire at the printers destroyed the remaining stocks of the Third Census, this indispensable work of reference has been unavailable to collectors, libraries, and dealers. With a Supplement already in process at that time (it was published in 1972), the need for a reprint of the 1964 work was obvious. What Kraus has done, however, is to provide a facsimile of Goff's working copy of the Third Census, on which his Supplement was based. This copy contains thousands of handwritten annotations made almost every day by Goff over a period of nearly eight years, indicating additions with locations, prices with their dates and dealers, and the like. Goff's Introduction to this reprint edition states that the 47,188 incunabula in North America in the 1964 Census has been increased in the annotated reprint to 51,000. This additional information in the Supplement (which excludes the prices) must be used in conjunction with the 1964 Census, whereas this annotated reprint is quite self contained. A list of the names and addresses of those dealers and auction houses referred to in the text is also included - about 150 of them, from just about every country in the Western world, large and small. Canada's face is saved by the name of a single dealer.

The marginalia are invaluable, and on the whole comfortably legible; this has been accomplished by enlarging the page to a full 8½ x 11 inches, and by enlarging the type and glosses by 10% - a welcome improvement in legibility of the type of the 1964 original. Following the Census appear a list of variant author-forms and entries, an index of printers and publishers, and concordances linking the numbers in the Gesamtkatalog, Hain's Repertorium, Proctor's Index, and the Second Census, with the numbers for the same works in the Third Census. The work concludes with a record of deletions from the Second Census of 1940, and a list of Addenda.
This massive volume is printed on good paper, and strongly bound in buckram; and for what one gets, it is indeed moderately priced.

Review Editor


The demise of the Douglas Library Notes (DLN) was, as the preface so aptly notes, not only "one of the first signs of the present régime of financial stringency" for the Douglas Library and many other Canadian libraries, but also a sad occasion for the journal's loyal readers. Throughout its twenty year history DLN was a consistent model, one of the few in Canada then or now, of what a scholarly library house organ should be. DLN's four successive editors provided its readers with reviews and short erudite studies on literary, historical and bibliographical matters connected with the library, its acquisitions, and its collection.

Mr. A.R. Hazelgrove has published other indexes on Kingston materials through the Kingston Historical Society (Agnes Maule Machar: The Story of Old Kingston: Index, 1971; and Historic Kingston: Volumes 1-20, 1952-1972: Index, 1973, for example). While the DLN index adequately reflects the diversity of subject matter in the parent journal, it does not do full justice to the compiler's experience and skill. The addition impressive. If one wants to play the numbers game, there are 10168 entries, arranged in double columns 536 pages of subject entries 149 pages of Author and Title index 38 pages of periodicals consulted 39 pages of an analytic table of contents with notes plus a list of 43 locations in Canada; 457 in the US and 11 libraries in other countries 3587 different authors


The magnitude and scope of this checklist of books and articles held by the major libraries of Canada and the United States is very impressive. If one wants to play the numbers game, there are

Although further editing of the DLN index would have been welcome, Mr. Hazelgrove's work will prove useful to researchers, librarians, and the DLN's former readers. While the style and format of the publication is compatible with other works issued in the Douglas Library Occasional Papers series, it is unfortunate that the index could not have been produced to match the size and technical standards of its parent journal — perhaps this offers yet a further indication of the present conditions of 'financial stringency'?

Peter E. Greig

(Mr. Greig is Secretary of the National Library Advisory Board's Committee on Bibliographical Services for Canada, Indexer to the Bibliographical Society of Canada, and Chairman of the Society's Standing Committee on "Bibliography of Canadian Bibliographies.")