made are such items as Who's Who entries and encyclopedia articles. Generally speaking, one can understand the policy for such exclusions because such items usually rehash the same information. With respect to encyclopedia articles, however, I would be inclined to be more discriminatory about the types of encyclopedias to be excluded. Specialized tools such as The Encyclopedia of Philosophy (1967) and Storia della Filosofia (1978) contain excellent articles of an introductory nature on Santayana.

Comprehensive and accurate as this checklist may be, it has at least one minor flaw. In Part VI, which records major holdings of Santayana's papers at four different American university libraries, the description and the arrangement of archival material vary according to the represented library's manner of listing. In itself, this inconsistency is not particularly worrisome, although it would have been preferable if Saatkamp and Jones had rendered the style and arrangement uniform. Their failure, however, to check the listings provided by each library has led to some repetition of entries (see pp. 176 and 182-3; items 1755 and 1765, 1756 and 1766, 1655 and 1757, etc.). Also, the surnames of some of Santayana's correspondents have not been supplied when their identification would not have been difficult; e.g., 'Susie' on pp. 185-6 is quite clearly Santayana's half-sister, Susana Sturgis de Sastre.

To my knowledge, Santayana made no trips to Canada and he did not write any tracts on Canadian life and culture. Yet an important collection of books from his personal library (some 350 titles) is now housed in the Dora Lewis Rare Book Room of the University of Waterloo Library; a catalogue of the collection compiled by Susan Bellingham was published in 1980. Books formerly owned by Santayana and in other library collections are listed by Saatkamp and Jones in Part VI.

In the preface to volume one of the Triton edition of The Works of George Santayana (1936), Santayana remarked: '... I cannot help wondering whether my literary remains deserved to be so piously collected and so monumentally interred.' Quite clearly, his writings are of significant interest to scholars and deserve to be collected and published. This checklist by Saatkamp and Jones has laid the groundwork for the projected critical edition.

CARL SPADONI


This book is one of the first Canadian-published books to treat comprehensively a Canadian writer's canon with truly professional bibliographic technique. Professor Darling has employed quasi-facsimile transcription for the description of Smith's twenty-nine own books and anthologies, and that section of this bibliography is impressively consistent, thorough, and technically correct in every detail. The only qualification I have concerns his habit (or possibly Véhicule Press's habit, for it occurs ubiquitously throughout the text) of interrupted underlines. These are used to indicate italics, but some of the titles do not seem to me to be actually italicized. Otherwise, I can only applaud the application of quasi-facsimile transcriptive bibliography, with all its attendant pedantry [in the most positive sense, of contributing to more careful and detailed scholarship], to the realm of Canadian literature.

This bibliography is essentially a streamlined version of part of Darling's 1979
dissertation. Its organization is its weakest point, and a description of that organization should reveal the potential strengths and weaknesses of such a project to those who will inevitably follow Darling's lead. The book is divided in two, Part One being a 'Descriptive and Enumerative' bibliography, and Part Two being a 'Reference Guide.' The latter consists of a three-and-a-half page evaluative summary of Smith criticism, followed by 'Criticism' (Section F - a chronologically arranged, annotated list of articles, theses, interviews, and books or parts of books about Smith or his work) and 'Book Reviews' (Section G - an annotated list of reviews of Smith's work). This Part Two does supply an up-to-date overview of the criticism with an acceptable degree of objectivity, considering that Darling's own published opinions are represented therein. The inclusion of some of the reviews, especially those from newspapers, can be questioned, but most can be recognized as valuable within the historical contexts defined in the prefacing summary. Part Two is essentially a catalogue of criticism and is itself a valuable summary of opinions. The only index the book contains is of the critics represented in Sections F and G.

Part One, the 'Descriptive and Enumerative' bibliography, seems to me also be more a catalogue than a bibliography. In Section A, which lists chronologically Smith's books, some attempt at defining the 'ideal copy' has been made, although the copies examined have often not been identified. For each book a quasi-facsimile transcription is provided, along with format, details of casing and dust jacket, and often interesting and significant details of the publication history. In this section Darling's bibliographic expertise and labour is most evident. I am impressed with the thoroughness and accuracy with which these descriptions were compiled. Section B, 22 'First Appearance Contributions to Books,' is simply a list with some notes, as are Section C, 462 'Contributions to Periodicals;' Section D, 39 'Contributions to Anthologies;' and Section E, 22 translations, 15 of them from ellipse.

The greatest problem of Darling's book, and one that renders it practically useless for scholarship, is its poor organization. It gives the impression of being a hodgepodge, and, worse, of remaining a dissertation. It certainly is not a reference work. And this is exasperating to note, because it could have been what it should be with very little more work. It is unfortunate, when one considers the obvious labour that has been invested in this project, that more cross references, or even a better index, are not provided.

This failing is most obvious in Sections C and D. Consider firstly that Smith's reputation rests on two foundations, and the division of his work into poetry and criticism seems a practical necessity. Yet C, D, and even E are arranged chronologically (by date of publication), poems and articles being mixed together. Even more importantly, D, the anthology contributions, is not cross-referenced at all, so that no clear idea of the first appearances of poems or articles is provided. If the items in B, C, and D were linked by cross references, then even with this mixture of poetry and prose a reader could determine the first appearances of the various works. And then, if the contents of the books listed in A were included in either this system of cross-referencing or in a comprehensive index that would accomplish the same purpose, one could begin to make use of the various lists. As it is, the hodge-podge resists accessibility, and I suspect that it will eventually be superseded by a better organized and more functional reference work.

Apart from this major flaw, which is methodological rather than a question of
content, other minor points should be mentioned. Darling's decision to go beyond the MLA conventions to provide dates of periodicals is a small point, but this information certainly helps in the library stacks. Some of the more obscure periodicals could have been located or otherwise identified. The proofreading of an admittedly difficult text has been well done. The 'review' mentioned in F2 as having 'erroneously been attributed to Smith' is not included in the Appendix of such works. Finally, in a work that attempts to be comprehensive, one wonders why there is no description of the Smith papers in the Trent University Archives.

This is a book that is likely to exasperate those who need it: the computer term 'user-friendly' certainly cannot be applied to it. The information is there, but finding and connecting its parts is the problem, a problem that should have been anticipated and solved as a prerequisite for the bibliography.

TERRENCE L. CRAIG
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