care. They are very small blemishes on a very substantial achievement.

A cautionary word to those preparing a revised edition: scattered through the thousands of titles there are no doubt some that could be deleted without any great loss. But this is a temptation that should be strongly resisted. Comprehensiveness is one of the great strengths of this bibliography. A good many of the minor items may well be the only copies now in existence, and even such an item as the constitution and by-laws of a long forgotten society may prove to be grist for the mill of a biographer or social historian.

Brief notes in a good many entries indicate the character of the item, if this is not obvious, and explain its relevance to Vancouver, if this is not clear. In any revision of the bibliography it would be helpful if such notes could be added to many additional entries. Fiction should always be identified as such. The entry for The Black Robe, by Guy Morton, includes the note, ‘Novel set in Vancouver,’ but that for The Devil’s Butter, by Simma Holt, merely states that it ‘Includes Vancouver references.’ To ascertain whether or not the book is a novel, one must consult the subject index, where all fiction is listed alphabetically by title. This note – ‘Includes Vancouver references’ – is used very frequently, and its vagueness can be misleading. It is applied equally to titles having little to do with Vancouver (only a single page in Malcolm Lowry’s celebrated novel Under the Volcano refers to Vancouver), and to such a book as Gerald Rushton’s Echoes of the Whistle, a history of the Union Steamship Company, whose operations centred on the port of Vancouver during the whole of the company’s seventy-year existence. And there are occasional inaccuracies. The Vancouver references in George Bowering’s novel Burning Water are to Captain Vancouver and his voyage, not to the city.

As the title-page indicates, the bibliography was compiled by Linda Hale, with the exception of the entries for the 550 maps, which were expertly catalogued by Frances Woodward, of the Special Collections Division of the ubc Library. But many others, including many volunteers, helped the project along its way. In her acknowledgements Miss Hale thanks by name more than fifty individuals for their contributions to the project. All advanced the objective in view, which was certainly attained and is well expressed in the last lines of the preface: ‘With broad selection, and varied and easy access, this bibliography is intended to attract and serve all, the professional, the amateur, the scholarly and the merely curious.’

W. Kaye Lamb
(W. Kaye Lamb is the former National Librarian and Dominion Archivist.)


That a bibliography of 1,989 items should be considered a ‘preliminary’ one indicates the strange state of Canadian criticism vis-à-vis one of our few world-famous authors. Lucy Maud Montgomery began publishing in 1890; her best-selling Anne of
Green Gables attracted universal attention in 1908. Yet the slow emergence of scholarly interest in children's literature, in best-sellers, and in women writers has inhibited critical notice of Montgomery's achievement. The present stylishness of all these fields, the publication in 1985 of the first volume of Montgomery's journals, and the very successful translation of Anne into a TV film version all make the appearance of a bibliography on L.M. Montgomery welcome, and timely. Ruth Russell, D.W. Russell, and Rea Wilmshurst have produced a book which is also thorough and valuable. It is 'preliminary' specifically in the sense that it pre-dates the eventual opening (in 1992) to researchers of the complete diaries, scrapbooks, financial records, annotated library, and other items now at the McLaughlin Library, University of Guelph. Let us hope that this useful bibliography will also prove to be 'preliminary' to a new wave of research and commentary on Montgomery and her well-loved work.

Ruth Weber Russell, a freelance editor, and her husband Delbert Russell of the Department of French, University of Waterloo, began compiling this bibliography around 1982; theirs was one of the first projects to be funded under the Strategic Grants program for 'Canadian Studies: Research Tools' established by the sshrc. Rea Wilmshurst, who works for the John Stuart Mill Project at the University of Toronto, was also a recipient of a sshrc research tools grant, which helped her to complete a computerized listing of all the short stories, poems, and miscellaneous articles of L.M. Montgomery. Rea Wilmshurst's research findings, resulting from work done as a scholarly hobby -- and a labour of love -- since 1978, appear as items 654 to 1,680, in Part 4 of the bibliography under review here.

Items amassed by the Russells begin with a listing of the twenty-two 'novels,' editions in English followed by translations. The 'novels' include the collection of stories titled Further Chronicles of Avonlea. Publication of this volume by L.C. Page of Boston, titled in this way against Montgomery's wishes to suggest that it was another 'Anne' book, led to her long and interesting lawsuit against the publishers. Elsewhere in the present bibliography, Russell, Russell, and Wilmshurst alert us to the existence of a description of that lawsuit, in a letter tipped in to a presentation copy of Further Chronicles. The work of compiling data about translations has obviously been arduous: the authors list over fifty national libraries from which they received information. It is a curiously moving list, running from Argentina, through Greenland and Greece ... India, Ireland, and Israel ... Jamaica and Japan and Jordan ... to end with Zimbabwe.

Part 2 of the bibliography lists books of poetry, non-fiction, autobiography, letters, published journals, and posthumous collected stories. Part 3 is a valiant effort to list 'adaptations for other media': film, stage, TV, and sound recordings. The bibliographers admit ruefully that it has been impossible to verify, for example, early CBC productions such as a 1953 Norman Campbell TV Anne of Green Gables or to specify production history of the Campbell / Harron stage musical.

A curious shift in method occurs between Parts 1 to 3, and Parts 4 to 6. In the early sections, items seen are marked with an asterisk, but in the later parts items not seen are so noted. The seam between the Russells' work and Wilmshurst's becomes obvious, because of this technical shift. Surely the Arts Computing Group
at the University of Waterloo could have issued a global command, adding asterisks to the Wilmshurst list of uncollected short works, the command to be turned off for the 'unverified titles' found in Montgomery’s ledgers.

Part 4 adds to the exhaustive listing of short works an interesting though selective list of items which have appeared in anthologies.

I was somewhat confused by some items in Part 5 – Archival Holdings. The personal scrapbooks, held at the Confederation Centre in Charlottetown, are listed numerically by acquisition number, but with parenthetical annotation: ‘Our Scrapbook 7,’ or ‘2,’ or ‘12.’ The numbering is odd: ‘Our Scrapbook 2’ covers 1898; ‘Our Scrapbook 7’ covers 1893-1896. One item in the list is not given an ‘Our Scrapbook’ annotation at all. Has the Centre not numbered this scrapbook? Or does ‘our’ refer to numbering by the Russell / Wilmshurst team? Can I argue that all this justifies my taking a trip to dear P.E.I. to clear up my confusion?

As for Part 6 – a list of works on L.M. Montgomery – additions could already be made to the ‘Books and Theses’ list, and to the forty-four-item list of ‘articles and chapters,’ and should certainly be made to the ‘selected articles from reference works.’ Where is the first edition of Klinck et al., Literary History of Canada, for instance, to which Marjorie McDowell contributed a chapter on children’s books, very different form Sheila Egoff’s chapter in the 1976 edition? The Hurtig Canadian Encyclopedia should also be mentioned. Finally, the book review list is presented as a selection, with the promise of expansion when researchers have studied Montgomery’s own scrapbook of clippings. But on the whole this section of works on the author, like the admirable index, is useful and well organized.

The whole book presents a pleasant, efficient appearance. It is a good augury for more work to follow, to be engendered by the coming release of more new materials, and also by the real recent swing in scholarly interests and directions.

ELIZABETH WATERSTON

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Cet inventaire fournit les sources principales de renseignements sur les bibliothèques personnelles du Québec. Celles qui ont servi à créer ce répertoire sont: le catalogue de vente à l’encan complété parfois par la presse périodique, l’inventaire après décès ainsi que le catalogue établi par le propriétaire même de la bibliothèque. L’étude porte sur la période postérieure à 1860 et a eu comme antécédent l’ouvrage intitulé Les Bibliothèques de collectivités à Montréal (17e-19e siècle) qui inventoriait les catalogues, les inventaires après décès et la publicité dans les périodiques.

La publication est divisée en sept chapitres dont cinq rassemblent 189