Francesca Holyoke. *The Maritime Pamphlet Collection: An Annotated Catalogue*. Fredericton: University of New Brunswick Libraries, 1990. [6], x, 241, [3], 38 pp.; \$20.00 (paper). No ISBN available.

Since the sixteenth century, pamphlets have been instrumental in the dissemination of political and religious thought. Pamphleteers have used these powerful polemic agents to communicate their ideas and to challenge their opponents. Few studies of any political or religious movement would be complete without reference to the pamphlets of the day. And yet pamphlets are often the most undervalued of all library materials. Relegated to the vertical file, referred to as 'ephemera' or 'grey literature,' they are often unsystematically acquired, haphazardly classified, and constantly underutilized.

However, some libraries, possessing the foresight to realize the significance of this material, have acquired and preserved their region's pamphlets. In 1942 Dr. A.G. Bailey, the first professor of history at the University of New Brunswick (U.N.B.), obtained a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation to acquire source material for the study of New Brunswick's history. With these funds he began to assemble a collection for the Harriet Irving Library which included pamphlets and other materials. Since that time the library has continued to add to the collection which now numbers over 1,500 items. In 1986 the library received a grant from the Canadian Studies Research Tools programme of the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council to catalogue the collection.

The initial phase of the project produced machine-readable records for the U.N.B.'s on-line catalogue, Phoenix. The compilers then downloaded, arranged, and edited the records to produce *The Maritime Pamphlet Collection: An Annotated Catalogue*. The catalogue is arranged into twenty-seven broad subject categories, each containing an annotation that outlines the section's arrangement and highlights its most noteworthy material. The compilers based the organization of the publication on H.A. Taylor's *New Brunswick History: A Checklist of Secondary Sources* (1971; first and second supplements, 1974, 1984, by E.L. Swanick) rather than a standard library classification system. Although this decision will simplify searching for anyone well acquainted with the other New Brunswick bibliographies, it may complicate retrieval for researchers unfamiliar with its arrangement.

The physical presentation of the catalogue is very appealing with twenty-four attractive illustrations separating each major section. Each entry contains all the elements of a catalogue record, but the compilers wisely decided to improve readability by eliminating some of the punctuation peculiar to cataloguing.

The major weakness of the catalogue is its indexes. It contains an author and a subject index but no title index, a severe limitation for anyone trying to locate a known item. York University Libraries' *Catalogue, Canadian Pamphlet Collection* provides access by author, subject, and title, as well as date, and the compilers of the U.N.B.'s catalogue would have done well to follow this example.

Another lamentable limitation of the indexes is an absence of cross-references. For example, the catalogue contains two entries for items written by

Henri Beade under his pseudonym Henri d'Aries. These items are indexed under Henri Beade, but the index lacks a cross-reference from his pseudonym to his real name. Any researcher seeking pamphlets by Henri d'Aries will need to know his real name to locate them.

The lack of cross-references will also impede researchers seeking publications of government bodies. For example, while the catalogue contains many entries for material published by the New Brunswick Department of Tourism and its predecessors, all prolific producers of pamphlets, the index contains no cross-references to connect the one entry it produced under the New Brunswick Bureau of Information, the eight entries under the New Brunswick Government Bureau of Information and Tourist Travel, and the five entries under the New Brunswick Department of Tourism.

Cross-references might also have helped correct other omissions. The catalogue contains five publications authored by John Medley. Two of the items were written in Medley's official capacity as Bishop of the Church of England's Diocese of Fredericton, while the other three appear under his name John Medley. However, the index contains no entry under his official title, and unfortunately, the entry under John Medley provides access to only four items. One of the items he authored in his official capacity appears to have been inadvertently overlooked.

The absence of cross-references also diminishes the usefulness of the subject index. Furthermore, in some cases, the index only duplicates rather than complements the arrangement of the main catalogue. For example, the index contains fifty-seven entries under the heading 'New Brunswick – Description and travel.' These same entries appear in the main catalogue under the category 'Description and travel – New Brunswick – General.' Users would have been better served if the indexers had supplemented the main arrangement of the catalogue rather than replicating it. The on-line Phoenix version of this catalogue undoubtedly overcomes some of the limitations of the printed indexes. Many of these problems probably occurred because the cataloguers created the records for an on-line system and did not sufficiently transform them for use in a printed catalogue.

Limitations of the index aside, the true worth of the catalogue lies in its ability to promote access to a precious collection of Maritime pamphlets. The catalogue's value is unquestionable as it will certainly heighten awareness and improve access to a rich source for Maritime historical, social, scientific, and political researchers.

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En collaboration. *Bibliographie des études québécoises sur l'imprimé, 1970-1987*. Montréal: Bibliothèque nationale du Québec, 1991. 124p. 15\$ (papier). ISBN 2-921241-00-5.

A l'avenir, les artisans d'une éventuelle histoire de l'édition au Québec auront