'special large paper edition,' no collation is given; it is designated 'as A20' apart from a limitation statement, paper, binding etc. In fact A20b seems to consist of two gatherings of 12 and 14 leaves. The paper, called 'cream parchment' is wove, as opposed to laid in the trade issue and the leaf measurement is not given, although it is 21 x 15.7 cm. as opposed to 19 x 12.5 cm. in A20, a detail that is supplied. The different endpapers are described but not designated as being by Nicholson although he designed the endpapers for both issues. In general Harlow is not as meticulous in her descriptions of secondary editions, impressions, and issues.

Section E (Broadcasting) is most interesting. W.H. Davies made his first BBC broadcast on 3 September 1924, very early in the history of radio, reading his own poems, and continued to broadcast his own work and discussions about literary matters until his death. His work was used by others for broadcast, beginning in 1927, and Harlow's list continues up to 1980 when, rather ominously, the 'written archives' of the BBC end. There have also been numerous radio shows about his work as well.

Overall this is a very good bibliography, revealing the full range and scope of W.H. Davies's literary career. The primary descriptions are full and detailed, with lots of ancillary information about reviews, the existence of manuscripts and, sometimes, textual variants. There are only six illustrations, and Davies is perhaps a case where more would have been useful. Sylvia Harlow is an antiquarian bookseller in East Kent and has obviously been collecting W.H. Davies for a long time as she cites her own copies under 'copies seen' for most of the primary entries. The publication of this bibliography will not, I suspect, cause the poems of Davies to suddenly hit the charts, but it is a most useful contribution to twentieth-century English literary studies.

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The Book Encompassed is a survey and celebration of modern bibliography: thirty essays by thirty-three scholars. It marks the 1992 centenary of the Bibliographical Society, looking back to the half-century landmark Studies in Retrospect, noting developments since 1942, assessing current scholarship and opportunities for future research. Studies in Retrospect concentrated on the Society: The Book Encompassed describes achievements across the full range of bibliographical study. As Peter Davison says, a single volume is not space enough for what is now happening. This collection is an indication of just how far bibliography has come since 1945, and a guide to where it might go next.

Fifty years has seen a broadening of scholarship, a wider definition of bibliog-
raphy than Greg would have accepted. D.F. McKenzie described many of the new concepts in his 1985 Panizzi Lectures, and Davison lists *l'histoire du livre* and authorial intention as major characteristics of the immediate future. As he says, bibliography is not linear, but progressive or radial. The return to historical roots is implicit in the book's title: scholarship, as well as the book, encompassed.

Julian Roberts surveys the Society from wartime austerity, to post-war optimism and new projects, including the revised *src* and the *Cathedral Libraries Catalogue*. The Society's success is reflected in the growth of other bibliographical organizations, bibliographical studies in universities, professionalization and specialization. To move from 1942 to the 1990s is to travel beyond the British Museum and from almost exclusively pre-seventeenth century English books to texts beyond print on paper.

Jenny Stratford traces the study of twentieth-century English manuscripts in the wake of Wise and Quinn, from autograph-collection and bibliophilism to academic research on genesis and evolution. From her British perspective, it is largely a story of exports to the United States, despite the 1982 return of the autograph draft of Sassoon's *Memoirs of a Fox-Hunting Man* to the British Library. But if access to manuscripts is unrestricted, location is less important: better the climate-controlled collection in New South Wales than the hoard of an autocratic bibliophile in London. Stratford summarizes reference works on manuscripts and cataloguing and new on-line versions. Of course, general guides cannot compete with local finding aids: bibliographers know the value of well-indexed archive handlists.

Tom Davis notes that most published research on handwriting is the work of forensic scientists. His footnotes, off the bibliographical beaten tract, are, therefore, particularly interesting. He deals with identification, classification, dating and forgery, pouring cold water on speculative theories of male and female handwriting, education and social background, the kind of thing from which handwriting analysis needed to be rescued a century ago.

John Bidwell examines paper, paper-making, mill histories, watermarks, paper as commodity, and trade practices. He looks back over fifty years, noting that scholars have used paper as evidence in dating documents. Now there is rigorous effort to establish paper scholarship: archival evidence is studied, artefacts examined, conferences organized, journals published, and a thesaurus of terms produced. Bidwell advocates a history-of-the-book approach: the examination of physical and archival evidence in the context of economics, business, and technology, illustrating how this might dispel mysteries such as Greg encountered in ten Shakespeare quartos because he hesitated to admit technical and commercial information. Nicolas Barker's essay, tracing typographical history from hand- to machine-setting, is further proof of the value of a broader perspective. I would have liked more than the cursory nod in the direction of new technology, although Robin Alston's essay on the computer age does include illustrations of computer-generated fonts. Mirjam Foot examines bookbinding research, describing the elevation of bookbinding studies from 'the aestheticism of the arts and crafts' — binding as the book's 'costume' — into bibliographical studies, having 'removed the clothes and found the emperor worth studying.'
Lotte Hellings emphasizes survival, transmission, distribution and access in incunabula studies, while cataloguing, the preliminary to any research on printed materials, remains a necessary preoccupation. Catalogues of European and British imprints continue to be produced, with impressive private-collection records. Type, design, founding, and trade are now legitimate fields of study. Post-war work has become infinitely more sophisticated, with developments such as electron radiography to date paper manufacture, fibre optics, new collating machines, and analyses of ink generating avalanches of sometimes difficult to interpret data, which will, in time, illuminate production.

Robin Myers surveys a century of Stationers' Company bibliography, from early realization of the importance of the records to modern databases. Greg, Pollard, and McKeenow all used the archives in their pioneering bibliographical and book-trade work. Myers discusses on-going projects. I recently heard Michael Turner speaking on the biographical database of the London book trades, 1555–1830, which uses Stationers' Company records. A major concern — knowing when to call a halt to research and publish — is a familiar one to bibliographers. But, as Myers illustrates, microfilm, microfiche, CD-ROM, and on-line databases permit earlier public access and easier updating. The Company archive, more accessible than ever, is a model for others.

Trevor Howard-Hill examines enumerative and descriptive bibliography in the wake of Greg and Bowers, including what Thomas Tanselle modestly omits from his own essay. Tanselle's contribution concerns the seminal essays that have shaped modern theory and practice. Indeed, Tanselle's words permeate the entire volume, not least his description of 'a flurry of unfortunate author bibliographies and checklists,' a reminder that bibliography demands skills and standards not always achieved. More bibliographies does not mean better bibliographies.

Sarah Tyacke asks, 'What is a map?,' how to describe it, and, as with conventional texts, raises questions of authorial intention, edition, and state. Standard terminology for modern maps allows exchange of records among carto-bibliographers, although Tyacke notes that this distances them from bibliographers of other texts. Gwyn Walters reviews studies in western European illustrated books in a guide to the flood of post-war literature on aspects of illustration from manuscript books to mediaeval miniatures, engraving, lithography, aquatints and colour printing, tracing the stages from autographic to photomechanical processes. Magda Whitrow's essay on the history of science moves from Karl Sudhoff's 1902 bibliography of science and medicine to plans for an Isis database. Many of the bibliographies are international, with abstracts in a dozen languages — a complex field which begs computerization.

David McKitterick's excellent essay notes the importance of short-title and union catalogues in determining printed output, but points to book trade catalogues as an invaluable source on printers, publishers, booksellers, and auction houses. He reminds us of the ground-breaking work of Ehrman and Pollard's 1965 The Distribution of Books by Catalogue from the Invention of Printing to AD 1800, and of Munby's work on the Phillips library, auction catalogues, prices, and buyers. Work on private library catalogues continues, how collections were assembled often proving as interesting as their contents. Elisabeth Leedham-
Green's work on Cambridge probate inventories 1535–1760, for example, makes comparisons of libraries even when books no longer survive. Reconstituting libraries is one aspect; not merely the detective work of finding copies, but the decoding of marks and annotations — Kiessling's work on Robert Burton's books is perhaps best known. McKitterick indicates a further stage, the drawing together of the evidence of text and physical condition to suggest how and why collections were assembled and altered. Howard Nixon's work on Pepys's library at Magdalene College, Cambridge, is a good example, although more often collections are dispersed and difficult to trace.

Peter Isaac and Michael Perkin admit that their essay on the British provincial book trade concerns neither the provinces nor books exclusively, but distribution outside, and to and from, London, most often related to local newspapers, book selling, chapbooks and jobbing work, for which 'the book trade' is a useful umbrella term. Provincial printing is a barely tapped field, and work remains to be done on local newspaper files, Record Office holdings, bills, posters, auction catalogues, port and Post Office records, and paper making. The British Book Trade Index database, begun in 1984, is a step in the right direction, but with scattered materials it must be a long term project.

There are essays on international bibliography. Brian Hillyard's chapter on Scottish bibliography is an important summary of work in the last fifty years for the period 1508–1800, with sections on institutional and private collections, Gaelic books, and binding. Eiluned Rees covers Welsh texts from the thirteenth century to 'Welsh Americana.' Irish bibliography moves slowly. Charles Benson and Mary Pollard point to politics, changes in land ownership, the dispersal of private libraries, lack of institutional funds, and little enthusiasm for the Anglo-Irish heritage, of which books were a major part, as factors. Irish bibliography tends to be done outside Ireland. Benson and Pollard make a plea for 'lots of money' and 'a good supply of committed bibliographers.' France has had no such problems. David Shaw notes a tradition of bibliography from the sixteenth century, the pre-Revolution bibliographical contributions of French book sellers, and early printer and incunabula bibliographies, much of which is still relevant today. He sees a major difference in approach between French 'bibliophilie' and English antiquarianism, the preference for a 'smart new confection' as opposed to a 'tatty' original binding; and French archival research as social and economic background, as opposed to English concentration on the internal evidence of books. Febvre and Martin's *L'Apparition du livre* [1958] was, of course, the founding text for *l'histoire du livre*, and France's greatest contribution to modern bibliography. But in textual bibliography France lags behind Britain and North America. There has been no McKerrow, Greg or Bowers, and the important recent work on French texts has been done outside France. Barry Bloomfield notes obstacles to scholarship in Asia since the 1940s, the collapse of colonial governments, wars, and internal struggles. Often, books and manuscripts have not survived, or have been transferred to former imperial countries. Nevertheless, with expanding higher education, there is interest in bibliography, even if scholars must travel overseas to study their own country's materials. In Bloomfield's 'hectic gallop' through enumerative and descriptive bibliography in the Near and
Middle East, Russia, and south-east Asia, he lists work on printed books, manuscripts, theses, and serials. Wallace Kirsop writes on Australia and New Zealand. There are ties and broken ties with the Old World, but a common thread in language, extending to books and book scholarship. Concern with national bibliographies and collections had begun by the 1850s in Australia, although amateurs dominated until 1945, leading to haphazard infiltration of European and American scholarly techniques. New Zealand ran ahead of Australia in university bibliographical teaching, producing Keith Maslen, W.J. Cameron, J.C. Ross, and, not least, Don McKenzie. But Australia has a longer history of research and publication, with regional societies, journals, national bibliographies, and the important Monash Centre for Bibliographical and Textual Studies. John L. Flood and Conor Fahy note the slow progress of analytical and textual bibliography in Germany and Italy, citing the transmission of Shakespearean drama as a stimulus in the English-speaking world. If Germany is to follow suit it may well be through work on early Mainz printing, particularly on the typography of the Catholic. Italy has a long history of scholarly interest in printing, and a bibliographical society from 1896–1915, but collections are scattered and catalogues inadequate. We learn that McKerrow taught in Japan from 1897–1900, but apparently left no trace of his bibliographical interests. Japanese bibliography did not take off until 1938, following a chance meeting in the British Museum between Henry Bergen, then working for the Early English Text Society, and Rintaro Fukuhara. They produced a study of three manuscripts of Gray's Elegy, and Fukuhara took his new ideas back to Japan. The Second World War put a brake on further work, but manuscript studies flourished by the 1950s, the Centre for Mediaeval English Studies at the University of Tokyo was founded in 1969, and work on Shakespeare has been prolific; now there is scholarship on Japanese texts, with short-title catalogues and databases.

There are two chapters on aspects of editing. Sebastian Brock describes the different approaches to Old and New Testament editing, based on different textual traditions: the former on a single eleventh century manuscript, the latter on over three thousand manuscripts producing 'eclectic' texts. Fredson Bowers died before reading the proofs of Peter Davison's version of a longer manuscript of his essay on theory and practice in editing, an interesting aspect of a chapter in which he discusses the assertion, 'only an author can revise himself.' He examines the idea of definitive text, focusing on what is easily accessible to the modern reader: s for the old long f, u for v, and i for j; emendation of accidentals and substantives; help for those 'syntactically at sea' with unmodernized early texts. Bowers pleads for compromise, a recognition that the ideal cannot always be achieved, that there is something to be said for eclecticism in the pursuit of authenticity.

Don McKenzie's 'History of the book' essay embraces texts which escape the catalogues, beyond the 'misplaced emphasis on the event of printing.' He traces l'histoire du livre, implicit in the Bibliographical Society since its founding, to its current fashionable status, outlining the scope of the Cambridge University Press history of the book in Britain project. The words of an obscure New Zealand typographer, written in 1894, I find chilling:
I see [typography] threatened by the camera, the etching fluid, and by the
[at present] harmless and inoffensive 'typewriter', in the keyboard of which
lies the germ of something much greater in the future.

What of the book a century from now? Terry Belanger draws an analogy between
horses and books — increased sentimentality associated with declining use —
with books as objects of play, or display, rather than work — a grim picture. But
is it? Perhaps, as Davison suggests, we need to keep in mind the idea of an
adventure in common, bibliographical scholarship encompassing more than what
McKenzie labels that 'privileged textual medium,' the book.

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Voilà un ouvrage qui ne manque pas d'ambition! À l'heure où il n'y en a que pour
le «village global» et les «autoroutes électroniques», l'idée de publier un dictionnaire encyclopédique portant sur les «sciences de l'écrit» fait presque figure
d'héroïsme. Le contraste suggère, prête un goût macabre à cette synthèse qui se
veut pourtant fondatrice d'une nouvelle légitimité, délimitation d'un espace
spécifique de recherche. Et si ses auteurs n'étaient en réalité que des thana-
tologues de la civilisation écrite... . . .

Ambitieuse cette publication? Oui. Fruit de la collaboration de l'Unesco et de
l'Association internationale de bibliologie (AIB), qui en est le maître d'œuvre, elle
regroupe plus de 250 articles, rédigés par 84 auteurs, appartenant à plus de 18
nationalités différentes et venant de multiples horizons disciplinaires. Par delà le
tape-à-l'œil quantitatif, ces chiffres illustrent bien l'ampleur de l'entreprise
collective et laissent présager la complexité de sa réalisation qui aura nécessité
plus de cinq années de travail continu et d'acharnement éditorial. Faire tenir entre
deux cartons la somme des multiples regards, des multiples discours scientifiques
sur la «parole visible» dans le monde tenait du défi.

Ambitieuse, elle l'est surtout par son projet scientifique. L'avant propos rédigé
par Robert Estivals ne laisse pas de doute. Les sciences de l'écrit veut «faire le
point sur la bibliologie» et procéder à la délimitation de son territoire. Mais il
s'agit ici d'une bibliologie encore en pleine mutation, non plus entendue comme
science du livre — ce qui était son sens courant jusqu'au tournant des années 1980
— mais dans une acceptation plus large de science de la communication écrite.
Cette mue, ce glissement sémantique par son apparent caractère hégémonique
prête flanc à la critique: il charrie avec lui les effluves d'une volonté manifeste de
positionnement dans le champ scientifique et universitaire. Justifié ou non, c'est