Kansas, would a publisher reprint three of Stephen's agnostic essays [G2a]? The only questions which lead to serious criticism concern Fenwick's handling of Stephen's contributions to periodicals. Users whose interest is in the subject matter of his articles will not find this section of her work as helpful as it could be. The entries are not annotated, even briefly. For the most part, this is not a problem as the titles of most articles readily reveal the subject matter. However, in more than a few cases they do not. What, these users will wonder, is the subject of 'A Novel and a Poem' [Do22] or 'New Poetry' [Do33]? What was Stephen concerned about in the 101 articles he wrote for the New York Nation called simply 'England'? They may well shake their heads at being told where the manuscript of 'Useless Knowledge' [D144] is, that it contains corrections and revisions in Stephen's handwriting, that the Cornhill paid him 14 guineas for it, but being left none the wiser as to what it is about. For articles without explanatory titles, a brief clarification of the subject matter would surely have been welcome.

Read cover to cover, Leslie Stephen's Life in Letters generates new admiration for Leslie Stephen's accomplishments in their own right. It is likely to further interest in the work of the man who was, after Arnold, the leading literary critic of the Victorian age. Certainly it provides an impressively solid foundation for that interest.

DONALD LAING
University of Windsor


Born in Dublin in 1919 Iris Murdoch grew up in England and graduated with a degree in classics from Somerville College, Oxford. After the Second World War she returned to academic life, studied philosophy at Cambridge University, and taught philosophy at St. Anne's College, Oxford, the Royal College of Art, and University College, London. Although she wrote a number of unpublished novels early in her career, her first book, Sartre: Romantic Rationalist, was published by Bowes & Bowes in 1953 when she was thirty-four years of age. Murdoch's debut as a novelist occurred the following year with the comic masterpiece, Under the Net. Critics have judged her novels primarily as intellectual narratives, characterized by subtlety and wit, in which individuals, acting as free agents, are confounded by moral dilemmas and constrained by social conventions. Her impressive canon is comprised of more than two dozen novels, several plays, a book of poetry [A Year of Birds, 1978], an opera libretto [The Servants, 1980], and a number of scholarly works of non-fiction such as The Sovereignty of Good over Other Concepts (1967), The Fire and the Sun: Why Plato Banned the Artists
Among her many awards and honours are the James Tait Black Memorial Prize in 1973, the Whitbread Literary Award in 1974, the Booker Prize in 1978, and the Medal of Honor for Literature from the National Arts Club in 1990.

In their previous scholarly work the compilers of this large bibliography have carried out a considerable amount of research on Murdoch. The author of more than ten other books, several on Samuel Beckett, John Fletcher has written many articles and reviews about Murdoch. One of these in Encounters with Iris Murdoch (1988) discusses the range, publishing history, and accuracy of the translations of her novels. Fletcher's co-author, Cheryl Bove, completed both her master's and doctoral degrees with theses on Murdoch. In addition she has written two books about Murdoch, A Character Index and Guide to the Fiction of Iris Murdoch (1986) and Understanding Iris Murdoch (1993). The latter is an introduction to Murdoch's novels, plays, and philosophy for undergraduate students.

Iris Murdoch: A Descriptive Primary and Annotated Secondary Bibliography has two parts: part one devoted to primary literature and part two to secondary literature. There are also four appendices (1 an alphabetical list of Murdoch's principal works and their abbreviations, 2 manuscripts and correspondence, 3 a list of translations, and 4 a list of serials in which Murdoch's work and criticism about her work have appeared) and two indexes (names and titles of Murdoch's works).

Entries in both parts and in the second appendix are uniquely coded with an alpha-numeric number. A location, source, or bibliographical reference in square brackets is given for many descriptions in part one and the second appendix. For example, [Iowa] and [Meeuws] are frequently cited by Fletcher and Bove. The former refers to Murdoch's papers and book collection at the University of Iowa Library whereas the latter refers to the 'Willem Meeuw's bibliography of his first editions' (p. xii). In point of fact, Meeuw's 'bibliography' is an unpublished checklist of an impressive collection that he amassed of first and later editions, proof copies, translations, and other documents (approximately 500 items). Meeuw's collection, it should be noted, was purchased in two installments by McMaster University Library in 1990-91. A serious flaw of Fletcher and Bove's bibliography is that they apparently have not personally examined Meeuw's collection.

Part one of the bibliography is divided into two sections: separately published works by Murdoch; and essays, reviews, poems, contributions to books, and published letters written by her. Entries in the second section are annotated. Although Fletcher and Bove label their bibliography as descriptive, the organization of part one does not conform to the conventional divisions of descriptive bibliography. Murdoch's original contributions to books (usually the B section of a descriptive bibliography) are not treated any differently than an article appearing in a journal or newspaper. In the first section of part one descriptions of Murdoch's separately published works (714 entries) are organized alphabetically by title, followed by the translations of the work in question also listed alphabetically. The compilers provide full descriptions of the first British and American editions and in some cases of French translations as well — transcription of the title page,
collation, contents, measurement of the leaves, paper, etc. Limited coverage is given to publishing history, however. In part, this limited coverage may be due to the unavailability of certain publishers' archives. Of the first several entries that I checked, several errors were noted in transcription of title pages — for example: Aoo001, Acastos, the '8' should be italicized and 'LONDON' should be in small caps; Aoo28, the first English edition of The Bell, 'THE BELL' should be 'The Bell'; and Aoo040, the first American edition of The Bell, 'NEW YORK' should be 'New York'. The standard formula for collations is not adhered to in many entries. Long, cumbersome collations are given when compact collations would be much clearer and would suffice. In several instances where translations are described, the compilers speculate about conflicting data obtained from several sources. Aoo20 (the Dutch translation of An Accidental Man) is a case in point. The compilers cite several sources where the names of the translators differ slightly, but quite obviously, the compilers have not physically examined the translation. (A copy of Aoo20 is located at McMaster University Library.)

There are ten sections to part two of the bibliography. The coverage given to secondary literature is extensive: interviews, books and journals devoted entirely to Murdoch, books devoted in part to Murdoch, dissertations and theses, articles about her, radio and television broadcasts, and so on. Section 10, review of works by and about Murdoch, has over 3,400 entries alone, with references to reviews in newspapers and journals in practically every country of the world. Page numbers are often lacking in the citations of reviews, and occasionally there are typographical lapses — Ottawa, for example, appears as 'Ottowa.' A difficulty with section 10 is its chronological organization. As a result of this organization, individual reviews are scattered instead of being brought together. It would have been much better to have had a main alphabetical arrangement under title and then a chronological placement of the individual reviews under the title in question.

With respect to the secondary literature, one could also say that the coverage sometimes goes overboard. Decisions about excluding peripheral literature have not been exercised appropriately. Section 12, principal bibliographical sources, lists, for example, the Arts and Humanities Citation Index, 1977–92 [B12004], Book Review Digest [B12016], Book Review Index [B12017], British Books in Print [B12023], British National Bibliography [B12026], etc. Why would one bother to list these sources? It is one thing to tell the reader in a preliminary section devoted to bibliographical principles about the sources that one has been consulted, but it is quite another thing altogether to include these sources as part and parcel of the secondary literature that a researcher might investigate.

In Canada Murdoch's novels were distributed by Clarke Irwin, beginning in 1954 with Under the Net. Fletcher and Bove also cite an unexamined edition of Sartre: Romantic Rationalist [A0439], apparently published in Toronto by Burns and MacEachern in 1960. There are at least two Clarke Irwin issues of Murdoch's novels, The Unicorn [A0618-9] and A Fairly Honourable Defeat [A0151]. The former, which appeared in a print run of 1,250 copies from sheets of the Viking Press edition, was published in May 1963, a few months prior to Murdoch's visit to southern Ontario from 24 July to 16 August. She was entertained by Clarke Irwin at the Park Plaza Hotel in Toronto on 26 July, was interviewed by the press
and media, stayed in Hamilton for a week, lectured at McMaster University, and then went to Stratford for the last week of her trip where she and husband, John Bayley, participated in a Shakespeare seminar sponsored by McMaster's Department of University Extension (information based on file 17, box 95 of the Clarke Irwin archives at the William Ready Division of Archives and Research Collections, McMaster University Library).

On the whole this is a solid and useful bibliography. It supersedes Laraine Civin's *Iris Murdoch: A Bibliography* (1968), Thomas T. Tominaga and Wilma Schneidermeyer's *Iris Murdoch and Muriel Spark: A Bibliography* (1976), and Kate Begnal's *Iris Murdoch: A Reference Guide* (1987). Perhaps Fletcher and Bove's greatest achievement is the care and attention that they have lavished on the annotations. As noted however, the major weaknesses of this bibliography are the organization of certain sections and the need for critical editing.

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McMaster University Library


Several years ago while assembling a selection of our James Joyce holdings for a faculty member in the English Department, I came across *A Section of 'Work in Progress', Storiella as She is Syung*, printed at the Corvinus Press in 1937. It is a large, beautiful quarto, printed in red and black with an arabesque-like illuminated capital designed by Lucia Joyce, the author's daughter. The binding is made of brilliant orange limp vellum, the title is lettered in gold on the front cover and along the spine, while the back cover bears a gold outline of a bird with a ring in its beak. The copy in the University of Alberta's Bruce Peel Special Collections Library is numbered no. 71 of a limited edition of 175 copies.

Following this delectable discovery, a frustrating search failed to provide me with any information which would furnish a context for the Joyce text or the Corvinus Press, and, until very recently, any scholar or collector interested in researching the books produced at the Corvinus Press would have had only scant information to draw on. In his chapter on the effect of the Second World War on the state of British private presses in *The Private Press* (2nd ed., 1983), Roderick Cave provided a brief background to the Press and suggested that while the war overshadowed such concerns at the time the Press was in operation, it never had received the attention it deserved considering that the books produced were 'among the handsomest of the period.' Nearly a decade later, however, an extremely informative article written by the present authors appeared in *Matrix* 12 (1992), which included a list of Corvinus Press books. The authors attributed the dearth of information about the Press and its founder to the 'private' nature