much new information about an area of publishing history that has been little documented previously. This bibliography will be an asset to anyone who is interested in the study of Lewis Carroll and will serve as an invaluable reference source for librarians, scholars, students, book collectors, and booksellers.

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Robin Healey. *Twentieth-Century Italian Literature in English Translation: An Annotated Bibliography 1929-1997*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1998. 605 pp.; \$95 (hardcover). ISBN 0-8020-0800-3.

Twentieth-century Italian literature has played an estimable part in contemporary English-speaking culture. Names such as Umberto Eco, Primo Levi, and Italo Calvino are as familiar to readers as Fellini, Antonioni, and Rossellini to cinema lovers. Only a small proportion of English speakers read Italian, in comparison with the proportion of Italian speakers who read English, hence the need for sub-titled movies and English translations of Italian literature.

Robin Healey, a librarian and selector for Italian Studies at the University of Toronto, has produced an 'enumerative bibliography' of 'all English-language translations of Italian 20th-century literature published in book form between 1929 and 1997.' It seems entirely appropriate that a bibliography of Italian literature in translation should be compiled by a Toronto librarian and published in the city with the largest Italian population of any outside Italy. Toronto has three significant collections of Italian literature in translation for the author to draw upon: the University of Toronto and its various research and college libraries, York University, and the Toronto Reference Library. Canadian libraries have the advantage of calling on both British and American editions, imprints less likely to be found together in collections in either England or the United States.

Healey's bibliography supplies an essential companion to Nancy Shields's *Italian Translation in America*, which covers the period from the beginning of American printing through 1928. The volume under review picks up where Shields left off, providing coverage from 1929 to 1997. This time period has been addressed by smaller bibliographies, such as Keenoy and Conte's *Babel Guide to Italian Fiction (in English Translation)* (1995), and *The Literature of the World in English Translation* (1970), as well as by special issues of journals (e.g., *Italica* [1973]). The author has made use of these resources, but no other up-to-date bibliography of translations comes close to the compass of Healey's work.

Healey retains Shields's chronological presentation but abandons the broad scope of the earlier book, which covered a multitude of disciplines. The exponential explosion of publications since Shields's compilation has rendered such an all-purpose compendium impractical. Healey has been compelled to adopt a finer focus, including only 20th-century literature and excluding literary and social criticism, philosophy, and political writing. The present volume concentrates on traditional literary genres, and covers fiction, poetry, plays, screenplays, librettos, diaries, correspondence, selected personal narratives, and full-length comics. The translations are largely British, American, Australian, and Canadian, though other countries are also represented.

The list of sources consulted is awesome: some thirty catalogues, databases, national bibliographies, bibliographic guides, and articles. Most works were examined *in mani proprie*, although the author also consulted bibliographic records from the usual print and electronic sources (*Index Translationum*, *National Union Catalog*, *RLIN* database). In addition to individually published works, Healey has combed through periodical issues wholly or primarily devoted to translation, since these often represent the only existing translations. I note one possible oversight, a 103-page exhibition catalogue entitled *Books Translated from the Italian and Books of Italian Interest Published in the United States from 1959 to 1965*, produced by the Istituto Italiano di Cultura of New York, probably not readily available.

Healey's bibliography includes 1400 titles in 2500 editions. (Moravia, for example, has 32 titles in 170 different editions). Over half of the 1400 titles are novels or short story collections by major authors (Moravia, Calvino, Tomasi di Lampedusa, Eco) published by large foreign presses, and other respected writers (Morante, Pavese) less well-known abroad, published by smaller houses. Established playwrights such as Pirandello account for many of the 250 plays included here. Collections of poetry number 200. The bibliography encompasses prize-winners such as Eugenio Montale and Dario Fo as well as lesser luminaries of 20th-century Italian letters.

While the reading public may be cognizant of major and minor Italian writers of the century, their translators remain mostly unheralded. Healey bears witness to the ten translators who have, among them, rendered nearly half of the entire 20th-century corpus of Italian fiction into English. (William Weaver and Angus Davidson receive special mention.)

The bibliography is arranged chronologically by year of translation, and is followed by an Appendix and six indexes: author, title (incorporating both Italian- and English-language titles), translator (the curious browser notes that D.H. Lawrence figures prominently), editor, publisher, and periodical title. The notes for each entry, written in engaging prose, range from fairly brief to quite extensive, depending on whether or not Healey has actually seen the book, or whether it is a reprint. Annotations include such information as references to other translations, and basic biographical

data on the author and, in some cases, on the translator. Biographical information is drawn from an extensive list of some 120 sources, including discipline-specific dictionaries and encyclopedias, bio-bibliographies, handbooks, journals, and yearbooks. Healey also mentions prizes awarded and stage or screen adaptations. Felicitously chosen extracts from reviews often comprise the most intriguing part of an annotation. Healey refrains from comparing or commenting on the quality of the translations, restricting himself to quoting from critics' assessments of a translation. The provenance of the work cited (that is, whether he used the book itself or a bibliographic entry culled from a database or print source) is carefully noted.

I have two minor criticisms of this otherwise remarkable work, both pertaining to its arrangement. The first has to do with the chronological order of the entries. One wonders why the compiler followed Shields in opting for a listing by date of publication of the translation, a system akin to arranging a library by acquisition number. To read entries on alternate translations of a work, one has to refer to the author index to ascertain the entry numbers, then flip through various entries, often widely separated, on different pages. Had all the entries for a particular author's works been gathered together, the narrative flow of the often delightful notes would have been preserved.

The second criticism is directed at the lengthy and intrusive Appendix which, since it covers the same years as the main text, should have been incorporated into it. The author evidently gained access to an important database (OCLC/WorldCat) late in the project, after the main body of the work had been 'indexed and closed.' Since OCLC, the largest union catalogue of the world's research libraries, has long been available in large American libraries, and by remote access in many Canadian academic libraries, this seems unfortunate. The Appendix obliges the reader to consult yet one more section of a work already heavy with indexes.

While no bibliography can be absolutely comprehensive, Healey's coverage seems close to faultless. This bibliography, a monumental achievement of thorough, tireless and well-honed scholarship, deserves a place on the shelves of all academic and large public libraries. Even this vast compendium cannot encompass the full scope of modern Italian literature, since a substantial proportion of the works of major Italian authors has not yet been translated into English. We can be grateful to Robin Healey for this census of existing translations, while sharing his hope that this work will 'contribute to the growth of the English-speaking readership for modern Italian literature.'

P. WARREN

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