

A WORLD BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES

AND OF BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CATALOGUES, CALENDARS,
ABSTRACTS, DIGESTS, INDEXES, AND THE LIKE

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VOLUME I

A—D

FOURTH EDITION
REVISED AND GREATLY ENLARGED
THROUGHOUT

SOCIETAS BIBLIOGRAPHICA
7 RUE DE GENÈVE
LAUSANNE

INTRODUCTION¹

THE BEGINNINGS OF SYSTEMATIC BIBLIOGRAPHY

HAVING already performed this task elsewhere², I may be absolved from again entering at any length into the history of systematic bibliography. It will be enough to say here that the making of bibliographies is no new thing. The need for such lists arises from the multiplicity of books: and the complaint that there are too many books was heard long before the days of the printing-press. More or less formal bibliographies existed even before the christian epoch; and by the second century of our era one writer at least, the physician Galen, was so prolific that he had to produce an autobibliography. A few centuries later such compilations become not uncommon, and soon after the invention of printing the problem became one degree more difficult. It was no longer a question of keeping track of all books issued from the press: that was already recognized to be impossible. The difficulty became one of keeping track of lists of books, a difficulty felt so long ago as the seventeenth century.

It was in 1686, nearly three centuries ago, that there appeared the first bibliography of bibliographies, Antoine Teissier's *Catalogus*³. This work, published at Geneva, was followed by a supplement in 1705. It must be confessed that the works listed by Teissier cannot all be described as bibliographies. Still, a sufficient number of book-lists of one kind or another is set out to show that there was a real need for an enumeration of them. Teissier's *Catalogus* was soon followed by an ever-increasing number of similar compilations; until, in our own times, we have witnessed the publication of Josephson's bibliography of bibliographies of bibliographies, a new edition of which would contain several hundred titles, and Archer Taylor's history of bibliographies of bibliographies.

Most bibliographies of bibliographies are of a specialized nature; there are few general ones, and over most even of these we need not linger, for most are bibliographies in nothing but name. It is necessary, indeed, to consider only three such publications in any detail⁴.

¹ A first draft of this introduction was read (by the Librarian of the National library of Scotland, the late dr H. W. Meikle, in my absence owing to illness) to the 1936 conference of the Library association, and was published in the *Library association record* for June 1936. In December of the same year I privately printed at the Oxford university press 100 copies of a slightly revised version, under the title of *Introduction to a new bibliography of bibliographies*. In its present version the introduction has been entirely rewritten, but only minor changes have been made in the successive editions.

² In my essay *The beginnings of systematic bibliography*, second edition, 1936 (Oxford books on bibliography). A third, much revised edition appeared under the title of *Les débuts de la bibliographie méthodique* (Paris 1950).

³ *Catalogus auctorum qui librorum catalogos, indices, bibliothecas, virorum litterarum elogia, vitas, aut orationes funebres, scriptis consignarunt.*

⁴ I do not here mention, for instance, periodical or select bibliographies. It may be conveniently recorded in this place that about forty years ago a danish librarian, the late V. Grundtvig, proposed the compilation of a supplement to Petzholdt; this plan came to nothing, but was revived in 1935, after I had begun work on the present bibliography, and again in 1938. It is still in an embryonic state. Yet another bibliography of bibliographies was announced from Frankfurt early in 1939 and completed in 1950; see my review of this lamentable compilation in *The library* (June 1942), 4th ser. xxiii.49-52.

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PETZOLDT'S BIBLIOTHECA BIBLIOGRAPHICA

First of these, fully as much in merit as in date, is Julius Petzholdt's *Bibliotheca bibliographica*, published at Leipzig in 1866. Petzholdt, though sometimes inclined to dissipate his energies in trifling tasks, was a bibliographer of great ability, one of the pioneers of modern methods; and the *Bibliotheca* is easily the greatest of his works. It is, indeed, one of the finest systematic bibliographies ever compiled. It is not a mere enumeration of titles, but a work of scholarship, displaying at once erudition, critical faculty, and painstaking accuracy. Taking scope and detailed treatment into consideration Petzholdt's *Bibliotheca* can never be surpassed in its own field. It has, of course, many defects. Thus Petzholdt was rather given to avoiding difficulties by transcribing titlepages in full, often at prodigious length. Again, far too many of his entries were made at second hand and from what were clearly untrustworthy sources. Hence some remarkable 'ghosts' have their local habitation in the *Bibliotheca*. However, this book can truthfully be said to have only one major defect: it is a century old. Even so Petzholdt complains more than once, in his dedication, of the overpowering volume of his material. His book extends in all to 939 pages and about 5500 entries, by no means all of them being in any sense bibliographies.

VALLÉE'S BIBLIOGRAPHIE DES BIBLIOGRAPHIES

The passing of less than two decades brought a successor to Petzholdt, Léon Vallée's *Bibliographie des bibliographies*, which appeared in 1883, followed by a supplement in 1887. The two parts together extend to 839 pages of text, and set out over 10,000 entries, although this figure is very deceptive. It is difficult to find much to say in praise of this compilation, which has, indeed, been universally condemned. Its general plan is basically wrong, and it contains far too many irrelevancies, mistakes, omissions, and second-hand descriptions. To illustrate the general standard of accuracy maintained by Vallée, it is perhaps enough to say that, although a large part of his first volume was taken bodily from Petzholdt, that scholar's name is spelt incorrectly throughout the entries under his name.

STEIN'S MANUEL DE BIBLIOGRAPHIE

The next general bibliography of bibliographies followed, this time, after an interval of only a single decade; but although Henri Stein's *Manuel de bibliographie* came out so long ago as 1897, it remains the most recent comprehensive work of its kind. Stein does not hesitate to use highly uncomplimentary language about his immediate predecessor, Vallée; and his own work certainly is far superior, though by no means free from misleading and distracting elements. His 802 pages of text set out about 5500 entries, but here again this figure is misleading. Nevertheless, Stein's bibliography is the only one in this field not unworthy to be placed on the same shelf with Petzholdt.

OTHER BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Two or three other books ought perhaps to be mentioned. The *List of bibliographies of special subjects* issued in 1902 by the John Crerar library of Chicago, and the Boston public library's *Catalogue of the bibliographies of special subjects* (by James Lyman

Whitney), which dates from 1890, are both distinctly useful works; but, limited as they are to the resources of specific libraries, and those not amongst the biggest, they can hardly be regarded as more than useful adjuncts. In rather a different category falls W. P. Courtney's *Register of national bibliography* (1905, with a supplement in 1912). This was originally intended to be what its title indicates; but at some unspecified stage in his work the compiler extended his plan to include a selection of bibliographies in certain foreign languages. The result is distinctly erratic and arbitrary. Apart from this defect Courtney's pages are a good deal cluttered up with 'bibliographies' appended to books and to articles, most of them so trifling that they might well have been omitted. The limitations of Courtney's plan and his lack of discrimination put his *Register*, mainly compiled as it was by amanuenses, out of the category of general bibliographies of bibliographies.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF PREVIOUS BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Let us now consider in more detail the plan and arrangement of these bibliographies. Petzholdt is classified on an *ad hoc* and much over-simplified system, the main text being followed by an index of the names of authors and the titles of anonymous works, and also, but to a very limited extent, of subjects. He includes a considerable number of booksellers' and sale catalogues; these are, however, usually, though not always, distinguished from the main text by being printed in double column and in smaller type. These catalogues are usually not indexed—surely a mistake if they were worthy of inclusion in the text. Further, Petzholdt gives the term 'a bibliography' rather a generous interpretation. Thus, he includes numerous titles of general periodicals, histories, treatises, and the like. When allowance is made for these and other categories of entries, the total number of separately published bibliographies, as here defined, set out in the *Bibliotheca*, is reduced to a figure in the neighbourhood of 2250: a remarkable enough total for a century ago and for a man working in relatively small libraries. It is true, on the other hand, that Petzholdt accumulated his material over a considerable number of years and did not work altogether single-handed.

Vallée is arranged alphabetically by authors, the text being followed by an extravagant subject index, in which the titles of the bibliographies are displayed in such a way that this index occupies no less than one-third as much space as does the text itself. A more impractical system it would be difficult to conceive. But when we come to examine the text of the book we find a still worse state of affairs. The number of non-bibliographical entries is astonishing, extending fully to one-half of the whole. After this, minor defects can hardly surprise us; but even so it is astonishing, in what purports to be a bibliographical work, to find that Russian titles, for instance, are given only in a French translation.

Stein's bibliography is also arranged on an *ad hoc* classificatory basis, together with a 93-page subject index. There is, very surprisingly, no author index, the book thus being useless for some purposes. This is the worst defect of what is largely a valuable piece of work. Stein's bibliography is not arranged on historical and cumulative principles; it is, in fact, a select rather than a comprehensive bibliography of bibliographies. He gives under each heading only what he considers to be the standard bibliography of bibliographies. From some points of view this is no doubt an excellent principle; but it must

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be said that errors of judgement are inevitably numerous, and that the space gained in this way has been sadly wasted.

Stein adds to his main text, first of all, a 78-page appendix setting out the names of the places in which printing has been carried on, with their latin equivalents, &c. This is not very relevant to a bibliography of bibliographies, even if the information had not been already available elsewhere. Then comes a second appendix, 74 pages long, giving a list of indexes to individual periodicals; here again the relevance and purpose of this list are not altogether easy to understand. A final appendix of 58 pages sets out the catalogues of the principal libraries of the world; the same comment applies once more, and even more forcibly. Thus, when these three appendixes are deducted, we find that the main text occupies 554 pages, and that the index—of subjects only, it will be remembered—extends to a trifle over one-sixth of the extent of the text.

These criticisms of Stein's book are, of course, directed against it as a bibliography of bibliographies. It is only right, however, to point out that Stein himself preferred to regard it as a 'manual' rather than a bibliography. If this view is accepted my comments of course become irrelevant, though in that case it may be suggested that others would have to take their place.

Enough of these criticisms, for it is all too easy to point to the errors of one's predecessors; I now proceed to give an outline of the principles on which the present work has been compiled.

INADEQUACY OF A SUPPLEMENT TO PETZOLDT

First, however, I should like to answer a question which will perhaps be put to me. In view of the obvious and admitted merits of Petzholdt's *Bibliotheca bibliographica*, it may be asked whether I could not have limited myself to the production of a supplement to his work. The answer to this question lies in the fact that the excellencies of any bibliography are relative to the period and circumstances in which it was produced. Hence the great admiration all bibliographers must feel for Petzholdt. However, by contemporary standards the *Bibliotheca bibliographica* is undoubtedly a most imperfect piece of work, difficult and dangerous to use. Many of the titles in it, especially those cited at second hand, are wrongly classified, and even more are inadequately classified. Above all, Petzholdt is very incomplete, to an extent, indeed, which I venture to think has never been suspected. I have made a rough comparison between typical headings in Petzholdt and in my own pages, and find, limiting myself to bibliographies published up to 1860, that I have been able to set out more than three times as many works as Petzholdt. Finally, a supplement to Petzholdt would of course have to be used in conjunction with the original work, and therefore be classified in the same way. Yet the attempt to fit the bibliographies of the past century into Petzholdt's system would defeat the greatest ingenuity. And, when it is remembered that Petzholdt is not easily obtainable and would have to be reprinted, I think that no further argument need be adduced to demonstrate the limited value that would be possessed by a mere supplement to the *Bibliotheca bibliographica*.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS LIMITED TO SEPARATELY PUBLISHED BIBLIOGRAPHIES

My bibliography is limited to separately published bibliographies, as are in effect the three we have considered. This rule I have not only established, but, unlike my

predecessors, I have adhered to it rather strictly. Let me make quite clear what I mean by a separately published work. For our present purpose I define such a work as one having separate pagination. Exception has been made for a few bibliographies not separately paginated, where there is definite evidence that they were published in that form, as, for instance, in the case of separate works which also form part of series. From this definition it is clear that no bibliography in a book is included unless it forms the bulk, or at least the principal purpose, of that book.

It is, of course, somewhat illogical to limit ourselves in this way, since valuable bibliographies are occasionally published in periodicals and appended to general works. This procedure is, however, quite unavoidable. It would now be impossible, as much for a committee as for an individual, to prepare a list of all bibliographies. Even if the undertaking were possible it would be singularly unprofitable, since the vast majority of the resulting millions of entries would be without value. Nor do I think it at all a useful plan to restrict oneself in the main to separately published bibliographies, but to include as well a selection of others, as some of my predecessors have done. Whence and how could such a selection be made? A selection can be profitably made, as I shall have occasion to say again, only from full resources. As these resources are not available the resulting selection would merely tantalize the user of the bibliography, misleading him far more often than it helped him; this conclusion will be confirmed by any one who has used even Petzholdt. The only sensible course is to make the necessary rule and stick to it; then we know where we are¹.

It must be remembered that in some of the chief publishing countries the printing of a monograph in a learned journal is often merely a formal preliminary to its reissue as a separate work. A large proportion of, for instance, French learned and scientific work is published in this way, and it would be narrowly pedantic to treat such bibliographies as offprints. Nor have I done so, with the result that 'separate publication' is by no means so great a limitation in these pages as might appear at first sight.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS LIMITED TO TRUE BIBLIOGRAPHIES

My bibliography is definitely one of bibliographies, and of bibliographies only. I have elsewhere written as follows: 'I define . . . a bibliography as a "list of books arranged according to some permanent principle"'. It is, of course, understood that by a book is meant any sort of written matter or any printed from type, directly or indirectly. The real danger may possibly lie in the interpretation of the words "permanent principle". Here common sense must come to the rescue. Common sense will tell us without fail that, whereas Madan's *Oxford books* is arranged according to a permanent principle, any one issue even of the Oxford university press's catalogue, in this context, is not², since it merely lists the books, published by one firm, which happen to be in print at a given moment. Similarly the catalogue even of the British museum is not a bibliography (however many bibliographies it may contain), since it lists only the

¹ A wit has remarked that this may not be where we want to be. Very true, but it is surely better to know where we are, even if we could think of a better hole, than to wander in a maze. Voltaire, as usual, has the last word: 'Le mieux est

l'ennemi du bien.'

² But a complete retrospective catalogue of one firm's publications constitutes a bibliography of that firm.

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books that happen to be in the possession of a particular general library. On the other hand, the catalogue of a special library, or of a special section of a general library, may be said to be arranged according to a permanent principle: such a catalogue is in effect the more or less complete bibliography of a particular subject.¹

I do not claim that this is a perfect definition, for far too little thought has been given by systematic bibliographers to these theoretical considerations. Still, it at least enables us to clarify the position a little. In accordance with this definition I have included bibliographies of books, pamphlets, broadsides, periodicals, and, indeed, of every kind of type-set and 'near-print' matter, together, by an extension, with systematic lists of music², maps, plans, and the like.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF MANUSCRIPTS

I further set out bibliographies of every sort of written matter, including letters, documents, deeds, and papers of that order, as well as the more substantial types of manuscript material. I attach considerable importance to this point and I have given special attention to such lists.³ It is sometimes forgotten that a document is a document as much if it exists in a single copy as if it has been multiplied to the four corners of the earth. Descriptions of manuscript material on a given subject, often in the form of calendars of archives, may be far more important than bibliographies of the printed material on the same subject. In any case, a bibliography remains a bibliography, if otherwise qualified, whether it deals with hand-written or machine-printed material. In this connexion it is perhaps well to remind the reader that the distinction between the enumeration of a series of texts and the reproduction of such texts applies to manuscript material as much as it does to printed sources. Thus, a calendar of charters should be found in these pages, but not an edition of the charters, though the same term (such as *regeste*) is often used for both.

ABSTRACTS, DIGESTS, ABRIDGEMENTS

Collections of abstracts are included wherever these take their usual form of annotated bibliographies. Often, however, so-called abstracts or digests, especially in a legal context, would be more accurately described as abridgements. Such works are excluded, though it has not always been easy to draw a line of demarcation.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS

On the other hand there is one very important class, nearly always overlooked in bibliographies, of so-called abridgements which are really bibliographical abstracts of described inventions. I refer to the British abridgements of patent specifications, which form the most valuable single collection of scientific and technical source-material. In

¹ *Les débuts de la bibliographie méthodique*, troisième édition, pp. 11-12.

² But lists of gramophone disks and other sound-recordings, unless intended for the blind ('talking books'), are excluded.

³ Although I include bibliographies of manuscripts, I exclude those *in manuscript*. Nevertheless it is proper to point out that there exist

unpublished bibliographies of bibliographies of great local value. Examples of these are section Z of the Library of Congress catalogue and the similar catalogue compiled since 1930 at the Bibliothèque nationale; the latter was originally intended as a supplement to Stein but now has a much wider scope. Both these catalogues have been systematically checked.

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addition to the various indexes published by the Patent office there are four series of these abridgements. The first is divided into 103 classes and covers the period 1617-1883, though most of the classes extend only to 1876 and even 1866, and some were not completed within those limits; each class comprises from one to four volumes. The second series, in 146 classes of nine volumes each, covers the period 1855-1908; the third, in 271 classes (many identical with those of the previous series) of four volumes each, covers the period 1909-1930; and the fourth, in forty groups, is now in progress in approximately annual volumes. In this last series the subjects covered by each group are too wide to enable the whole to be classified without much repetition; it is therefore entered under *Inventions: Great Britain*. The enormous quantity of bibliographical information in the other series, however, has been entered under the appropriate headings, for the first time, I believe, in any general bibliographical work. In addition, all the subjects covered by the four series are set out in the index under the heading *Patents*.

Similar considerations apply, though to a lesser degree, to the patent abstracts of all nations.

For guidance through the intricate and inadequately charted mazes of patent bibliography I am greatly indebted to A. A. Gomme and T. W. Gravell, successively chief librarians of the Patent office, whose great knowledge of the subject and unfailing patience lightened a most laborious task.

BOOKSELLER'S AND SALE CATALOGUES

Booksellers' and sale catalogues, with very rare exceptions in cases of doubt, are excluded. It seems illogical to include a specialized library catalogue, but to exclude, say, a sale catalogue of a similar library, although a good case could be made out for doing so. However, considerations of space are a sufficient justification of this exclusion. I estimate that the inclusion of specialized commercial catalogues would have at least trebled the size of the present bibliography, an increase ludicrously out of proportion to the resulting gain. Bibliographies are not excluded simply because they have been compiled by booksellers, even for directly commercial purposes; such catalogues are excluded only when they represent the offer for sale of books which happen to be in stock at a given moment. Some of the most important bibliographies are published in the ordinary course of the book trade: national bibliographies are outstanding examples.

LISTS OF WORKS OF ART

Such things as lists of works of art, even when they are of bookplates or bindings, as such, are excluded.

LIBRARY CATALOGUES

Similarly, I have excluded every sort of general library catalogue, but I have included a large class of catalogues of special libraries and of special sections of general libraries, both public and private. I have not made any special effort, however, to search out all the small lists issued by public libraries and similar bodies; but a good many have been included¹.

¹ A great many absolutely trivial ones have been omitted.

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GENERAL HANDBOOKS

In more than one of the bibliographies of bibliographies mentioned above general treatises and handbooks are included. This is quite unjustifiable, and I have excluded such merely general works. It is, however, necessary to be cautious in excluding certain categories of such works, for it is not always possible to determine whether a book is a bibliography merely by examining its titlepage or even by opening it and inspecting the look of the page. For it must be remembered that a catalogue remains a catalogue even if it is *raisonné* and even if it is embodied in a continuous narrative or commentary. Several valuable bibliographies are in this form, especially in the field of topo-typographical bibliography. Less deliberately many a so-called 'literary history' is merely an enumeration of writers and writings; such works I have included, though I do not pretend to have examined all histories of literature or to set myself up as an arbiter in such matters. On the other hand, many so-called 'bibliographies', especially in the sense current in the latin countries, are not intended to be more than reviews, often of a single work; these I have of course excluded. Scholars are therefore asked not to assume, without an actual examination of the volume in question, that any work has been wrongly included or excluded.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS INTERNATIONAL

Within these limits my bibliography aims at completeness and internationality, excluding only lists in, though not those on, oriental languages¹. In all existing bibliographies of bibliographies there is a marked national bias. Petzholdt even goes so far as to indulge in nationalistic sarcasms. I have tried to avoid this and to be as genuinely international as I could manage. This is, of course, right on general principles; and, in particular, it is precisely the foreign bibliographies which are least known to us. Fortunately I have some knowledge of many european languages, but it is only fair to warn scholars that they may find bibliographies in the finno-ugrian languages least completely represented.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS ONLY PROVISIONALLY COMPLETE

In regard to completeness, it will no doubt eventually become necessary to make a selection and to publish a general bibliography of best bibliographies. But the time for that is not yet; we cannot select, I repeat, until we have our full resources available before us. And that these have not in fact been hitherto available, I hope my bibliography will amply demonstrate. I have no illusions on this point, however. No bibliography drawing its material from the whole of printed literature, in all western languages and on all subjects, can hope to attain definitive completeness. Indeed, the attempt would defeat its own ends, since the time required would be so great that the bibliography would be out of date before it could be published. Even the provisional completeness at which I have aimed has its drawbacks. The chief of these is bulk.

¹ But a good many bibliographies in oriental languages have secondary titlepages in western ones; a good many of these have been recovered.

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I am often asked to say to what extent the *World bibliography* is in fact complete within its defined framework. It is of course dangerous to reply to such a question, but I do not wish to evade it. The bibliography is to all intents and purposes complete up to the outbreak of the first world war. That is, I think it most unlikely that the bibliographies published before 1914 and recorded in these volumes will ever be supplemented by as much as one per centum. The two world wars disturbed communications to such an extent, and caused so much destruction, the obscurantism of certain countries was so thorough, that complete bibliographical coverage of the period since 1914 is difficult. It is not impossible that as many as 3 per centum of post-1914 bibliographies have escaped my net—though this percentage consists largely of minor bibliographies.

AN ALTERNATIVE TO CRITICAL ANNOTATION

The ideal would have been, of course, to follow the example of Petzholdt, who tried to be complete (with important exceptions), and at the same time critical. His comments on many of his entries, some of them very elaborate, are, indeed, still valuable. This, however, lack of space (to say nothing of modesty) made impossible. Still, I abandoned the idea with great reluctance and only on hitting on a compromise which gives us, I think, much of the substance of critical treatment, though without the appearance.

Consider what it is we look for in a normal bibliography of a special subject. Reflection will show, I think, that we look, above all, for completeness, just as we do in a bibliography of bibliographies. We desire completeness even more than accuracy (painfully uncongenial though it is for me to make such a statement); for in most cases a bibliography is intended to give us particulars of publications to which we wish to refer; thus we can always judge for ourselves (waiving gross errors) whether the bibliographer has correctly described these publications. On the other hand, anything that is omitted is lost until rediscovered.

The question is, therefore, whether it is possible to give some indication of the degree of completeness of a bibliography without indulging in the annotation which is impossible in a work of the present scope and scale. It seemed to me that this could be achieved, to a considerable extent, by recording the approximate number of entries set out in it. This method is, of course, a rough-and-ready one, but experience shows that it is remarkably effective: and I hope that its novelty will not tell against it.

The recording of the number of works set out in a bibliography has another advantage in the case of serial publications: it displays in statistical form the development of the subject from year to year—often in a highly significant manner.

This procedure, then, is that which I have adopted, the number of items in each bibliography being shown in square brackets at the end of the entry. This, I may add, is by no means an easy or mechanical task, as can be judged from the fact that this process, on the average, just about doubles the time taken in entering each bibliography. Even where the entries in bibliographies are numbered, these numbers sometimes refer to books and sometimes to volumes; sometimes to different books only and sometimes to their several editions and translations; sometimes to collected editions as wholes and sometimes to each separate work contained in them. And in only a small proportion of bibliographies are the entries numbered. Still, where a bibliography is limited to

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printed material a sufficiently accurate estimate can usually be made of the number of items recorded in it, although scientific accuracy must not be expected in regard to bibliographies of confused layout, especially those of early date. Even where the most precise figures are given caution and a due sense of the context are necessary. Thus, some bibliographies of anonyma and pseudonyma set out writings, while others list only writers. Again, in lists of inventions and patents the basis of enumeration varies considerably, even within the same series; sometimes the figures even refer to mere applications not all represented by specifications.

When, however, we turn to lists of manuscripts the difficulties become acute. Cataloguers of manuscripts, for some inscrutable reason, almost invariably insist on numbering manuscripts by the volumes in which they happen to be bound. Thus it is quite usual to find in the preface to such a bibliography a statement that in it are described, say, forty manuscripts, when in actual fact there are, say, five hundred quite distinct documents, bound, often by chance, in forty volumes. This odd state of affairs by no means simplifies the process of enumeration: I write with the bitterness of the effort. This being so, what am I to say of inventories and calendars of archives? What, for instance, is the precise numerical value of those terms so dear to the archivist, a 'packet', a 'bundle', and even, *horresco referens*, a 'quantity'? It is evident that here the figure given, if a figure has been ventured, cannot be more than the roughest indication: in such cases nothing more is required.

In bibliographies dealing with more than one subject it is not always easy to ascertain the number of entries relating to each subject. Where the terminal square brackets contain only a figure, this figure represents the number of entries in the bibliography as a whole. Where the figure is preceded by the name of the subject, it represents the number of entries in the bibliography relating to that subject only.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION IN FOOTNOTES

I have said that this method of indicating the number of entries is intended to replace critical treatment; but it is not possible to exclude annotation altogether, for a certain minimum of added information is indispensable. Consequently many of my entries will be seen to have footnotes, in which the following types of information are recorded: a few words of explanation where the title is inaccurate, misleading, obscure, or insufficiently informative; a statement to that effect where a work is in progress, where intermediate volumes in a series have not been published, or where no more have been published; an attempt to clarify complicated series; a note that a book was privately printed or in a limited number of copies¹, where this does not exceed 500, or in some abnormal manner, as on one side of the leaf, on coloured paper, or in a reproduction of handwriting, or with erratic pagination; when I have come across copies containing manuscript or other added matter, I have recorded the fact; substantial corrections and additions to bibliographies are sometimes published in periodicals, and I have noted a good many of these—but without aiming at anything even remotely approaching completeness, the attainment of which would

¹ But many bibliographies are produced in limited editions even when this fact is not specified.

be impossible. Various minor types of information are also occasionally to be found in the footnotes.

Owing to the great increase in the number of bibliographies reproduced directly from typewritten copy, such publications are now (third and fourth editions) designated by an asterisk at the end of the entry; this device saves a good deal of space.

PLACE OF PUBLICATION

The place of publication is not shown when it is London in the case of an English book and Paris in the case of a French one. In the case of a series or sequence of entries, however, the absence of a place of publication means that it is the same as the place last shown in the series. The same applies to the names of editors and compilers. The place of publication is given as it appears on the titlepage, but prepositions are omitted even if violence is done to grammatical construction.

THE ORDER OF ENTRIES

Under each heading the order of the entries is chronological by date of publication; in the case of works in successive volumes or editions the chronological order applies to the first volume or edition. In suitable long headings an additional chronological order by period covered has been created; see, for instance, France: History, or Drama: Great Britain.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS ARRANGED BY SUBJECTS

I think that so far I have not written anything likely to arouse serious disagreement. Now, however, I have to enter on a more controversial subject. I refer to the problem of classification. Let me say at once that my bibliography is arranged by subjects, with an author index. There can, in my opinion, be little doubt that this is the best and most practical method, not only theoretically but also pragmatically. Nothing is more remarkable than the rapidity with which systems of classification become obsolete. About two hundred extensive such systems have been given to the world by their proud inventors, every one of whom was quite convincingly scathing about preceding efforts of the same kind. There is not a system among them which would now be anything but a hindrance to us. Some bibliographers urge, it is true, that the system of decimal classification is bound, from its nature, to survive. I feel the deepest scepticism about this claim, and in any case, useful though it may be for the arrangement on the shelves of the contents of a general library, I cannot think even the latest recension of the decimal system suitable for practically effective bibliographical work. Such theoretical value as decimal classification may have has been destroyed by its users, nearly all of whom have been obliged to modify it to suit their own requirements.

However, this is not a suitable place for a discussion of the subject of classification. Nor is there any need for argument, since there was an overruling reason for adopting the alphabetical system in the present volumes. I refer to economy in space and what goes with it, economy in money. When I began work I estimated that my bibliography would attain to something in the neighbourhood of 25,000 entries, more than

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ten times the number of comparable entries in Petzholdt, an estimate which has been very nearly confirmed (but see the Prefaces to the successive editions, which show that this figure has now been quadrupled). That being so, the resulting volumes would naturally be large and expensive, and I felt bound not to increase their size and cost without need. If we consider the matter from this point of view, the results are rather startling. Leaving Vallée on one side, with his index extending to 34 per centum of his text, we find that Petzholdt's index (which he did not prepare himself, by the way), practically of authors only, extends to 8 per centum of his text, and Stein's, of subjects only, to 17 per centum. It is thus clear that, if these bibliographies had been given both author and subject indexes, as should always be the case in a classified catalogue, the index would in each case have extended to at least 20 per centum of the text. This semi-theoretical calculation is closely confirmed by existing publications. A typical example is Minto's *Reference books* (1929), which is typographically a close approximation to a general bibliography of bibliographies, arranged on the decimal system. The text of this book extends to 295 pages, and the index, though very closely set in three columns, to 61 pages, or nearly 21 per centum. In an alphabetical catalogue, which requires only an author index, there is thus a substantial saving. This fact, added to the theoretical advantages of the alphabetical system, settled the matter out of hand.

COLLECTIVE AND KINDRED HEADINGS

I wish to emphasize, therefore, that this is a subject bibliography. Entries have always been made under the most specific heading possible or practically convenient. Under a general heading there will be found only general bibliographies. There is, however, a marked tendency for bibliographies to take in more than one subject, and if all such bibliographies had been entered under each subject mentioned even on their titlepages, the resulting repetition would have been enormous. I have therefore created various collective headings for the purpose of saving space; an example is Classical literature, under which are entered bibliographies setting out both greek and latin writings. For similar reasons bibliographies relating, for instance, to both medicine and surgery are entered only under Medicine. On the same analogy, where a bibliography of Great Britain or English is seen to include the United States or American, it is set out only under the former. Again, bibliographies of the productions of specific printers and presses are not entered under their names but only under the heading Printing. Personal bibliographies are entered only under the appropriate names unless the subject of the writings listed is emphasized on the titlepage¹.

CROSS-REFERENCES

These and other special points are of course made clear in the text by cross-references; generally speaking, cross-references to headings actually used have been made from every subject appearing in a title.

¹ I have not made any special effort to trace all the autobibliographies frequently issued in France, and more recently in Buenos Aires, in support of

applications for academic and kindred posts; but many have been found and duly included.

SUBJECTS CLASSIFIED BY COUNTRIES

In the case of a bibliography which refers to both a subject and a country, preference is given wherever possible to the subject, which is then sub-divided, if necessary, by countries. In the following list are set out the subjects so classified:

Academic writings	Jews, Judaism
Aeronautics	Labour
Agriculture	Libraries, library science
Almanacs	Liturgies
Anonymous and pseudonymous writings	Mathematics
Anthropology and ethnology	Medicine
Archaeology, antiquities	Meteorology
Architecture	Military arts and sciences
Art	Mineralogy, mining
Banking	Municipal government and history
Bible	Music
Biography	Natural history
Book-collecting	Naval history and science
Botany	Numismatics
Broadsides and pamphlets	Oils and fats
Children	Opera, dramatic music
Communism	Oriental literatures
Condemned books	Ornithology
Crime, criminal law	Paleontology
Directories	Periodical publications
Drama and stage	Philosophy
Ecclesiastical history	Poetry
Economics	Postal services
Education	Printing
Entomology	Radio
Family history, genealogy, heraldry	Railways
Fiction	Roman catholicism
Finance	Science
Fish, fisheries, fishing	Sermons
Folklore	Statistics
Forestry	Taxation
Franciscan orders	Theology
Freemasonry	Trade and manufactures
Geology	Vocal music
Houses, housing	Water
Hymns	Women
Illustrated books	World war, 1914-1918
Inventions, patents	World war, 1939-1945
Jesuits	Zoology

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In addition, many sub-headings are also classified by countries: typical examples are English literature: Translations; Music: Library and exhibition catalogues; Printing: History; Shakespeare: Shakespeare in other countries; United States: Foreign relations.

COUNTRIES CLASSIFIED BY SUBJECTS

There are various subjects, however, which it would clearly be inconvenient (sometimes even impossible) to separate from the countries to which they relate. These naturally vary from country to country, but their nature can be judged from the following list, in which are set out the main sub-headings into which the heading Great Britain is divided:

General	Law
Cartography	Official publications
Commonwealth and empire	Parliament
Crown	Social life
Foreign relations	Topography and local history
Government, politics	Miscellaneous
History	

METHOD OF COLLATING

An effort has been made, so far as space allows, to give detailed and accurate information of the kind more usually found in small bibliographies. For instance, I have paid special attention to the collation of bibliographies in several (or even numerous) parts or volumes, in this following and enlarging on Petzholdt. It is, in fact, difficult to understand why it is usually considered necessary to give collations of works in a single volume, where difficulties seldom occur (from the point of view of systematic bibliography), but not of a work in several volumes, where confusion much more frequently arises. An occasional gap in the collations of such publications will be noticed. This is because, naturally enough, I have not been able in every case to see perfect sets; and I have thought it better to leave a very small number of such blanks rather than to hold up the bibliography indefinitely.

SERIAL PUBLICATIONS

Where successive issues of a serial publication are set out, the year or period shown is usually that covered by the relevant issue; in such cases no date of publication is given unless publication was abnormal or erratic in relation to the period covered.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES IN MORE THAN ONE EDITION

Where a bibliography has gone into more than one edition I have tried (though I have not always been able) to record at least the first and latest editions. Intermediate editions have also been recorded wherever it seemed useful to do so, that is, for bibliographies first published before 1800, and for those of special interest or importance; but in general intermediate editions, though examined, have not been recorded.

TRANSCRIPTION OF TITLES

Titles have been set out in the shortest possible form consistent with intelligibility and an adequate indication of the scope of the bibliography; omissions have of course been indicated. The author's name, generally speaking, is given as it appears on the titlepage, amplified and interpreted within square brackets where necessary.

ANONYMOUS BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Far too large a proportion of bibliographical work is published anonymously. This is due, in part, to the all too common practice of library committees and similar bodies of suppressing altogether or of hiding in prefaces the names of those who have compiled bibliographies and catalogues for them. I have spent a good deal of time in excavating such and other evidences of authorship, and the result may be seen in the large number of titles preceded by names enclosed within square brackets.

TERMINI A QUO ET AD QUEM

The bibliography has been carried systematically from the beginnings¹ to the end of 1935, but also contains a large number of entries relating to works published down to the beginning of 1939. The second edition has been carried down to 1944-1945, the third to 1953, and the fourth to 1963, in each case with many later entries.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am conscious that this whole enterprise will appear over-ambitious for one man to have undertaken entirely single-handed, without any kind of subsidy², in his own time and at his own risk. I therefore think it well to make it clear that if the project has been carried through successfully this is due above all to the exceptional facilities given to me over the years by the British museum library and the Library of Congress. In the former, the staff of the North library, in particular, continued cheerfully to supply me with barrow-loads of books, not for a few weeks, but day after day for several years, without ever giving any visible sign of impatience. The Library of Congress until recently provided facilities beyond even what one expects from American standards of library service.

Thanks to these generous facilities, and of course primarily to the incomparable wealth of these two libraries, thanks also to the Bibliothèque nationale, the Bodleian, the Cambridge university library, the National central library, and many others far too numerous to list, I am able to state with, I venture to think, pardonable pride that the present bibliography has been compiled almost wholly at first hand: entries cited at second hand number not more than a fraction of one per centum of the whole. Such entries are limited to works traced in reliable sources but not seen for one reason or another; they can be readily distinguished by the absence of the final figure in square brackets.

¹ The earliest printed bibliography dates from about 1470 (St Jerome's *De scriptoribus ecclesiasticis*).

² Except for small but much appreciated contri-

butions by Unesco and the Council on library resources to the travelling expenses incurred in preparing the third and fourth editions respectively.

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[JEAN ROTT and VICTOR BEYER], L'humanisme en Alsace. Exposition placée sous le patronage de l'association Guillaume Budé, section d'Alsace. Strasbourg 1958. pp.47. [227.]

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HENRI GAIDOZ and PAUL SÉBILLOT, Bibliographie des traditions et de la littérature populaire de l'Alsace. Strasbourg 1883. pp.15. [150.]

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SELECT list of references on the aluminium industry (with special references to the United States). Library of Congress: Washington 1913. ff.4. [43.]*

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ELIAS MARIA CARDOSO, A bibliografia condestabrian. Institutum carmelitanum: Collectanea bibliographica carmelitana (no.1): Roma 1958. pp.3-53. [220.]

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A WORLD BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES

AND OF BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CATALOGUES, CALENDARS,
ABSTRACTS, DIGESTS, INDEXES, AND THE LIKE

BY THEODORE BESTERMAN

VOLUME V

INDEX

FOURTH EDITION

REVISED AND GREATLY ENLARGED
THROUGHOUT

SOCIETAS BIBLIOGRAPHICA
7 RUE DE GENÈVE
LAUSANNE

PREFACE

IN this index are set out: (1) Authors, editors, translators, &c., including initials and pseudonyms. A single forename is given in full, while two or more forenames are represented only by their initials. For indexing purposes, that is, where the alphabetical sequence is affected, german *ae*, *oe*, *ue*, are treated as *ä*, *ö*, *ü*. Dutch and flemish names in *Van* are entered under that part of the name which follows the particle; names in *Van de*, *Van den* and *Van der* are entered under *Van*, whether written in one, two or three words.

(2) The titles of serial and anonymous works, the latter being included also under their titles even when their authorship has been identified.

(3) Libraries and archives, public and institutional ones under the towns in which they are situated, personal ones under the names of their present and former owners. The name of a town not followed by that of a library indicates a union catalogue. Where the catalogue of a private library is the work of its owner, a second (library-owner) entry is not made under his name. Institutional, public and similar libraries are indexed, so far as possible, under their present names. All library and owner entries are set in italics.

(4) Under the general heading *Patents*, the subjects covered by abstracts of british patent specifications, as described in the Introduction, vol. i, coll. 27-30, above.

Bibliographies which would appear in the index under the same heading as in the text are excluded, unless they appear in the text under more than one heading. Examples are local archives, autobibliographies, and anonymous bibliographies on subjects which form the first significant word of their titles. Anonymous autobibliographies are also excluded.

TH. B.