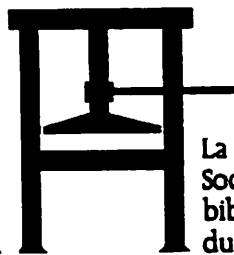


The  
Bibliographical  
Society  
of Canada



La  
Société  
bibliographique  
du Canada

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**BULLETIN**

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**I. NEWS OF THE SOCIETY**

**1. DOUGLAS LOCHHEAD AWARDED THE TREMAINE MEDAL**

(At the annual meeting of the Society in June, Professor Douglas Lochhead was awarded this year's Tremaine Medal in Canadian Bibliography. The citation for the award was delivered by Gloria Strathern.)

Ladies and gentlemen:

The Council of the Bibliographical Society of Canada, on the unanimous recommendation of its Tremaine Medal Committee, has chosen to award this year's Marie Tremaine Medal in Canadian Bibliography to Douglas Grant Lochhead.

Professor Lochhead is a graduate of McGill and the University of Toronto with degrees in English and Library Science. His professional career has taken him to the University of Victoria; Cornell; Dalhousie, where he was University Librarian; and York University, where he was the first Director of Libraries. From 1963 to 1975 he was Professor of English and Librarian of Massey College in the University of Toronto. For the past decade he has been Davidson Professor of Canadian Studies and Director of the Centre for Canadian Studies at Mount Allison University in Sackville, New Brunswick.

But a mere recitation of places and dates tells us little about the individual we honour today. Professor Lochhead's contributions to Canadian bibliography, indeed to Canadian culture, are numerous and diverse. His interests in the graphic arts have ranged from this country's first printers to the practitioners of today. He has written about Anthony Henry and the shadowy Herbert Jefferie, of eighteenth-century Halifax, and Lovell & Gibson, of nineteenth-century Montreal; about John Ross Robertson, Toronto "publisher for the common reader", and Andrew King, Saskatchewan printer of show posters; about Carl Dair, designer of Cartier, Canada's first text typeface, and Saul Field and David Silverberg, contemporary printmakers. In recent years, he has been continuing the work of Marie Tremaine, after whom this Medal is named, in a study of eighteenth-century printers' ornaments based on her celebrated bibliography.

Believing that printing is best understood through a "happy working of the head and hand", Douglas Lochhead in 1963 established Canada's first bibliographical press in the Library of Massey College. There a representative collection of nineteenth-century presses, type, and other equipment is preserved for the study of traditional printing techniques and the instruction of future bibliographers. Through his teaching many students have been challenged to explore new fields of research.

This Society also owes a great debt to Professor Lochhead, who was its Chairman of Publication from 1961 to 1972, a period that saw the appearance of a number of important monographs and reprints, including the revised second edition of the Bibliography of Canadian Bibliographies. He was the moving force behind two successful colloquia held in Toronto in 1971 and 1973, and he served as President of the Society from 1974 to 1976.

Outside the Society he has done much to make Canada's literature and history known. With Shirley Elliott, he founded the Atlantic Provinces Checklist in 1957. He played an important role in the establishment of the Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproduction in 1978. He has been general editor of two series of reprints for the University of Toronto Press, and with Raymond Souster, he compiled two anthologies of Canadian poetry. In 1983-84 he served both Canada and the land of his ancestors as Visiting Professor of Canadian Studies at the University of Edinburgh. He continues to make his own special contribution to

Canadian literature--his many fine poems, published in journals and a dozen separate volumes.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is our great privilege to recognize the achievements of Douglas Grant Lochhead, poet, printer, and bibliographer.

(Professor Lochhead graciously accepted his award, and has sent the following letter.)

Dear Mr. President and Members of the Society,

I would like to extend my sincere thanks to you, to the Tremaine Medal Committee and to all members of the Society for awarding me the Marie Tremaine Medal in 1985. I accept it mindful of its great significance in the field of Canadian bibliography and aware of its origins and of the fellow-bibliographer after whom it is named. To be associated with Marie Tremaine in this way means a great deal to me.

The citation read at the most successful Calgary annual meeting in June was both kind and generous. My deep appreciation I now offer publicly to those members of the Society who wrote it and read it. To me the Tremaine Medal is one of the highest awards for scholarship in this country. To receive it from one's bibliographical colleagues is deeply gratifying.

It was a great pleasure for this Eastern Canadian to receive this fine award in the West. By coincidence our meeting in Calgary was on the day when a well-known Alberta figure was presented with number of national awards. I venture to predict that Mr. Wayne Gretzky will continue to receive many tributes in the future but one which will avoid his grasp is the medal I so happily received on June 12th.

The opportunities for bibliographical research in all fields of Canadian interest are many and varied. So much remains to be done. The impressive papers presented to the Calgary meeting provide resounding proof that bibliographers in this country are responding to the new ways and means of twentieth-century bibliography. May they continue to put the record straight.

Again may I simply say how grateful I am to the society for awarding me the Marie Tremaine Medal in Canadian Bibliography.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Douglas Grant Lochhead

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## 2. DELAY IN PUBLICATION OF THE PAPERS/CAHIERS AND INDEX

The editor of the Papers/Cahiers regrets that publication of Volume XXIII of the Papers/Cahiers and the twenty-two-year Index prepared by Marilyn Flitton have been delayed because of problems at the Coach House Press in Toronto. Both volumes will be mailed to members of the Society as soon as possible.

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## 3. CALLS FOR PAPERS

The convenors of the 41st Annual Meeting of the Bibliographical Society of Canada invite papers to be presented at that event in Quebec City on June 18, 1986. The meeting of the Society will take place in conjunction with the joint meeting of the CLA and ASTED. Papers on editing, printing, publishing, and bibliography are invited for consideration. Submissions should be sent to Desmond Neill, Massey College, 4 Devonshire Place, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 2E1; 416-978-2983.

Le 41e congrès annuel de la Société bibliographique du Canada aura lieu le 18 juin 1986 à Québec; à cette occasion un colloque sera organisé portant sur l'édition critique, l'histoire du livre (imprimerie, édition) et sur la bibliographie. Les personnes désireuses de soumettre des propositions de communications relatives à ces sujets (et en particulier à contenu canadien) sont priées de s'adresser pour de plus autres renseignements à M. Desmond Neill, Massey College, 4 Devonshire Place, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2E1; 416-978-2983.

The Bibliographical Society of Canada/La Société bibliographique du Canada invites scholars working in any aspect of Canadian bibliographic study, including printing and publishing history, to submit papers in English or French for consideration for publication in the Society's Papers/Cahiers. Manuscripts and enquiries should be addressed to Patricia Stone, Editor, BSC Papers/Cahiers, Canadiana Department, North York Public Library, 35 Fairview Mall Drive, North York, Ontario M2J 4S4.

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## 4. CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE BULLETIN

I would like to thank all those who have contributed to this issue of the Bulletin; special thanks are due to Wendy Scott of the National Library, who contributed items 10, 11 and 12. Members are encouraged to send items or suggestions for items on colloquia, seminars, exhibits, or other events with bibliographic content; notices of work in progress, forthcoming publications, and new publications; queries and other correspondence. The deadline for submission for the May 1986 issue is April 10, 1986.

Correspondence should be addressed to Alvan Bregman, Faculty of Library and Information Science, University of Toronto, 140 St. George Street, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1S1; telephone 416-978-8589.

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## 5. MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

Included in this mailing of the Bulletin is a brochure which we hope you will pass on to someone who may be interested in joining our Society. In this way we hope to enlarge our membership, or at least publicize our activities. A larger membership means the possibility of an increased publication level. Anyone wishing further information on membership should contact William Stoneman, Secretary-Treasurer of the BSC/SBC, Victoria College, University of Toronto, 73 Queen's Park Crescent, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 1K7.

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## 6. COUNCIL/CONSEIL, 1985-1986

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1983-1986

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Apollonia Steele

Special Collections  
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Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4  
w: 403-284-5972

|                                                           |                                                                                                                                                   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
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| Chairman,<br>Publications Committee<br>Bruce Peel         | 11047 - 83rd Avenue<br>Edmonton, Alberta T6G 0T8<br>h: 403-439-9412                                                                               |
| Editor, <u>Papers/Cahiers</u><br>Patricia Stone           | 136 Stratford Crescent<br>Toronto, Ontario M4N 1C8<br>w: 416-494-6838 ext 25<br>h: 416-489-1271                                                   |
| Review Editor, <u>Papers/Cahiers</u><br>David Kotin       | Canadian History Department<br>Metropolitan Toronto Library<br>789 Yonge Street<br>Toronto, Ontario M4W 2G8<br>w: 416-928-5273<br>h: 416-487-9638 |
| Editor, <u>Bulletin</u><br>Alvan Bregman                  | Faculty of Library and Information<br>Science, University of Toronto<br>140 St. George Street<br>Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1<br>w: 416-978-8589      |
| Indexer to the Society<br>Marilyn Flitton                 | 2766 West First Avenue<br>Vancouver, B.C. V6K 1H3<br>h: 604-731-9365                                                                              |
| Chairman,<br>Tremaine Medal Committee<br>Gloria Strathern | 1605 - 11027 87th Avenue<br>Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2P9                                                                                             |
| ESTC Representative<br>Richard Landon                     | 37 Coulson Avenue<br>Toronto, Ontario M4V 1Y3<br>w: 416-978-6107                                                                                  |

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## 7. CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

Members are invited to submit names of candidates to fill the positions of the three Councillors whose terms expire in 1986. Please send your nominations to Liana Van der Bellen, Chairman, Nominating Committee, 175 Bronson Avenue, Apt. 1101, Ottawa, Ontario, K1R 6H2.

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## 8. EDITORIAL BOARD

At the November meeting of Council the chairman of the Publications Committee brought forward proposals meant to help in the preparation of the Papers/Cahiers and to give that publication the true status of a refereed journal. Accordingly, Council moved to create an Editorial Board, the members of which would have the occasional responsibility, at the request of the editor, of reading and advising on papers submitted for publication, and of representing the Papers/Cahiers to the bibliographical and scholarly community.

Members who would like to serve, or nominate others to serve, on such a Board are invited to write to Bruce Peel, Chairman, BSC Publications Committee, 11047 - 83rd Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T2G 0T8.

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## 9. DEATH OF MR. R.C. JACOBSEN

The passing of Mr. R.C. Jacobsen, one of the founding members of the Bibliographical Society of Canada, occurred on June 14, 1986. At its November meeting the Council formally instructed the President to write on the Society's behalf to Mrs. Jacobsen, expressing the deep regret and condolences of all members.

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## II. NEW AND FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS

### 10. BIBLIOGRAPHIC STYLE MANUAL

The National Library is developing a style manual for Canadians. The first version, in English, is expected to be published in 1986. The manual is intended primarily as an in-house publication, but it will be useful for any bibliographers working in the social sciences and humanities. It is prescriptive, using as model the Chicago Manual of Style and ISO-DIS 690. Approximately twenty Canadian organizations, including the Bibliographical Society of Canada, library associations, and universities, were invited to contribute comments before work began.

The manual draws on Canadian examples covering all contemporary formats from monographs to machine-readable data files. It is designed principally as a citing manual, but its scope goes beyond this to describe additional aspects of bibliographical compilation. One feature will be a chapter dealing with treatment of bilingual materials, a problem of particular interest to Canadians.

The National Library committee responsible for the manual consists of representatives of several departments: T. Delsey, director of the Cataloguing Branch; M. Thériault, the chief of the Retrospective National Bibliography Division; B. Anderson, Library Documentation Centre; G. Bodzin, editor, Publications Section; G. Evans, National Librarian's Office; K. Franklin, Locations Division; and M. Williamson, Reference and Bibliographic Services. The manual is being written by Willadean Leo, Ph.D. (Edin.)

The manual will be tested by National Library staff before final publication. A French version will be started after the English edition is completed.

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### 11. LITERARY MANUSCRIPTS AT THE NATIONAL LIBRARY

A brochure giving the first published description of the collections in the Literary Manuscripts Collection of the National Library of Canada has been compiled by Linda Hoad. The indexed directory includes accession numbers, biographical information, brief descriptions of the collections, and notice of restrictions to access. Since its publication the following collections of papers and manuscripts have been acquired: George Bowering, W.P. Kinsella, Daphne Mariatt, Allan Safarik, Chris Scott, and Guy Sylvestre. In addition, some of the papers of Marie-Claire Blais have been received. Two small-press publishers, Blackfish Press and Oolichan Books, are also represented.

**Literary Manuscripts at the National Library of Canada.** By Linda Hoad. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1984. 35p. ISBN 0-662-53185-X Supply and Services Cat No. SN3-205/1984. Free.

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## **12. PAMPHLET FOR BIBLIOGRAPHERS**

A pamphlet entitled "Guidelines for the Compilation of a Bibliography" is being prepared by a small working group of CBISSSH that includes CBISSSH chairman Lillian Ryder, M. Calierisi-Bryce of the National Library's Music Division, and Milada Vlach of the Bibliothèque nationale du Québec. This free pamphlet is designed to assist novice bibliographers and persons judging applications for support of bibliographical projects. Publication is expected shortly.

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## **13. CANADIAN STUDIES RESEARCH TOOLS**

The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada has compiled a list of publications, virtually all of which are bibliographies, which have resulted from its Canadian Studies Research Tools strategic grants program. This ten-leaf list is available free upon request from the Strategic Grants Division, SSHRC, 255 Albert Street, P.O. Box 1610, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 6G4.

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## **14. BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MACMILLAN OF CANADA IMPRINTS**

This bibliography is a descriptive and comprehensive record of the publishing activity of Macmillan of Canada, one of the most important Canadian publishers of the twentieth century, whose archives are now part of the McMaster University Collection. The bibliography is arranged chronologically, beginning with Macmillan's first publications in 1906 and concluding with those books published in July 1980. The compilers are Bruce Whiteman, Research Collections Librarian, McMaster University; Charlotte Stewart, Director of the William Ready Division of Archives and Research Collections, McMaster University; and Catherine Funnell, Reference Librarian at the Burlington Public Library.

**A Bibliography of Macmillan of Canada Imprints, 1906-1980.**  
Compiled by Bruce Whiteman, Charlotte Stewart, and Catherine Funnell. Toronto: Dundurn Press, 1985. 488p. (Dundurn Canadian Historical Document Series; no. 4) \$49.95.

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## 15. CANADIAN SELECTION, SECOND EDITION

This annotated bibliography of English-language books and periodicals about Canada, published in Canada, or written by Canadians at home or abroad, is a reference and acquisitions guide primarily for small and medium-sized public libraries, but of interest to college and general audiences as well. Completely revised and updated since the publication of the first edition (1977) and supplement (1980), this volume lists some 5400 books and 250 periodicals, with annotations by 190 librarians and subject specialists and with essential bibliographic information. The emphasis is on in-print materials, representing the broadest possible range of subjects. An unique feature in the second edition is a guide to Canadian literary awards, identifying for each the winners since its inception.

Canadian Selection: Books and Periodicals for Libraries, second edition. Compiled by Mavis Cariou, Sandra J. Cox, and Alvan Bregman. Toronto: Published for the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture and the Centre for Research in Librarianship, University of Toronto by the University of Toronto Press, c1985. 600p. ISBN 0-8020-4630-4 cloth: \$65.00

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## 16. PRINCIPLES OF BIBLIOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

St Paul's Bibliographies will be reissuing Fredson Bowers's landmark book in late Spring 1986. It will be available in paperback at the price of 18 pounds sterling. The publisher's address is West End House, 1 Step Terrace, Winchester, Hampshire, U.K. SO22 5BW.

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## 17. BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECONSTRUCTION OF CANADIAN LEGAL CULTURE: QUEBEC, 1760-1890

(G. Blaine Baker, Assistant Professor of Law, McGill University, has written this note concerning his work on a bibliography of Quebec legal literature. Funding for his project came from SSHRC, the Osgoode Society, and the Wainwright Trust.)

Recent initiatives by the Dalhousie Law Journal, the Osgoode Hall Law Journal, and especially the Toronto-based Osgoode Society notwithstanding, the study and writing of Canadian legal history remains in its infancy. The situation of Quebec legal history as a coherent sub-category of scholarly activity is, in many ways, even more tenuous. Relatively little has been written about the legal ideas, structures, rules, or processes that

accompanied Quebec's transition, between approximately 1760 and 1890, from a feudal to an industrial capitalist condition. Even less is known about published sources of late-eighteenth and nineteenth-century Quebec legal ideology or doctrine.

An important feature of the amorphous process of professionalisation that affected most Western lawyers' guilds in the modern era was the coincidental "professionalisation" of legal knowledge, one aspect of which was that the literature of the law came to occupy a more prominent position in most North Atlantic legal cultures than had previously been the case. Explanations for this heightened importance most often advanced include the rise of new species of legal science, post-colonial yearnings to create indigenous bodies of legal doctrine, the North American development of university-related law schools that accommodated academic treatise writers, a relative paucity of eighteenth- and early-nineteenth-century Anglo-American legal literature, problems of legal fragmentation associated with multi-faceted "federal" systems, and such changes in the character of local bars as decreasing homogeneity, geographic diffusion, and simple increases in size. In any case, as the nineteenth century advanced the world of legal ideas came to repose not only in the minds and verbal exchanges of legal functionaries, but also in a rapidly-expanding North Atlantic literature of the law. Since lawyers' dialectic with these ideas is displayed in their acquisition, use, and annotation of this literature, potent reconstructions of since-dissipated legal cultures can be initiated through the reassembly and scrutiny of older law libraries.

A few attempts have been made in recent years to chart patterns of indigenous British North American legal scholarship over time, but the published fruits of these efforts are exceedingly sketchy. Other historians have begun to document the contents of selected pre-Confederation public and private libraries, but again the results of such pioneering studies tend, to the extent that they treat law libraries, to be far from comprehensive. A working bibliography of late-eighteenth and nineteenth-century sources of Quebec law could be prepared through examinations of such sources as auction catalogues, inventories on death, customs records, booksellers' advertisements, legal journals, copyright depositories and judicial decisions of the day, but the process would be prolonged and tedious and, perhaps, most significant, the resulting lists would not necessarily facilitate modern use of these materials.

In view of the relative historiographic vacuum and the methodological difficulties alluded to above, the author set out (in collaboration with Brian Young of McGill University's Department of History) in 1983 to identify extant, written sources of late-eighteenth and nineteenth-century Quebec law through inspections of existing libraries. McGill University seemed like a natural place to commence this task, not least because its Law Library has enjoyed uninterrupted existence since the second quarter of the nineteenth century and is thus one of the two or three oldest, intact law libraries in central Canada. Preliminary

examinations of such other well-established central-Canadian institutional law libraries as those of the Law Society of Upper Canada (established circa 1830) and the Montreal Bar (established circa 1828) have revealed nineteenth-century holdings, but nothing like the richness and depth to be found at McGill. Founded circa 1844, McGill's Law Library contains major portions of the private libraries of such eminent Lower Canadian jurists as James, Henry, Andrew and George Okill Stuart, Charles Dewey Day, Thomas McDord, Frederick William Torrance, Frederick Griffin, Gustavus William Wicksteed, Robert MacKay, Louis-Hippolyte Lafontaine, and Dominique Mondelet. It also houses fragments of such other libraries as those formerly owned by James Monk, Jonathan and Stephen Sewell, Edward Bowen, William Smith, William Osgoode, Thomas Walker, and William Badgley. In view of the Faculty of Law's unique situation through much of the nineteenth century, it was perhaps natural for gifts and bequests of these private libraries to be made to the University to complement its own law-library acquisitions.

The result of two and a half years of searching is a bibliography of approximately seven thousand volumes (three thousand titles), comprised mostly of treatises and institutional works, for which Quebec use or provenance between 1760 and 1890 can be established through bookplates, signatures, annotations, place of publication, or library acquisition records. In the first instance, relevant information was transcribed from the books onto standard-form fiches. The fiches were then organized into sixteen topical categories and 123 sub-categories in an effort to facilitate access to, and thus on-site use of, these old sources by historians with varying interests. Thus, broad headings such as "social control", "imperial relations", "law reform", "agencies of the law", and "consensual relations" replaced conventional legal categories and those used by the Library of Congress classification schemes. Fiche notations organized in this manner were then transformed into standard-form word-processed bibliography entries, and printed off. Each entry includes the name(s) of the author, editor, or translator; title, sometimes abbreviated; place of publication, publisher, date of publication; number of volumes in the set and the number of pages in each volume; edition; useful features of the book, such as appendices, indexes, book-publishers' catalogues, and the like; and the volume's pedigree or evidence of its use (signatures, bookplates, stencils, labels, annotations, and insertions such as newspaper clippings). Three thousand entries set up in this manner amount to about two hundred and fifty pages of text.

A belief that law and legal ideas ultimately are merely part of a cultural totality, and that lawyers must be examined in their time and place before they are treated in their profession, led to the inclusion, by way of introduction to this bibliography, of heavily-footnoted surveys of Quebec history and legal historiography, and to a general discussion of contemporary legal-historical method. The fear that law might be perceived to have been ensconced by the compilers in a kingdom unto itself and that such an wholistic approach to studies of Quebec's socio-

legal history was thus not being urged seemed particularly acute due to the bibliographical packaging of purely legal sources, and gave rise to a desire to supply context. Appendices of representative bookplates, biographical sketches of owners whose libraries are heavily represented in the bibliography and nineteenth-century catalogues of privately-held Quebec law libraries also have been added to the topical listing of books. The whole is followed by an index, yielding a four-hundred-page manuscript. The short-run publication and complementary distribution of this bibliography to five hundred likely users has been generously underwritten by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

It is hoped that this bibliographic research tool will open important and unexploited "primary" sources to scholars engaged in research in the history of Quebec law. The process of compilation has already revealed long-forgotten and difficult-to-find basic sources of nineteenth-century legal doctrine. Careful use of this bibliography also should assist substantially in the reconstruction of the legal consciousness of important judges, codifiers, legislators, and lawyers. One striking impression created by the books themselves is that nineteenth-century lawyers took written sources and records of law very seriously indeed. Individual texts are routinely laced with longhand marginalia and often contain insertions such as pamphlets, letters, and newspaper clippings. Such private embellishments provide near-unique "snapshots" of a legal culture otherwise rendered more or less invisible by twentieth-century legal presentism. In any case, the distribution of this bibliography under the title Sources in the Law Library of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning (McGill University) for a Reconstruction of the Legal Culture of Quebec, 1760-1890 should begin in the spring of 1986.

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### III. CONFERENCE ON EDITORIAL PROBLEMS

The Twenty-first Annual Conference on Editorial Problems was held at the University of Toronto on November 1 and 2, 1985. The convenors of the conference were Richard Landon and William P. Stoneman, both officers of the BSC.

The keynote lecture on Friday night was delivered by Father Leonard Boyle, lately of the Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies at the University of Toronto and now Prefect of the Bibliotheca Apostolica Vaticana. He spoke to a packed hall on what would normally be considered a recondite subject, transforming a mere lecture by his forceful, biting and well-paced manner into a theatrical event. His talk was entitled "Epistulae Venerunt Parum Dulces": The Place of Codicology in the Editing of Medieval Latin Texts; it emphasized the textual tradition itself as represented by the codices which carry medieval texts. Only when these codices have been rigorously catalogued, described and compared can the editor attempt the luckless task of establishing an actual "text" upon which the practitioners of textual criticism will opine. None of this is really new, but it bears constant reminding. The editor, Father Boyle insisted, must especially beware of the traps of emendation by observing two rules: first, that no emendation should be attempted until all aspects of the manuscripts have been viewed from every possible vantage; and, second, that when emendation occurs it should be as economical as possible and in keeping with the qualities of the manuscript(s). A clear exposition of the complicated practice of constructing stemmata led to the call that every codex be allowed to retain a place in these genealogies of texts. The lecture was illustrated by examples taken from Seneca's letters, and especially from Letter 96, from which the title quotation was taken, having been emended.

The evening concluded with a reception in the Common Room and with dinner in the Hall of Massey College. The remarks after dinner were made by G.E. Bentley, Jr., who discoursed on the history of the Conference and on the place of God as the First Editor!

Saturday's program was full and varied, but an underlying theme emerged which could be labelled "the tyranny of copy-text." The morning began with Bruce M. Metzger of the Princeton Theological Seminary speaking on the History of the Editing of the Greek New Testament, in which history he incidentally maintains the latest place of honour. He considered the manuscript tradition, the earliest printed editions (focusing on Erasmus's justly famous but hastily-done and error-riddled version taken from inferior manuscripts of the Tenth Century), and modern critical editions. He pointed out that what came to be called the "textus receptus", or received text, was largely based on late, Byzantine manuscripts; he reviewed modern attempts to reproduce the "text" of the earliest manuscripts and he launched out against the contrary, foolhardy methodology of "rigorous eclecticism" practiced by some modern editors.

Stanley Wells, editor-in-chief of the forthcoming Oxford edition of Shakespeare, spoke on Revision in Shakespeare's Plays. After a useful outline of external influences which have obviously led to changes in Shakespearean texts, he brought forward for consideration evidence of actual authorial revision by Shakespeare. This was his most difficult moment and, of course, his crucial point; for a time it seemed he was begging the question by simply ascribing to Shakespeare himself what were certainly instances of clarification, change, or inconsistency in printed versions of plays by Shakespeare. That the Bard appears to have been consistently absent as an overseer of his own plays into print cannot be overstressed, and weakens any general statement arguing about his practices in this regard. Those conclusions drawn from the printed page and meant to elucidate his manuscript practice are interesting, but until we find a manuscript by Shakespeare, these conclusions are only guesses. Wells was far more convincing when he offered further defence of the main principle behind his risky decision to produce non-eclectic texts, virtually unemended (although suggestions for emendations appear in notes). Based on discussions of Hamlet, Troilus and Cressida, Othello, and King Lear, he showed how wrong it is to create conflated texts of these plays where virtually parallel versions exist. The decision to present two editions of King Lear, for instance, is brave in an economic sense, but in turning aside from many policies (as opposed to principles) of traditional editorial practice, Wells may also influence the bloated critical establishment to begin a true reexamination of Shakespeare's plays.

The economic influences which affect the editor (who may be unconscious of them) were points focused on by the last two speakers at the conference. Donald H. Reiman of the Carl H. Pforzheimer Library in New York spoke on Gentlemen Authors and Professional Writers: Notes on the History of Editing Texts of the 18th and 19th Centuries. Differences and similarities between the two classes of writers were identified, as were some of the effects on both from the expansion of the printing and literary trades and from the growth of a general reading public. Noted with examples were the varying attitudes of authors to pre-publication versions of their texts, and the active mediation of compositors in freely amending spelling and other formal features of texts. The growth of a general audience was seen to be balanced by a contrary or conservative tendency of writing for a coterie or an otherwise restricted readership. Finally, four ages of editing were suggested: the golden age of presenting a text directly to its chosen audience, the silver age of editing for common readers so they could appreciate details of books they might not otherwise be able to read, the brazen age of over-edited individual texts designed for scholarly readers only, and the iron age of massive collected editions of all kinds, weighed down by heavy annotation, textual and critical apparatuses, and other features expensive and distracting to the common reader. To remedy this, Reiman suggested that texts be made available in various forms: the simple text, the text with limited apparatus,

and the text with full apparatus.

David J. Nordloh of Indiana University took over directly where Reiman left off, although this is not obvious from the title of his paper, Copy-texts, Authorial Intention and Stemmatics: The Editing of Late 19th- and 20th-century Literary Texts. Nordloh, the general editor of the complete works of William Dean Howells, entered into a strong and categorical indictment of the editorial politics and economics of producing American "standard" editions. The influence of Fredson Bowers and his theory of copy-text, with what the speaker argued was its insistence on the primacy of text over editorial judgment, was chiefly decried. Bowers's influence was paramount in the guiding principles of the Modern Language Association's Committee for Editing American Authors (CEAA), founded in 1963. CEAA-sanctioned editions were funded entirely by the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) from 1965 to 1976, when the NEH withdrew exclusive support and the CEAA was replaced by the Committee on Scholarly Editions (CSE). Nordloh, a central figure in these groups, attacked the editorial activity carried on under this system, singling out the heavy burden of mechanical scholarship and bureaucracy that characterized them, and he equally attacked the functional absolutism which centred on the "tyranny of copy-text".

Discussion following both of the last two papers was heated and interesting. Nordloh's charges may give rise to especially sharp debate when the proceedings are published chronicling this excellent and stimulating conference.

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