Reference Reviews Europe Annual
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Annual

1996

Abstracts of Reviews Published in
Informationsmittel für Bibliotheken

1997

Casalini libri
Reference Reviews Europe Annual

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Reference Reviews Europe Annual is a source of bibliographic information and evaluative commentary for selectors of European reference materials, providing expert guidance in questions relating to the scope, quality, and suitability for purchase of the reviewed reference works. We hope that this, the second issue of RREA, has been improved through the helpful suggestions that greeted RREA 1 upon its publication in 1996. Potentially the most important of these changes is a gradual expansion of our coverage to include a greater representation of titles published outside the German-speaking areas of Europe, especially from France, Italy, and Spain. We are very pleased that Jeffry Larson (Yale University) has joined us to coordinate this effort.

Much about our publication remains the same. Reference Reviews Europe Annual continues to present English-language abstracts of reviews published in the respected German-language quarterly, Informationsmittel für Bibliotheken (Reference Sources for Libraries), edited by Dr. Klaus Schreiber of the Württemberg State Library in Stuttgart and published by the German Library Institute in Berlin. The titles selected for inclusion in RREA represent a carefully derived subset of reference books reviewed in IFB, reflecting the following criteria. First, we have generally excluded reference works published or distributed in the US, since these are adequately covered by existing English-language review sources. We have also generally omitted new reference works that are likely to be mainly of interest to German readers of Informationsmittel für Bibliotheken. These may be books in German on non-German topics, e.g. Latin American literature, where it can be assumed that reference works of equivalent value and usefulness are available in English or other world languages; or they may be books of such narrow and local focus, e.g. philately in Bremen, that specialist readers will naturally turn directly to the German original reviews. Exceptions to these criteria will be noted where IFB has published a review as part of a broader survey of a subject area, and in these cases we, too, have been more inclusive. Finally, RREA generally omits IFB reviews of older, out-of-print titles, as well as works that in the US are not normally considered “reference books”—for example, literary histories. One significant departure from past practice: in contrast to RREA 1, RREA 2 no longer includes the bare citations for IFB reviews or RREO abstracts that have been omitted from the annual publication.
As with the IFB, the reviews abstracted in RREA are first released in electronic form: in our case, at our website Reference Reviews Europe Online, which has recently moved to http://www.rre.casalini.com. These online abstracts are then revised thoroughly before they are published in RREA, making the printed version the authoritative form of publication. Even so, since cost and availability information change over time, users may wish to consult the standard acquisitions sources for the most current and locally applicable publication and price information. The RREO website remains useful as a source of abstracted reviews for 1994 which have no print equivalent, for 1995 and 1996 reviews not published in RREA, for 1997 reviews posted quarterly, and finally as a powerful full-text searching tool, since the Microsoft Index Server search engine provides quick author/title and keyword access to the entire database, currently numbering close to 1000 reviewed reference sources. Looking ahead, we plan to add a subject index to RREA 3, to be published in spring 1998.

The editors would like to thank the Library of the University of Pennsylvania for its continued support of this project, and the many North American and British librarians who have contributed their time as well as their subject and linguistic expertise to the preparation of these abstracts. We are grateful to Tom Strunk (University of Pennsylvania) for the many long hours he put in at the keyboard helping to prepare RREO and RREA for publication, and to Claire Dougherty and Stu Baker (Northwestern University Library) for giving freely of their Internet expertise. We also owe thanks to Gilles de la Rochefoucauld of Aux Amateurs de Livres (Paris) and Alain Couartou of Iberbook (Madrid) for their generous provision of review copies, and especially to our colleague, Dr. Klaus Schreiber, and to our publishers, Casalini Libri, for their unfailing support and encouragement. All mistakes remain entirely our responsibility.

The Editors
As a rule, *Reference Reviews Europe Annual* follows the practices and conventions of its parent publication, *Informationsmittel für Bibliotheken*. These include the subject classification scheme assignment (itself based on the organization of *Guide to Reference Books*), currency abbreviations (e.g., *Lit.* for Italian lire, *FF* for French francs, *Hfl.* for Dutch guilders, *SFr.* for Swiss francs, etc.), and the standardized prefixes to city codes in publisher addresses in lieu of the country name (*CH* for Switzerland, *D* for Germany, etc.). In some instances, telephone and fax information has been added, whereby country and city codes have been included in square brackets. Within each section, titles are listed in alphabetical order, except for additional titles under multi-title reviews. Each entry concludes with the initials of the reviewer, followed by those of the abstractor, e.g., “[ak/sbd]”. These abbreviations are resolved on pages 187–189.

Each RREA entry is numbered in sequence, and it is this number to which the title index and cross-references within RREA are keyed. Additionally, the original IFB number is given in brackets following the bibliographic citation, e.g., [96-1-134], which refers to the 1996 volume, issue number 1, abstract number 134, allowing for ready lookup in the online version of IFB. ([IFB](http://www.rr.e.casalini.com)) References to last year’s RREA are given in the form “RREA 1:180”, the last number referring, again, to the entry number.
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<td>1</td>
<td>Informationsmittel für Bibliotheken. Laufend kumulierendes Register</td>
<td>Ed. Klaus Schreiber and Sabine Krauch</td>
<td>Berlin: Deutsches Bibliotheksinstitut</td>
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<td>The Internet for Women.</td>
<td>Rye Senjen and Jane Guthrey</td>
<td>North Melbourne, Vic.: Spinifex Press</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>1-87555-952-3</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>The Year in Reference.</td>
<td>Ed. Charles A. Toase</td>
<td>Andover, Hants.: Gale Research International.</td>
<td>496</td>
<td>1-87347-726-0</td>
<td>£78.00</td>
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The current edition of this yearbook, which attempts to evaluate a year’s worth of British reference works appropriate for public and academic libraries, covers 306 titles (as opposed to 275 in the previous edition) and is less obviously biased towards the needs of public libraries. The original edition’s promise that English-language titles from other European countries would also be surveyed has been kept so minimally that it should be abandoned for future editions. Materials in electronic formats remain poorly covered. The alphabetical arrangement of titles within broad subject groups also continues to be unsatisfactory. In addition to author and title indexes, there is an inadequate subject index. The yearbook still has a long way to go before it can be considered a counterpart to *American Reference Books Annual*. [sh/nb]
With this first volume the editors intend to establish a continuing, regularly updated bibliography of German-language publications of women's literature in Germany, Switzerland, and Austria. It includes as “women's literature,” however, not only belles lettres, but also books published, edited, or translated by women, as well as nonfiction on any subject (as long as the author was a woman), literary criticism, and gender studies, 1,733 entries in all. The results, regarding both what is included and excluded, often make no sense. Although translation by a woman seems to be a criterion for inclusion, the women translators are not listed in the index, or even mentioned in the preface. This is not so much an error as the consequence of insufficient thought given to the subject and the methodology. It is not even clear what sources were used or whether the entries are based on book-in-hand examination. [jb/mjc]

Volume 3 of this work contains 1,219 listings (from M to S) for publications in pamphlet form from 1501 to 1530. Volume 4 will complete the alphabet, volume 5 will contain the index, and volumes 6 and 7 will list title keywords. The publication date for part 2, the set of volumes covering pamphlets from 1531 to 1600, has not yet been set, but will follow in any event the completion of the microfiche edition of selected texts listed in the bibliography. This bibliography is a necessary complement to the Verzeichnis der im deutschen Sprachbereich erschienenen Drucke des XVI. Jahrhunderts (Directory of 16th Century German Imprints), which lists no pamphlets, and represents a noteworthy contribution to the project of a retrospective German national bibliography. [sh/mjc]

Tarnschriften—books with disguised or false covers—were part of the clandestine literature in the battle against the fascist dictatorship in Germany from 1933 to 1945. Appearing in the guise of well-known series, such as Reclam’s Universal-Bibliothek or the Insel-Bücherei, or as advertising, they made possible the inconspicuous distribution of oppositional texts. Only a few copies have survived in archives and special collections. Heinz Gittig completed his dissertation about them at the Humboldt University in Berlin in 1972, and it was published by the Bibliographisches Institut, Leipzig, and Roederberg-Verlag, Frankfurt am Main, in the same year. Now Gittig has identified new repositories and published a new edition of his bibliography. He now cites 1,024 Tarnschriften with holdings information for 29 libraries and archives in Germany and other western European countries—almost double the number of the first edition, which listed 590. The bibliography is arranged chronologically by year of publication. For each year the texts of the KPD (German Communist Party) come first because of their number, then those of Social Democrats and other anti-fascist groups, as well as titles spread among soldiers of the German army by the Allies. There are indexes by camouflaged titles, authors, names, and subjects. Because these documents are rare, hard to access, and almost inevitably in poor condition, the microfiche edition of Tarnschriften planned by K. G. Saur Verlag will be very welcome. [kkw/gh]


This bibliography lists French translations published in France during the years 1810 to 1840. It attempts to include French translations from any language and on any subject, but excludes the considerable number of translations published in journals or anthologies. The principal source for this bibliography was the Bibliographie de la France (BF). The arrangement of the 12,032 titles is similar to that used in the BF: the French titles are listed alphabetically under broad subject categories. The title in the original language is often not indicated. Separate indexes for authors and translators are included. The bibliography is also available electronically on disk from the authors. [sh/ba]
8  


This diskette version of the previously published *Bibliography of Manuscript Facsimiles* (1st ed., 1978) claims to cover the period up to 1992, but one must doubt its completeness: only three facsimile editions are listed for 1992, as opposed to 15 for the previous year. The most recent manuscript now dates from 1600, as opposed to 1550 for the previous edition, and Hebrew manuscripts are now included. The total number of listed manuscripts is 1,052. The search software permits keyword searching with automatic right truncation. Searches can be limited by the name of the repository, but the browse features are restricted, and searches by category or geographic area are not an option, though they were with the indexes of the print edition. Entries can be printed out individually but not downloaded. Each entry provides details pertaining to the original manuscript, the facsimile reproduction(s), and the call numbers of the editions in a select group of libraries where these facsimiles can be found. There is also a useful bibliography in the accompanying printed manual pertaining to facsimile production. Despite its weaknesses, this is a useful product, in part because it is the only comprehensive listing of manuscript facsimiles available. [sah/ldl]

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*Bibliographie nationale française depuis 1970* [French National Bibliography since 1970]. Bibliothèque Nationale. Paris: Chadwyck-Healey France. (Chadwyck-Healey Ltd., The Quorum, Barnwell Road, Cambridge CB5 8SW, fax [44 1223] 215514, e-mail: marketing@chadwyck.co.uk) [96-4-383]

1996 (August). 2 CD-ROMs + installation diskette and manual in container. £1,145.00

A CD-ROM version of the serial French national bibliography in print has been published since 1989. Beginning with holdings published 1970 or later, its coverage dovetails with that of the *Catalogue général* (REA 2:17). Entries on the two disks are updated four times a year for the main series, *Livres* (Books), from 1970, for official publications since 1987, and for serial publications since 1960. The RTIS DOS interface is the same that has been used for numerous other electronic products (e.g., *Deutsche Nationalbibliographie*, *Books in Print*, and other well-known databases such as *Ulrich's*
Plus, Global BIP, and BIP Plus). Full entries can be shown in ISBD, catalog card format, in UNIMARC (with or without field descriptors), or in a user-defined format. The user interface, as with the Catalogue général, can be set to French or English, though the user manual is available only in French. Since the files are distributed over both disks, there is some inconvenience to the constant changing if only a single CD-ROM drive is available: a tower is therefore recommended.

The data indexed here are extracted from BN-Opale, the OPAC of the French national library (access through the website of the Bibliothèque Nationale at http://www.bnf.fr), a site which provides data not only on monographs and periodicals, but also maps, graphics, audio-visual materials, scores, coins, medals, and even full-text documents. [sah/rdh]


This bibliography is the result of a study conducted at the library of the University of Munich into the future of the “Catalogue of 16th Century German Publications” known by its German abbreviation as “VD 16” (see RREA 2:26). It lists bibliographies and printed catalogs of holdings of 16th-century imprints in 749 German libraries, archives, and museums. Additional bibliographies from smaller, lesser-known, or highly specialized collections are incorporated into this listing as well. The main part arranges 1,305 entries in alphabetical order by author or title. The indexes were prepared electronically. They cover authors and editors, other personal names (including printers), place names, and subject key words. The work does not explain how the titles were selected; which is relevant especially since some important titles are missing while other unlikely ones have been included. The way titles are listed is not always consistent, and titles are not annotated. It is apparent that this bibliography is the byproduct of an otherwise internal study. It should have been thoroughly revised before publication. [sab&sh/ba]


The software and user interface for this collection of Dutch national bibliographic data are the same as those used for the Bibliographie nationale française depuis 1970 (see above, RREA 2:9) and the German Nationalbibliographie. Brinkman's contains entries for book trade publications and announcements, grey literature, and dissertations, but no maps. The backfile disk (1981–1989) has roughly 255,000 titles, while the current file disk, as of 1996, issue 1, has around 195,000 titles. Each bimonthly update adds approximately 8,000 new titles. Due to discrepancies between dates of publication and announcement dates, there are nearly 30,000 pre-1981 titles in the backfile and just over 20,000 pre-1990 titles in the current file. Dutch or English can be chosen as the interface language. Entries can appear in a multitude of different styles: catalog card format, a “detailed” format with field descriptors, or in user-defined, PicaPlus, or UNIMARC formats. UNESCO and Dutch book trade (NUGI) subject access points are provided. Bookmarks are not possible. Under the “Categories” choice in the menu, a delimitation can be activated enabling searches of new titles only, i.e. those that have appeared since the last update. The user manual in Dutch and English is thorough and contains numerous examples. [sah/rdh]

The collection of old imprints (15th century to 1811) of the city of Montbrison numbers 3,442 titles, or about 5,000 volumes. The majority are from ecclesiastical libraries, confiscated during the French Revolution, and the emphasis is quite logically on religion and theology. The present catalog describes 283 16th-century imprints, most of which originated in monasteries. The introduction presents an overview of the whole collection. The main section lists the 283 imprints alphabetically by author with bibliographic description and annotation. There are a number of indexes, as well as an appendix that describes one manuscript and three incunabula. Interesting title pages and bindings are shown in 28 illustrations. This catalog of a small and not very significant collection of 16th-century imprints illustrates the progress that is being made in France—even outside Paris—in cataloging collections of old imprints. [sab/ba]


This catalog of works published between 1531 and 1599 found in the seminary library of Strasbourg is the welcome continuation of an earlier pre-1530 compendium. The emphasis is on theology, with some philosophical and scientific works as well. This library began in 1580 to support the Jesuit college in Molsheim, which explains the substantial number of German-language titles, and was later expanded through the acquisition of several private collections. The library suffered losses in the French Revolution and both world wars, but maintains a collection of 120,000 volumes, 30,000 of which were published before 1800. The catalog is arranged alphabetically by title, with the usual additional bibliographical information. As admitted by the authors, the work does not adhere to the strictest rare book cataloging standards and is therefore most valuable as a finding aid and documentation of the history of the library itself. [sab/ldb]

This catalog lists selections from the collection of imprints at the Founders’ Library, a part of the University Library of Wales, with about 35,000 volumes. The core of this collection is the private library of Thomas Burgess (1757–1837). The catalog describes 1,423 titles—about 3,200 volumes. The imprints included are either partially or completely written in French, or were published in France, or are the works of French authors, and were printed between 1601 and 1850. The collection does not focus on any particular subject, ranging from church histories to books on the sciences and arts to travel accounts. The collection contains a number of valuable imprints as well as some rare editions found not even in the Bibliothèque Nationale or the British Library. The description provided for each title includes a short title followed by complete bibliographic information and a detailed annotation. It is in these annotations that the real value of this catalog lies. An appendix describes five incunabula and 191 16th-century imprints. The indexes include printer, publisher, place of publication, and personal names occurring on title pages and in the annotations. [es&sh/ba]


In 1898, the municipal library of Roanne (Loire) received a 7,000-volume library from the estate of Etienne Jacques Auguste Boullier, a scholar of the history, culture, and politics of Italy, and of Venice in particular. These two catalogs of works from this library, one for the 16th century (454 entries) and one for the 17th century (555 entries), provide bibliographic information (not always correct) and brief annotations, as well as indexes for publishers and the place and year of publication. The 17th-century publications consist primarily of official writings from Venice. Both catalogs
contain a few unique titles and provide insight into Venetian politics and society through its publishing history. [es/ldb]

17 Catalogue général, imprimés des origines à 1970, Bibliothèque Nationale de France [General Catalog from the Beginnings to 1970, National Library of France]. Paris: Editions Bibliothèque Nationale de France, 1996. 6 CD-ROMs + user’s guide. (Catalogues, Bibliothèque Nationale de France). £2,600.00 (Chadwyck-Healey Ltd., The Quorum, Barnwell Road, Cambridge CB5 8SW, fax [44 1223] 215514, e-mail: marketing@chadwyck.co.uk) [96-4-382]

With the conversion to digital form of over 3,000,000 entries listing French imprints from the beginnings to 1970 in the Bibliothèque Nationale de France, the BNF (French National Library) has completed the first phase of an ambitious project. At present, this cumulation from various extant print or microfiche catalogs is far from complete and the coverage is mixed. For example, anonymous works are covered here only for the acquisition years 1960–1969, even though another of the library’s electronic projects, not included, could have supplied anonymous titles for the 15th through 18th centuries. With the project under time constraints, the data from the source catalogs were left uncorrected. This resulted in approximately 100,000 duplicates. No name authority work was undertaken. Titles in non-Latin script are often not transliterated. Only in the minority of cases are multi-volume sets given uniform bibliographic control. Subject access relies on a classification system dating from 1661 that gives mixed results at best, but keyword and thesaurus options can help. With six disks, this product requires the use of a CD-tower; exchanging disks on a single drive is simply too slow and frustrating. Four formats are available in a full entry: UNIMARC, UNIMARC with full field descriptors, ISBD, and public view with field descriptors. Search histories can be stored for up to 100 titles. The interface and context-sensitive help screens are very user-friendly, but do not atone for the weaknesses in content integrity. If it were clear that the next version were coming out fairly soon, it would be wise to wait. This is an important bibliographic work, not so much as a cumulation of catalogs, but rather in its function as a retrospective French national bibliography. [sah/rdh]

The catalog of 16th century materials from the Biblioteca Panizzi, a new library created through the union of the municipal and public libraries of Reggio (near Bologna in the Emilia Romagna), documents 6,353 16th-century Italian and European publications. The author/title entries include place and date of publication but unfortunately do not refer to other bibliographies of such material. An examination of the catalog reveals few titles that are not included in the comprehensive Italian publications census of the 16th century, Le edizioni italiane del XVI secolo: Censimento nazionale. The catalog of the Biblioteca Panizzi is nonetheless still worthwhile in that it represents a valuable collection of Renaissance titles available at an individual library.

Jon Bilbao (1914–1994) was the Basque bibliographer—in addition to having been a cultural and political activist, both in the Spanish Civil War and the Basque resistance, and an American academic (at the University of Nevada–Reno) from 1968 on. No other tool approaches his in scope in the field of Basque bibliography. In hand is the first volume, covering the letters A and B, of the posthumous installment of his monumental bibliography of things Basque (including Basques abroad).

Bilbao began the enterprise, which he declared was not a Basque national bibliography, to support his doctoral thesis at Columbia University. Appearing in parts over three decades, it has a publishing history that is a little complicated. The original installment of Eusko Bibliographia, covering publications up to 1960, appeared as Cuerpo C of the Enciclopedia general ilustrada del País Vasco (San Sebastián: Editorial Auñamendi [1970–<1996>]). Cuerpo A and B consist of a Diccionario enciclopédico vasco and an Enciclopedia sistemática: (1) Arte, lengua y literatura; (2) Historia general de Euskalerria; (3) Etnología y sociología de los Vascos respectively. Volume 1 of Cuerpo C has a title page and forematter
(dated 1968) in Basque, Castilian, French, English, and German. Its English subtitle indicates its scope: Dictionary of Basque Bibliography; A Cataloguing of Books, Pamphlets, Leaflets, and Journal Articles referring to the Basque Country, Classified by Author, Subject Matter, and Place Names. Generally, newspaper articles are excluded.


Eusko bibliographia is a dictionary index in one sequence for authors, titles, subjects (in Castilian), and major place names, with see-references and indexes of subject and place name headings. Variant spellings of names are listed together in one place. There can be multiple entries for the same bibliographic item, occasionally with see-references for fuller information. Book reviews are indicated by asterisks. The supplements contain references to earlier installments and their reviews.

In the supplements, the editorial matter is in Castilian and Basque. In the last supplement, the Prologue, largely biographical, is by Bilbao’s successor as Director of the Eusko bibliographia.

To test Bilbao’s coverage for 1981–1985, we compared Eusko bibliographia with the MLA Bibliography Online for the same years; what one would think to be a test of the one turns out to be a revelation of the inadequacies of both. In the section on Pío Baroja, Bilbao lists 35 editions, the MLA only one—which Bilbao happens to omit. Of the 50 studies in the MLA, Bilbao gives 15; he generally overlooks comparative studies that omit Baroja’s name in the title. But also crucially omitted is David Billick’s “Pío Baroja: A Checklist of Graduate Research, 1923–1980,” in the Bulletin of Bibliography (1982).

Conversely, of the 49 secondary titles in Bilbao, the MLA gives 15; generally the MLA omits the local and popular titles. However, both of the generalizations about the
respective omissions are rather porous. Both bibliographies omit citations from the same sources (authors or journals) that they use for other entries. Bilbao cites both of H. Ramsden’s 1982 books on *La busca*, while the MLA lists only one, apparently thinking the other, in the *Critical Guides to Spanish Texts* series, is a duplicate or ghost. The beginning student of Basque literature should obviously start with the MLA, but the exhaustive researcher on a specialized topic should be sure to complement it with Bilbao, which belongs with the original set in any serious Basque collection.

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Work on this union index of German medieval manuscript catalogs was begun in 1978 by the Department of Latin Philology and Medieval Studies at Freiburg University and continued in 1992 by the State Library of Berlin (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Preussischer Kulturbesitz). This work resulted in an online database, *Handschriften des Mittelalters*, and in the 1995 microfiche edition discussed here. Access to the online database is provided via DBI-Link, the website of the German Library Institute (Deutsches Bibliotheksinstitut), at http://www.dbi-berlin.de/. A password is required for access.

This microfiche edition will most likely be the last of its kind; future updates are expected to be made online only. The microfiche edition is an index to the indexes of 130 printed manuscript catalogs published in the German Federal Republic since 1945 (the 1988 Freiburg edition indexed 40 catalogs fewer). Unfortunately, the microfiche edition does not index any of the catalogs compiled in the German Democratic Republic (they will be included in a future online version). The union index to the catalogs has an incipit index and includes a combined name, place, and subject index. There are some inconsistencies in the name entries, as no standard or authoritative name forms are used, and cross-references from one form of a name to other variants are sometimes missing. Despite a number of problems such as these, the production of this work reflects a monumental effort. [mar/ba]
International Books in Print: English-Language Titles Published outside the United States and the United Kingdom. München [et al.]: Saur. 30 cm. Added subtitle as of 1988 ed.: English-Language Titles Published in Africa, Asia, Australia, Canada, Continental Europe, Latin America, New Zealand, Oceania, and the Republic of Ireland. ISSN 0170-9348 [96-4-372]

1996. 2 pts. in 4 individual vols. ISBN 3-598-22133-9 (part 1, 2 vols.): DM 598.00; $385.00. ISBN 3-598-22134-7 (part 2, 2 vols.): DM 598.00; $385.00

International Books in Print Plus. München [et al.]: Saur [96-4-373]

1996/97 (1996). 1 CD-ROM + user’s guide in container. ISBN 3-598-40347-X: DM 1,800.00; $995.00

The 15th edition of the IBIP covers English-language titles from 7,000 publishers in 137 countries. It is not substantially different from its predecessors. Part 1 provides bibliographical information on individual titles (main entry under title with references from author or editor) as well as information regarding publishers and distributors. Part 2 is a list of titles arranged by subject using Dewey Decimal classification. There is also a country index and a personal name index. This index is also available on CD-ROM, both as a stand-alone product and as a subsection of Global Books in Print Plus. Despite its nine different access points in the basic search mode and enhanced search capabilities in the expert mode, the CD-ROM version offers very little improvement over its print equivalent. One is better advised to purchase only the title volume (Pt. 1) of the print version. Incidentally, buyers should be forewarned about the 1996 IBIP advertising brochure, which is fraught with misinformation. [sah/ldl]


After more than three decades, Paul Otto Kristeller has completed the sixth and final volume of his Iter Italicum: A Finding List of Uncatalogued or Incompletely Catalogued Humanistic Manuscripts of the Renaissance in Italian and Other Libraries. This index has received high praise from historians and philologists ever since the appearance of
the first volume in 1963. Optimal use of the present CD-ROM version presumes a basic knowledge of the content, structure, and peculiarities of the printed version on the part of the user.

The work is an index of humanistic manuscripts of the Renaissance, listed and described in great detail and complete with shelf marks in their holding libraries. Volumes 1 and 2 cover Italian libraries; volumes 3–5 other countries, from Australia to Yugoslavia. Volume 6 is a supplement to all previous volumes. According to Kristeller’s own foreword, the works listed are “primarily philosophical, scholarly, and literary manuscripts in Latin that were copied during the period between 1300 and 1600 and contain the writings of scholars who were active during that period.” He has purposely avoided redundancy with other manuscript catalogs, creating a finding aid to manuscripts which have not been cataloged or to which there is otherwise no adequate access.

The basic structure of the print as well as the CD-ROM versions is the alphabetical list of countries, cities, and, within these, libraries. For the CD-ROM version, the data were not scanned, but retyped for the sake of accuracy. A chief criticism of the paper version as well as the CD-ROM is the unfortunate lack of adequate subject indexing. Indexes are provided only for authors and other persons. One goal of the CD-ROM version which was truly met was its attempt to provide a user-friendly interface with the text of the massive printed edition. Both Windows and DOS versions of the CD-ROM are available, but the Windows version is by far the superior of the two. [bm/tk]


A preliminary edition of the catalog of early holdings of the Bavarian State Library (Alphabetischer Katalog 1501–1840), published in sixty volumes between 1987 and 1990, offered access to its contents only by author and title. This final edition on CD-ROM provides all the modes of access of which the new electronic medium is capable. It runs under Windows (version 3.1 or higher) and requires minimally a PC with a 486 processor, 8 MB RAM, 10 MB free hard disk storage, DOS 3.3, a color monitor with VGA graphic card, and a mouse. The language of the user interface may be set for German or English. Publication of detailed documentation is planned for 1997. In the meantime, context-sensitive online help provides good support. Purchasers of the
original print edition receive a 70% discount on the CD-ROM version. It should be noted that the free and user-friendly online database of the Bavarian State Library (http://www-opac.bib-bvb.de) offered through the BVB, the Bibliotheksverbund Bayern (Bavarian Library Consortium), provides even more search options than the CD. [sah/mjc]


This annotated bibliography of twentieth-century illustrated books is based on three collections held at the Cantonal and University Library of Lausanne. The items in the collection were all published after 1900 in print runs of no more than 500 copies. Volume 1 contains books from the Swiss canton of Vaud, volume 2, those from France and other francophone countries. The detailed annotations include information about size of the print run, library call numbers, physical details of the individual item, and indications where other copies can be found. There are indexes for illustrator, author, title, publisher, but unfortunately not for place of publication. [sh/ldl]


Pt. 1. Verfasser, Körperschaften, Anonyma [Authors, Organizations, Anonyma]


After 12 years of work, volume 22 completes the first (and main) part of this union catalog of 16th-century imprints published in German-speaking areas. The first part
lists imprints alphabetically by author. Unfortunately, this final volume does not indicate the total number of entries listed in the catalog, nor does it outline the work it will take to complete this project. (To find this information one needs to turn to an article by Andreas Kühne, published in the Zeitschrift für Bibliothekswesen und Bibliographie 41 (1994), no. 1, p. 32–59.) A supplement is planned with the help of an electronic database. Part 2 was to list the entries by additional names and literary contributors and part 3 by place of printing, printers, and publishers, but it now seems that they will be realized merely as indexes (with short title entries, one hopes) to the main work and to the supplement. [sab/ba]