one may carp, it is that not much account is
taken of the human satisfaction one gets
from handling a physical book whether
(each in its own time) that be a cuneiform
tablet, papyrus roll, vellum codex, or
Library Quarterly.

It is interesting to examine the opinions
in this collection with some advanced in an
earlier conference of men who were con-
cerned primarily with book-making, pub-
lished as Graphic Forms; the Arts in Rela-
tion to the Book (Harvard University Press,
1949). Two of its contributors who were
troubled as to the future of the book offered
solutions that might help to preserve it.
Merle Armitage felt that the format should
be brought up to date with text, picture,
and design so conceived that the book's
meaning would be expressed and thus help
the reader. J. Donald Adams also considered
the appeal of design important in competi-
tion with other media, but he was more
concerned with the quality of the book's
content. Mr. Adams felt that the survival
of the book depends primarily on the
author.

We can be grateful that The Future of
the Book has been made available to a large
circle of readers in such a format that it will
be on hand for the next generation to ap-
plaud or condemn.—Bertha M. Frick, School
of Library Service, Columbia University.

Catalogus der
Niet-Nederlandse Drukken

Catalogus der Niet-Nederlandse Drukken: 1500-1540, aanwezig in de Koninklijke
Bibliotheek 's-Gravenhage. Comp. by R.
Pennink. The Hague: Koninklijke Biblio-

Dr. Brummel, director of the Royal Li-
brary in The Hague, reminds the reader in
his introduction that J. W. Holtrop and
M. F. A. G. Campbell had at one time been
intimately connected with this important
library. Holtrop published in 1856 the cata-
log of incunabula in the Royal Library.
Campbell is well known among specialists
as the author of the Annales de la typo-
ographie néerlandaise au XVe siècle (1874).

Dutch imprints of the post-incunabula pe-
riod have been listed with locations, includ-
ing those of the Royal Library, in Nijhoff
and Kronenberg's Nederlandsche Bibliog-
raphie van 1500 tot 1540 (1923-51). The
present volume thus supplements these
earlier reference books by rounding out the
inventory of holdings of the Royal Library,
as well as of its affiliates, the Museum Meer-
manno-Westreenianum, the Nederduits Herv-
vormde Gemeente te Edam, and the Neder-
landse Akademie van Wetenschappen.

The Catalogus lists, in alphabetical order,
2,373 imprints produced between 1500 and
1540 outside the Low Countries. It goes be-
yond a mere short-title list. By including
ample and very well selected references, by
most careful cross referencing, and through
its exhaustive imprints index and the ap-
parently complete list of former owners, the
catalog deserves to be considered more than
a location tool and will prove of consider-
able value to historians of early printing.

The collection as such is varied in nature
and, while containing some very rare books,
is not outstandingly rich in any area or in
works of any particular author, perhaps with
the one exception of Erasmus. Among places
of printing Paris, Lyons, Venice, Strasbourg,
Basle and Cologne predominate (as would
be the case with practically any collection
of books produced during the first half of
the sixteenth century). Some of the lesser
known imprints found in the catalog are
Altenburg, Colmar, Reichenaun, Angers,
Rennes, St. Nicolaus-du-Port, Ortona,
Saluzzo and Toscolano. Only four English
imprints are listed, while we were surprised
to locate through this catalog ten titles
printed in Constantinople.

The form of entry frequently differs,
quite naturally, from that used in our li-
brary catalogs. However, the descriptions
will prove useful to rare book catalogers in
this country. The excellence of bibliographi-
cal details and the form of publication de-
serve study and imitation.—Rudolf Hirsch,
University of Pennsylvania Library.

Catalogs of Incunabula

Fifteenth-Century Books in the Library of
Howard Lehman Goodhart; with a De-