

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 concerned primarily with book-making, published as *Graphic Forms; the Arts in Relation 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 competition 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 applaud 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 Bibliotheek, 1955. xviii, 267 p.

Dr. Brummel, director of the Royal Library 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 catalog of incunabula in the Royal Library. Campbell is well known among specialists as the author of the *Annales de la typographie néerlandaise au XVe siècle* (1874).

Dutch imprints of the post-incunabula period have been listed with locations, including those of the Royal Library, in Nijhoff and Kronenberg's *Nederlandsche Bibliographie 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 Meermanno-Westreenianum, the Nederduits Hervormde Gemeente te Edam, and the Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen.

The *Catalogus* lists, in alphabetical order, 2,373 imprints produced between 1500 and 1540 outside the Low Countries. It goes beyond 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 apparently complete list of former owners, the catalog deserves to be considered more than a location tool and will prove of considerable 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, Reichenau, 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 library catalogs. However, the descriptions will prove useful to rare book catalogers in this country. The excellence of bibliographical details and the form of publication deserve 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-